

When this buffy coat is very thick and tough, it indicates violent inflammation. After the bleeding, a *blister* should be applied over the brisket and on the sides, as high up as the elbows. *Blisters* are preferable to *rowels*. The hair must be shaved off for the application of the blister, which may be made of one part of powdered Spanish flies, one of rosin, and four parts of lard, well rubbed in. The lard and rosin should be melted together, and the flies added afterwards, after the lard has cooled a little. Previously to applying the blister, the brisket and sides should be fomented with cloths of hot water. Sometimes the blister will not rise, owing to the violence of the inward disease: this is unfavourable—the blister should be applied after the violence of the inflammation is relieved by bleeding. It will be of service to let the horse stand with his feet in a large tub of warm water; the temperature of which may be kept up and increased by the subsequent addition of hot water. After the violence of the disease is subdued, a rowel may be put either on the chest in front, or between the legs—this is done by raising the skin, cutting a hole an inch in length, forcibly separating the skin from the muscle beneath in a circular direction for two or three inches, and then inserting some tow smeared with blistering ointment, allowing a little of it to hang out of the wound to conduct the discharge. The tow should be changed daily—the ointment may, or may not be repeated, as the symptoms indicate. The piece of circular leather, so frequently used for rowelling, is objectionable as it sometimes leaves a blemish in the skin. *Purging* in inflammation of the lungs in a horse is injurious, owing to sympathy between the bowels and the lungs. In such instance a violent purge has brought on, or transferred the disease to inflammation of the bowels. A large clyster of warm water, back-raking, or eight ounces of Epsom salts in some warm gruel may

be used. No castor oil must be given. “*It is a very dangerous medicine for the horse.*” Cordials, which are often given by farmers to prevent rotteness, “add fuel to the fire;” nitre, digitalis, and tartar emetic should be given until they produce intermission of the pulse. The nitre, which is the nitrate of potash, is a valuable cooling medicine and occasions a mild flow of urine, and therefore it is called a *Diuretic*. The dose is from 2 to 4 drachms, or from 2 to 4 small tea-spoonfuls. It may be given in some gruel. The digitalis or fox-glove, acts as a sedative, and diuretic, and is given with the tartar emetic and nitre in the following manner:

Powdered leaves of Digitalis,	1 drachm.
Tartar Emetic, - - - - -	1½ drachms.
Nitre - - - - -	3 drachms.

This may be repeated twice, or thrice in the day; digitalis acts directly on the heart, causing an intermission in the pulse. “When at every sixth or seventh beat, the pulsations are suspended while two or three could be counted slowly, this is precisely the effect, which is intended to be produced: and however ill the horse may appear to be, or however alarming this interrupted pulse may seem to the standers-by, from that moment, the animal will begin to amend.”—“The dose must then be diminished one half, and in a few days it may be omitted altogether.” The tartar emetic and the nitre may be continued, until all the inflammatory symptoms have subsided. The effects of the digitalis should be watched, as an over-dose, or too long continuance of it would reduce the strength very much, and make the recovery from weakness tedious. The Hellebore has been given with advantage in doses of 30 or 40 grains every six or eight hours, and continued until it causes a flow of saliva, or spittle, from the mouth, and the horse becomes half stupid, and half delirious. These symptoms pass away in a few hours, after which the horse seems better. But the tartar emetic, digitalis and nitre are the