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

that the horse had a tumour in connection with some of his viscera—probably the spleen; and as there seemed no hope of his recovery, I had him destroyed.

Post-mortem.—The mesenteric glands were enormously enlarged, the group being converted into one huge mass in which the individual glands were scarcely distinguishable. They were very firm, and on section they were seen to be extensively caseated. The mass weighed over 40 lbs.

Both kidneys were much enlarged, but showed no visible alteration of structure.

The lungs were uniformly filled with nodules varying in size from a pea downwards. These nodules showed no distinct caseation.

The two lungs together weighed 70 lbs.

Portions of the diseased organs were sent to Professor M'Fadyean, who informs me that he found tubercle bacilli numerous present in the caseating mesenteric glands.

FOLLICULAR MANGE IN THE DOG.

By C. D. WATKINS, M.R.C.V.S., Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh.

IT is, I fear, a too common practice to give publicity only to successful cases of treatment, and to preserve a strict silence regarding those in which therapeutic efforts have failed. But believing that it is as much a duty, and frequently of as much benefit to our fellow-practitioners, to record our failures as our successes, I shall here describe briefly the history of a case of that very intractable disease of the canine species—follicular mange.

As is well known, the cause of that disease is an animal parasite—the *demodex folliculorum canis*, which has its habitat in the hair follicles of the dog's skin. The difficulty of effecting a cure lies less in any special resisting power of the acarus to ordinary parasiticides than in the difficulty of bringing such substances into direct contact with the parasite, buried in the depths of the hair follicles. It has recently been claimed that better results than those hitherto obtainable have followed the application of dressings having lanolin as the excipient; and when, a short time ago, a well-marked case of the disease presented itself in the college clinique, I determined to give some of these new remedies a thorough trial.

The patient was a valuable white bull terrier, about 8 months old when admitted (23rd August 1889). The disease, unfortunately for the prognosis, had already made considerable progress, the skin of the head and a large part of the body being obviously invaded. The dressing first applied was a mixture of spirits of tar, sulphur, and hellebore, but this had no effect in arresting the disease, and a saturated solution of salicylic acid in oil was therefore substituted for it. This treatment was carried out vigorously for four weeks, the whole of the body being briskly rubbed with the dressing once a day. At the end of these four weeks it was evident that the disease was making steady progress, and the treatment was again changed.

Diluted tincture of iodine (one quarter of the strength of the B. P.