

Belladonna ext. et camphoræ, or the cough-ball recommended by Prof. Dick, may be given, and in exceptional cases a seton may be inserted near the region of the larynx, and is said to be highly beneficial. In cases where the occurrence of roaring is feared as a result of influenza, potassæ chlorat. and potassium iodidi are to be freely given in the usual quantities. The first, by preventing degeneration of tissue, effectually combats in most cases the tendency to atrophy of the muscles involved in roaring, and the latter tends to remove any abnormal thickening of the mucous membrane lining the larynx.

The results of influenza, some of which have been mentioned, are: Rheumatism, affections of fibrous structures of various parts of the body, more particularly of the pericardium and endocardium, hydrothorax, ulceration of the larynx, roaring, chronic cough, purpura hæmorrhagica, and it is said sometimes glanders and farcy, each of which present their usual characteristic symptoms, and require the ordinary treatment accorded to them as they usually occur.

Influenza also occurs in cattle, though perhaps not so commonly as in the horse, and, as a rule, is not so productive of serious results as it is in the horse, as cattle, being of a much rougher and stronger nature, possessing different temperaments and stronger constitutions, are better calculated to withstand the inroads of the disease than are the more delicate and finely constituted members of the equine race. It is most prevalent during the spring and autumn months.

*Causes*, predisposing and exciting, are about the same as in the horse.

*Symptoms* are: Dulness, rigors, languor, partial or complete loss of appetite, extreme dejection, drooping of the head, redness of the conjunctiva, and copious flow of tears