

she gave birth to a fine healthy pup. I saw the owner a few days ago, and he states that both are doing well, and that there is only a very small scar left at the seat of operation.

CASE VIII. was a fox-terrier bitch, about four months old, with a hernia through the left inguinal ring, about the size of a walnut. She was placed on her back on the operating table and chloroformed; the skin was incised and the herniated portion of bowel readily returned through the inguinal ring. This latter was very relaxed and required suturing; silk sutures were inserted, a compress of antiseptic wool applied, the skin sutured over this, and a pad and bandage applied externally.

This dressing was changed twice daily; the little bitch fed well and kept lively, being discharged with only a very slight wound on the 29th.

In CASE IX. the omentum was completely excised in order to allow of the return of the herniated bowel. The inguinal ring was sutured with catgut and a compress of antiseptic tow applied, the skin being sutured over this and antiseptics applied with bandage. The next day the stitches of the external wound had become torn out and were replaced by a quilled suture; the bandage was left off and antiseptic applied. Appetite was fairly good.

28th June. Progressing favourably; the quilled sutures had got torn away, so were not reinserted; the internal sutures were in place. An antiseptic solution of zinci. chlor. was syringed into the wound.

29th and 30th June. Syringed as on the 28th. Bitch feeding well.

1st July, 10.0 A.M. The animal suddenly changed for the worse. Nose was dry and hot, complete loss of appetite, respirations accelerated, pulse 96 and temperature 104.4°.

She suddenly collapsed and died at 3.0 P.M.

Post-mortem revealed the wounds apparently healthy, the internal one being completely healed. There were no signs of peritonitis. The thorax contained about 1 or 2 ounces of a blood-stained fluid.

HÆMORRHAGIC CYSTITIS IN THE CAT.

By HENRY GRAY, M.R.C.V.S., London.

THIS condition is much more frequently seen in the cat than the dog. I have only seen it in the entire or castrated male, and in those aged from eighteen months to two years. All had been great pets, and were either of the short or long-coated breeds. Very little liberty out of the house was allowed. Some have ascribed it to cockroaches.

The first symptoms noticed are those of straining, as if to pass fæces; the animal moans or cries, seems restless, rolls on its side, switches its tail, looks towards its flanks, and the facial expression is sad. The appetite is suppressed, but the cat may drink either a little cold water or a little milk; vomiting may occur, especially if food is forced upon it. It may lie on its side or its abdomen. There is constipation; a very few drops or no urine may be observed to pass. The owner after leaving the poor animal in this misery for a day or two, and observing no amelioration of the symptoms, seeks advice. When called in the practitioner will find, in addition to the above

symptoms, that on manipulating the abdomen the bladder is distended, tense, and painful when pressed between the fingers. By gently compressing it for a few minutes a few drops of bloody urine may escape from the urethra. The kidneys are felt freely movable, but do not give rise to pain when manipulated. A warm water enema may be injected into the rectum to empty it of its contents and soothe the bladder at the same time; an aperient and sedative may also be administered, yet no improvement in the symptoms is observed. The poor creature becomes indifferent to its surroundings, totters in its gait, or will not rise to its feet. Eventually it becomes comatose and dies in an exhausted state.

On opening the abdominal cavity the bladder is found distended; its walls are bluish or red. After the bladder has been removed a little red-stained serous fluid or none at all is observed in the abdominal cavity. In some instances, where the affected organ touches the parietal peritoneum it stains it a dark red colour. On incising the bladder the contents will be found of a dark red colour, turbid, and containing flakes of clotted blood. In two instances I found 4 ozs. of urine in the bladder. In one case the mucous coat was the seat of hæmorrhagic points varying in size from a pin's head to a threepenny piece, and varying in colour from a bright red to a mulberry red. The mucous membrane was rough in consequence of the catarrh, and the upheaval of it by the submucous hæmorrhage.

SPLENIC APOPLEXY IN ANTHRAX.

By W. ALSTON EDGAR, F.R.C.V.S., Dartford.

IN a former issue of this Journal it was suggested that any authentic *post-mortem* information respecting the above condition would assist in the disposal of the contradictory opinions at present existing in the profession.

Although the controversy probably centres around the subject in cattle, I venture to publish the following notes of three cases of ovine anthrax, which are at least suggestive of anomalies in other animals.

No. 1 Ewe.—Found dead on morning of 25th January 1894. Necropsy at 4.15 P.M. Lying on the right side with under hind leg doubled beneath body. Tympany pronounced, and blood escaping from nostrils and anus; vagina much congested; effusion down jugular furrow; no subcutaneous effusion in abdominal region or in muscles; peritoneum normal; spleen normal both in size and colour; liver normal in size but light yellowish-brown in colour; stomach, all compartments, normal, also intestines; uterus contained two nearly full-term lambs; lungs congested; heart contained coagulated blood.

No. 2 Ewe.—Examined on same date and immediately after No. 1. Lying on left side. Tympanitic; no blood from nostrils. Upon right haunch was a patch of dark effusion about the size of a man's hand. Peritoneum normal; spleen normal in size but dark in colour from *post-mortem* gravitation of blood, structure not friable; a little gelatinous effusion in gastro-splenic omentum at its attachment to stomach; liver similar to No. 1 ewe; stomach normal; uterus contained two lambs; lungs, congested; heart and large vessels contained coagulated blood.