

human race are insusceptible to the action of the virus, and that ordinary precaution renders the action of the virus nil on most of those who are susceptible. He has proved, he says, "that the poison is very slightly soluble in water, blood or serum, and that, consequently, the application of the cautery even two or three hours after the bite has been inflicted acts as a specific by destroying the virus."

I had an opportunity of studying the disease clinically at the Alfort Veterinary School in seven or eight cases. The symptoms vary so much, and the post-mortem appearances are so little characteristic that I do not believe a veterinary surgeon would be warranted in giving a certificate that an animal died of rabies unless he could produce the disease in another animal by inoculation. It may here be said that the law in England is such that he must have a license to inoculate, and before he could get that the patient might die of hydrophobia. It is high time the anti-vivisection laws in that country were repealed or at least modified.

Rabies in the dog may occur in two forms, known as furious rabies and as dumb rabies. The one form often merges into the other, however. That there is a specific disease called rabies is beyond all doubt, though it is often very difficult to diagnose. The first symptoms are dullness, bad temper, loss of appetite, etc. There is generally a peculiar expression about the eye very difficult to describe, but never to be forgotten when once seen. It is a wild stare, the eye-balls are very prominent, and the animal seems frightened. Clonic spasms soon come on and they are accompanied by a peculiar high-pitched howl. The mucous membranes highly injected. There is seldom any frothing at the mouth, but sometimes shreds of mucus may be seen hanging from the jaw. Soon the lower jaw becomes paralyzed, and drops. Paraplegia comes on gradually, and the animal dies. They will not eat food, as a rule, but will swallow all sorts of indigestible substances, such as bits of rags, leather, etc. After voiding their urine they will invariably turn about and lick it up, and they will often eat their fæces. It is a mistake to think that dogs are always inclined to bite when rabid; very often