

caused by excessive feeding of heating food, combined with want of the exercise. Bloating of the bowels, excessive exertion in hot weather, exposure to a hot sun, and sudden changes from heat to cold, will also produce it.

Symptoms.—Faintness ; running round and round, like a dog when he is going to lie down ; unconsciousness, and hanging the head on the manger. These, combined with perspiration, irregularity of the pulse, red and protruding eyes, with short and labored breathing, are the symptoms ; sometimes also there is paralysis of the eyelids.

Treatment.—If in harness, loosen all parts thereof, and place the head high on a truss of straw, or anything that is handy. Take from four to six quarts of blood from the jugular vein, and apply ice or cold water to the head and neck ; give, also, tincture of aconite ten drops, sweet spirits of nitre one ounce, aromatic spirits of ammonia six drams, water half a pint. Repeat this dose every half hour until the symptoms have disappeared. Do not work the horse for a week after the attack ; give him two hours' exercise daily, and feed bran mash with scalded oats.

Brain, Inflammation of.—This is caused, generally speaking, by blows or other violent concussions. When thoroughly set in there is very little hope of doing any good for the patient. If anything is to be done, the chief reliance must be placed upon bleeding and cold applications to the head. Generally, however, the horse in such cases is quite unapproachable, and the best remedy for the safety of all is to put an end to the animal's existence, as he is very dangerous. Sometimes, nevertheless, the patient, especially in the first approach of the disease, becomes comatose (unconscious), in which case excessive bleeding and cold applications to the head are the only remedies. Should this treatment succeed, the animal must be turned out for at least three months, and great precautions must be taken. Excessive work and all excitement must be forbidden, and his feed must be reduced, bran mash being fed at least three times a week. It is not advisable, however, to keep a horse that has had such an attack, and he should be disposed of.

Bones, Injuries to.—Amongst the diseases the bones are subject to, the following may be mentioned :—Fractures, caries, necrosis, and softening of the substance. *Fractures* are of three kinds, namely, simple, compound, and compound comminuted. *The Simple Fracture* is that in