

tween 6 and 14 per cent. to a fraction of one per cent. Pasteur institutes, says Dr. Frothingham, will cease to exist as soon as properly enforced dog laws eradicate rabies, for no infectious disease can so easily be eradicated. At the Tunis Institute in 1906, 489 persons were treated with no deaths. At the University of Bucharest, in 1903-5, 3,091 were treated and none died. In 1905 there were treated in forty Pasteur institutes 104,347 people, of whom 560 died of rabies later than 14 days after treatment ended. According to the location of the bite, head or hands, the mortality of the treated varies from 1.99 to 0.36.

In Canada, during the twelve months ending February 28th, 1910, "234 dogs were placed in quarantine and in 41 *additional cases rabies was definitely diagnosed*, in 38 of them by animal inoculation" at the Biological Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

For the past few months the Province of Ontario has been very much upset by the apparent increase in rabies, more so among cattle and dogs than among human beings; and, sad to relate, there has been at least one case of hydrophobia, namely, that of a child in Hamilton. At that time there was not a branch of the Pasteur Institute in Canada, where patients bitten by animals suspected of having rabies could be treated. It was necessary to send these patients to New York to undergo a system of treatment. Needless to say, this incurred a much greater expense than most people could afford.

The Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, as