

softest and most effectual. When the digitalis cannot be obtained, the tartar emetic and the nitre may be given; and we are inclined to attribute the principal power to the tartar emetic, which is one of the best remedies for inflammation of the lungs in the human body. The horse should be warmly clothed to keep up a free circulation in the vessels of the skin; but he should not be kept in a hot or warm stable, as the heated and vitiated air is found particularly injurious to the inflamed lungs of a horse. The stable should be cool and well ventilated, without allowing him to be exposed to a current or draft of cold air. The legs should be well hand-rubbed to restore circulation in them, and afterwards warmly bandaged with flannel rollers. The diet should be sparing—"a little hay—a cold mash, a little green meat, but not a particle of oats." Forty eight hours generally decide the case. If in this time there is no remission of symptoms; congestion in the lungs, suffocation or gangrene (*mortification*) will follow.—With such threatenings, we must repeat the medicine, blisters, and bleeding if the strength of the animal will admit of the last remedy. The legs should be rubbed more freely, and it is advised even "to scald them." We have seen the best effects produced by allowing the horse, as before advised, to stand in tubs of warm or hot water, as high as the knees; the animal seems relieved by it, and stands quietly after the legs are placed in it. If the strength declines, the horse must be drenched with gruel; and some gentle tonic may be given, as chamomile tea, and if there is no fever urgent, and the strength seems to decline rapidly, we may give a little ginger in an infusion of gentian root. After the inflammatory symptoms have subsided in ordinary cases, the horse must not be put too soon on his full feed—the cold mashes; green meat, if it can be obtained, a little hay, or gruel may be continued some days. But if the de-

bility is urgent; then the tonics, as above directed may be given, but the effect should be watched, as the liberal use might incline a return of the inflammation. When recovering; the horse should return very gradually to his former habits. Inflammation of the lungs can be easily distinguished from inflammation of the bowels, in this latter disease the pulse is small and wiry, the membrane within the nose is not so red, the belly is painful when pressed, the horse kicks at his belly, stamps, paws and scrapes his litter, and wants to roll, and the skin especially over the belly is hot.

*Pleurisy.*—The lungs are covered, and the inside of the ribs is lined with a membrane called the *pleura*; when this is inflamed, the disease is called *pleurisy*. It may be brought on by the same causes which induce inflammation of the lungs, and it requires a similar treatment. The pulse is hard and full, different rather from that of inflamed lungs, the legs are cold, but less so than in the preceding disease, nor is the membrane of the nose as red, pressure between the ribs gives pain; and the horse stands and extends his neck, and protrudes his nostril much as he does in inflammation of the lungs.

Copious bleedings—blisterings, and sedative medicines, as prescribed in inflammation of the lungs are requisite. Aperient or purgative medicines may be given with more safety in this than in the preceding disease. The tartar emetic and nitre will be beneficial. In violent attacks of pleurisy, and in neglected, and protracted cases of it, a large quantity of water is frequently thrown out from the vessels on the inflamed surface, and deposited in the cavity of the chest, forming dropsy of it. It is recommended by veterinary surgeons to puncture the chest, to draw off the water. This may give temporary relief. If this is done the opening should be made with a large trochar, used for tapping the human body, and it should be passed between the 8th