

vigorous, of strong constitution, receive a proper amount of exercise, are properly fed, etc. The reason why this should be so is apparent, as such animals are in perfect health and vigour, are fully developed, and, in a word, are in the prime of life, and consequently offer a much greater resistance to the introduction of the morbid influence into the system than would be offered by a badly-developed, weakly, or aged animal, or an animal in an unthrifty state from any cause whatever. A debilitated, or abnormal, condition of any one or more organs of the animal economy especially invites or predisposes to an attack of influenza; and according to the parts affected we have various symptoms presented.

Influenza is not now attended with as great fatality as it was some years ago, and, in the absence of complications, cannot be considered as a very fatal disease, the fatality being limited chiefly to old and worn-out animals, and those of feeble constitutions. The disease, in its simple form, is generally of a mild character, but it frequently leads to the development of other and more severe affections, and in this way often proves fatal. It has been observed that when influenza prevails other disorders are, as a rule, unusually severe, and the percentage of mortality from all diseases is greater than usual. For instance, it may be readily understood that were influenza to prevail to any great extent in a locality already tainted with any low form of disease, that the death-rate would be enormously increased. A proof of this, I think, is the fact that influenza was considered to be a very fatal disease some years ago, when proper drainage and other sanitary measures were not attended to as they are at the present time; but the above is only one of several reasons why the disease is not now considered to be of as formidable a nature as formerly. Among these reasons may be mentioned the following:

First, sanitary improvements. Second, that the disease