

Plaques may appear singly, or in groups, and are seen most frequently in the region of the croup, abdomen, chest, shoulders and neck, and are better described as flat elevations, raising up the skin, with defined edges, in some cases quite prominent, in others only perceptible by taking a position alongside, in front of, or behind the animal, and viewing the outline of the body. Marked alterations in the animal's gait soon become apparent, when standing he maintains his position imperfectly, moves his weight from one limb to another, keeping one limb in a semi-flexed position, and often raising it from the ground. When walking, knuckling over, or the dragging of a hind limb are often distinctly noticeable. Upon trotting, a stilty, jerky and swaying motion is quite apparent, the animal often falling down unexpectedly, showing a general inability to control his movements. He now prefers a lying posture, and when rising, manifests difficulty, and exhibits evidence of pain in doing so.

The stallion is unable to cover, the erections of the penis being feeble and incomplete, and his inability to handle himself well marked.

In the mare, the same constitutional symptoms prominently develop. The local swellings also assume a hard and chronic form, giving the vulva a distorted appearance. They may also occur on each side of, or below the vulva, which at this stage, often remains partially open at its lower extremity, due to the chronic thickening of the clitoris. The mucous membrane of the vagina presents a dirty yellowish, rough appearance, the discharge, when present, acquiring a more purulent nature, and irritating the adjacent parts. Plaques may make their appearance in the same manner as in the stallion, and in the same irregular way.

The infection of the lymphatic system also shows the same inclination as in the male, causing enlarged glands, or suppurating sores. Marked depression and stupidity intervene, with the same inability to control movements, the lying posture being favoured.

THE TERTIARY STAGE in both sexes is marked by extreme depletion of the system, the progression of the disease having produced secondary lesions of a grave nature in the more important organs of the body. The senses become more and more blunted, the discharge from ulcers and generative organs may be profuse, in some cases there is a catarrhal discharge from the nostrils, sometimes accompanied by an inflammatory condition of the eyes.

The patient, at this stage, has difficulty in maintaining a standing posture, generally requiring support. When moving, it sways from side to side and stubs the toes. The knees and pasterns finally give way, the animal falls and is unable to rise again. General paralysis, pneumonia, or other results of septic infection intervene, and hasten the end.

Cases have been known in which animals have reached the tertiary stage and have then made an apparent recovery. In all such cases, however, the disease has again manifested itself in a most severe form, ending in the death of the affected animal.

An apparent recovery, therefore, should be looked upon with grave suspicion.

CONGENITAL EXANTHEMA.

Maladie du Coit is frequently confounded with another, much more common but, fortunately, far less dangerous venereal disease of horses known as Coital or Congenital Exanthema. This affection, which is not at all uncommon in Canada, generally makes its appearance during the breeding season, attention being directed to it by the fact of various mares served by the same horse becoming affected at once.

Such mares show the presence of vaginal irritation by frequent attempts to urinate and by switching of the tail. Examination shows the vagina inflamed and studded with small vesicles which break leaving ulcers which, however, heal readily leaving temporary scars. These vesicles also appear frequently on the external surface of the vulva leaving in this situation small white spots about the size of grains of shot, which gradually become recovered with pigment. There is, during the acute stage, more or less muco-purulent discharge from the vagina, which, however, soon ceases as

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