

change of locality. If cattle that have been upon low ground, have them put upon high ground; bear this particularly in mind. If the parasites become embedded in the lung tissue, they will have been forming there for some time, perhaps before any notice was taken of them.

Influenza.—So named because it was formerly supposed to be influenced by the stars. It may appear in a very malignant form. It is very common among the horses of this country, and is of a specific character. It is a febrile disease, and involves different organs of the body, as the liver, lungs, heart, pleura, etc. The great central system is implicated, arising from some morbid matter or poison in the blood, the respiratory organs being oftener involved than any others. Cerebro-spinal meningitis may be said to be a different form of influenza. A great amount of talk could be brought forth, both as to how this poison gets into the system, and as to what kind of a poison it is that produces influenza. It may get into the system in various ways. It is

Caused by some atmospheric influence; some condition that cannot be found out precisely. There is some difference of opinion as to whether it is contagious or not. It is better to keep the animal away from other animals, if convenient; but what operates upon one animal may operate upon a number at the same time. Such as the epizootic, which appeared in 1872. It could not be accounted for as of a contagious form. Influenza is more prevalent in the spring and autumn months, when the animals are changing their coats; but it may appear in an epizootic form—that is, it attacks a great many animals similarly at the same time. I will not now speak of these very severe epizootic forms, but will speak of it as seen more or less every year. In 1874 and 1878 it prevailed to a great extent, and as you see it in such cases it is more severe than in ordinary circumstances. It is, in all probability, caused by some peculiar atmospheric influence which exercises an injurious effect upon the animal. This may be said to be the exciting cause, but there are many other influences which may produce the disease. Ill-ventilated stables, the animal not receiving at the same time a sufficient supply of nutritive food, may produce it. It occurs in the most severe form in larger cities and in larger stables, and especially in under-ground stables, and may attack the great nervous centres. Experience tells us that if animals are compelled to breathe bad air, and are not given sufficient exercise, they are more likely to have influenza; while one that is well exercised and well fed is not so susceptible; but all are subject to it.

Symptoms vary much, and depend upon the organ or organs most affected. The early symptoms are a dull, languid appearance; eats poorly, sweats freely upon the slightest exertion; coat somewhat staring and dirty-looking; mouth hot and dry; and there may be a cough. After a short time there will be well marked symptoms. The cough is easily excited by pressure upon the throat; the bowels usually costive. The feces passed after a few days are small, dry pellets. The pulse considerably altered; generally a quick, weak pulse, varying from sixty to eighty beats per minute; but it may not be very quick. The dulness may be followed by more marked