

In the springtime some of the miners show signs of anæmia. This is due not so much to the absence of sunlight as to the fact that they work so much underground, consume so much canned food, and live in cabins dimly lit and poorly ventilated.

I should, perhaps, qualify the statement in the first paragraph, because two other diseases have caused some apprehension in the Yukon—glanders and rabies.

During the year 1903, 48 horses suffering from glanders were destroyed by order of the veterinary inspector. Five others which were isolated died or were put to death by their owners. At the end of the year 22 horses were under isolation. Six stables were burned, and all the others disinfected. There are about 1,000 horses in the Territory. The mallein diagnostic test was tried; it gave satisfactory results.

RABIES.

I am indebted to Mr. E. Shoff, druggist (who has been doing considerable practice among dogs) for the following note on an epidemic of Rabies which occurred here commencing in the autumn of 1902.

"Noted suspicious case September 1st. Came from Nome, Alaska. Ordered confined. Broke loose next day. Never seen again.

September 15th, first case, unable to diagnose. On 18th saw second case with two M.D.'s. Died in two days. Cases then began to come every other day. Isolated all, keeping them under careful supervision.

From September 15th to October 1st, had probably 50 cases. All isolated. Five of one litter all bitten at once. In this litter one case developed in 14 days, and the other four on successive days. All died within 60 hours of the onset of disease.

Noticed preponderance of the dumb form, ordinarily shewn in only 20 per cent. of cases affected. Many of the violent cases were killed, and so were not brought to my attention.

Native dogs of wolf strain developed symptoms early, 12-16 days. "Outside" dogs, 20 to 90 days. One case kept under observation for nine months did not shew symptoms until the end of that time.

Each of the above cases was under observation of from 3 to 5 physicians. Dr. Bourke, of Dawson, and Dr. McLeod, of Bonanza, were the only physicians who had seen the disease before. Each instantly made a diagnosis of Rabies.

During the prevalence of the disease about one dozen people were bitten by dogs—some, no doubt, by non-affected dogs. Heavy clothes and quick disinfection were responsible for non-infection from bites of infected dogs. One case developed in