

are those above described, with feverish movements. The diseased animal has first a shivering, considerable exacerbation in the evening, and remission of fever towards the middle of the day. After the cold or aguish fits are over, the reaction is much less violent than in other inflammatory complaints. Each paroxysm of fever is accompanied by an acceleration of the respiration, which is audible, and often accompanied by a moaning sound. The weakness and exhaustion of the animal are very great; the temperature of the ears, horns, and legs changes continually—now warm and now cold; the skin is dry and rough, and looks as if dust was strewn on it; the hair is erect, and the eyes, which are opened wide, are projecting, dry, shining, and fixed. The pupil is dilated; the nostrils are covered with slimy secretion, which the suffering animal frequently removes with his tongue; the teeth are close; the loins are so sensitive that the pressure of the hand cannot be borne without shrinking, and the pain in the chest increases. The animal lies down but seldom, and when it does so it is on the side on which the lung is affected. If both legs are diseased the animal rests on its breastbone, with its legs under its body, and its head and neck stretched out. The alvine secretion is often either entirely suppressed or very scanty. The urine is dark in colour and pungent in smell. During the third period, which commonly ends in death, the uneasiness and agitation of the animal are extreme. It continually changes its position, and draws back from the crib to the length of its tether. The eyes sink and become glazed, and the lids fall as if the animal were about to sleep; the horns, ears, and nose are cold: the mouth is filled with offensive phlegm and slaver, and an ill-coloured secretion flows from the nostrils. The animal gnashes its teeth, which are loose and shaky; the hair becomes more and more bristly, and the emaciation is rapid. At this period of the disease, the pulse is often above a 100 a minute. The real cattle plague, or, as it is called in Austria, the "*Loscr-Durra*," has four periods. During the first period, which begins about five days after the infection has taken place, the following symptoms are observable:—1. The animal is generally languid, its movements are heavy, its gait is tottering, and it is less sensible than usual to outward impressions; in other cases it bellows and beats the ground with its hoofs, and is unusually unruly and vicious. 2. The appetite is often much greater than usual, but after the animal has swallowed its food it appears inattentive to what is passing around, and hangs its head and ears. 3. When the animal rises from the earth it does not stretch itself, as healthy animals usually do, and instead of sinking its back it arches it. 4. The eye has more lustre than usual, and its vessels are slightly reddened. 5. Tremulous movements are perceptible in the skin, and the hair on some parts of it becomes rough. 6. After the fourth or fifth day the animal coughs at intervals, and often groans. 7. The animal licks its chaps less than usual. 8. No strong pressure with the hand can be borne, and the back immediately sinks if the loins are squeezed. 9. The "droppings" are dryer, and less furrowed than is usual. On the eighth day after the infection the plague is regularly declared. The symptoms are:—1. Aguish paroxysms, and often a twitching of the whole skin. 2. Bristling of the hair. 3. Trembling of the limbs, and particularly of the hind quarters. 4. During the paroxysm the animal is generally very uneasy; it stamps, holds up its head, and shakes it continually. The vigorous cattle are very violent in their movements, have a wild eye, snort and bellow, and devour their food greedily. The weak and aged beasts, which are less wild and unruly, shake their heads and grind their teeth. 5. The roots of the horns and the hanging ears are sometimes very hot and sometimes cool. 6. The chaps and muzzle are dry, the interior of the mouth is of a light red, and steaming hot, the gums swollen and spongy, and the incisors somewhat loose. The gums have frequently spots of a deep red. 7. The sensitiveness of the loins increase. 8. The skin is extremely tense. 9. The pulsation is accelerated. 10. A single (not continuous) violent, hollow, and convulsive cough, which is totally different from any other. 11. The rumination is incomplete and interrupted. 12. The alvine excretion is scanty, dark, sometimes almost black, parched, and deeply-furred. The discharge takes place very frequently. 13. The tail is either extended in a horizontal line or used to strike the sides of the animal, which continually looks around to its hind quarters. 14. The urine is of a high red colour. 15. It is frequently the case that the air bladders can be felt under the skin on the back and loins. 16. The fever increases in the evening, and becomes less violent in the morning. 17. The milk in cows diminishes, and in some cases is altogether dried up. During the third period, which begins on the ninth or tenth day from the infection, all the above-mentioned symptoms increase in violence. The animal is excessively weak and sad, stands at a distance from the crib, and hangs its head almost down to the ground. If the lungs