

microscopically, thin fibrous bands are seen stretching across the tumor, originating from the periosteal surface of the bone. We are then really dealing with a periosteal tumor. Further examination shows it to be a very pretty and very good example of a myeloid sarcoma. The main features are large spindle cells of various sizes; and amongst these some very large giant cells multi-nucleated. In addition to these, and accounting for this being rather a slow growth, there is a considerable amount of fibrous tissue in the tumor, and which in places has undergone hyaline degeneration. The correct name, therefore, for the growth would be hyaline myeloid sarcoma. The patient was a young man.

*Upon Horse-Pox Affecting the Cow.*—Dr. ADAMI brought this subject before the Society, not because his observations could be considered as other than at their commencement, but because at the present moment great interest is being manifested in the subject of vaccinia and the various diseases allied to or liable to be mistaken for it.

In Montréal, horses are very subject to horse-pox, and especially during this winter has the disease assumed the character almost of an epizootic. Dr. Adami himself had seen as many as twenty cases. It would seem to come on just about the time of a thaw, when the horses in their work about the streets are very much exposed to partly-frozen water about the lower portions of their legs. Many of these cases this winter have been associated with the production in the groom, or those attending the horses, of definite eruptions, very similar to the true vaccinia pox. Dr. Bell and others present could give records of grooms and others going to the hospital with pocks on the hand, lips and face obtained in this way.

The case in question was one which occurred in the stable of Mr. Strathy, a gentleman who has well-kept stables. Unfortunately, less than a month ago both his horses were attacked with horse-pox. Now, it is the custom in Montréal with many people to keep a cow in the stables with the horses, for greater warmth as well as for domestic convenience. Such was the case in Mr. Strathy's stable, and the cow was milked and tended to by the groom who looked after the horses. One horse had the pox about ten days, the other, the greater part of two weeks, when it was noticed one Monday that there were upon the two posterior teats of the cow a small papular eruption. On Wednesday, Mr. Baker very kindly showed him (Dr. Adami) the cow; the papules had then become distinct vesicles, and on the Friday following they showed well-marked scabs. There was a certain amount of inflammation in the vicinity; but this had been reduced to a minimum by the cessation

of all manipulation of the udders and by employing a milk tube to draw off the milk. The scabs were very characteristic, and accorded wholly with the classical pictures given of the true cow-pox affecting the udders and teats of the cow. The history seemed to be most clear. The stable was outside Montréal; the horses and cow were kept apart from all other animals, and they were attended to by the same man; the cow showed the characteristic eruption. It would seem most probable that here we were dealing with a case of horse-pox communicated to the cow by the milker, who was at the same time groom. A week previous to the meeting, Dr. Adami had inoculated a calf with the scabs rubbed up in glycerine, and again with the knife that he had employed in removing these scabs, with the result that on that day there were to be seen on the latter well-marked typical vesicles, some beginning to dry up, some becoming slightly pustular, such as one gets in vaccinating the cow for the purpose of obtaining vaccine lymph. This is a subject of extreme interest. One hundred years ago Jenner declared that cow-pox was produced from horse-pox. On further investigation it was seen that he had made a mistake, that he had inoculated "grease" instead of horse-pox, and ever since the anti-vaccinationists have availed themselves of this circumstance as a fruitful source of derision in their attacks. Since then there have been many workers in this line, but the conclusions drawn have been very vague ones. He thought that the present case afforded an opportunity of doing some good work in clearing up the difficulty and establishing the identity or separate status of horse and cow-pox. Having once obtained a cow-pox from a horse, as we almost surely have done, and then by inoculation from the cow, obtained typical vaccinia in the calf, if some human being will allow himself to be vaccinated by this lymph from the calf, and typical vaccine vesicles or pustules are obtained, Dr. Adami held that he would go near to prove that these two conditions are identical. It is an experiment well worth carrying out, especially as there is a commission now working on this subject in London, and so far they have been able to arrive at no very definite results. Dr. Adami expresses his indebtedness to Dr. Baker for much assistance in the case.

Dr. JAMES BELL saw two cases during his winter of horse-pox in grooms. The first man came with a sore on his lip; it was large, hard and indurated, with depressed, umbilicated, vesicular surface; enlargement of the lymphatic glands beneath the jaws. It was at first regarded as a hard chancre, though the man persistently denied any confirmatory history. Finally, on learning his occupation and who he worked for, his case was better understood.