

MENT OF

thout much exercise, are

ent. If there is not much
may inject the nose. But
horse, or you may have a
sew with some styptic,
animal in proper condition.

ally symptomatic of some

It is produced by var-
riances—from the air cells,
the lungs. Horses most
ic animals. It is not un-
ses, and is generally the
ult from violent exertion,
ion. Instead of escaping
extravasated in the sub-

ts, as pneumonia, etc.
difficulty in determining
d the animal also coughs;
and there is some irrita-
tion will hear a peculiar

quiet; cover well in cold
water or ice. Be very
time use styptics—use
of the chloride of iron,
gallic acid one drachm,
cold, stimulate to some
stants, such as sweet spirits
of the case, and the great

gs are supplied with two
tritive. The functional
nutritive are the bronchial
ones involved in conges-
amount of blood in the
s a forerunner of inflam-
ation disease of the lungs.
is not in fit state, is the
rrrh, and if worked too

It is sometimes produc-
to a sudden draft of air.
ducing cause. If from
animal will be sluggish,
athing, the nostrils dilate
ones very weak and in-
and nose are reddened.
heard a peculiar gurg-
in the large bronchial
e animal has been driv-
e symptoms are different.
riven five or six miles,
e refuses his food, trem-
h hot, pulse quick and

weak; by placing the ear to the inferior part of the trachea you hear those peculiar sounds; the animal persists in standing, but may lie down in exceptional cases; but will suddenly jump: there is congestion. Tympanitic condition of the bowels is a cause of congestion, by interfering with the action of the lungs. The pulmonary veins are generally the ones affected, if it be suddenly produced and terminate suddenly. If the horse has lived twenty-four to forty-eight hours, there may be a great change; the lung may be in an entirely gangrenous condition; but you may not find so much change. If the animal dies more suddenly, the lungs may retain some of their characteristics—may swim in water. It is necessary, in case of a horse changing hands, to be very careful in giving your opinion in such a case, as it may be produced very quickly, indeed. The *post mortem* may reveal congestion, and that congestion not be the cause of death, especially if the horse has been lying on the ground for some time before death. It may be hypostatic congestion. So, I say, be careful.

Treatment.—It must be energetic. This is not a very fatal disease, but is rather a desirable disease to treat. Keep him in good fresh air (it is better to keep him out in the open air than in a close stable); keep him well covered; give stimulants; give one ounce of sulphuric or nitrous ether, with a little laudanum; bandage the extremities well; rub the body well; keep well warmed. You may bathe the limbs with warm water. If the animal is being relieved some, do not push stimulants too strongly, but if not relieved, give another dose. After some time give nitrate of potash, and give injection of soap and warm water, with a little turpentine, and in some cases you may try blood letting, but it is not now used to a very great extent. If a horse is in good condition and put to fast work and taken suddenly, in such a case you may take two or three quarts of blood; after which, give stimulants. But if the animal is suffering with catarrh, blood letting would be highly injurious. If you find the symptoms are relieved, and the pulse runs high, give Fleeming's tincture of aconite; counter irritation; sometimes a hot application to the sides is of benefit. But there is no need of very powerful remedies. Wring a blanket from hot water and apply over the chest, and cover with a dry one; use carefully for some time; give regular exercise, but do not allow him to stand in a cold draft. Give gentian for a tonic. Allow plenty of cold water—not too much at a time, but give often. He is likely to suffer from another attack unless gotten in good condition, after which he will not be so likely to be attacked again.

Pneumonia or Inflammation of the Lungs.—It may occur in either the acute or chronic form. It may affect both or only one lung, or a part of the lung, or the entire lung. It is inflammation of the lung substance or parenchyma. It is not at all uncommon. It is found in connection with other diseases of the lungs, and especially the pleura, for the pleura covers the lung very closely, and if both the pleura and lung are affected, then it is pleuro-pneumonia. Inflammation affects the substance of the lungs; the nutrient vessels in it are first affected, especially if it does not come on very suddenly. There are several stages of the disease, and it may terminate fatally at any of these stages. There is arterial congestion, in which the arteries become congested (Splenization), for in *post mortem* it presents the appearance of the spleen; a kind of frothy fluid issues from