

appears, from rabid dogs. Dogs, dogs, useless, suffering brutes, are everywhere, yelping out at horses' heels, as well as, often, human calves, or lying stretched across a sidewalk the terror of women and children; everywhere, except in a few well-governed and well-regulated cities, in which class this, the Dominion capital, cannot fairly be placed, especially in regard to dogs. There are probably more useless, ugly dogs in Ottawa than in almost any other city this side of Constantinople.

THE RISK of even one death—it might be the death of any one of the readers of this JOURNAL or a friend of the same—from this dreadful malady is enough to condemn every dog in Canada, good and bad, if need be, to death. The present "dog law" is very unjust to any sufferer from a bite of one. Under existing legislation, if a person be severely injured by a ferocious dog, the person has to produce proof of the dog having been noted for its ferocity. Whether it be the first bite or not, the injured person ought to be able to recover damages from the owner of the dog. Just damages can be recovered for injury to fences and crops by a straying animal, but not for injury to human flesh. What we want, what the British Medical Journal of June 15, in an article urging reform of the dog laws, demands for England, is a bill which shall provide for: (1) the extinction of rabies by universal muzzling for a suitable time; (2) measures against the importation of the disease; and finally (3) amendment and consolidation of the dog laws. All these have been comprehensively dealt with by a committee of the Society for the Prevention of Hydrophobia, the committee being composed mainly of dog owners and breeders.

AN EPIDEMIC of rabies, and probably of hydrophobia among human beings, will follow this indifference in regard to dogs, and until then it is to be feared little will be done. In Bavaria from 1863 to 1876 from fourteen to thirty-one persons died each year from the bites of mad dogs. During the last seven years only three deaths from hydrophobia have occurred, in a population of five and a half millions. This result is attributed to the strict enforcement of the regulation that every dog is at once killed who is found without a collar with a mark signifying that the tax on the animal for the current year has been paid. Grip refers to some

one so benighted as to have no faith in the potency of the "tag" to protect the citizen from being bitten. Indeed, all dogs should be muzzled when outside their masters' yards. What the British Medical Journal demands for England—a general muzzling order—we want in Canada.

THE BILL just introduced by Sir Henry Roscoe to amend the English Dogs Act of 1871 proposes to put in force a series of stringent regulations on the subject. The owner of any dog (not specially exempted, that is, "permitted or suffered to be at large,") in any part of the United Kingdom without wearing a muzzle "of a form to be approved by the Privy Council," shall be liable to a penalty of twenty shillings. The owner shall also be liable for all "injury done to the person" by the dog, without any proof being required of "previous mischievous propensity" on the part of the dog or of negligence on the part of the owner.

ANOTHER DANGER FROM CATTLE is manifesting itself in this country, although it is not yet, we think, common. It is an infectious disease called actinomycetes or actinomycosis. In England and Wales Prof. McFadyean, of the Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh, in a paper in the British Medical Journal of June 15, says, this disease "is very common in cattle." The micro-organism of the disease, which is probably the infection, is not, it appears, a bacillus, but a cocci, which forms chains, with also thread-like and club-like forms. Hartz, who examined the organism in specimens submitted to him by Bollinger, named it the actinomycetes, and assigned it a place among the mould fungi. Prof. McFadyean, from his remarks in the paper referred to, apparently regards it as identical with actinomycosis hominis, as it appears in man.

IN THE NEXT NUMBER of this JOURNAL we propose to give a brief history of some cases of what, it appears pretty clear, was actinomycosis in a herd belonging to Mr. W. J. Delmage, of Camden East, a number of which died, together with something more relating to the nature of the disease. We obtained specimens from one of these animals and had it examined microscopically.

THE LONDON ASYLUM NUISANCE has at last been abated, it appears. The sewage of this institution was carried by a drain to an open