In other cases, indications of its probabpproach are manifested by the animal. She is noticed to be restless and uneasy and to keep whisking the tail. The udder may become enlarged and full, denoting the appearance commonly termed " making a bag." The vulva appears sy ollen, and coming from it may be noticed a brownish-coloured sticky discharge. There may also be present the usual manifestations of impending expulsion of the fetus, such as straining. It has also been noticed, in a large number of cases of cattle abortion, that after expulsion of the calf, the after-birth is retained, or, as commonly expressed, the cow fails to clean. Even where the after-birth is not retained, a brownish discharge may continue to come from the genital passage for several weeks. So frequently does retention of the after-birth and this discharge occur in contagious abortion that they are considered as being significant of the disease in a herd even when the calves are carried the full time. The course of the disease is, as a rule, slow, and the period at which the abortion takes place is variable. The majority of cases seem to be noticed between the lifth and seventh months of pregnancy. The usual experience in ontbreaks of contagious abortion is that during the first two or three years of its appearance in a herd it claims many victims, and then becomes reduced to a smaller number of cases occurring each year, unless many new females are introduced or young heifers are growing up, which in turn become attacked. Amongst infected cows a large percentage abort twice in succession, and a certain number three times, after which they appear to acquire a degree of immunity or resistance to the disease, which enables them to reach the normal period of calving. This feature has apparently led some to volunteer the statement that the disease will disaopear of its own accord, or run itself out of a herd, in the course of three or four years, provided no treshly-infected cows are introduced. This contention is, however, not altogether tenable, because, even when no freshly-infected cows are introduced, the tendency is for the disease to prevail and attack the young females in the herd, unless special measures are taken to protect them. It has also been observed that in herds where contagions abortion prevails, many of the calves, while Lorn at normal time, arrive weak and puny, and become affected with scours and phemnonia, causing death in many cases. Likewise it has been noticed, where there "ion in a herd, that sterility, or barrenness, prevails among both cows and so that the number of "shy breeders" increases in the herd. This phase disease seriously reduces the productiveness of many herds. The cause of y in these cases is a resulting diseased condition of the womb and ovaries, the fatter becoming cystic and with retained corpus lateum present, or the so-called brownish bodies, in the ovaries.

MEANS OF DETECTING THE DISEASE,

The importance of being able, if possible, to detect and recognize the disease when it first occurs in a herd is apparent, so that steps may be taken to arrest its progress. In this regard the safest course to pursue is to accept the fact of any cow aborting on premises formerly exempt as a sufficient reason for suspecting that the disease has been introduced, and particularly where new females have entered the herd. Additional cases of "ealf slinking" occurring at intervals in the herd should be considered confirmatory of contagious abortion being the cause. Experiments have been made with the view of devising some satisfactory method of test capable of determining the presence of latent infection in female cattle, pregnant