

patient excessively nervous and uncontrollable, the case is then of a spasmodic character (see Spasmodic Colic); but should the apical pass gas, or the abdomen increase in volume, the case is unmistakable—it is flatulent colic.

Notwithstanding our best efforts to prevent it, colic will occasionally occur. Green grass, clover, carrots, and turnips are said to occasion it. Then again it appears in stables, where nothing but corn, oats, and hay are used. One horse is attacked immediately after a draught of cold water; another has the chill taken off his, yet he is often found in the same predicament. Warm water is the most insipid and nauseating drink that you can offer a horse; and many would prefer to continue thirsty for some time ere they would imbibe it.

Treatment.—Try injections first, as in many cases this complaint can be cured by this means alone. If gas or wind come away with the injection, the case will soon end well. When no benefit is derived from the injections, give, in a little cold water, aloes in powder, one ounce; sulphuric ether, one ounce; tincture of opium, two ounces. Another valuable *recipe* is fluid extract of Jamaica ginger, 2 oz. Fluid extract of Golden Seal, 1 oz. Powdered hypsulphite of soda, 1 oz. Water, 4 oz. Dissolve the soda in the water, then add the other ingredients to it. The dose may be repeated if necessary. A good wisp of straw, vigorously used on the belly and flanks, is likely to do some good. Injections of soap-suds should also be administered often, and if the case be not a hopeless one the horse will soon recover.

Congestion of the Lungs.—(See Lung Diseases.)

Constipation.—A confined condition of the bowels accompanying fever, liver and lung diseases; also from inferior food, etc. Horses habitually costive should be supplied with soft feed and grass in season. If the bowels are obstinately costive, give from six to eight drachms of aloes, once or twice a day. You may also give him an injection with about half an ounce of turpentine in it. Don't use too much soap in the injection as it may cause undue irritation.

Consumption.—Causes.—Repeated attacks of influenza, lung fever, or bronchitis, or any of these diseases treated by bleeding, and other reducing remedies or agents. Consumption, in the horse, runs its course in from one to three weeks, and is incurable.

Contagion.—This term is applied to something (as the *virus* of glanders) coming in contact with the body of an animal in health, producing a similar disease to that existing in the animal from which it came. In a word, it is a specific poison. Few diseases of animals are considered contagious. The following diseases, however, are considered of that character:—Glanders, in horses; contagious typhus and small pox, in cattle and sheep. Although many animals may be taken sick one after another, this is no proof that the disease is contagious; for it must be remembered that a number of animals