

trouble—if from medicine little can be done save in keeping the strength supported by stimulants and concentrated nourishment, and for this purpose an egg beaten up with a tablespoonful of brandy and a few ounces of milk from the mare will be found very effective—this mixture may be repeated from time to time as the condition of the patient may demand. Should the diarrhoea on the other hand, appear to originate spontaneously, it is possibly due to irritation of the bowels, and in such cases no treatment is more successful than the exhibition of one or two table-spoonful of castor oil with a little laudanum to allay any tendency towards griping. No relief being afforded by these measures it is advisable to try an antacid, and for this purpose a table-spoonful of lime water may be given in two or three ounces of milk from the mare every three or four hours, while the strength of the patient is to be sustained by stimulants and nourishment as recommended above.

Where veterinary assistance is not available, five to fifteen grains of grey powder given twice a day will often be found beneficial.

In severe and protracted cases of septic origin formalin has been successfully used. This agent must however be used with caution, the best mode of administration being as follows: Dissolve one fluid ounce of commercial formalin in 10 ounces of water and give of this solution a teaspoonful or a teaspoonful and a half, according to the size of the colt, in one pint of milk, twice or at most three times a day.

Small injections of flour gruel or very thin starch containing a little laudanum are also useful.

The greatest attention should be paid to the sanitary conditions; the stable as well as the patient and the dam should be kept scrupulously clean while the diet of the latter should be closely watched and changed gradually from time to time. The facts that animals on pasture are seldom affected and that the malady once established in a stable, appears to recur regularly, are strong arguments in favour of the adoption of all possible hygienic precautions.

Another and perhaps the most fatal disease to which young foals are liable is suppurative inflammation of the navel and joints often erroneously termed inflammatory rheumatism. The first symptom of this malady is a difficulty of motion, accompanied by swelling in the region of the navel or in one or more of the joints, the swellings rapidly increasing in size and terminating in large abscesses containing enormous quantities of unhealthy pus. The progress of the disease is characterised by high fever, rapid emaciation and great weakness followed by stupor, foetid diarrhoea, general marasmus and death. Curative treatment does not appear to be of much avail: the opening of the navel if inflamed should be frequently dressed with carbolic lotion, or other suitable antiseptic, a mild anodyne liniment applied to the swellings, the bowels gently moved by a small dose of oil and the strength sustained by concentrated nourishment and the judicious use of stimulants, while the abscesses when ripe are to be freely opened and the cavities injected with an antiseptic solution. The disease is septic and an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. It is almost invariably due to the absorption of germs (*streptococci*) by the exposed end of the umbilical cord or navel thus affording good reason for the treatment of that part recommended above. With a view to the prevention of this disease also, the most scrupulous cleanliness should be observed in the housing of young foals and their dams; the all too common customs of letting them lie on a couple of feet of heating manure thinly covered with straw, or on a cold wet earthen floor, cannot be too strongly