

they will snap at everything in their way, but I have seen them when furious refuse to bite at a stick even though it was thrust into their mouths.

As I said before, the post-mortem changes are neither prominent nor constant. There is generally intense hyperæmia of the mucous membrane of the stomach and sometimes of the whole intestinal tract. The pia and dura maters are generally engorged. Oftentimes the stomach is filled with foreign matter, while there is no food present. The presence of this foreign matter in the stomach, together with the absence of food, the hyperæmia of the stomach and of the meninges, taken in connection with the clinical history, is considered sufficient evidence upon which to form a diagnosis. Of course if the disease can be reproduced, there can be no doubt as to its nature.

M. Pasteur's rabbits do not have rabies in its furious form. Progressive paralysis, beginning after a definite stage of incubation and ending fatally, is the only diagnostic symptom; hence it is that many have denied that these animals had rabies at all. One thing is sure, however. These animals suffer from a disease accompanied by constant symptoms, and inoculable from one animal to another; and that inoculations from a rabid dog produces a disease the symptoms of which are identical with those presented by M. Pasteur's experimental animals. Moreover, if statistics can be relied upon, the number of deaths from hydrophobia in the Paris hospitals have greatly decreased in the past three years, or since preventive inoculation has been practised. We are led to believe, therefore, that however far from perfection his methods may be, he is on the right track, and we most certainly hope that success may crown his efforts, and that his remedy may be made not only preventive, but curative.