ing the watery part of the blood.@@l Large warm injections should at once be resorted to, and they are often of signal benefit:@@l the food must be regulated and restricted,@@3 and the temperature attended to. *Diaphoretics* may often be employed with advantage,@@1 and associated with them smart friction over the whole body, by wisping and hand-rubbing.@@5 When the inflammation is local, counter-irritation should be employed ; in acute cases most effectually by blisters.@@6

As there are no good grounds for denying the existence of Simple Fever, so we are persuaded there are as few for denying the occasional visitation of low fever, however much it may be generally overlooked. It has been con­founded with other grave complaints, but was very gene­rally the essential disease in those murrains which were so common in former days, and which acquired other and most unsatisfactory appellations. It is well observed by

and running up directly in front of it to the jugular ; the latter, or thigh vein, running across the inside of that limb. Either the fleam or lancet may be used. When blood is to be drawn, the animal is blindfolded on the side to be operated upon, and the head held to the other side ; the hair is smoothed along the course of the vein by the moistened finger, the point selected being about two inches below the angle of the jaw. The progress of the blood towards the heart is to be obstructed, and the vein thus made sufficiently permanent and tense. A large- bladed fleam, and a good-sized lancet are preferable, as the benefit of the operation is much increased by the rapidity with which the blood is drawn. From 8 to 12 pints is a moderate bleeding for the horse and ox, regulated in some degree by the size. From 12 to 16 or even 20 pints is a large one ; and sometimes, in skilful bands. It is expedient to bleed till fainting is induced, and the animal drops down under the operation. The vessel in which the blood is received should be such that the quantity can readily be ascertained. When this is suffi­cient, the edges of the wound are to be brought accurately together, and kept so, by a small sharp pin being passed through them, and re­tained by a little tow. It is of importance, in closing the wound, to see it is quite close, and that no hairs or other foreign bodies inter­pose. For a time the head should be tied up, and care taken that the horse does not injure the part.

Local bleeding may be performed in the *palatine* vein, in a line backwards between the middle or central cutting tooth and the second, and a little more than an inch within the teeth. The division is made by means of the bistoury, and the artery as well as the vein is sometimes wounded ; hemorrhage, however, may here be readily commanded. In the *foot* it may be performed at the union of the crust and sole, by cutting down with a searcher or fine drawing knife. For stopping it, a pledgit of tow may be applied, and the shoe tacked over it.

@@@’ Physicing, which in stable language is the term used for purging, is employed for improving the condition when in indifferent health, and as a remedy for disease. The medicines chiefly used are, for *Horses,* Barbadoes aloes, dose from 3 to 9 drachms, croton *beant* from a scruple to half a drachm, or *cake,* from half a drachm to a drachm, to which may be occasionally added, calomel, from one drachm to a drachm and a half ; for *Cattle,* aloes, in a dose somewhat larger than for the horse. Epsom salts (very uncertain in horses), or common salt, dose from a pound to a pound and a half, with some stimulus, as ginger, aτιise. or carraway seed ; also Linseed oil, dose 1 pound, and croton oil, 15 to 20 drops, or the bean and cake, the same as in the horse. For *Dogs* aloes prove uncertain, and jalap, dose 1 drachm, is far surer, and better when combined with calomel, 2 grains; croton oil, dose 2 drops, also valuable, and the bean 5 grains, and syrup of buckthorn, dose an ounce. These. It will be observed, are average doses for full-grown animals ; in the young and small, they should be less, in the large they may require to be greater ; but much injury has often been done by too large doses, too frequently repeated. To the Horse, physic is usually administered in the form of a bolus, or *ball,* to Cattle by drinking or *drenching,* though for both either way may be employed. A ball is conveniently made of linseed meal, molasses, and the active ingredient, whether purgative, diuretic, or cordial ; it should be softish, and about the size of a pullet’s egg. In administering it, the operator stands before the horse, which is generally unbound, and turned with its head out of the stall, with a halter on it. An assistant stands on the left side, to steady the horse’s head, and keep it from rising too high ; sometimes he bolds the mouth, and grooms generally need such aid. The operator seizes the horse's tongue in his left band, draws it a little out, and to one side, and places his little finger fast upon the under jaw ; with his right hand be carries the ball smartly along the roof of the mouth, and leaves it at the root of the tongue: the mouth is closed, and the head held, till the ball is seen descending the gullet on the left side. When loath to swallow, a little water may be offered, and it will carry the ball before it. A hot, troublesome horse should be sent at once to a veterinary surgeon. Instruments should if possible be avoided ; and adding croton farina to the mash often answers perfectly well. *Drenches,* on the whole, operate more speedily than balls, and are sometimes necessary. As many horses and cattle have been killed by the practice, (some of the fluid being forced into the lungs,) though heedlessly regarded in stables, and even in books, we advise that becoming caution should be employed, that no unnecessary force be used, that they never be given by the nostrils, and espe­cially that if the slightest irritation is occasioned in the windpipe, the animal shall immediately be set at liberty, that by coughing he may f ree himself of the offending matter. Physic is given to a dog by pouring it over his throat with a spoon, or he may be made to bolt it in a thin slice of meat ; the syrup of buckthorn he will often lick spontaneously.

