pain, and there was considerable twitching of the abdominal muscles, but this had disappeared on the second visit. The ox's abdomen was not at all distended. He passed some pieces of very hard dung. On the third day the patient was no better. I advised the owner to slaughter the animal as he was in the pink of condition, being a Christmas bullock.

The animal was killed. On opening the abdomen between 30 and 40 gallons (not exaggerated) of fluid escaped. The bladder was ruptured; the opening would hardly admit the point of a little finger. The bladder contained innumerable small calculi, and its mucous membrane was irregularly thickened and inflamed. I should add that the ox, for the last three months, had been feeding on swedes and a mixture of wheat, peas, beans, oats, etc., with some linseed cake. The land on which the swedes had grown had been treated on two occasions with nitrate of soda in the proportion of 1 cwt. per acre.

The calculi were yellowish white in colour, rounded in shape, and rather easily crushed. They varied in size, but the largest were scarcely as big as a common pea, while the smallest were not larger than a millet-seed; and, as before stated, they were innumerable. Professor Bayne examined them chemically, and reported that they were composed of phosphate of lime and organic matter.

A CASE OF CANKER.

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As doubts still linger in the minds of some members of our profession whether canker of the horse's foot is amenable to treatment, we recently forwarded to the Royal Veterinary College the foot of a horse which had been extensively diseased, and successfully treated.

The particulars of the case are as follows:—

5th July 1892.—Admitted a grey shire gelding, 8 years old, fairly clean in his legs, and good in hair. He had been for the previous eighteen months the subject of canker in the near hind foot, involving the entire frog, a portion of the sole, and the laminæ at the heels, and was considered to be incurable.

He was cast, put under chloroform (a practice very frequent with us for years past), and operated upon, on the lines laid down by Mr Malcolm in his excellent article on the disease in the number of this Journal for March 1891.

The after treatment was that therein given, with but little variation, and the result eminently satisfactory to us; we had complete eradication of all diseased structure, and the parts had become covered with good sound horn, with the exception of a small portion which was perfectly healthy and gradually forming horn, only requiring time and attention. Unfortunately, on 11th October an attack of bowel disease terminated fatally (through a twisted mesentery).

Some time prior to the foregoing we operated in the same manner upon a bay shire gelding with canker of the inside of the off hind foot, involving a limited portion of the laminæ, and with such complete success that he recovered, and has been at work for months past.