

weather the body should be judiciously clothed. Patients are often lost through neglect of this precaution. The legs should be well hand-rubbed and flannel-bandaged. Pure cold water, which the animal should be encouraged to take freely, and good wholesome food of a light character, but nutritious and laxative, should be allowed. If the appetite is very poor, anything may be given that the animal will eat, as a carrot, a bit of nice hay, grass, etc. In certain cases beef-tea, milk, and eggs may be given occasionally.

Medicinal remedies, as a rule, are those that tend to support the system and assist nature to throw off the disease, such as the preparations of sodium and potassium, particularly the latter. Full doses of potassæ nitras may be administered for the first twenty-four or forty-eight hours, then followed with potassæ chloras in doses of $\text{ʒii.} - \text{ʒiii.}$ three times a day for four or five days. Medicines may be given in the drinking-water if the animal will take them in that way; if not, they must be given in a draught; but if the throat is involved, great care must be exercised in the administration of draughts, and the slightest cough should be regarded as a signal to allow the head of the animal to descend, even at the risk of wasting the medicine. In over-acidity of the stomach, sodæ bicarb. should be given. The judicious administration of stimulants is highly beneficial, as liq. acet. ammon. in doses of $\text{ʒii.} - \text{ʒiii.}$ in water; alcohol, ale or beer, whisky, wine, nitrous ether, ammonia carb., etc., are all good. On the whole, alcoholic stimulants are the best of all to use. Where much depression exists, milk and good whisky may be given with great benefit, in the proportion of two parts of the former to one of the latter. Occasionally a case is met with where sedatives are indicated, but such cases are extremely rare.

Purgation and venesection should never be resorted to under any circumstances. If the throat is sore, fomenta-