

quickly corrode and injure it. The point of the instrument should be very sharp, as a dull fleam may do mischief. In local inflammation blood may be taken from any of the superficial veins. In suspected diseases of the shoulder, fore-leg, or foot, the plate vein may be opened. This vein comes from the inside of the arm, and runs upwards directly in front of it, towards the jugular vein. In affections of the hinder extremities, blood is sometimes drawn from the saphæna, or thigh vein, which runs across the inside of the thigh. In foot cases it may be taken from the coronet, or much more safely from the toe, not by cutting out as the farmer does a piece of the sole at the toe of the frog, which sometimes causes a wound difficult to heal, and followed by festering and even by canker, but cutting down with a fine drawing-knife, called a searcher, at the union between the crust and the sole, at the very toe, until blood flows, and, if necessary, encouraging its discharge by dipping the foot in warm water. The mesh-work of arteries and veins will be here divided, and blood is generally obtained in any quantity required. The bleeding may be easily stopped by placing some tow in the little groove that has been cut, and tacking the shoe over it.

Inflammation of the Lungs.

Causes.—Sudden exposure to cold—continuance in the cold when the horse is sweating—large draughts of cold water when the horse is warm; hard driving; vitiated air, especially from dung, in close stables, or the vapours of hartshorn from fermenting urine; any sudden check of perspiration.

Symptoms.—The attack is sometimes sudden—at other times preceded by fever. Pulse oppressed, indistinct and rather quicker than usual.

The legs are cold, nostril expanded, the head thrust forward, the flanks have a peculiar heaving, a quick hurried motion, indicative of pain, a half or short breathing, as a full breath would cause pain. The inside membrane of the nose intensely red, more vivid in the inside corners of the nostril, even though it should be paler higher up. The countenance anxious, a mournful turning of the head and eyes to the flank, the horse stands stiff, with his fore legs apart, that the chest may be expanded, an unwillingness to move, stands up day and night for a length of time; and if he lies down, he quickly rises again, from the difficulty of breathing when down. In some cases, the symptoms are more treacherous, the horse is somewhat off his feed, his coat stares, legs cold, breathing slightly quickened and shortened, at other times the horse exhibits the common symptoms of cold, catarrh or fever, then comes the foregoing distinguishing symptoms. The cold leg and ear, the quickened breathing, the disinclination to lay down, and the anxious countenance, should always excite alarm. As the disease advances the pulse becomes oppressed, irregular, indistinct, and at length almost imperceptible—the legs and ears assume a clayey deathly coldness, the nostril and breath become cold, the bright colour of the nostril either fades away, or becomes a livid purple—the animal grinds his teeth, he still persists in standing, although he staggers from weakness; he will sometimes hold on the manger with his teeth, till at last he falls, and after a few struggles dies.

The disease may prove fatal in twenty-four hours, or it may continue for a few days. In some cases, the inflammation terminates in mortification and putridity, which are then known by the stinking and offensive discharge from the nose. Sometimes