

inoculation is very simple, consisting, as you are probably aware, of the injection of a small piece of medulla of a rabbit, macerated in beef broth, into the sub-meningeal space of a healthy animal. As soon as the inoculated animal dies, the medulla and about two inches of the cord are suspended in a glass vessel which has been previously sterilized, and in the bottom of which, to the height of about one inch, broken pieces of caustic potash have been placed. This cord is allowed to stand a certain length of time, varying according to the virulency which it is wished to obtain, those one day old being considered twelve times as virulent as those twelve days old. Human patients are treated by injections made in precisely the same manner as that used for inoculating rabbits, in which check inoculation experiments are carried out. Human beings are inoculated hypodermically, alternately in the right and left umbilical regions. A great many people present themselves for treatment, and, without doubt, very many of them have never been exposed to the virus of rabies; but, on the other hand, some have been bitten by dogs which, so far as could be judged from symptoms and post-mortem appearances, were rabid. I remember one case in particular, where a policeman was bitten in the hand by a dog supposed to be mad. The dog was sent to the veterinary school at Alfort, and a post-mortem examination was made by Professor Nocard, an authority on the subject, who unhesitatingly pronounced the dog rabid. The policeman went to Pasteur's laboratory, where he was treated, and when I left he had developed no symptoms of hydrophobia.

They do not pretend in Paris that the treatment is curative when once the symptoms of hydrophobia have developed. It is simply preventive. That it is preventive they most conscientiously believe in Pasteur's laboratory. Many, however, do not believe it is even preventive, and that those who have escaped the evil results of the bite would have escaped had they never seen nor heard of Pasteur or his treatment. Perhaps one of the strongest opponents of the system is M. Colin, of the Alfort Veterinary School. He says in plain terms that Pasteur has killed more than he had cured; that the great majority of the