

looked upon as a disciple of the old school.

Nevertheless the removal of a large quantity of blood from the system of an animal suffering from excessive determination of that fluid to a particular organ, and more particularly when the circulation in the part is retarded, or, perhaps is quite arrested in some portions, is the most direct way of reducing the volume of the circulating fluid and causing a general reaction. The practitioner who was accustomed to bleed in all cases of severe congestion of lungs in horses may remember how the scarcely detectable pulse became full and bounding, while the blood was flowing, and, by the time that five or six quarts had been drawn, the congested mucous membrane had become pale and the horse showed signs of faintness, at which stage the flow was stopped.

No half measures were tolerated in urgent cases, and bleeding was always continued until a decided impression had been made on the system.

Stimulants are useful in cases of congestion of the lungs, and, as a domestic remedy, a glass of whiskey or brandy in half a pint of water, may be given while the arrangements for bleeding are being made, and if some time is likely to elapse before veterinary aid can be obtained, some stimulating liniment may be applied to the front and sides of the chest. Mustard mixed with nearly boiling vinegar to the consistency of the cream, will answer very well, and the parts to which it is applied may be washed clean with warm water in half an hour after the mixture has been used, so that no loss of hair need be feared. The whole surface of the body should be rubbed thoroughly with a wisp of straw or a stiff brush, and the legs, after being hand rubbed, should be bandaged with dry flannel bandages.

In many cases the great difficulty of breathing and the accompanying distress which the animal suffers are relieved by the treatment. If, however, they should continue, the question of the repetition of the bleeding and the use of stronger counter irritants will arise; but by this time

the veterinary surgeon will probably have arrived to answer it. There is no risk of any harm being done by one bleeding at the commencement of the attack, nor is counter-irritation likely to prove objectionable so long as there is no sign of acute inflammation. While the lungs remain congested, there is no desire on the part of the animal for food, and the practice of placing a little mash in the manger, or tempting the animal with pieces of carrot or newly mown grass, is to be deprecated.

No good can possibly arise from the consumption of food in the active stage of disease, and no harm is to be anticipated from total abstinence for some hours, until in fact, the appetite has in some degree returned. Later on, when debility has followed an acute attack, it may be necessary to tempt the feeble appetite, or even give by force the nutriment which the patient refuses to take.

A good stable, well ventilated, is very desirable for a sick horse and the animal should be so placed, that he may get as much fresh air as possible. It is curious that in the matter of fresh air, the animal's instinct is not a safe guide.

It will be noticed that a horse suffering from any serious disorder of the breathing organs is in the habit of selecting a corner of the stable remote from the door or window, and breathing in such a position, that he must inhale the same air over and over again. Most probably the entrance of cold air, into the lung tubes is rather irritating to the mucous membrane, and the animal in consequence seeks to avoid any part of the stable where cold air can enter. To overcome this difficulty, it may be necessary to tie the horse's head by an open door or window several times during the day.

One very successful practitioner, always adopted this plan as a matter of course, without waiting to see what position the horse would assume if left to itself, his experience having taught him, that the animal would inevitably take the wrong one.

As in all matters connected with the