

his right hand, not larger than a ten cent piece; this was in the latter part of October; he was cleaning the horses head and nose and started the sore to bleeding; he used the cloth with which he had been cleaning the horse to stop the bleeding. The following day the "sore commenced to fester and swell;" "he had cold chills, and could not get warm." The third day had aching pains from wrist to shoulder; by the fifth day the chills left, and he commenced to burn, and to sweat at night. The tenth day he had a sharp burning pain in the arm and shoulder; swelling had extended up the arm and down the side, and the swollen parts were much inflamed; he then for the first time called in a physician. Two days later, the twelfth day, he had a burning feeling all over the body; no appetite; unquenchable thirst; a "gathering" (abscess) commenced to form on the right side; swelling extended all over the body; arm continued aching, and he lost the use of it for a week; legs stiff and cold; had a sickish feeling from the middle of November to the end of it; was light headed and dizzy; mind not clear; "brain burning;" ringing in ears; had to sit propped in a chair most of the time. He had the abscess or "gathering" lanced, but he does not say on what day, and felt easier. The quantity discharged by the abscess was "astounding." The discharge continued ten weeks; at first it was thick and of a greenish-yellow color, but later on it was thin and watery. He gradually recovered, and on the 18th of March writes that he had "gained wonderfully" in weight; but he could not then raise his hand to his head, and his shoulder ached.

Now it is a question whether this was a case of a specific, contagious disease (a very contagious disease as it relates to the horse) being communicated to man, with both general and local symptoms, as is usually the case in the horse, as seems very probable, or whether it was only a case of blood poisoning, from a local inflammation, accompanied with extreme irritation, in the hand.

As I have said, from what I had heard of this case I suspected glanders. It appears evident however that it was not glanders, but, as regards the horse, a case of ordinary epizootic disease. I have never heard of a case of this disease having been communicated to man, except this one, if it was such, of which I have little doubt; but when glanders is readily communicated to man from the horse, why should not the epizootic be so communicated?

Glanders in man is not a common disease; in this country thus far it is doubtless an uncommon one. It appears however to be becoming too common in some of the neighboring States. Some cases of it have been reported in Michigan, and a report on glanders has been issued there by the Secretary of the State Board of Health, Dr. Baker. Glanders in man is a very fatal disease, and is almost as terrible as hydrophobia. Professor Bollinger, in Ziemssens cyclopoedia, mentions 120 cases, of which 22 or 23 per cent. were fatal. Of 28 acute cases, only one recovered; of 7 subacute cases, 2 recovered; and of 34 chronic cases, 17 recovered. Hauff reported 70 cases, of which only 8 recovered.

It can hardly be doubted that in the city of Toronto there are cases of glandered horses, and it would be worth while for medical practitioners to bear this constantly in mind.