

Should the foal become infected, place him in the hands of a veterinarian as early as possible. There is but one satisfactory treatment, and it consists of a serum treatment, which should be used by a veterinarian only. The symptoms are limeness from swollen joints, and the lameness will pass from one extremity to another in quite rapid succession. Foals dropped upon grass which is daily exposed to the sun are always immune.

328. Leucorrhœa is a disease very discouraging to a breeder. There are but two primary causes, a want of proper nourishment, and congestion of the genital tract. The latter is often found in a catarrhal condition of the mare, a condition where some inflammation of all mucous membranes is present. There is more or less discharge, and of a nature all the way from a thin whitish



Figure 80.—Microbes frequently found in barren mares. (1200 diameters.)

and slimy to a thick yellowish substance. The hair on the under side of the tail is somewhat glued together. Mares in this condition should never be bred, as the disease is likely to be infectious, and nothing should be done to spread the infection. Only two or three per cent. of such mares will breed, and only when the semen is introduced directly into the uterus.

There are thousands of mares in the country that do not show the usual discharge by which leucorrhœa is diagnosed, and yet do show a catarrhal condition, and they will not breed. These mares develop leucorrhœa later if not given treatment before they reach that stage. In the treatment of this disease I wish to call the attention of veterinarians to the fact, that while the disease itself may yield as quickly to the permanganate of potash treatment as any other, yet the fact remains that mares do not breed, as a rule, after that treatment. I have been confronted with the prob-