

clothed. Patients
caution. The legs
bandaged. Pure
encouraged to take
light character, but
If the appetite
the animal will eat,
In certain cases
asionally.
that tend to sup-
w off the disease,
potassium, particu-
nitras may be
forty-eight hours,
doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii}$.
Medicines may
animal will take them
in a draught; but
be exercised in the
test cough should
of the animal to
medicine. In over-
ld be given. The
highly beneficial,
in water; alcohol,
r, ammonia carb.,
olic stimulants are
ression exists, milk
reat benefit, in the
one of the latter.
tives are indicated,

ver be resorted to
is sore, fomenta-

tions, as warm water, etc., may be employed. Inhalations of steam and acid. carbol. are useful; the ordinary ammoniacal liniment may be applied freely, or a more cautious use may be made of tr. cantharis, sinapis, etc., and in exceptional cases it may be necessary to use hydrarg. biniod., especially when strangles and influenza co-exist, and an abscess is forming. If the lungs are affected, benefit will result from the application of blankets, wrung out of hot water, to the sides. The use of mustard is also attended with benefit in this case. If the bowels are constipated, enemas should be freely given, or there may be administered ol. lini or ol. olivæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{vi}$.— $\mathfrak{z}\text{viii}$. In certain cases aloes bb. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$. may be given. In abdominal complications, where colicky pains are manifested, some of the preparations of opium may be administered with beneficial results. During the stages of convalescence the mineral and vegetable tonics should be given, and the animal should receive a good nutritious and laxative diet, and great benefit may be derived from frequent changes of food. Any undue constipation is to be overcome by enemas of warm water, the administration of oleaginous draughts, and laxative food. Diarrhoea, unless excessive, need not cause any alarm, but if excessive may be checked by giving dry food. Gentle exercise daily, good grooming, careful nursing, etc., are indispensable. Every care should be taken to guard against a relapse at this critical period. In some cases the larynx becomes involved to a very great extent, rendering the breathing so difficult as to endanger the life of the animal. In such cases no time is to be lost in performing tracheotomy, if hot fomentations and steaming give no relief.

Frequently, after all other symptoms have disappeared, a troublesome cough remains. The proper treatment in such a case is the application of vesicants to the throat. The ordinary ammoniacal liniment is also often beneficial.