

tumor in the submaxillary space. It may interfere with respiration; the tumor will break and discharge, or you may disperse it by absorption, but it is better to allow it to discharge externally. The tumor may be the first thing that makes its appearance, but you have more or less fever, even if it is not noticed. There is generally a considerable discharge of matter from the nostrils, and there may be symptoms of suffocation. These symptoms may not be in proportion to the size of the tumor, but if affected with strangles and influenza at the same time, there will be severe symptoms of suffocation, and death may result. It usually runs its course in from six to twelve days, and in about twenty days the horse usually resumes his work. Some continue their work during the attack, but it is not best. You may have these symptoms, except the tumor in the throat, and by and by a swelling will appear on the shoulder or in the groin, and there may be a discharge from the nose. The tumor is generally the result of the fever; if this tumor forms upon the shoulder close to the trachea, it must be carefully watched, for it may burst internally, and cause death. In some cases the horse becomes greatly emaciated; becomes a mere skeleton, so to speak. Tumors may be in the thoracic or abdominal cavity, producing slight abdominal pain or colicky pain, and such cases generally terminate fatally.

*Treatment.*—It is generally extremely satisfactory to treat. The disease should be allowed to run its course. It must not be checked, for that would be attended with great danger. Give pure air, and clothe the body according to the season of the year. Give good food, such as is easily digested—loiled food, if it will be taken, but if not, then give the ordinary food. It is a disease that does not require any great amount of medicine. In the first stages, give a few doses of febrifuge medicine, chlorate or nitrate of potash, but not so freely as in influenza, as there is danger of acting too freely on the kidneys. Good feeding hastens the formation of the abscess. If the breathing is not much affected, it is not necessary to apply any external treatment. In some cases it is necessary to use a mild external application or counter-irritant, but if it is a pure case of strangles, the pulse not very high, use a mild camphorated liniment. In connection with the above treatment, and if in the summer time, use a poultice, and if there are no violent symptoms, allow the abscess to form pretty well, and do not open too soon. After you have opened the abscess, give tonics and bathe the abscess with tepid water. You will sometimes meet with a more serious case, in which the animal is breathing hard and the abscess does not form soon enough. In such a case blister, and then use poultices. In winter, treat with hot wool, just to keep the parts well warmed. You will find benefit from judicious stemming with hot water, but I warn you against using a close nose-bag, for you are in danger of suffocating the animal; but keep up fomentation for some time, for even four or five hours. It may be necessary in this case to open the abscess much sooner than in the former case. Another relief is tracheotomy. Put the tube in, and allow the animal to breathe through the tube. It is not a very difficult operation in most cases, but if in a very large horse, or one that is badly swollen, you may have to make an incision two or three inches long; but it is not necessary to make a round hole. Be careful and do not push the cartilage in when inserting the tube; or, you may not have a tube at hand, and you may just cut a hole through the trachea and keep the muscles back; or just cut a circular piece out, which will give tempo-