

intestines are sometimes the seat of intense congestive hemorrhagic lesions, and in some cases the lymphatic glands of the different regions are in the same condition, and also enlarged to twice or three times their normal size. Similar lesions may also be found in the kidneys.

This is an unfortunate disease for the breeder, and it should be reported to the state veterinarian as soon as its presence is known.

323. Tetanus (Lockjaw) is a germ disease, bacilli being shown in figure 85. Breeders are likely to be troubled with tetanus to quite an extent, the infection following pricks of nails or abrasions of the skin. The bacillus does not multiply in air containing oxygen, because of which only deep punctures are likely to become infected. It is very resistant to heat, supporting the temperature of boiling water for some time. It is but little sensitive to the action of antiseptics. To be infectious the bacilli require the co-operation of other microbes.

The disease is characterized by spasms affecting the muscles of the face, neck, body and legs, and of all the muscles supplied by the cerebro-spinal nerves. The spasms or muscular contractions are rigid and persistent. The first symptoms which attract the attention of the owner, is difficulty in chewing or swallowing, of moving, and the protrusion over the inner part of the eye of the membrane commonly called the haw. The jaws are set or locked, wholly or in part, giving use to the name of lockjaw. If the attack is acute, the animal will die within a very few days. If of a milder form he may be saved. Tetanus antitoxin injected beneath the skin with a hypodermic syringe, will afford a very high degree of protection. The patient should be kept in a quiet place, away from all other animals and noises. The bowels should be kept active by the use of cathartics. Mares infected with tetanus poison, seldom breed after, even though a complete recovery is apparent.

324. Influenza is another disease of the horse, and a very common one, that is of interest to the breeder. It is of especial interest to the breeder because of its effect upon both stallions and brood mares. The latter if pregnant are very apt to abort. Young stallions are frequently made sterile by a severe attack of influenza. It occurs in several forms, such as equine typhoid fever, pink eye and others. When the visible mucous membranes are the principle seat of the disease it is termed pink eye.

It is a contagious and infectious fever, caused by a microbe shown in figure 86. Young horses and colts are more susceptible than mature horses, and one attack is generally self-protective. Very few horses contract the disease after their fifth year, and those kept in poorly ventilated stables experience a more severe attack than those accessible at all times to pure air. The disease is known by its alterations of the blood, great depression of the