

hours in the open air every day. While its contagiousness is doubtful, it is advisable not to risk healthy animals coming in contact with diseased ones. Buckets, feeding boxes, drinking troughs, and buildings may be the media by which it is communicated.

The stables should be thoroughly lighted, sunlight is destructive to most disease germs. The walls should be frequently swept, and if possible whitewashed twice a year, and in every case immediately after it has been occupied by sick animals it should be disinfected as directed below.

TREATMENT.

All reducing measures must be interdicted, such as bleeding or purging; benefit will follow the relieving of the bowels by administering half a pint of raw linseed oil, feeding on bran mashes; oatmeal gruel, linseed tea or barley tea. Milk is highly recommended as a sustaining food in these cases.

They should be encouraged to drink cold water impregnated with nitrate of potash, three drachms daily. Two drachm doses of chloride of ammonium, or the same of hyposulphate of soda, given in a mash night and morning will tend to prevent blood clots forming.

Stimulants must be given when symptoms of weakness appear, alcohol, four to six ounces, may be given daily, well diluted, or drachm doses of the Sesqui carbonate of ammonia may be administered in a ball several times in the twenty-four hours. The swollen legs should be bandaged; swellings of the head and nostrils should be fomented with hot water. When purpura sets in ounce doses of spirits of turpentine may be given four times a day, well shaken up in a pint of linseed tea, or drachm doses of chlorate of potash may be substituted. The appetite must be coaxed by offering changes of food, green grass, carrots, &c. The animal should be clothed and protected from draughts, being subject to chills and relapses.

It must be nursed through the convalescent stage by generous diet and judicious exercise.

DISINFECTION OF STABLES.

When the buildings are modern and properly constructed as to air space, light, drainage and ventilation disinfection is a simple matter.

When, however, the stable building is old, perhaps a utilization of some old wooden structure for housing animals, or the make-shift erections of the pioneer in the west who by force of circumstances has been compelled to provide some sort of shelter which because horses are kept in it is called a stable, it is more difficult.

The disinfectant may be gaseous, spray, liquid or solid. The gases most used for disinfection are chlorine and formaldehyde.

In using gas for disinfectant purposes it is necessary to remove the animals, and close up tightly the doors, windows and ventilators.

To generate chlorine gas, place, say 8 ounces of common salt with which $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of black oxide of manganese has been mixed—in an earthenware plate, then pour three ounces of sulphuric acid over the mixture and stir, when chlorine gas will be evolved. Care must be taken not to inhale any of the fumes as they are very irritant to the bronchial tubes—several plates may be used according to the size and form of the stable. It should be left closed for four hours when it may be opened and air and light freely admitted for several hours before animals are returned to it.

Vaporized formaldehyde is extensively used for disinfecting houses, it is disengaged by a special apparatus and is introduced to a room or building by a rubber tube, passed through a key-hole.