

liver, slightly fatty; spleen, normal size; kidneys, granular; bronchial glands, enlarged and slightly caseous; supra-renal capsules showed no changes.

N. B.—The sputa of this man were examined three days before his death with a view to ascertaining whether or not tubercular bacilli were present—none were found.

TUBERCLE OF THE OVARY, IN WHICH BACILLI WERE FOUND.

Marie D., aged 39, housemaid.

Clinical Diagnosis: Tuberculosis pulmon. Body small, weakly built, and poorly nourished; brain and meninges pale; a quantity of mucopurulent matter in the trachea. The right lung compressed to half its normal size owing to a pneumothorax. From a large cavity in the lung there was a perforation leading into the pleural sac. In the apices of lungs were numerous cheesy masses, and several large cavities. Bronchial glands, increased in size and filled with tubercles. Spleen, enlarged, contained many caseous nodules. In substance of liver and kidneys were also numerous small nodules; surface of diaphragm covered with miliary tubercles. In the left ovary was a sharp, well-defined, yellowish coloured mass, about the size of a pea, surrounded by a zone of hyperæmic tissue. Not being certain, at the time the *post-mortem* was made, what the character of the nodule in the ovary was, it was examined under the microscope, and appeared to be distinctly tubercular. Caseation had commenced in the centre of the mass; no giant cells were to be seen. I then examined it for tubercular bacilli, and found them present in large numbers at the edge of the tubercle, where the active progress was taking place.

ON THE CONTAGION OF APHTHOUS FEVER IN THE HUMAN SPECIES.

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(From the *Journal d'Hygiène*)

The *Nice Médical* having lately published an interesting article on the transmission of apthous fever from animals to man, Prof. Lussana of Padona, gives us pleasure through

the communication of facts which he has observed since 1851 among the plateaus which surmount the high mountains of Gaudino (Lombardy).

An epidemic of apthous fever had broken out among the numerous herds (more than a thousand animals) scattered over these magnificent pasturages. The epizootic had infected about seven-eighths of the bovine and two-fifths of the porcine species.

On all were found characteristic apthous eruptions at the bifurcation of the hoofs, in the mouth, on the snout, at the opening of the nasal fossæ, and on the teats; never anywhere else. It was evident that the virus secreted by the interungueal vesicles had polluted the herbs of the field trodden upon by the feet of the animals, and that these herbs had thus borne the contagion to the buccal mucous membrane and the udders. Nevertheless, the progress of the epizootic was very mild, and the sickness resulting from it very slight.

The diminution of the production of milk from milch cows became apparent only in the course of the second week of the disease, and all the milk, as well as all the butter, was used without affecting the amount consumed throughout the country.

As to the fact of the transmissibility of the disease, these are his observations:

One of the herdsmen presented a characteristic apthous cicatrix, on the gum at the base of the roots of the two upper incisors. Also a characteristic alteration on the internal mucous membrane and middle of the lower lip. Recovery took place at the end of two weeks, without marked injury to the general health.

M. Lussana had inoculated himself by means of a vaccine needle, on the left fore-arm, with a portion of the ichorous humour obtained from the udder of a sick cow; there followed no eruption and no *malaise*. The virus of the apthous epizootic is not transmissible by skin, (except the interungueal tissue in cloven-footed animals), but it is transmissible by the mucous membranes of these animals, as well as those of man.

The cows have always been milked by hand without the persons doing this preventing the least eruption.