

## TUBERCULOSIS OF THE BRAIN IN A COW.

By M. BERGEON.

BERGEON was called on to examine an eight years old cow whose appetite had for some time been capricious. The animal walked unsteadily, had difficulty in rising, and showed periods of coma succeeded by phases of excitement. Despite treatment (by a quack), it had steadily become worse. At the time of examination it was in fair bodily condition.

When eating hay the cow commenced by masticating slowly, dropped the mass of food into the manger, picked it up again, remasticated it, and finally swallowed it with difficulty. Liquids and sloppy foods were taken in a somewhat peculiar way. After a preliminary inspiration, the cow suddenly plunged her muzzle to the bottom of the pail, keeping it there till short of breath, when she withdrew it, afterwards slowly sucking up the contents. The head was depressed and inclined towards the right; the neck was turned in the same direction. The eyes had lost expression and appeared vacant.

The animal had difficulty in rising and rested for a moment on her knees. In walking she hesitated and had difficulty in co ordinating the movements of the limbs: the head was carried low, turned towards the left, and there was some tendency to walk in a circle in that direction. The horns and frontal region were of normal temperature, the pulse slow and irregular, the rectal temperature 38° C.

Bergeon suspected some chronic cerebral lesion, and to dispose of the question of tuberculosis injected tuberculin. A well marked reaction followed, the temperature rising 2½ degrees C. The cow was therefore slaughtered.

On *post-mortem* examination numerous tuberculous granulations were found in the lungs, and on the pleura and pericardium. The pectoral glands were enlarged and indurated, and contained typical caseo-cretaceous pus.

The meninges of the brain were thickened and congested, but the latter sign was quite secondary, the cow having been slaughtered with a pole axe. The same was true of the congestion over the mass of the brain; but, on incising the latter, Bergeon found in the depths, opposite the right frontal lobe, a yellowish new growth as large as a walnut, with caseous contents, which he regarded as the cause of the disturbance shown and as evidently tuberculous. (*Revue Vétérinaire*, 1st May 1904, p. 321).

ANEURISM OF THE RIGHT INTERNAL  
THORACIC ARTERY IN THE OX.

By J. B. PIOT BEY.

In describing a case of aneurism on the left coronary artery in 1896, the author mentioned the extreme rarity of these lesions in oxen before adult age, and pointed out that one of the principal causes of this rarity was the fact that most animals were slaughtered before arriving at the period in question. The new case of aneurism described below has led him to modify his conclusions.

Despite careful perusal of most of the veterinary journals and the ancient and modern classical veterinary writers, he has only been able to find a few cases in the ox, whilst in the horse cases are to be found by hundreds and in the human species by thousands.

There appears no question as to the rarity of aneurism in bovine animals during their ordinary period of existence, or until they are slaughtered at the