

of potash and chlorate of potash. Be very careful in giving a drench; give chlorate of potash, two to four drachms in tepid water two or three times a day. Use judicious counter irritation; equal parts of ammonia, turpentine and oil; or rub mustard well into the skin and wash off in two or three hours, if it may be necessary to use stronger remedies, such as biniodide of mercury or cantharides. If the breathing is very difficult, you may in some cases give inhalation of chloroform; give any food that the animal will take well; but if he will eat soft food it is the best. Give plenty of cold water. And it is sometimes necessary to perform the operation of tracheotomy; and there are other remedies you may use. You may find benefit from the use of camphor one drachm, tincture belladonna one-half drachm, opium one-half drachm, or digitalis one-half drachm, nitrate of potash two drachms, licorice two drachms, ipseacuanha one-half drachm. If a cough is present use counter irritation, and give iodide of potassium one drachm, morning and night.

Nasal Gleet, chronic catarrh, or osena. There is a glary discharge from one or both nostrils. It is a sub-acute inflammation; the frontal or maxillary sinuses are the parts affected. The discharge varies according to the length of time and to the seat of the disease.

Cause.—Neglected catarrh, especially if exposed to cold and not allowed a sufficient amount of food. Exposure by running to strawstack, etc., or an injury to the frontal sinus if sufficient to fracture the bone or even to injure the blood vessels inside of the bone, or from a carious tooth. Nasal gleet is a symptom of bad teeth, or of inspissated or dried pus. A tumor may produce it, or the introduction of a foreign substance into the nasal chambers; by endeavouring to swallow something and expelling it into the nasal chambers.

Symptoms.—It is sometimes mistaken for glanders; first a discharge from the nostrils; it may be of whitish or yellowish colour, which may be retained for some time in the nostril and then be expelled in considerable quantities. Look at the nose; the mucous membrane may be reddened or of a yellow hue, but no ulcerated patches, as in glanders. There may be swelling of the lymphatic glands, especially if it comes from a diseased tooth; the animal may continue in pretty good spirits, and may work pretty well. If the frontal sinuses are affected, you can detect it by the sound, by concussion, sounds being different in each side. In full disease the animal becomes lean in flesh; it is not so fetid, the discharge, if from a case of long standing, has a strong smell; in glanders it is not so fetid, and the discharge is of a more watery nature. Always examine as to the state of the teeth.

Treatment is somewhat tedious. Keep the animal in the stable once or twice a day, give plenty of cold water, and sulphate of iron, one, two or three drachms three times a day. Iodide of potassium, sulphate of copper, or any of these. The best preparation of iron is iodide of iron. Counter irritation is of use. Use biniodide of mercury with little faith in injections into the nostrils. As a