

ATMENT OF

a blood and bloody serum. crepitation, the lung has for it will swim in water. aged; there is an exudation destroyed to a great extent; *auscultation* reveals a hepatized. It is sometimes called ay hepatization, or diffusely hepatization or diffuse; is soft and pulpy, ex-

stitutional; and plethora; temperature (the weather produce it than the cold of ble, and then turning him to the cold. It is also the ile suffering from catarrh, ly to terminate in pneumonia where there is a draft. mutilated stables, such as; it is produced by inhalation to produce pneumonia as medicine producing bronchitis likely to occur in young

at little troubled in detection by shivering; when the and legs cold, and then hot (sy); mouth hot and sticky; is what is called an open horse as a general thing gives him more ease than ous to this rule. The eyes is injected; there is a peehing, breathing; and one constipation of the bowels; by placing the ear to the ad symptom to see the undesires pure air, which you e will go to the open door. in extent, but not so much about ten times per minute, monia these movements are disease that often goes on to y violent symptoms. Ausg the ear to the chest or by sounds; if the animal be abnormal sounds are quite pping the chest, there will be present there will be a dull ou will hear a crepitating has taken place, then you The first sound is something and finger near the ear; by-vill be no sound at all over

the diseased part (there will be sound near the diseased part, but not directly over it); the pulse becomes quick— one hundred beats a minute or more—increasing much upon exciting the animal. The breathing and flapping of the nostrils increase; there is a discharge from the nose, of a reddish brown color, which is a very bad sign; appetite entirely gone; breath very fetid; will not lie down; notices nothing; and, as death approaches, the mouth becomes cold; the pulse very indistinct; perhaps now lies down; breathing very much increased; gets up, perhaps; falls and expires. Death may occur in from ten to twenty hours. If the animal dies in from twelve to twenty-four hours, it is generally from congestion. If the case is about to terminate favorably the animal lifts the head, looks around some, and begins to eat. It is rather satisfactorily treated.

*Treatment.*—Clothe the body according to the season of the year. If the attack comes from some well marked cause in an animal in good condition, use sedatives: aconite, Flemming's tincture—six to eight drops, Flemming's tincture being much stronger than other tinctures; in some cases a moderate amount of blood letting may be of benefit, but never if the animal is of a weak habit. Give small dose of nitrate of potash, ten to twelve drachms in twenty-four hours. Endeavor to overcome distressing symptoms by giving the tincture of opium—half ounce or even one ounce. Encourage the animal to take a certain amount of food, such as a bran mash, but if such will not be taken then give anything the animal will take; but do not push too much food into him. After the sedative, and relief is obtained, give stimulants: nitrous ether, milk, whisky, etc. He may take it in cold water; if so, it is the best way to give it. There are other remedies. There is difference of opinion as to counter irritation, whether it should be used or not. I think judicious counter irritation is attended with benefit. Apply cloths wrung out of hot water, or mustard poultices. There are different ways of applying mustard. The best is the same as it is applied to human patients; leave on just as your judgment dictates. It is necessary to know just when to stop giving medicine. When the animal is recovering call the bowels to action by the judicious use of loosening diet. If it is the result of catarrh, it is not necessary to give sedatives. If a cough is present, give digitalis and opium. But digitalis is a medicine you must be very careful with.

**Pleurisy** is inflammation of the pleura, and frequently exists in connection with pneumonia. Acute pleurisy is a pretty serious disease, and apt to terminate fatally, or injure the animal. Death does not generally take place before the third or fourth day. If of long standing, hydrothorax is the result.

**Inflammation of the Textures Involving the Pleura.**—If the animal dies in the first stages, red streaks will be seen in the pleura. There is a tendency to serous exudation, or exudation of a serous character, but we have an exudation of a fibrinous character, and also a false membrane. This is more likely to take place in cattle than in horses, and it will form in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. It is astonishing what a change will take place in this time. This exudation is soon taken up by the blood vessels, if the animal begins to convalesce. With hydrothorax there are shreds of lymph, or yellow clots of fibers, floating in the water of the chest. You may