

the use of mineral oil and cuts tins, transport and handling costs by 50%, while the emulsions are swallowed by the animals without coughing and choking. Resin is dissolved in the remedy and is then saponified by strong caustic soda solutions in such a way that a clear, homogeneous mixture is obtained without the use of an accessory solvent. The product contains about 99% tetrachlorethylene or carbon tetrachloride and its cost is very little more than that of the drug itself. It readily emulsifies when shaken with water. The benzol used for Gesarol emulsions is treated in a similar way.

CASE REPORT.

MILK FEVER IN A GOAT.

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Since milk fever is apparently not frequently met with in goats, the following case in a nanny goat, which showed symptoms similar to those seen in milk fever of cows, and which responded very well to treatment with calcium gluconate, might be of interest.

A valuable Swiss nanny goat, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ years old and yielding 8 pints of milk per day, gave birth to twin kids which were normal in every respect, strong and healthy.

24 hours later she refused food and water, appeared drowsy, took little interest in the kids and lay down frequently. Three hours later muscular inco-ordination was apparent, efforts to place the animal on its legs were unsuccessful, and very soon afterwards coma and loss of consciousness developed. The animal lay with the legs drawn in under the body, and the head and neck stretched towards the side, with the nose pointing towards the left flank. The eyelids were partially closed, the pulse was almost imperceptible, breathing slow but not laboured, and temperature subnormal.

At this stage, a tentative diagnosis of milk fever was made, and a solution of 7 gm. calcium gluconate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gm. boric acid and 45 ccs. water was slowly injected into the jugular vein. Improvement was noticeable after a few minutes, and 13 minutes after the injection was completed, the animal got on to its legs, took an interest in the kids, defaecated and urinated. Recovery was so rapid that inflation of the udder was no longer considered necessary. The owner was instructed not to milk the goat for two days, except to relieve the udder, and recovery was uninterrupted.

This history of this animal showed that twin kids were also born and successfully reared by it about 10 months before, but that nothing abnormal occurred on that occasion.