

mal may do work well as long as the weather is good, but from certain changes in the weather purpura will develop readily. In such a case it frequently supervenes a mild attack of influenza. It may be produced very suddenly from being exposed, driving before entirely well, bad ventilation, bad grooming, etc. It may be due to other causes, and from being exposed to the debris of dead animals, but more frequently from bad ventilation, bad drainage, etc. It is seldom seen in an animal at pasture. It may come from strangles.

Symptoms very plain and very characteristic. There is generally no difficulty in detecting this disease. There is a slight swelling of the limb, more likely to be about the hocks. The swelling may disappear by exercise, but will soon return. The swelling presents a very abrupt appearance, nearly the same as if a string was tied around the limb; and swelling very quickly is symptomatic of purpura. Exudation takes place, in which, if on a white limb, you will see little red spots, from which liquid is oozing. The swelling is very painful and the entire limb may be swollen; small vesicles appear on the limb, and also in the mucous membranes, and it is well to look at the mucous membrane before giving your opinion, as you will no doubt detect these spots, which may extend to the lungs. These spots increase and may run into each other. The mucous membrane of the nose may become one mass of corrupt matter. The under lip may hang pendulous, which is due to want of nervous stimulus. If the nostrils are swelled very badly, and there is difficult breathing, and the animal is not able to take food, the symptoms are very bad. The pulse varies much. In some cases, although the swelling is very great, the pulse may not be more than forty, fifty, or sixty per minute. There may be a cough and a coffee colored discharge from the nostrils. The mouth and eyes become affected, and, together with the discharge from the nose, he is a loathsome object. In milder cases the appetite is retained, or the animal may take food one day and the next refuse it. The bowels costive, as a general thing, in the first stages of the disease, and the urine may be of a dark color; may even contain blood. There will be a peculiar dropsical swelling and these patchial spots, or it may first show itself in connection with the eyes, and there may be blood extravasation without external symptoms. It may affect the bowels, liver, lungs, etc. The swelling is due to extravasation of blood. A peculiarity of purpura is, that the swelling may disappear from one place and appear in some other part, which is difficult to account for. The animal usually stands, perhaps from difficulty in moving the limbs. It is necessary to watch the case closely, for the flies will attack him, and he will be filled with maggots. Sloughing may take place; the entire sheath, or patches upon the body may slough off, and there may be paraphimosis. If influenza prevails, and you have swelling of the legs, examine very carefully.

Treatment.—The duration of this disease is from eight to thirty days. It generally takes about a month for an animal to completely recover. Place in a comfortable place. Give chlorate of potash, not for any stated properties, but from its action on the blood. If the bowels are costive, I recommend giving from one to two ounces of turpentine in six or eight ounces of oil. Afterwards give as much as one or one-and-a-half ounces of chlorate of potash during twenty-four hours; give it in his water, as there may be difficulty in giving a drench. Give, as a styptic, the tincture of the chloride of iron, once or twice a day, in doses of two or three drachms. If the pulse is

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