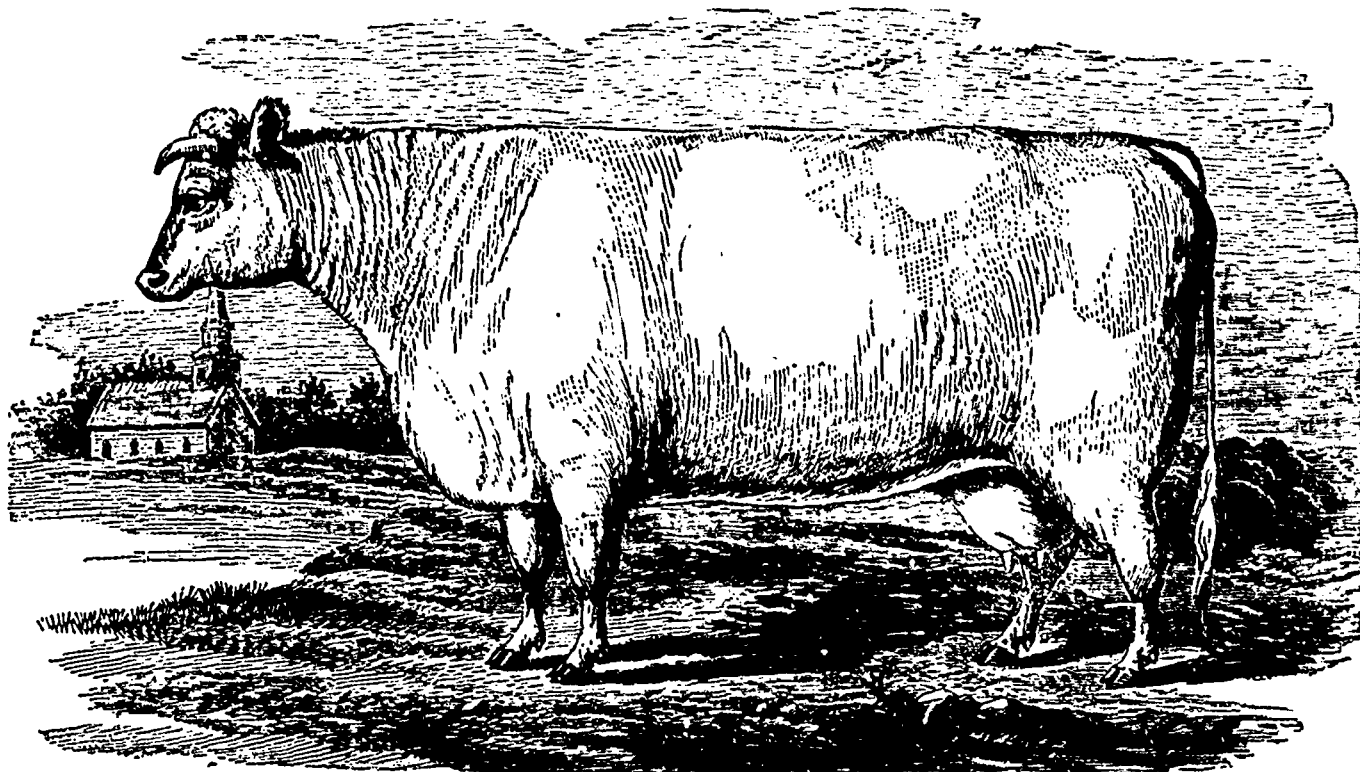




SHORT HORN DURHAM COW
OAWOOD'S ROSE,

Calved 4th February, 1867. Bred by William Smith Cragg, Esq., of Arkholme, (Lunesdale), Carnforth, Lancashire, England. Imported into Nova Scotia by Professor Lawson, Lucyfield Farm, Co. Halifax, September, 1875. Died 9th April, 1879.

As cattle attacked with other diseases also do not ruminate, this sign becomes of doubtful character; but the other symptoms which accompanying distemper, and of which I will now speak, as the shivering and trembling which they experience, the restlessness which they show, and the manner in which they stand upon the toes of the hind feet, are convincing proofs, especially when the contagion is already made known in some place in the neighbourhood.

The pulse, which beats from 60 to 70, 75, 80, and even 90 times per minute, announces a high fever, which is soon accompanied by a general and rapid prostration of the strength of the animal, for the pulse is not only quick, but unequal, without being strong just as we observe in putrid fevers; there are moments even when we cannot, so to speak, perceive it anywhere.

The ears and horns are for this reason alter very cold; sometimes the horns, some times the ears only, and sometimes both at the same time.

The "motions" preserve not unfrequently their course during the first days of the disease; sometimes the dung loses its colour, and takes such a strong smell of musk that the whole stable is filled with it; often it becomes dry, being

scarcely bound together; at other times it is soft and liquid; or else the stomach of the animal is inactive, because the intestines and the abdominal muscles have not sufficient activity to expel the accumulated contents.

Great weakness quickly comes upon the animal at the first fever which occurs: it then lets the head, which is heavy, hang, and the muscles of the throat compel it to hold it obliquely. The ears hang in the same manner and for the same reason; the tail also loses its motion; at last, the animal ceases to low.

The animal coughs at first from time to time, afterwards without interruption; more or less, however, according as the morbid matter affects the lungs or the intestines.

The eyes, which in these animals are naturally black and lively, become dull and languid, and the mesial or nictating lid, which is not visible when the animal is in good health, swells up and becomes prominent, by the thickening of the external membrane, and is then not unlike a bladder of a pale red (colour), which has some analogy with the disease known among men under the name of "chamæsis." Here and there we perceive a large inflamed spot; the white of the eye, which is especially visible in the small corner,

is also very much inflamed, and the eye appears to be swollen and starting from the head. From the large corners of the eyes runs an ichorous matter; and when the distemper has reached its highest stage, it sends out among some of these animals an abundance of tears.

The pores of the smooth part of the muzzle run at times with thousands of drops, which might be taken for a copious perspiration.

The nostrils discharge at first a liquid matter which acquires the third day a sticky and purulent consistence, which flows incessantly along the muzzle, and a similar matter flows from the mouth. However, the animal does not wipe away this matter, as healthy beasts, which do not cease to lick and cleanse their muzzle with the tongue.

With some the cough increases, respiration becomes distressing, and the animal depressed by the fever, and debilitated by want of food, falls to the ground, stretches its head directly in front of it, or twists its neck, and makes use of different means in order to breathe, groaning as a person might do who suffered great pain. The sline (drivel), becomes frothy, and all makes known that the lungs are very strongly affected, and that the animal is in the very greatest danger. By this time