

The present object, however, is to call attention to the practical results which are now being reached by a study of diseased conditions in the lower animals. In the United States the work is well systematized, and is under the direction of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The report is published annually, and 50,000 copies are distributed throughout the country. The report deals with the work accomplished during the year. The one at hand describes the measures taken for the extirpation of contagious pleuropneumonia, the efforts to regulate the transportation of Southern cattle in order to prevent the spread of Southern cattle fever, the results of the investigations instituted by the Bureau into the nature and treatment of actinomycosis in cattle, of Southern cattle fever, the use of mallein for the detection of glanders in horses, and tuberculin for the diagnosis of tuberculosis. Besides all this purely scientific work the department deals with the inspection of export cattle and meat, transportation and quarantine.

The Division of Animal Pathology is under the direction of Dr. Veranus A. Moore, and it is in this department the most interesting work is being done. There is a publication at hand issued in January, 1896, which describes an investigation into the nature of a disease in cattle not distinguishable from rabies which merits some attention. Whilst Dr. Moore was engaged in researches upon "*toraemia maidens*," or "Cornstalk disease"—a disease of which the cause is yet unknown—his attention was called to a mysterious outbreak amongst cattle in Northern Iowa. His investigations led to a diagnosis of rabies. This suggests the possibility of the occurrence of rabies in cattle without the intervention of rabid animals. Besides there was much evidence indicating a casual relation between the conditions under which the animals were kept and the disease. In any case some consideration of the evidence upon which this opinion is based will be of interest.

Late in June a steer was found dead, in July another, in September another, and in October six more. The animals were all pastured on wet land; those on high pasture land escaped. About twelve miles away several animals were bitten by a rabid dog a year before, and died. In the present case the closest enquiry failed to disclose any connection with the bites of rabid dogs. The symptoms observed in the animals were those commonly in animals