

to human life, little action is taken. Under these conditions it is only natural that rabies infection is widely disseminated and cases in dogs are met with so frequently that one becomes very little disturbed by the reports of cases, after a few months residence in the country.

The Burma Mining Corporation who own property in the extreme north-east on the China frontier, finding that the treatment of their staff against this disease, interfere considerably with work, have had their property enclosed with jackal proof fencing and no dogs or cats are allowed in this enclosure.

Daily treatment of a small army of suspects is carried out at the Pasteur Institute in Rangoon with carbolated virus with very successful results. No mortality of Europeans has yet been recorded.

The vaccine is also used for the prevention of the disease in valuable dogs which have been exposed to infection. The dog treatment is carried out at the hospital of the Veterinary School where also a diagnosis of rabies is occasionally made on animals brought in for treatment.

The position in the East of Burma can be taken as a fair example—is of interest to show the position which can arise in the absence of control over a long period.

Paper No. 35.

A GRAVE SICKNESS IN DOGS IN EGYPT: SICKNESS VERY SIMILAR TO RABIES.

By DR. M. CARPANO, Chief Specialist of Pathology and
Bacteriology of the Veterinary Department, Egypt.

WITH reference to the very interesting communication made by Dr. Du Toit, on the subject of Rabies, I wish to bring to your notice a special affection studied in Egypt during the past month and which with regard to the clinical symptoms and the anatomical pathological lesions has a lot in common with rabies.

This is why it has been considered by the Egyptian Veterinarians as true rabies. Our researches have established that this particular affection is like rabies due to a filterable virus which may be transmitted serially to dogs and laboratory animals (rabbit and guinea pigs).

The affection, however, may be differentiated from hydrophobia for the following reasons:—

- (1) The sick animal has no tendency to bite.
- (2) The inferior maxillary has never been found to be affected by paralysis.
- (3) No negri bodies are found.
- (4) The sickness may be transmitted through the blood, contrarily to what is the case with rabies.

The sickness studied by us in Egypt appears to be similar to that affection called false rabies, which was in 1902 recorded in Hungary by Aryesky, and in 1912, in Brazil by Carini. It may also be compared to the affection recorded by Bouffard in French West-Africa, and which was considered by the latter as a rabies not transmissible to man.

Therefore, I think it advisable that anti-rabic laboratories should before all, especially in certain regions, look for negri bodies in making their diagnosis for rabies, and in doubtful cases, guinea pigs should be inoculated with blood of suspected animals in order to differentiate false rabies from the true one.

Paper No. 36.

VETERINARY PROBLEMS IN NATIVE AREAS.

By P. R. VILJOEN, M.R.C.V.S., Dr. Med. Vet., Deputy-Director of Veterinary Services and Animal Husbandry, Department of Agriculture, Union of South Africa.

1. INTRODUCTION.

It is generally accepted that the eradication of stock diseases is a far more difficult problem in South Africa than in European countries. For this many factors can be held responsible, one of them being the presence of the native stock owner.

In this short article it is intended to discuss briefly the conditions and circumstances which surround the ownership of live stock by natives and which render disease-control more difficult than in purely European-occupied territory.

2. NATIVE AREAS.

In the Union the accepted native policy is one of segregation, but up to now this policy has not been applied very strictly nor very generally. Although there are large tracts of country which have been set aside for native occupation, there are still thousands of natives who reside in European territory; here they occupy European-owned farms on a tenancy basis or have purchased their own properties. Unfortunately, many of these natives live on farms situated right in the centre of areas that are occupied by Europeans. Moreover, the proclaimed native areas or locations are not situated together in one part of the Union, but are scattered throughout three Provinces.

In the large native areas, such as the Transkei and Zululand, the natives are under tribal control, and consequently much better disciplined and more easily controlled. Here the native chiefs have a great deal of influence which, if used correctly, can be of great assistance to veterinary administration.

In the small scattered native communities the position is different, tribal control being almost absent; there may be local headmen, but their influence is usually not very great. It is in such circumstances, especially when it concerns native families living on private farms, that the greatest obstacles to successful veterinary administration are encountered.

Some native areas, e.g. Zululand, are situated in very rough mountainous country, which is not easily accessible to our inspectors, and where stock can be concealed with the greatest ease.