of gruel, but, notwithstanding the fact that the bowels responded freely to the action of the cathartic, on the following day the delirium returned with such violence as to necessitate her destruction.

The *macroscopical lesions* presented on *post-mortem* examination were—

(1) Considerable congestion of the vessels of the pia mater.

(2) A brain tumour about the size of a pullet's egg, and of a pyriform shape, in the right ventricle.

(3) A small flattened new growth (of the same character as that in the right) connected with the plexus choroides of the left ventricle.

The history of this case accords with that of most of those of a like character met with in practice, but inasmuch as the first symptoms of the malady while the mare was under Mr Kirk's observation were manifested during the course of an attack of influenza, he may well be excused for not having arrived at a correct conclusion as to its nature in the first place, brain symptoms as the result of congestion or acute hydrocephalus being a not uncommon complication of the prevailing form of influenza.

For a long period I have been impressed with the idea that these so-called psammomata are of tuberculous origin, though up to the date of the publication of *The Four Bovine Scourges* I held a contrary opinion.

PECULIAR CONDITION OF THE UTERUS OF A PREGNANT COW.

History.—This case was introduced to my notice—*post-mortem*—by Mr Durie, the Superintendent of the Edinburgh Abattoir, but unfortunately nothing could be gleaned in reference to the history of the cow previous to her being brought to the Abattoir for the purpose of being slaughtered.

The conditions presented externally were as follows:—The right cornu presented the usual appearance of a uterus at about 4 months of pregnancy, the contained foetus being perfectly formed and texturally healthy. The left cornu had all the external characteristics of a uterus containing a mummified foetus, but on digital examination it was found that the mass had much the same characters as a bag of dough. On cutting into the impacted cornu it was found that it was filled with a material resembling wax, of a pale brown colour, of uniform distribution, very adhesive, and devoid of any distinctive odour. The walls of the uterus were in a perfectly healthy state, and the mucous membrane presented no departure from the normal.

As to what the exact nature of the material secreted was it is impossible to form an opinion, and the case is, so far as I know, unique in the history of uterine affections.

A CASE OF EQUINE TUBERCULOSIS.

By J. R. U. DEWAR, F.R.C.V.S., Aberdeen.

THE subject of this note was a brown, four-year-old, cart gelding, bred in Orkney, and bought there when three years old for Mr John Duncan, cattle salesman, Aberdeen, on the 12th August 1889.

He was then in very lean condition, as poor as a harrow, but he thrived very fast in his new quarters.

My attention was first called to him on the 21st January last. I was told that he had not been thriving for some time, not eating very well and falling off in condition.

He was then a raw, unthrifty-like brute, in lean condition, rough and open in his coat, and his skin rough, scurfy, and offering to show in ridges over the false ribs. His hoofs, which seemed to share in the cuticular condition, were long, narrow, and rough on the surface. I forget what was prescribed;—probably a dose of physic, some alteratives, and a wash for the skin.

He got little if any better, and toward the end of March he was decidedly worse; he was then more unthrifty-looking, and his skin was all covered with scurf, which came off in loosely adhering cakes, leaving a tender but not raw surface with short soft hair growing on it. He had few loose scales on his skin, seldom rubbed himself, and winced at more than the lightest touch.

He was now energetically treated with the most approved dressings for the skin, and specific alteratives internally.

About the middle of April he seemed a good deal better, although not feeding as well as desired, and he was turned out on the first of the grass, in the hope that nature would complete the cure.

My partner, Mr Thomson, saw him toward the end of June, when his appearance was very disappointing. His skin was worse again, and he was losing any condition he had. He advised that he should be taken up at night and have some linseed and boiled barley.

I saw him next on the 13th August, a most miserable-looking object.

He was out at grass; his eyes sunk away into the orbits, conjunctiva very pale, pulse over 70, respirations about 30, and temperature over 102°. The thyroid gland was enlarged, and the more superficial lymphatic glands were visibly enlarged and bulging above the surface. He was very lean, and so covered with scurf that where the hair was short he had a grey appearance, and about the face there was scarcely any hair to be seen; it was all rough and scurfy, not unlike a toad's back. The scurf could be peeled off in patches about the thickness of a penny, but removing it caused some pain, and it did not look like being shed naturally. Notwithstanding all this I was told that he had a splendid appetite and would eat anything.

I thought I might give him one other chance seeing that he was eating so well, and prescribed constitutional remedies, but they were of no avail.

Mr Thomson saw him again on the 2nd September when attending another case at the farm, and advised that he should be sent to the knacker's, as he was always getting worse.

He was killed on the 4th September, but I did not get notice in time to attend and make a proper *post-mortem* examination. However, the slaughterman got notice that I would probably call to see the carcase, and kept the contents of the chest, part of the chest wall, diaphragm, liver, spleen, and stomach, as well as a sample of the blood, for my inspection.

Heart.—Healthy-looking although soft.

Lungs.—Greatly enlarged, firm and almost grating on being cut with the knife. They seemed to have undergone a sort of fibrous hypertrophy.

Pleura.—Both parietal and visceral layers were studded here and there with groups of small translucent tubercles, but over the sternal end of the ribs on one side, and over the diaphragmatic layer, larger tubercular-looking growths were scattered, some of them from one to two inches in diameter. They were very pale and somewhat cauliflower-like in appearance.

Peritoneum.—The peritoneal surface of the diaphragm was studded with outgrowths like those on the pleural surface.

Liver.—About three times the normal size, and studded over and throughout its substance—although very irregularly—with pale yellowish nodules about the size of small potatoes.

Spleen.—Almost covered with similar masses, and bulging in all directions; I think about four times the natural size.

Stomach.—Some small tubercles covered its peritoneal surface, and it presented a peculiar contraction in its middle,—hour-glass contraction,—so that it resembled two distinct stomachs.

The Blood.—The man that slaughtered the horse, observing that the blood was scarcely coloured, caught a quantity of it in a pail to the depth of eight or nine inches, and after it coagulated only about one-eighth of an inch at the bottom showed any red colour. All the rest, although it had formed a pretty firm clot with but little serum expressed from it, was of a pale straw colour. I think not more than one-fortieth part of the entire thickness of the clot was coloured.

I did not make a minute examination of these organs, but knowing the interest taken in these cases by Dr M'Fadyean I packed the greater part of them up and sent them off to him, and I learn from him that the usual methods of staining revealed the presence of tubercle bacilli in the lesions.

INTERESTING CASE OF THREATENED SUFFOCATION (APNŒA) THROUGH DISPLACEMENT OF THE EPIGLOTTIS.

By J. C. JAMES, F.R.C.V.S., Thornbury.

LATE one evening in August last a messenger arrived at my place urgently requesting my immediate attendance to see a cart mare which, he said, "was breathing hard and loud, and was also in a bad state of perspiration."

It was night when I arrived at the farm, and the history I then learned was, that the animal had been quite well and grazing until about two hours before my arrival, when one of the owners threw her some hay over a wall; this she began to eat ravenously, and after eating a few minutes began to cough violently, in fact, the violent and spasmodic coughing had so alarmed the owners that they were afraid death would occur before I arrived.

Immediately I saw the animal I was convinced it was suffering from some impediment to respiration. The perspiration was running