

rience gained in the use of the dietary of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of New York, which has been used without any material change for the past twenty-seven years. During this time the rarity of disturbances of the digestive organs has been remarkable, and the recovery of the children suffering from other diseases, such as scarlet fever, has been exceptionally rapid. Especially would it seem that this diet was suitable for those who show any tendency to disturbances of the nervous system, either inherited or acquired. The death-rate in the institution has been extremely low. The number of children is about 145. Children are not admitted under three years of age. Only those over eight years old have meat, and these only three or four times a week with their dinner, and at those meals milk is omitted.

THE Annual Meeting of the American Climatological Association, (Sanitarian) held in Baltimore in June last. The President, Dr. Donaldson, of Baltimore, in a paper on "Tuberculous Heredity and its Prophylactic Treatment," formulated the following conclusions: 1. The presence of the parasite, the tubercle bacillus, as a pathogenic element. This is a factor necessary for the production of the disease. 2. There is a prominent element in about thirty per cent. of the cases ordinarily met with—a susceptibility transmitted by heredity. 3. The mal-hygienic and debilitating agents such as foul air, sedentary occupations, violations of the laws of health, and other diseases, have a powerful effect, by impairing the nutrition, in developing the disease.

**HYDROPHOBIA—SYMPTOMS OF RABIES IN THE DOG.**—The "Courier of Medicine," St. Louis, gives the following on this: In any case where a person has been bitten by a dog which it is suspected may be mad, the animal should

at once be confined and carefully watched, so that people may be relieved of their suspense should the dog prove to be not mad. If the animal is suffering from rabies, its death will be certain to occur within ten days, generally on the fourth or sixth day after the appearance of the first symptoms. The following are the symptoms of rabies in the dog: At first there are no violent symptoms but rather more than usual demonstration of affection, licking the hands and face of those to whom he has been attached. Even at this time, however, the saliva is poisonous. and may inoculate the person who is the recipient of these caresses. Soon the animal grows morose and sullen, tries to hide away, becomes restless, and has a far away look in the eyes, and snaps and barks at imaginary things. The desire to bite soon develops and manifests itself first against inanimate objects, pieces of wood, stone, matting, rugs, etc. These form a mass in the stomach which is regarded as one of the post-mortem characteristics of rabies. It now seeks to escape from home and run about, its rage being specially aroused at the sight of other dogs. The voice is peculiar, somewhat resembling the crow of a cock. There is no fear of water. There may or may not be foaming at the mouth. There is a marked and peculiar insensibility to pain in this disease. Dogs will bite themselves and will give no sign of suffering, or even grasp and hold a red hot poker. Periods of calm succeed these paroxysms of rabid frenzy which recur with increasing frequency, while the dog worn out with the paroxysms and fighting, still staggers along with tail drooping between its legs, eyes wandering and head rolling from side to side, with mouth open and tongue protruding, until at last it lies down and dies of asphyxia and paralysis.