

vital forces, stupor and frequent complications of the lungs, intestines and brain. Occasionally an apparent recovery is followed by a severe relapse, sometimes proving fatal.

Good nursing is the best treatment. The animal should have access to an abundance of pure air and sunshine but the wind should never be permitted to blow directly upon the patient. The patient may be allowed any nourishing food relished. The bowels should be made to perform their functions promptly and regularly. If inclined to be constipated, small doses of Glauber's salts may be given. If the weather is very cold the patient may be kept warm by blanketing. In most cases no serious trouble will be experienced if the horse be handled so as not to take a cold.



Figure 86. Bacilli of influenza (1000 diameters.)

One of the most serious conditions resulting from influenza, of interest to the breeder, is that of its effect upon the mucous membrane of the uterus. Quite frequently young mares from three to six years of age after suffering with an attack of this disease will be found discharging pus or a glutinous substance from the vulva. This has been very frequently mistaken for the discharge common in cases of leucorrhea, but instead is the discharge from an abscess in the uterus. The mucous membranes throughout the animal are subject to abscess formations during an attack of influenza, and locally no part is so likely to suffer as the uterus.

No treatment will give better results for this particular condition of the disease, than irrigating the uterus with hot water at a temperature of 105 degrees. This should be done several times every day until relief is given.