

breathing becomes affected to a considerable extent. Abdominal breathing is not present. Any undue disturbance of respiration may be detected by closely watching the nostrils, which in this case are perceptibly agitated, plainly indicating difficult respiration. At this stage of the disease there are certain external symptoms manifested as follows: Coldness of the extremities, ears, and muzzle; the legs may be cold, and in an hour hot, or one or more legs may be hot and the others cold.

The mucous membranes are at first reddened and dry; soon there is a discharge from the nostrils, which is generally very profuse, and if of a yellowish colour we may regard it as a favourable sign, and, as a rule, the patient from this time does well; but if the discharge is of a brownish-red colour, we must regard it as a bad symptom, as it shows the bronchial tubes are considerably affected, and in such a case the prognosis should be guarded. In many cases which terminate fatally, the breathing becomes extremely difficult; there is flapping of the nostrils, cold sweats break out behind the ears and shoulders, and perhaps the whole body may be covered with a cold sweat; pulsations 100 to 120 per minute, often fluttering and irregular; extremities cold; and the animal wanders about in an aimless sort of manner, apparently in a half-unconscious state. A discharge of a brownish hue issues from the nostrils, and death quickly ensues.

Sometimes the liver is involved. This may be known by the mucous membranes taking on a yellowish tinge. Abdominal complications are developed in some cases, and are manifested by the usual symptoms. If enteritis sets in, the chances of recovery are poor, the case being very likely to terminate fatally. In some cases there is considerable swelling of the legs, and of the sheath if a gelding. If these oedematous swellings occur in the early stages of the