

right hemisphere, yellow softening extending for a short distance on each side of the middle cerebral arterial branch. Miliary tubercles in the Sylvian fissure on both sides.

CASE IV.—Girl, aged 8, admitted 22nd April. Typical case of acute tuberculosis in a child ; first signs of it five weeks before. Died on 2nd May.

*Post-mortem*.—Large packet of caseous bronchial glands. Abundant tubercles on pleura, both pulmonary and parietal ; the tubercles were white in color, sessile, and even pedunculated. Both lungs were full of tubercles of unusually large size and white medullary substance. At the right apex a dense collection of white nodules, having the general outline of a wedge, with some lung-tissue within the outline not occupied by the white substance. The scattered white nodules appeared often to be perforated in the centre by a smooth-walled aperture. Tubercles on the surface of the spleen and in the fissure of Sylvius.

CASE V.—Male, aged 40, admitted 9th of May. Pulmonary symptoms for two years. Face congested ; tremors of tongue and facial muscles ; much prostration ; frequent cough, with expectoration of offensive purulent sputa. Evening temperature 104.2° ; next morning 100°. Physical signs of lung disease on left side (details deferred). Before death his dyspnoea increased much ; face much congested ; perspiration on forehead. Died on the 13th of May.

Dr. Creighton concludes as follows :—

My contention is that these cases of tuberculosis are, all of them, cases of bovine tuberculosis ; that they show the distinctive and specific characters of that disease in their pathological anatomy, and are related to it in their etiology, and that they have precisely that relation to bovine tuberculosis which glanders in the human subject has to equine glanders. Bovine tuberculosis (*perlsucht, pommelière*) is a disease by itself as much as glanders is. It is only from directing too concentrated an attention upon its histology that one would be led to conclude, with Schüppel, that bovine tuberculosis is identical with the ordinary indigenous or autochthonous tuberculosis of man. It has well-