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enlargements of these are of a pigeon's egg to the size of the thyroid glands. It is to be removed with the animal in any position.

Remove one part to four or five of mercury, as the case may be, and be careful, as the cure may be dangerous, as the cure may be dangerous, as the cure may be dangerous.

of the horse, producing a discharge from the nose, which is very rare.

or escape.

fibrous character; there is a thickening of the mucous membrane; and the opening. It is not so common as the other.

in the system. It is a disease of the system.

removed. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system.

remove it alone, but if it is removed, it is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system.

has difficulty in breathing. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system.

may fall down, get up, and then fall down again. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system.

ere may, after this, be a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system.

h a case put the hand to the throat. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system.

ould remove it, but may be removed. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system.

enorrhage. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system.

polypi. When you make a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system.

ous character, but it is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system.

now by this that it is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system.

by making an incision, it is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system.

as an ordinary injury. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system.

been noticed, and may be a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system.

s a discharge from the nose. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system.

imal falls off greatly. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system.

ane of the nose causes a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system.

e nose. Give some such a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system. It is a disease of the system.

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 pneumo-gastric 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 or blowing, etc. A whistler is not so serious as one that makes a loud 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 tumor 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.

Causes.—It is caused by laryngitis, strangles and influenza; but is generally hereditary. It may be from some lesion of the pneumo-gastric 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 submaxillary space are very apt to become roars.

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

Treatment.—If once 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 modified symptoms of roaring. The muscles involved in roaring are the crico-arytenoidens, posticus and lateralis arytenoidens and thyroarytenoidens. 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 nux 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