An opiate and a laxative were administered, instructions were given as to diet, and the mare was made as comfortable as possible in a loose-box. She was seen at intervals through the night, but nothing of importance was observed.

The following morning I removed the plug, and there was no further hæmorrhage. Fæces and urine were passed normally. The animal, however, was in a high state of fever; pulse, 84; temperature, 105°. I was much afraid that peritonitis had supervened. There was in addition great pain in the limb, and almost complete inability to move it. A careful examination showed that there was no fracture of the pelvis. I had the mare put in slings, prescribed fomentations, and frequent ten minim doses of Fleming's tincture of aconite; the wound subsequently to be dressed with carbolic liniment.

Next day pain and fever had much abated, and the wound had commenced to suppurate. I discontinued the use of tinct. aconit. and fomentations, and had the wound gently syringed with warm water, and afterwards with aqueous solution of carbolic acid. The vagina was also washed out in the same way.

From this time forward, with the same treatment, the case made very satisfactory progress. Pus discharged very freely from the vagina, and to this I attribute chiefly the rapid recovery of the case. The wound in the wall of the vagina, being on a lower level than the external wound on the hip, acted as a drain, and prevented "pocketing" or burrowing of the pus, which is so apt to occur in extensive wounds in the gluteal region. The wound was perfectly healed, and the mare discharged cured on the 21st August.

An interesting feature in the case was the many important structures which so narrowly escaped injury.

TUBERCULOSIS IN POULTRY.

By R. F. SHILLINGFORD, M.R.C.V.S., Buckingham.

My attention was called last month to the condition of some turkeys and fowls, the remnant of a flock of about a hundred.

I found on handling them that they were very light in weight, emaciated to such a degree as to be mere frames. The skin was dry, yellow, and scurfy; eye clear and very bright; comb a good colour, but not very firm; crop fairly full; appetite good. "They are always hungry," remarked the attendant, "and yet so poor in flesh."

I made *post-mortem* examinations of a hen turkey and several fowls, and found the lesions of tuberculosis in the lungs, liver, intestines, and mesentery. The growths were in isolated patches on the external surface of the bowels, some being elevated to the size of a pea. The flesh was pale and dry, but without visible nodules.

I forwarded to Professor M'Fadyean a diseased liver and part of an intestine taken from a poult, and I had returned to me a stained microscopical specimen showing numerous tubercle bacilli.

But the chief interest attaching to this case is the point which I am now about to state regarding the probable cause of the outbreak. For more than fourteen years I have visited the farm almost weekly,

and it is therefore known to me that, save for an attack of "gapes" in 1885, the poultry have been wonderfully healthy until about six weeks ago, at which time the hens began to cease laying. The sanitary surroundings of the flock are better than what are usually seen, the premises being clean, dry, and well sheltered. The ordinary diet for the fowls was corn, which they received night and morning, and occasionally they were given flesh.

Now, about two months since I ordered two extremely emaciated beasts, which were affected with tuberculosis, to be slaughtered. I verified the diagnosis by a *post-mortem* examination, and had all the parts visibly affected buried; but part of the flesh, which was pale but apparently free from disease, was given to the poultry daily for some time.

The facts which I have stated may not amount to complete proof that the flesh from the tuberculous cattle was the cause of the outbreak among the poultry, but they point strongly in that direction, and are at any rate worthy of being recorded.

I may add, that of the original flock only 13 are left. The majority were killed when noticed to have lost condition, and the others died.

ABLATION OF THE PROLAPSED UTERUS OF A CAT.

By T. W. ROGERS, Student, Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh.

ON Wednesday, September 4th, a cat was brought to Professor Baird's Pharmacy, with instructions to poison it if the case was thought hopeless. On examination it was found that the animal was suffering from prolapsus uteri, and the uterus was very much congested and cold. Reduction proving impracticable, poison was about to be administered, when I recollected a note in the *Journal of Comparative Pathology and Therapeutics* for March last, regarding the successful ablation of a cow's uterus by M. Moreau, in a case of prolapse. I therefore suggested the removal of the cat's uterus, and this was agreed to. With the assistance of Mr C. D. Watkins, M.R.C.V.S., and Mr W. A. Morgan, my fellow-student, I proceeded to operate as follows.

Having searched for and found the meatus urinarius, I passed a needle threaded with a double ligature through the cervix of the uterus, about half an inch nearer the uterus than the meatus, and tied each ligature round its respective half. Another ligature was tied at the same place around the whole cervix, and the entire mass behind the ligature was then removed with the knife. The stump was then dressed with 5% carbolic oil and returned through the vulva.

The patient was offered food after the operation, but this was refused until late in the evening, when a little milk was taken.

Thursday, 5th.—Drank a little milk, micturated, very little discharge.

Friday, 6th.—Took milk and boiled fish, micturated and defæcated, slight healthy discharge.

Saturday, 7th.—Apparently in perfect health, licked herself, discharge has ceased.