

lem of barren mares, where the condition of barrenness was the result of leucorrhœa in some of its many forms for more than thirty years. It was not because of any desire to do it, but success in breeding made the solution of this problem an actual necessity. Mares with this disease, but of breeding age, are now giving me very little trouble. It takes much labor and some money to put such mares in condition but practically every one of breeding age can be made a breeder.

In many instances of leucorrhœa the uterus will be found in a normal condition, while in others the uterus will be found the source of all the trouble. It is well to use the thermometer in the diagnosis of all suspected cases. If the uterus is normal it will show a temperature the same as that of the body. If the uterus is the source of the trouble a high temperature will dis-

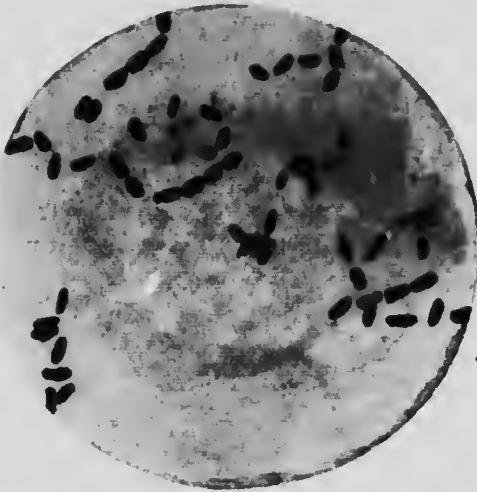


Figure 90.—Bacilli of contagious abortion in mares. (1000 diameters)

close the fact. When the mucous membrane of the vagina, only, is inflamed, the local treatment need extend no further, but if the uterus is the source of the inflammation, then the local treatment will have to extend to this organ.

It will be noticed that most mares in this condition, and I will include all mares of a catarrhal nature, are more or less debilitated. I look well to this first, and usually give a tonic twice daily in the feed, of ten grains of sulphate quinine, ten grains sulphate of iron. For local treatment I have found nothing better than irrigating vagina, or uterus when necessary, with a gallon of hot water at a temperature of 105 degrees into which has been added a half teaspoonful of sulphate of zinc. As soon as the tonic has put the mare in good condition, and this may be two weeks or it may be two months, instead of the tonic give twice daily in water, from one to two drams of fluid extract of Mitchella