

immediately on being called in, followed up by the administration of sodæ hyposulph., carbo. lig., and sedatives, alternated with carbolic acid, ol. menth. pip., and tr. assafoetidæ. The external treatment consists in the application of mustard to the abdomen, followed by hot fomentation. Puncturing the colon, I find, gives no relief.

TUBERCULOSIS IN GOAT.

By W. ALSTON EDGAR, F.R.C.V.S., Dartford.

THE subject of this case was purchased from a drove of goats about two years ago, being then 3 years old. She had a kid in April 1891 (which was sold when weaned), and continued in milk up to the end of October. She had the run of the farm yard and mixed freely with the cattle, which were all healthy except for an attack of "husk" in the autumn of 1891.

The illness commenced about the middle of November, and at the end of a fortnight the animal, being utterly prostrated and refusing all food, was destroyed by order of the owner, J. F. Egerton, Esq., Estate Officer, Tatton Park, Knutsford, who forwarded the lungs to me for examination, he being of opinion that it was tuberculosis.

Unfortunately the abdominal viscera were not forwarded, but Mr Egerton remarked that "the liver contained white patches, which he thought were abscesses."

The goat was in a fat condition up to the time of illness, *but frequently went lame*.

The lungs were uniformly studded with greyish-yellow nodules, no portion of either lung or lobes being healthy. There were no deposits on the pleura. The bronchial lymphatic glands were enormously enlarged and hardened. The mucous membrane of the bronchioles was in some parts thickened; the lumen was blocked with mucus and contained a few *strongyles*.

I forwarded a portion of lung and lymphatic gland to Professor M'Fadyean, who reported immediately that the lymphatic glands contained tubercle bacilli, and a few days later, having examined the portion of lung, said—"It shows no lesions save those of tuberculosis. The little nodules are typical tubercles, showing giant cells, caseation, and tubercle bacilli."

There is no evidence to show how this goat became infected.

A CASE OF DRY CHOKING IN THE HORSE.

By J. M'GAVIN, M.R.C.V.S., Montgomery.

I WAS called to an aged draught horse which had been brought from the field that day and had received a feed of oats and chaff. He was a greedy feeder, and his molars were faulty. He stopped eating when half through his feed, saliva flowed from his mouth, and he made unsuccessful attempts to swallow. This was rapidly followed by attempts to vomit, and during these he gave a sort of shriek or squeal. Tympanites soon set in and he seemed much distressed.