

Causes.—The most common, perhaps, is exposure, or sudden changes of temperature; standing in a draft; having been driven when in poor condition, when system is weakened.

Symptoms.—Slight dulness; may not take food very well; coat staring to some extent; pulse not much affected, throat becomes sore; after congestion passes off exudation takes place, followed by the discharge, and it may be very profuse, but it must not alarm you. There is generally impaired secretion of urine; breathing not much affected in many cases. We have also a discharge from the nose in other diseases, such as influenza, glanders, etc.

Treatment is simple. Give plenty of good, pure air; place in a comfortable box, well ventilated, and if the weather is cold blanket him accordingly; use nitrate of potash, two four, or six drachms, two or three times a day. One or two ounces nitrous ether, with one or two ounces laudanum, may arrest the attack in the first stages or you may have to give a dose of purgative medicine, but be very careful in giving purgative medicine in diseases of the respiratory organs. Bathe the nostrils with warm water and allow him to inhale steam. Just allow it to pass into the nostrils, or use a nose bag, but allow plenty of pure air. If a cough is present, stimulate the throat with equal parts of ammonia, turpentine and oil; but if it is a very thin-skinned animal, you may use less turpentine and ammonia and more oil, or mustard may be used. Give laxative food, but do not let the animal run down in condition too much. If the discharge from the nose runs too long, it may be arrested by the use of sulphate of iron, one or two drachms two or three times a day, or chlorate of potash, one or two drachms two or three times a day.

Laryngitis, sore throat. Inflammation of the throat occurs in a variety of forms, and sometimes terminates fatally in a very short time.

Causes.—Similar to those of catarrh, exposure; a number of horses kept in the same stable, or being kept in underground stables, or it may be an epizootic disease; that is, it attacks a number of animals at the same time, and it is quite difficult to say just what causes it in this way. It may occur from injury from bailing with a stick, etc.

Symptoms.—First, dulness and swelling, easily noticed if the animal attempts to drink; water may be expelled through the nostrils, owing to the conformation of the horse. Pressure upon the throat produces pain. The pulse varies much; if it is very quick, and the animal cannot swallow you have a very severe case. The mouth is generally hot, with a peculiar sticky sensation; the tongue dryer than natural; the breathing oppressed more or less, especially if the mucous membrane of the glottal opening is severely affected. Increased respiration, secretions generally impaired, bowels costive and urine scanty. In one or two days there will be a discharge from the mouth, and in acute cases it is a favourable symptom; it generally disappears in from four to ten days, but the animal should not be put to hard work for some time. It may terminate in roaring or hemorrhage.

Treatment.—Plenty of pure air is very necessary; if the feet and legs are cold, have them well hand-rubbed and bandaged. Give nitrate