

once ejected. In less than forty-eight hours they were on their feet, and are living to-day, fine, healthy dogs. I believe if the above remedy was given in small doses when pups are but two weeks old, before these pests get such headway, very few pups would die with worms.

All druggists keep this old standard medicine, and I hope your readers will try it and report results. If you can't get the vermifuge of your druggist, send to Fleming Bros., Wood Street, this city, and I will warrant it genuine. —I. R. S. in *Forest and Stream*.

CANINE LORE.

Editor Forest and Stream :

The New Jersey Kennel Club have offered one hundred dollars reward for a living dog with the rabies. About every dog that is now taken sick, the cry is raised (not only by the urchin in the street, but in the many sensational newspapers now published), mad dog; and as the members of this club know that the disease now raging among the dogs is a malignant form of distemper and not rabies, the club has taken this method to counteract and allay the public excitement over this mad dog scare. I do not believe there is any such disease as rabies. Dogs, like all other animals, must pay the debt of nature and die from disease. A dog's brain may become affected from disease, and when so affected the animal may even bite his own master, but if the wound is properly treated by a physician, no bad effect will follow. History teaches us that for thousands of years the dog has been domesticated and has become the almost constant companion of man. That man had made the most extensive use of this animal in every way, and now I think it is time we should begin to give the dog his dues, and do justice to him and his race.

I find that David was among the first to show his aversion to the dog. "For dogs have compassed me, the assembly

of the wicked have enclosed me. They pierced my hands and my feet." Psalm 22nd, 16th.

Now, evidently, in these days of David they had dogs and dogs would then bite. Yet we will find upon examination of the traditions and writings of the ancients that the disease rabies or hydrophobia is never mentioned. Yet we do find that in the case of persons afflicted with sores it was a very common habit to have the sores licked by a dog, as it tended to heal and soothe the angry flesh, and even to this day in country places where the mad dog craze has not penetrated, you will find the same custom. Whenever a dog has a sore or wound on its body he will lick it, and it is a very common saying "the lick of the dog is good for the bite."

No, the disease called rabies is a modern disease created by superstition and kept alive through the influence of sensational newspapers.

The first authentic case of rabies I find is recorded by Plutarch in his tract upon superstition, in which he says that "Aristodemus, the King of the Messians, was in the war which he maintained against the Lacedemonians so alarmed at the dismal denunciations of the prophets when the dogs howled like wolves, and a wild herb had grown near the hearth of his house that he laid violent hands upon himself in a paroxysm of despair." Evidently in the days of the ancients the only rabies they dreaded was created out of the "howl" and not from the bite; and these are the days when superstition ruled the world and governed the actions of men.

In Steheli's rabbinical literature on the traditions of the Jews contained in their Talmuds, and other mythical writings, we are told the two following passages give a very curious rabbinical account of the different behaviour of dogs in a town, sometimes grumbling and howling, at other times gamesome and full of play.

(To be continued.)

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