The horse must undergo *preparation for physic,* which is done by gently relaxing the bowels. During the day previous, his food should be restricted to bran mashes, a quarter of a peck being sufficient for a feed, and this, with his drink, should be given warm ; corn should be withheld, and hay restricted. He may have walking or trotting exercise morning and evening. The physic is given on an empty sto­mach, early in the morning; immediately afterwards a bran-mash is given ; that over, the horse goes to exercise, for perhaps an hour, and is watered when he returns. The water should be as warm as he will take it, and he should have as much as he pleases throughout the day ; bran mash should be given as often as corn usually is, and better warm than cold; if both are refused, bran may be tried, but no corn, and but little hay. Sometimes gentle exercise may be given in the afternoon, and also next day. The physic usually begins to operate next morning, though it rarely takes effect in twelve hours, frequently not for thirty. When the physic begins to operate, the horse should stand in the stable till it *setts,* which may be in twelve hours.

@@@a Injections, though easily administered by means of the old ox bladder and pipe, are still more conveniently given with a syringe. For laxative clysters for the horse or cow, from a gallon to 12 pints of warm water, or gruel, at the temperature of 96°, with a couple of hand-fulls of salt, or two ounces of soft soap, prove most useful. Stronger ones may be obtained, by adding a few ounces of aloes to the mix. ture. In cases of diarrhœa, or over-purging, the injection should consist of a few pints of warm gruel, to which is added an ounce of catechu electuary, or from half a drachm to a drachm of powdered opium. The only art in administering a clyster, where, however, there is often bungling, and even injury, by wounding the rectum, is to avoid frightening the animal, anointing the pipe well, and gently insinuating it, be­fore the fluid is forced up.

@@@3 In general, bran mashes, carrots, green meat, and bay, form the sick horse’s diet, gruel and tepid water his drink.

@@@4 Diaphoretics are those medicines which have a tendency to produce perspiration and sweating. Some of these are of a hot and stimu­lating quality, and these must be avoided in febrile disorders. The others are neither very numerous nor powerful. Emetic tartar, dose from one drachm to two drachms, and fox-glove in powder, dose one drachm, are the most powerful. Nitre, in doses of 3 or 4 drachms, is often combined with these. Sulphur, in doses of 4 or 5 ounces, is sometimes useful.

@@@' When two men are employed on each side, the effect and benefit are often surprising.

@@@0 Blistering plasters are never applied to horses. An ointment is always used, of which rather more than half is well rubbed into the part to be blistered, while the remainder is thinly and equally spread over the part that has been rubbed. When there is any danger of the ointment running, and acting upon places that should not be blistered, they must be covered with a stiff\* ointment made of hog’s lard and bee’s wax, or kept wet with a little water. The bedding must be removed when the leg is blistered, and to prevent the horse slipping, the stones may be covered with a little short litter or saw-dust. The horse’s head must be secured in such a way that he cannot reach the blister with his teeth. Put him into a narrow stall, and tie his head firmly to the rack. When the blister has become quite dry, the head may be freed, and the horse let down. Sometimes it remains itchy, and the horse rubs it; in that case, he must be tied up again. If he get very tired, and threaten to *go* down on his haunches, put the beads on his neck, let go the head, and give a good bed. When the blis­ter is quite dry, put some sweet oil upon it, and repeat it every second day. Give time, and no work, otherwise the horse may be blem­ished by the process.