

the branch which runs backwards from the heart, we find it a very long, large artery, passing just below the spine, between the kidneys, breaking up about six inches behind them into four large branches—two on the left and two on the right side. One on the left goes to supply the left hip and organs in the pelvic or hip cavity, while the other passes down the left leg to supply it with blood; one on the right side helps to supply the right hip and pelvic cavity, while the other passes down the right leg. This large branch, in passing back along the spine, gives off small branches—one to the liver, one to the spleen, one to the stomach, and branches to the large and small bowels, and one to each kidney.

Arteries are the vessels which carry the blood away from the heart to the different parts of the body. They always carry the pure blood of the body, which is a bright red color. When the left ventricle contracts it causes a wave, as it were, to pass all down through the arteries. This is an important point in connection with the pulse of a horse. The walls of the arteries are made up of elastic tissue, and after death are always lying open, and, also, you never find any blood in them after death, the reason is because they contract and force the blood all out before they lose the power of contracting.

How to Tell When an Artery is Cut.—The blood comes out in spurts every time the heart beats, and is of a bright red color. Arteries are always found deep-seated and well protected with muscles and bone; as, for instance, the large arteries of the legs always pass down on the inside of the leg very close to the bone, and on account of this we very rarely have large arteries injured. Towards the end of the arteries they are found to break up into very small ones which run into the capillary network of the body. These are numerous very small vessels about $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch in diameter. Their walls are very thin and cannot be distinguished except under a microscope, and are found in all parts of the body. As the blood passes slowly through these small vessels, the nourishment is absorbed from the blood through the very thin walls to supply the tissues of the body. When the blood passes through this capillary network it again enters into larger vessels called the veins, which carry it on its road back to the heart. In starting at the head to trace the blood back to the heart, we find it carried from the head by two very important vessels called the jugular veins; these are important on account