SALIVATION CAUSED BY NUX VOMICA.

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A remarkable case occurred lately in my experience, and it may prove of some interest to record it. Nowhere in any work on therapeutics have I read of nux vomica producing salivation, and in all cases where it is the cause of poisoning universal experience goes to show, that so far from salivation being one of the symptoms, the action of the poison has the very opposite tendency.

The case referred to, was that of a brown Clydesdale mare, thirteen years old, suffering from intestinal obstruction, the primary symptoms of which were those of ordinary colic. The treatment was on the ordinary lines; a dose of physic was given in the first instance, which was repeated three days afterwards, with anodyne draughts and hypodermic injections of morphia and atropine when the pain was severe. Enemata of soap and water were administered at intervals. On the fourth day, I decided to give nux vomica, in drachm doses of the powder night and morning in beer, as the mare was unable to give it in bolus. After the mare had got the sixth powder in the evening, I noticed a slight frothing at the mouth, but did not at the time attribute this to the nux vomica, and told the man to give another in the morning, as the bowels were then beginning to operate slightly. On the following day I was surprised to find the mare very much salivated, the man declaring that she was "salivating by the quart." The mare had during the night passed a large quantity of fæces.

I was now convinced that the nux vomica was the cause of the salivation, as I had given no other medicine, and at once gave a mixture of milk and eggs, shortly after which the salivation ceased. Another interesting fact in connection with the case is that the mare, which was within two months of parturition, foaled all right, and afterwards did well.

I send a notice of this case, as, so far as I have been able to learn by reading or enquiry, it is quite unique in the physiological action of nux vomica. It may be that some of the readers of this Journal know of a parallel case; if so, in the interests of medical science, it would be well that they should make it known.

CASE OF FIBROMA IN THE PREPUCE.

By F. HOBDAY, M.R.C.V.S., Hospital Surgeon, Royal Veterinary College, London.

AMONGST the animals waiting for the College Cheap Practice on the 6th of September was an aged entire pony with a large tumour pendant within the sheath of the penis. The only history obtainable was that the owner had bought the animal as a speculation some three weeks before, with the intention of having the tumour removed if possible. During the time the pony had been in his possession no alteration in size had taken place, and the animal evinced no difficulty in urinating although the extremity of the penis was