

exposed by mares in season), a condition of this organ which, to a greater or less extent, is persistently present throughout the course of the disease.

An abnormal sexual desire is intermittently present, the mare, at intervals, continually exposing the clitoris. Urine, mixed with mucous, is frequently voided in jets. This causes increased irritation, followed by stretching, stamping the feet, and switching the tail. An extremely irritable condition has been observed accompanying these symptoms, the animal rubbing itself violently against any object.

The discharge from the vulva becomes sticky and irritating, adhering to adjacent parts and scalding the contact tissues. The discharge may increase or decrease in quantity, and become more purulent as the disease advances. Local swellings appear, as in the stallion, at any stage of the disease, and may also, in the mare, be the first noticeable symptom; these frequently affecting one side of the vulva and may extend to the other, or spreading rapidly, involve the mammary glands, abdomen and limbs, or they may confine themselves persistently to more limited areas, often giving the vulva a puckered and deformed appearance.

As in the stallion, these swellings may persist, disappear suddenly, remain absent, or recur frequently. They are generally of a doughy consistency, cold and painless, but occasionally appear in an acute form, with heat and pain present, accompanied by a tendency to the formation of vesicles, followed by erosion and discharge.

As the disease advances, the lining membranes of the vulva and vagina assume a yellowish colour, the clitoris distinctly presenting a white or yellowish, and slightly corrugated appearance. White spots appear in the locations of previous vesicles, which vary considerably from small indefinite ones to most decided and marked patches. Constitutional symptoms may not appear for weeks, and often months, and in some cases not until the local symptoms have been absent for some time, the animal still maintaining a good appetite.

THE SECONDARY STAGE is the result of the migration of the micro-organisms with their accompanying toxins, into the general system, which may occur from one to three months after infection, but differs largely in individuals. The disease now commences to mark its progress in no uncertain manner, and it is at this stage that the inexperienced realize that there is something seriously wrong. One or more, or all symptoms become aggravated, constitutional symptoms supervene, the condition of the skin and hair becomes dry and harsh, the rounded form disappears and the outlines of the ribs, haunches and spine gradually gain prominence, the eye takes on a dull, expressionless stare, the ears lop over, the lips often hang pendulous, the eyelids droop, owing to partial paralysis of the nerves supplying the parts, and a general marked unthrifty appearance presents itself.

In the stallion the appetite may be capricious, but is rarely impaired, languor and dullness replace his former vigour, occasional trembling may be noticed over the surface of the body, especially so when other horses are approaching. Although stupid, and apparently not interested in his surroundings, he frequently neighs persistently.

The swellings, when present, become hard and chronic, the testicles either enlarged (this condition being due to the thickening of the membranes enveloping the organs, and not the testicular substance proper) or atrophied, either hanging abnormally pendulous or lying close up to the abdomen.

The infection may now show its presence along the course of the lymphatics, by the formation of ulcers in the various glands, which may discharge a purulent fluid, or, on the other hand, a marked swelling and thickening of the glands may exist including the sub-maxillary under the lower jaw.

Rather peculiar, but characteristic elevations make their appearance at irregular intervals during this stage of the disease, and have been called, very appropriately, 'plaques.' They vary largely in dimensions and may appear rapidly, disappear as quickly, show a tendency to persist, remain absent, or break out in other localities. They are, in the majority of cases, neither hot nor painful, but occasionally may assume an irritable aspect.