

Symptoms.—It is difficult to detect, there is a discharge from the nose, more when the animal is eating. The animal falls off greatly in condition, and coughs.

Treatment.—Nothing can be done for it.

Thickening of the Mucous Membrane of the nose causes impaired breathing, a kind of snuffing up the nose. Give some such thing as nitrate or chlorate of potash.

Chronic Cough.—It is called this when no other disease can be seen. There are different kinds of cough: the dry; the humid, which is free and moist; the deep hollow, such as is found in heaves, or broken wind; the suppressed cough, in which the animal tries to suppress it, for it appears to cause great pain; this is found in pleurisy.

Chronic cough may result from laryngitis. It is an indication of broken wind or heaves. There is some derangement in the pneumogastric nerve. It is aggravated much by changes in the temperature; it is shown after drinking or eating, or being brought from the stable, and although it does not seem to hurt the animal much, you must look upon it with a certain amount of suspicion. Pressure upon the larynx will cause him to cough.

Treatment must vary according to cause, or what you think is the cause. Iodide of potassium, or mercurial ointment, tartar emetic may be given—one or two drachms morning or night; or camphor, opium and digitalis made into a ball and given twice a day. You may use belladonna.

Roaring generally goes under the name of heaves, or broken wind. It may be produced by various causes. You may have whistling, blowing, etc. A whistler is not so serious as one that makes a roaring noise. Roaring may be defined as breathing with a loud and unnatural sound upon any violent exertion. There is more air passing into the nostrils than can pass into the lungs, and this is due to a wasting of the muscles of the larynx. The air acts upon the vocal cords, producing this peculiar sound. The muscles are more wasted upon the left side than they are on the right. Roaring may arise from a disease of the turbinated bone, or from a tumour of an osseous character in the nasal chambers, or from a foreign body in the nasal chambers, but five out of every six result from wasting of the muscles of the larynx.

Cause.—It is caused by laryngitis, strangles and influenza; but is generally hereditary. It may be from some lesion of the pneumogastric nerve, or from tight reining. It generally comes after strangles or laryngitis, by being put to fast work too soon after recovery. Horses with extremely long necks and a narrow subhyoid space are very apt to become roars.

Symptoms.—As long as you do not excite the animal he is always free from it, but if you work him hard or drive him, he will show it quickly.

Treatment.—If case well established, it is incurable; but you may palliate it by giving certain kinds of food. If it results from thickening of the mucous membrane, give iodide of potassium; or you may use counter irritation. Whistling, wheezing, etc., are only