

modified symptoms of roaring. The muscles involved in roaring are the crico-arytenoidens, posticus and lateralis arytenoidens and thyroarytenoides. It may come from nervous influences.

Spasms of the Larynx.—Most likely to occur in old horses.

Symptoms.—The animal is seized with a violent fit of coughing; may reel, stagger, and sometimes fall. You cannot detect anything wrong. In such a case give a mild laxative and bromide of potassium, and follow by *vox vomica*.

Epistaxis, or bleeding from the nose, is not very common, and usually proceeds from some injury, or is the result of violent exertion, rupturing some of the blood-vessels. It is not very serious. The blood, as a general thing, issues from but one nostril, but it may come from both. Horses in high condition, without much exercise, are more liable to this.

Treatment.—It must vary to a certain extent. If there is not much blood, just bathe with cold water, or you may inject the nose. But be very careful in injecting the nose of a horse, or you may have a more severe form. If in but one nostril, use tow with some styptic, as acetate of lead. Feed well and get the animal in proper condition.

Hæmorrhage of the Lungs is generally symptomatic of some disease, and when it is, it is easily detected. It is produced by various causes, and may come from different sources—from the air cells, bronchial tubes, or from the substance of the lungs. Horses most likely to suffer, if in good health, are plethoric animals. It is not uncommon among the trotting and racing horses, and is generally the result of improper care or use. It may result from violent exertion, although the animal is in very good condition. Instead of sneezing by the nose, the blood sometimes becomes extravasated in the substance of the lungs, producing serious results, as pneumonia, etc.

Symptoms.—There is not generally much difficulty in determining it. It generally comes from both nostrils, and the animal also coughs; respiration is quick; the animal is weak; and there is some irritation. Apply the ear to the trachea, and you will hear a peculiar gurgling noise.

Treatment.—Keep the animal standing quiet; cover well in cold weather, and apply cold to the chest—cold water or ice. Be very careful with internal remedies; but after some time use styptic—raw turpentine or acetate of lead, or the tincture of the chloride of iron, two or three drachms once or twice a day, or gallic acid one drachm, with one drachm of opium. If the legs are cold stimulate to some extent, and after some time administer stimulants, such as sweet spirits of nitre. Inform the owner of the nature of the case, and the great danger of exertion.

Congestion of the Lungs.—The lungs are supplied with two sets of blood vessels, the functional and nutritive. The functional are the pulmonary arteries and veins; the nutritive are the bronchial arteries and veins. The functional are the ones involved in congestion. Congestion consists in an increased amount of blood in the parts, and interferes with respiration. It is a forerunner of pneumonia.