

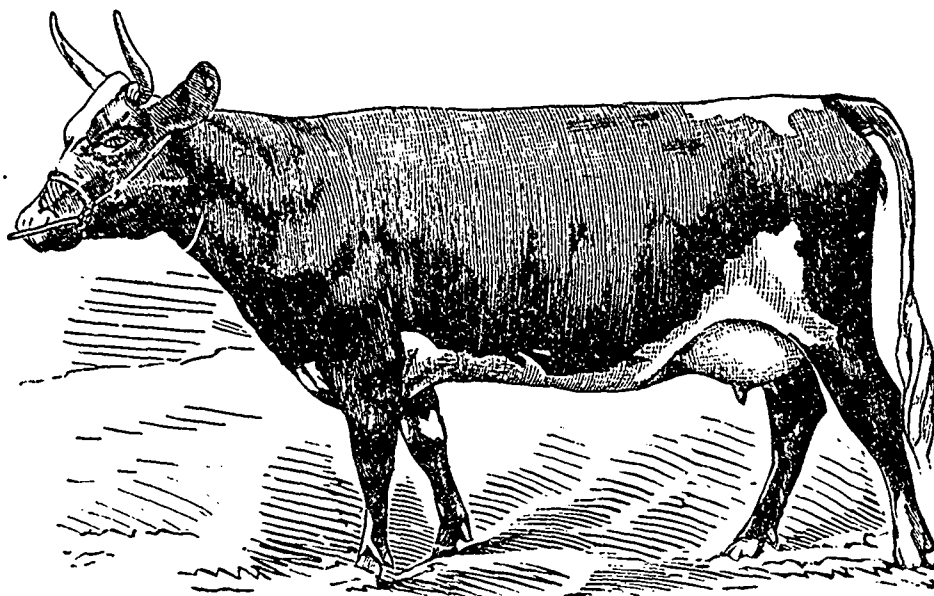
and discharges a glutinous straw coloured serosity, emitting a very strong and characteristic smell, enables you to recognize the disease as soon as you enter the stable. With the eruption, in most cases, the fever subsides considerably.

The characteristics of this eruption differ with its seat. — When occurring in the hollow of the pastern, which it does in about ninety per cent of the cases, the vesicles, at first, are distinctly marked; but, owing to the contagious nature of the discharged lymph, self inoculation ensures the extension of the eruption in the course of its gravitation. The movements of the leg, the flexion of the joint, displace the scabs, and thus aggravate the affection, so that in the hollow of the pastern we usually find an extensive confluent condition of the pustules, extending to the hoof, at first covered by a clear or amber coloured offensive smelling lymph, which agglutinates, forming crusts more or less adherent in places, the swelling often extending up to the body, the pain and fever

being considerable. This condition may exist in one leg only, or may affect two, three, or four; but one is usually worse than the others.

In some cases, the eruption and swelling are inconsiderable, in others, where by ignorance of its nature attempts are made to heal it by poulticing or astringent dressings, large pustules, and extensive suppuration of the lymphatic glands in the groin ensue, which usually result in permanent thickening of the leg. When the eruption occurs in the hairless skin between the thighs, its vesicular, and subsequent pustular characteristics are distinctly marked. If the animal is kept at work, the friction destroys the vesicles, pustules, and desiccating poek, and we may find it more or less confluent, and accompanied by considerable swelling of the udder, in the mare, and in the sheath of the male animal; often extending along the belly to a considerable extent.

In some cases, the mucus membrane of the mouth and



Mr. A. Montgomery's Prize Ayrshire Cow, "Fancy of Drumlanrig."

nostrils is the primary seat of the eruption, when the vesicles are well marked, but never reach the desiccating condition, owing to the fluids of the mouth or nose washing them off. From rubbing the affected leg with the muzzle, the mouth, lips, and nose frequently become inoculated. Several very well defined cases of this kind have occurred within the last few weeks, and are now under treatment.

In all these cases, we generally find diffused eruptions running up the legs, and over the body. In some, the inside of the ear has been the seat of the eruption; in fact, while the hollow of the pastern would seem to be the principal seat of the disease, no part of the body is exempt from it.

When the disease is allowed to run its course without interruption, it attains its intensity about the ninth day; after which it gradually desiccates, brown adherent scabs form, which, in ten or twelve days more, will separate spontaneously and drop off, or may be washed off, leaving the surface completely healed but decidedly poekmarked.

Where horses are kept too long at work, or improperly treated, by which means the regular course of the disease is prevented, or interrupted, the skin and deeper tissues become highly inflamed, extensive sloughs, and deep fissures are formed in the heels which are tedious and troublesome to

heal, recovery is thereby protracted, and is always more imperfect, as thickened skin and hairless patches are produced.

The disease is never fatal, and, properly treated, especially if not too much interfered with, it will run its course in about three weeks, leaving the animal none the worse for it.

In the grooms, and one of the students of the Veterinary College, who were accidentally inoculated, it produced symptoms which were identical with those of vaccination. Most of them were affected on the hand. For about three days they complained of lassitude, itchings and swelling of the hand, with a vesicular spot with a diffused red aureola; the swelling in most of them extending up to the arm pit. On the maturing of the vesicles the fever subsided, and the regular stages of vesicle, pustule, and desiccating poek, followed one another in regular succession, the scab falling off about the tenth day from the appearance of the vesicle, leaving a well marked depression of the cuticle resembling in all respects that produced by vaccination.

Figure 1 represents the usual seat of the disease in the heels. Fig. 2, the appearance in the thighs. Fig. 3, as it is seen on the muzzle and nose.

The above diagrams are illustrative of cases now under treatment.