

It will be seen that four of the cases have been in regular work for more than twelve months since the operation was performed, and that in each case the usual routine of firing and blistering had been tried and failed to give satisfactory results.

The case in which gelatinous degeneration took place had had external plantar neurectomy performed in addition to median, and it was probably the fact of the two operations being performed which accounted for the result.

RECURRENT ATTACK OF PURPURA HÆMORRHAGICA IN A HORSE.

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THE subject, a bay gelding, was admitted to hospital on 3rd June 1898 off feed. On the evening of the 5th he was noticed to be suffering from acute pain, roaring, and to have a bloody discharge from the nose. On examination some petechial spots were found on the septum nasi. Anodyne medicine was given to allay pain. In a few hours after the acute attack sharply defined swellings made their appearance on the head and abdomen; the legs were also swollen, but not to the same extent. The abdomen and legs were bathed with hot water, and the head with dilute acetic acid. The after-treatment consisted in giving about $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms of iodine dissolved with iodide of potassium daily in the drinking water. In about a week after admission the skin on the anterior surface of the hind legs from the stifle to the coronet sloughed. On the twenty-fifth day after the attack the swellings had disappeared, the edges of the wounds had dried and showed signs of healing, and the general health of the animal was good. At the beginning of August recovery appeared complete, and the horse was put to do some work in the yard.

On 22nd October 1898 it was again admitted to hospital showing symptoms similar to those above described, and it died on the 5th November.

Autopsy.—Lungs gangrenous; petechial spots on heart and bowels; subcutaneous tissue filled with a dark red exudate.