

existence of the other was now one of constant fighting for dear life, until the "king," having companions, gave him a good thrashing, and then took him under his protection. He might now have led a quiet life, had he not been found paying attention to the "lady whom the 'king' delighted to honour," when his troubles recommenced. Constantly fighting, torn, bleeding, covered with wounds, but unsubdued, every "dog's teeth" against him, he passed a stormy winter. Early in the spring, after a more than usually severe *mêlée*, it was found that amongst other wounds he had one penetrating the abdomen, through which a portion of intestine protruded, to the extent of more than two inches. I attempted to reduce the protrusion, but ineffectually; and as he did not appear to be suffering, I determined to leave him to his own devices for 24 hours. During the day he constantly licked the part, and would get up and stretch himself, lying down again in a few minutes. In the morning the protrusion had disappeared, the wound found to be very small, and the animal apparently as well as ever. He worked well during the spring sledging, but his spirit appeared to be broken. One day, in the summer of 1876, he was not to be found. Days elapsed, when his mangled body was discovered not far from the landing place where the other dogs were encamped, evidently killed by his unforgiving fellow creatures.

On becoming better acquainted with our dumb companions, we soon found that they were not by any means so savage as we were led to expect. "Don't feed them more than twice a week, and if they show any signs of insubordination, knock them down with a marling spike," or, "if they attempt to come near you, kick them; it is the only way to prevent them biting you." Such were the instructions given us on their coming on board. But sailors are notorious for making pets, and our men were no exception to the rule. The dogs were soon all named, and instead of kicks, blows, and starvation, they were to be seen sharing the rations of the blue-jackets, behaving in as sociable and decorous a manner as if brought up in a cottage.

They "littered" several times, four to ten being the number at a birth, but the pups died, generally from being born at an unfavourable time of the year. Those born in the spring or early summer did well.

The full-grown dogs stood the cold well. It was not at all an uncommon thing to find long icicles hanging from the hair on their backs, rattling as they trotted about. On one occasion I found a dog fastened to the "floe," his tail having become frozen to it. He howled, but soon got himself free.

Our dogs never quarrelled with, or attempted to bite the bitches, or young pups. I have seen a bitch and sometimes the pups eating off the same meat or piece of skin as a dog, unmolested. The first appearance of the disease was on August 9th, when one of the young females fell off the topgallant forecastle on to the deck and thence down the hatchway, in a fit, foaming at the mouth; it was thrown overboard, and the shock appeared to revive it. There was no inclination to bite. She had a similar fit on the 15th instant, soon recovered, and again on the 16th, but apparently quite as well after as before it came on. On the 20th she was observed to run wildly about amongst the others, snapping at any in her way. No foaming at the mouth. In a few minutes she fell down convulsed, teeth clenched, head thrown back, back curved in, tail curled over the back, legs extended. This lasted about 1½ minutes. She then suddenly jumped up and began running about, but in a "tottering" way, as if the hind legs were partially paralysed, snapping at anyone who approached. It was not without risk that she was pushed overboard, when she swam to the "floe." I gave her two grains of opium, and she soon after crept into a boat and slept quietly for many hours, awaking apparently quite well. During all this time she took food and drink quite readily.

On the 22nd she had another fit and fell off the topgallant forecastle on to the deck. Opisthotonos extreme appearing as if the back must break from the excessive curving, grinding of teeth, movement of the legs as if swimming. This lasted about a minute, but fit succeeded fit in rapid succession, and she died apparently from exhaustion. During the fits breathing seemed to be suspended.

Five grains of opium was given as soon as the mouth could be opened, succeeded in half an hour by 30 minims of Tr. Opii, but death took place before any effect could be produced.

Section Cadaveris. 1½ hours post mort. temp.

Rigor mortis subsiding; brain and spinal cord, with their membranes, apparently healthy; larynx, healthy; brown foam about epiglottis and rima. Chest: walls flattened laterally. On introducing a knife, air entered with a hissing noise, and chest