

is the large part, and is placed in front; the neck being at the back part of the bladder. This is where the urine or water passes out of the bladder. The bladder is made up of three coats, somewhat similar to that of the bowels. The serous coat is just a continuation of the serous coat found in the belly cavity lining the bowels. The inside of the bladder is lined with mucous membrane similar to that of the bowels, and when the bladder is empty this is all thrown into folds. Another coat is found, between the two membranes above mentioned, called the muscular coat, and is made up of muscular fibres. Its action is when the bladder is full and presses on the nerves of the coat, these nerves causing the fibres in the coat to contract, thus contracting the bladder, forcing the urine out. The bladder is held to its place by ligaments attached to the wall of the pelvic cavity, and above the bladder is found the rectum. The bladder in the horse rests on the floor of the pelvic cavity. The position of the bladder in the mare differs from that of the horse. Instead of the rectum or back bowel being immediately above it, as it is in the horse, the womb is found just above the bladder or between it and the rectum. The use of the bladder is to act as a reservoir to store up the water until the bladder is full; when it is full it presses on the walls and nerves, giving a peculiar sensation to these parts, and causing the walls of the bladder to contract, forcing the water into a tube which carries it from the body; this tube is called the urethra. The neck of the bladder is simply an opening at the back part of the bladder, and is guarded by a valve which prevents the urine from dribbling out except when the animal is passing its water.

The Urethra is the tube which carries the water from the bladder out of the body, and is situated much differently in the mare from that of the horse. In the mare it is very short, passing from the neck of the bladder along below the womb and vagina, which is the passage from the outside into the neck of the womb, it opens up into the underside of this passage about four inches in from the outside. This opening is guarded by a small thin valve, and can be felt by passing the finger along the under side of the passage which leads into the womb. In the horse this tube is a great deal longer than in the mare, it commences at the bladder, passes along below the rectum or back bowel to just below the anus, here