

the sixth International Congress for Microbiology
Rome in 1953. It concludes with a thoughtful
view of the entire subject by K. F. Meyer, of San
Francisco, who discusses at length the control of the
disease in dogs and the various measures possible for
control in wild animals. Tributes to the efficacy
of mass vaccination of dogs come from Austria, Israel,
Cuba, Malaya, and Southern Rhodesia. In Latin America,
where the vector is the vampire bat, the problem is
different, and the solution lies in the destruction of
bats and the vaccination of cattle. In Canada, where
an unprecedented epidemic of rabies among foxes,
skunks, and other wild animals has been in progress
for three years, the chief aim has been to reduce the
numbers of these animals and thus to impede spread.
The destruction of jackals by poison and other means
has also been necessary in Israel and Southern
Rhodesia. Another paper deals with methods for the
local treatment of bites: artificial wounds in guinea-
pigs were inoculated with virus and treated in various
ways at intervals of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours. Fuming nitric
acid, popularized by Cabot at the end of last century,
was found to be the least effective application as well
as much the most destructive of tissue. The best
was 1% benzalkonium chloride ("zephyran"): this
not only reduced morbidity, and the conditions of the
experiment were favourable to its action. Its clinical
use therefore would by no means remove the need
for immunization. That this terrible disease is pre-
ventable by well-directed and vigorous measures is
the conclusion emerging from all these studies.