

the condition, the only possible termination for such a case being death.

Embolism.—A small piece of diseased endocardium may become detached and carried along by the circulation; the blood clots around it until it attains a considerable size and obstructs the circulation. It is most frequently noticed in connection with the femoral artery, and may be the starting-point of an aneurism. When in the femoral artery the symptoms are very peculiar, the lameness is sometimes severe, the patient manifests very great pain, and the limb on being handled is found to be deathly cold. The pain may be so intense as to cause perspiration to break out in patches over the animal's body. He may suddenly recover, and appear all right in a few minutes, but is liable to another attack at any time. An examination per rectum will very much assist the practitioner in arriving at a correct diagnosis. If the arrest of the circulation is complete, most agonizing pain is suffered by the patient, and death very quickly takes place.

Treatment.—The treatment consists of applying warmth to the affected limb. Hence fomentations should be freely applied to the limb, the water being as hot as it can be applied without scalding the parts. Hot liniments and stimulating applications of various kinds may also be used, and should be applied with smart friction. If the above treatment fails to give relief, and the limb remains cold, the practitioner may rest assured that the circulation of blood through the part is obstructed. Aconite may be given to reduce the heart's action, and opium to relieve pain. On making a post-mortem examination, extensive suppuration may be revealed in connection with the part.