

be productive of great benefit. The food must be of the best quality procurable, light, highly nutritious, and of a kind readily digestible. Potassæ iodidi, as above mentioned, should also be tried. This treatment failing, recourse must be had to the operation of paracentesis: a small trocar and cannula being introduced at the side of the sternum between the fifth and sixth ribs. This operation has been performed with success, but it is one that, on account of the extreme danger attending its performance, is not to be recommended, and should never be performed except in cases where the only choice is between the death of the animal and paracentesis. After the performance of the operation, the patient should be placed in a very quiet, well-ventilated, and slightly darkened place, and not allowed to move about, to any great extent, for several days. The food, water, and attendance should be of the very best. The patient should not be allowed to see or hear anything likely to cause the slightest excitement. He should also, immediately after the operation, be put upon a course of potassium iodid., to prevent further effusion.

Endocarditis.—This condition consists of inflammation of the endocardium, or lining membrane of the heart. It is a very serious affection, and one very hard to distinguish from pericarditis, the symptoms being about the same in both conditions. The other remarks made in regard to pericarditis will apply to this condition also.

CARDITIS.

Carditis, or inflammation of the heart substance, occurs in connection with pericarditis and endocarditis. In cases where the whole, or a large portion, of the heart substance is inflamed death quickly occurs. If the inflammation be circumscribed in character, recovery may take place; but there is a tendency to the formation of small abscesses.