state of fatty degeneration, soft throughout, and without the increase of connective tissue usually met with in diabetes mellitus of man. The pancreas was somewhat smaller than usual, apparently by loss of its essential structure, but, unfortunately, this organ was not available for microscopic examination.

SURRA IN FOX-HOUNDS.

By RALPH ST. JOHN WALLEY, M.R.C.V.S., Bombay.

THIS rather interesting case came under my notice during the months of February and March last. The pack of very fine fox-hounds in which the disease occurred is the property of the Bombay Hunt, and the majority of the animals composing it were imported from England in November and the beginning of December—that is, during the cold season in Bombay.

The hounds when landed looked fit and well, taking into account the voyage, and were despatched to Bondora (where the kennels are), one of the healthiest suburbs of Bombay, where they were put to work in the ordinary way, hunting twice a week, on Wednesdays and Sundays.

The meet takes place from about 6.30 to 7 o'clock, and the hounds are generally drawn off about 9 o'clock, just before the heat of the sun begins to be felt.

The hounds hunted well, and to all appearance were in perfect health till about the middle of February, when one or two were noticed to hang behind, as if unwilling or unable to keep up with the rest of the pack. At first it was thought that this was due to the effects of the sun, as on several occasions after a good run they had some miles to walk home to the kennels, by which time the sun was pretty hot. At that time the ordinary remedies were tried, such as a dose of physic, usually salts, and cold water to the head, the affected hounds being kept in. This went on for some days, until nine had begun to exhibit the same symptoms, and the first attacked ones were becoming worse.

Mr Buckland, the Master of the Hunt, then asked us to come out and have a look at the hounds, and see if anything could be done.

On our arrival, we found some three or four hounds lying about the kennel, dull and listless, when made to move did so reluctantly, and directly they were left alone they lay down, as if perfectly done up; muzzles dry and hot, and the saliva sticky, and hanging in strings from the lower lips.

Others again were panting and breathing heavily, as if after a run, the contraction of the intercostal muscles being very marked; temperature 103° — 104° , and even up to 105° . From the symptoms it was at first thought that the hounds were suffering from congestion of the lungs, and they were treated accordingly. The affected hounds were isolated and kept in the shade, and mustard blisters were applied to the chest, while stimulants were given in the shape of spts. æth. nit., ammon. carb., and whiskey. Soup and beef tea were given for nourishment, and to those hounds showing only slight symptoms a

mixture of Fowler's solution of arsenic was given twice a day as a tonic.

In spite of this treatment the hounds grew rapidly worse, and fresh cases appeared, while the first affected ones died from exhaustion.

A *post-mortem* was made by us on one of the first that died, and that revealed the following:—Lungs to all appearance healthy but pale; heart pale and flabby; liver healthy; spleen very much enlarged, and engorged with blood of a dark colour. Needless to say these results were not what we had expected, and our diagnosis was altered, as we now concluded that the hounds were suffering from malarial fever. The rest of the hounds were treated accordingly, quinine being given in large doses, with pot. chlor., liq. ammon. acet., and small doses of whiskey, and the beef tea and soup being continued as before.

Shortly afterwards another symptom manifested itself, the hounds becoming blind from corneal opacity. No improvement followed the change of treatment, and, as an after-thought, Dr Lugard, of Poona, examined the blood of one of the diseased hounds, when to our astonishment he declared that the disease was surra, the characteristic parasite of that disease being abundantly present in the blood. The whole of the affected hounds ultimately died. The healthy ones that were left of the pack were sent up country to a cooler place, and from all reports up till the present they seem to be in perfect health.

Abstracts.

THE ORGANISM OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

THE Prussian Minister for agriculture has offered a prize of 3000 marks (£150) for the discovery of the cause of foot-and-mouth disease. Competitors must not only isolate the agent of infection but also demonstrate its action by experiment on animals. The written description must be accompanied by microscopic preparations, cultures, etc. Before receiving the prize a competitor must give a satisfactory demonstration before a committee to be selected by the Prussian technical deputation for Veterinary Science. Essays will be received up till the 30th of June 1894, and intimation regarding the decision will be made on the 1st of January 1895.—*Repertorium der Tierheil.*

INTRAVENOUS INJECTIONS OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

BACCELLI (*Gaz. degli Ospitali*, 7th July 1893) gives details of the first case in which he applied this treatment. The patient was a young man, who became syphilitic in the beginning of 1890, and two years later, in spite of energetic treatment, was blind, tottering, with severe pains in the head. He had, besides, a sensation of pressure within the cranium, vertigo, vomiting, paresis of the limbs, and loss of memory. After grave consideration and some preliminary experiments on dogs, intravenous injections of a solution