

extent. Abdominal disturbance of the nostrils, and, plainly indicated of the disease is as follows: the legs may be hot

dened and dry; which is generally the way we may regard it different from this a brownish-red, as it shows the end in such a case many cases which are very difficult; break out beneath the whole body from 100 to 120 extremities cold; sort of manner, discharge of a death quickly

may be known by a pink tinge. Abdominal cases, and are very likely to be a considerable gelding. If the stages of the

disease, say on the second or third day, and the pulse is not affected to any great extent, we may regard it as rather a favourable than an unfavourable symptom, the swelling being a curative process brought about by an effort of nature, and tending to relieve the fever to a great extent in connection with some other organs. On the other hand, if œdema appears during the latter stages of the disease, in connection with a quick or intermittent pulse, it is then a bad sign.

Influenza frequently terminates in pneumonia, pleurisy, and effusion. When the lungs become affected, the pulse becomes quick and weak, the animal persistently stands, the breathing becomes difficult, appetite completely goes, and in most cases the body and extremities become deathly cold. On auscultation, the characteristic sounds of lung trouble are heard, and on percussion a dull sound is given out. A sub-acute inflammation of the lungs is likelier than any other form to follow influenza. In some cases, when the animal becomes very weak, a lying-down posture may be assumed, and, unless the breathing is too greatly interfered with, it is advisable to let the animal remain in this position.

Treatment is generally very satisfactory if taken in time. Influenza is a fever, and, like all fevers, runs a certain course; and we must direct our efforts to enable, or help, nature to throw off the disease, and support the animal while the disease is running its course. On no account must we attempt to cut the fever short, as this can be done only at the expense of the patient's life.

If in a badly ventilated stable or other objectionable place, the animal should be removed at once to a comfortable, dry box-stall, well ventilated, but not exposed to draughts. The importance of plenty of pure air cannot be over-estimated in the treatment of influenza. The animal should be protected from the heat of the sun, if excessive, and in cold