hind limbs well, but could not lift the fore limbs, dragging the heels along the ground, with the legs stretched to their utmost, and the sternum all but touching the ground. Even when at rest in the stable, this was the position he usually assumed, and he looked for all the world like a dog stretching himself after having been asleep. His back when pressed upon gave the normal amount of flexion, but nothing more; and when he fell, as he would if backed forcibly, he could rise without difficulty.

The horse was killed on the 19th of February last, by opening the jugular vein and carotid artery on the left side, so as to obviate any injury to the brain, which I was anxious to examine. On removing the roof of the cranium I observed nothing abnormal in connection with the cerebral hemispheres, but the meninges appeared abnormally adherent to the cerebellum. The only other abnormality detected was the existence of two small bladder-like growths in connection with the choroid plexus.

TWO CASES OF EQUINE TUBERCULOSIS.

By E. FAULKNER, M.R.C.V.S., Manchester.

IN view of the alleged rarity of tuberculosis in the horse, I think it right to put on record the two following cases, which have come under my observation within the last two months.

CASE I.—Regarding the clinical history of this case I am, unfortunately, not able to give very minute details, as the animal was not during his illness under my care. The facts that I have been able to ascertain on that head are the following:—

The subject was a black draught gelding, about 11 years old. He had been in possession of the same firm for over five years; and, save for the three months preceding his death, he had during the whole of that period been in good health, condition, and spirits. He was a good worker, and was regularly employed in carting hides from the different skin yards to the railway station.

About three months before his death he began to lose appetite, and rapidly became emaciated. He was placed under treatment and well nursed, but his condition steadily became worse, and he was destroyed on the 7th of February last. On making a *post-mortem* examination I discovered the following lesions:—

The mesenteric glands were greatly enlarged, being converted into a bunch of tumour-like bodies, varying in size from a pigeon's to a goose's egg. Both surfaces of the diaphragm were studded with flat fleshy nodules, the largest of which were somewhat mushroom-shaped, and nearly 2 inches in diameter at their widest part.

The spleen weighed 8 lbs., and its capsule showed several yellowish-white nodular growths similar to those on the diaphragm. Its lymphatic glands were enlarged, and projecting from the hilus there was a firm mass as large as the two fists. On section this proved to be a tumour-like growth, which at its periphery extended irregularly into the substance of the spleen. Its consistence was sarcomatous, at some parts almost brain-like, and it showed some caseating points.

The lung was beset with nodules varying in size, the biggest being larger than a pea. It also contained larger and more irregularly-shaped areas of the same sarcomatous appearance. None of these showed distinct caseation, but at one point underneath the pleura there was an irregularly wedge-shaped mass, the centre of which was caseous but firm, while its outer part was simply necrotic. Between these lesions the lung tissue was congested.

Portions of the diseased organs were sent to Professor M'Fadyean who reported that he had no difficulty in discovering tubercle bacilli in the lesions.

CASE II.—The subject in this instance was a bay draught horse, eleven years old. He had been in Manchester for about four years, for three of which he was in fair condition and doing regular work. During the past year he had fallen off in condition, and he had occasionally to be placed under tonic treatment and allowed rest. About the beginning of February last he contracted epizootic influenza, and under this he became so emaciated as to cause me to suspect the existence of organic disease—probably tuberculosis. I therefore advised his destruction, and he was killed on the 23rd of February.

Post-mortem.—The mesenteric glands were in much the same condition as in the previous case. The peritoneal surface of the diaphragm was almost completely covered with a fleshy new growth about 2 inches in thickness.

The spleen was not much enlarged. Its surface carried some fleshy new growths, but none were present in its substance.

The lung was filled with large miliary tubercles.

In this case also the diagnosis was confirmed by the discovery of tubercle bacilli in the lesions by Professor M'Fadyean.

A CASE OF EQUINE TUBERCULOSIS.

By M. TAILBY, M.R.C.V.S., Birmingham.

THE following makes another addition to the growing list of cases of tuberculosis in the horse.

History.—The horse was a black gelding, age about eight years. He was brought to me with the history that he had been purchased three weeks previously, and that it was only recently that he had been noticed to be dull and not feeding well. I ordered the man to cease working him, and promised to call to examine him more minutely next day.

This I did, and I then found that his appetite was still failing, his pulse 55, and temperature 103° F. He continued in much the same condition for about twelve weeks, the pulse varying from 55 to 60, and the temperature from 102° to 103°. Latterly his breathing became a little accelerated, his pulse more feeble, and the visible mucous membranes more pallid. Signs of dropsy began to show themselves about his hind legs and sheath, and it was evident that he was losing flesh daily.

Diagnosis.—From the resemblance which the case bore to a previous one of what I took to be lymphadenoma, I came to the conclusion