

precisely similar conditions are noticed, if the animal has only one attack the limb may remain for years exactly of the size left by that attack, but should he be liable to repeated recurrence of the disease then is the limb correspondingly enlarged—and on each occasion the hard knotted lymphatics may be traced running up the inner side of the thigh to the glands between the sheath and the thigh. I have never seen the horse affected in any other part of the body than the hind legs. I had a gentleman under my care who had repeated attacks of angeioleucitis in the lower extremities, and thrice in the abdomen. After one of these he was forced to go out on business on the sixth day after the inflammatory stage was supposed to have passed, and when the swelling had almost subsided; on his return home he found the whole leg enlarged to the instep, the pressure of the shoe preventing the foot from being engaged—to this day the limb is larger than the other, but benefiting from experience he has since been careful and the leg is not increasing in size. Hence it is that when the disease attacks the upper extremity—a rare circumstance—it being less under the influence of gravity does not offer the same opportunity for infiltration and solidification of the fibrinous material, and for this reason, next to the lower limbs the scrotum in the males and the breasts of females is more prone to fixed deformity. In the extreme and more chronic cases of the disease, the integument undergoes a change, becoming hypertrophied, and presenting in relief the natural structures of the skin and in those portions of the limb on which the papillary eminences have not yet been developed—ichthyosis is invariably present.—That this disease which on the authority of a distinguished French Pathologist, we have designated angeioleucitis depends on a change in the glandular apparatus would appear to derive support from a very important examination recorded by Mr. Rayer, in vol. 2nd of the English Translation of his valuable work of Diseases of the Skin. M. Reynaud and he examined the arm of a woman who had the right breast removed on account of a cancerous affection of the mammary gland. Subsequent to the operation, the lymphatic glands of the axilla had enlarged and become scirrhus, the right arm then became *oedematous* and the skin of the forearm was grayish and tuberculated on the surface, *it bore a considerable resemblance to the skin of the leg of the elephant*. There was a large ulcer on the back of the hand, at the bottom of which the extensor tendons could be seen; the discharge from this sore had been copious and fetid. Towards the upper and inner part of the arm there was a kind of excrescence which projected nearly half an inch. The surface of this growth was smooth and reddish; a part into which an incision had been made was of a dull white, it was traversed by a number of small vessels, its general characters were in all respects those of enceph-