

of the chloroform was rather difficult, as the use of an inhaler interfered with the site of the operation, but this was overcome by using a Junker (metal) inhaler, and only just inserting the end of the nose inside the rubber at the end. The preparation "New Skin," which I used to cover the wound, I have found vastly superior to all collodion preparations, as it gives a much thicker covering, dries quicker, and keeps the wound quite aseptic, and animals do not interfere with wounds protected by it.

From this date onward the wounds healed without interruption, and the nose bleeding entirely ceased. There was always a little discharge from the nose, best seen in the morning, but I could find very little interference with normal respiration. The dog was discharged from hospital on 31st July.

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### A CASE OF HYDRONEPHROSIS IN A COW.

By A. SPREULL, F.R.C.V.S., Dundee.

On 21st June last I was called to see an Irish-bred, eight or nine-years-old, shorthorn-cross, milch cow, the property of a dairy farmer in this neighbourhood. On arrival I found my patient looking rather dejected, suffering from profuse fœtid diarrhœa, which the owner informed me had been continuous for a considerable time, but the exact date of its existence could not be ascertained. The skin was dirty and uræmic looking, more especially along the region of the back and the upper parts of the shoulders, the coat staring, and accompanied by a considerable amount of itching throughout this region. The pulse, breathing, and temperature were practically normal, the salient symptoms of the case being, as already stated, the profuse fœtid diarrhœa and the unhealthy itching coat. The appetite, the owner informed me, was very capricious; some days she would eat little or nothing, while other days she would eat anything she was offered, and at such times looked as if there was little or nothing the matter with her. The owner further informed me that he had bought her about three months previously, and that she had continued during the greater part of that time more or less in this condition, but if anything getting rather worse than better, and hence his appeal for my help.

Without pretending to accurately diagnose the case, I proceeded to prescribe for her, gave astringent antiseptics to assist in regulating the state of the bowels, and put her on hay, cotton cake, and crushed grain as food, with a skin dressing of whale oil and spirits of tar, to be followed after a few days with a good wash with warm water in which a sufficient admixture of Jeyes' fluid had been placed, to rid the hide of the dirty, greasy, matted material there accumulated. For a week or two she seemed to improve somewhat, but all of a sudden one day when the owner entered the byre to see her he found her, as he described it, in a dying condition. He there and then promptly had her killed and sent to the inspection department of the public slaughter-house, where she next came under my observation. Here the carcase was found to be well nourished, fairly fat, weighing thirty-four stones after removal of the kidneys, and

there were no signs of disease of any kind with the exception of the state of the kidneys. The flesh, however, was sodden and œdematous and was consequently condemned. The kidneys on removal were found to weigh respectively ten pounds and sixty-three pounds. These we had photographed by Mr Baxter, son of the Market Superintendent, along with a normal healthy one so as to bring out the contrast between them, and the photograph is reproduced in the accompanying illustration. The kidneys themselves were forwarded to Professor M'Fadyean for exhibition to his class at the Royal Veterinary College. He described the condition of the larger organ as one of hydronephrosis, probably due to obstruction of the ureter.



Hydronephrotic kidney (in the centre). The other (hypertrophied) kidney from the same animal is shown on the left. The object to the right is a normal cow's kidney introduced for contrast of size.

Almost the entire substance of this kidney had disappeared under the pressure of the accumulating urinary secretion, and the organ was represented by a series of large thin-walled cavities containing a yellowish-white, turbid but non-putrid liquid. The smaller of the two kidneys, although weighing ten pounds, was not cystic, and its enlargement appeared to be due to hypertrophy.

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## Abstracts and Reports.

### THE POST-MORTEM DIAGNOSIS OF GLANDERS.

ALTHOUGH since the discovery of mallein the diagnosis of glanders in living animals has become comparatively easy, the *post-mortem* diagnosis still presents certain difficulties, particularly when the lesions have not reached a very advanced stage. The consequences of errors in this respect may be serious.

On 10th September 1904, MM. Breton and Cheneau were requested by a client to examine the carcass of a horse which the client had sold to one of his friends on the 12th August preceding. The carcass lay at the horse