

These symptoms were followed in two or three days by a fit, with foaming at the mouth. No disposition to bite.

As the disease progressed the fits became frequent and altered somewhat in character. Instead of lying quietly on their side only slightly convulsed, the fits lasted about a minute, then leaving the animal apparently as well as before. The animal now struggled violently, the head thrown far back, spine curved deeply in, and the tail curled over the back, almost touching the head, legs stretched out, teeth exposed, violent contraction of the muscles of the chest, rendering the cavity greatly reduced in size and rigid, and thus arresting respiration. These fits sometimes succeeded each other rapidly, and left the dog so exhausted as to be scarcely able to move, and he died in one of these fits. The post-mortem examination showed healthy brain, spinal cord, heart, lungs, liver, pancreas, and kidneys.

The chest in all cases was exceedingly contracted and the lungs collapsed, and in all cases where the intestines were examined they were found to contain the "pitchy" substance noticed above, as forming one of the earliest and most certain symptoms of the disease, and also ulcerations of the inner surface of the gut to the extent of at least four inches on either side of the ilco-cæcal valve, which in some cases were found covered with coagulated blood.

The treatment found most beneficial and which I recommend is, on the first signs of pitchy stools, or tenesmus, give five grains of calomel, followed by croton oil, if necessary, and repeated at intervals, until the stools become more natural. If there appears to be much uneasiness, or if the animal whines, I have given 40 minims of solution of morphia, and kept him under its influence, repeating the dose every four hours if necessary.

As the patient is generally hungry, I prefer to keep him from roaming, and give him the best of water and good food, in small quantities, and frequently. I think, if taken at this stage, very few would die. As the disease advances there is less time for the action of medicine, therefore larger doses and more active remedies must be used.

In conclusion, I consider the ulcerations in the intestines quite sufficient to account for the symptoms. The cause of these ulcerations would be difficult to trace, but the effect of such, acting as an irritant to the nervous system, and causing convulsions, is, in my opinion, a highly probable circumstance.

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