

ing been driven when in

ke food very well; coat
ed; throat becomes sore;
a place, followed by the
t it must not alarm you.
ne; breathing not much
discharge from the nose in
etc.

pure air; place in a com-
nether is cold blanket him
r or six drachms, two or
rons ether, with one or
ck in the first stages, or
e medicine, but be very
senses of the respiratory
and allow him to inhale
ils, or use a nose bag, but
sent, stimulate the throat
nd oil, but if it is a very
entine and ammonia and
ntive food, but do not let
a. If the discharge from
by the use of sulphate of
dy, or chlorate of potash,
ay.

a of the throat occurs in a
s fatally in a very short

sure; a number of horses
underground stables, or it
acks a number of animals
say just what causes it in
alling with a stick, etc.

easily noticed if the ani-
elled through the nostrils.
Pressure upon the throat
it is very quick, and the
vere case. The mouth is
on; the tongue dryer than
s, especially if the mucous
erely affected. Increased
bowels costive and urine
discharge from the mouth,
n; it generally disappears
should not be put to hard
roaring or bronchitis.

essary; if the feet and legs
bandaged. Give nitrate of
reful in giving a drench;
ms in tepid water two or
irritation; equal parts of
ard well into the skin and
e necessary to use stronger

remedies, such as biniodide of mercury or cantharides. If the breath-
ing is very difficult, you may in some cases give inhalation of chlor-
oform; 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, ipecacuanha 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 ozaena. There is a glarey
discharge from one or both nostrils. It is a sub-acute inflammation;
the frontal or maxillary sinuses are the parts effected. The dis-
charge varies according to the length of time and to the seat of the
disease.

Causes.—Neglected catarrh, especially if exposed to cold and not
allowed a sufficient amount of food. Exposure by running to a
strawstack, etc., or an injury to the frontal sinus if sufficient to frac-
ture 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 in-
troduction of a foreign substance into the nasal chambers, by en-
deavoring to swallow something and expelling it into the nasal cham-
bers.

Symptoms.—It is sometimes mistaken for glanders; first a discharge
from the nostrils; it may be of a whitish or yellowish color, which may
be retained for some time in the nostril and then be expelled in con-
siderable 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 sin-
uses are affected, you can detect it by the sound, by concussion, sounds
being different in empty and in full sinuses. The animal becomes lean
in flesh; it is called hide-bound, the discharge, if from a case of long
standing, has a fetid smell; in glanders it is not so fetid, and the dis-
charge is of a more greenish color. Always examine as to the state
of the teeth.

Treatment is somewhat tedious. Keep the animal well fed, wash
the nostrils once or twice a day, give plenty of pure air and some
exercise, use sulphate of iron, one, two or three drachms once or twice
a day, iodide of potassium, sulphate of copper, or balsam of copiva.
The best preparation of iron is iodide of iron. In some cases coun-
ter irritation is of use. Use biniodide of mercury. I have but lit-
tle faith in injections into the nostrils. As a general thing no pur-
gative is required. It may be necessary to trephine and allow the
matter to pass out. Keep the opening well opened, inject carbolic
acid, sulphate of copper, etc. If it is from a carious tooth, remove
it. Sulphate of copper two drachms, cantharides five grains, made
into a ball and given once or twice a day, or sulphate of iron one
drachm, arsenic three to five grains, strychnine two grains, or substitute
nux vomica for the strychnine.