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The disease also

occurs spontaneously, without the intervention of contagion, and in such cases may be termed sporadic.

Usually the first symptom noticed is dulness; then follow rigors, which may or may not be well marked, in many cases the chill being so slight as to escape observation. An appearance of languor is now observed, and the animal sweats on the slightest exertion. The coat is harsh and staring, and perhaps a slight cough is present. At this period the circulation is not affected, and the temperature is normal or nearly so. The appetite now fails rapidly, in some cases becoming very much impaired, in other cases failing altogether. The mouth is hot and dry, the temperature becomes increased, the pulse runs up, and an occasional cough is heard. Coughing is easily excited by pressure on the larynx. The bowels are usually constipated, the feces being hard and covered with mucus, and frequently have an offensive odour; occasionally diarrhoea is present. The urine becomes scanty and of a darker colour than usual, and some of its constituents are increased in quantity; and there may be some difficulty in voiding it. The pulse is quickened, except when the nervous centres are affected. Early and excessive debility is a prominent symptom. On being made to walk out, the animal reels and staggers, and the head hangs down in a listless manner. This is symptomatic of nervous derangement. The nerve-centres are undoubtedly affected; the depression is very great. It matters not how much spirit a horse may have, as soon as he becomes affected with influenza his spirit leaves him, and he quickly becomes dull and languid, extreme dejection now presenting itself in marked contrast to the fiery spirits of a day or two before.

The patient frequently shows symptoms of headache, which in all probability he suffers from. Sore-throat is almost always present in this disease, and frequently the