

INOCULATING ANIMALS AGAINST DISEASE.

Of recent years practical attempts have been made to use the antitoxin treatment for the prevention of disease in animals of the lower orders, and many domestic pets have been inoculated in order to ward off the various complaints to which they are peculiarly subject.

The originators of the idea reasoned, and apparently correctly, that if antitoxins were beneficial to the man, they must be to the dog and cat. The only difference would be in the material of the serum.

The method is simply to inject the serum hypodermically into the blood of the animal by means of a needle-pointed syringe. The "vaccination" in the case of a dog or cat does not "take" as it does with human beings.

The greatest demand is said to be for distemper antitoxin. Despite the fact that innumerable distemper cures are advertised, the animal experts know that it is scarcely worth while trying to save a dog when once he has contracted this very common complaint.

It is another matter, however, to successfully prevent the contracting of the disease, and this, it is claimed, is now possible by means of the inoculation method.

Instead of deliberately exposing the puppies to the danger of contracting distemper in order to have it over and done with, no matter whether the dog live or die, the owners will now be able to have the animals hypodermically treated with an antitoxin that, it is claimed, has proved efficacious in many cases.

feline family. Monkeys and rabbits are also inoculated as a safeguard against various diseases peculiar to the species. A monkey is a delicate little creature, and is subject to many ills. As they are rather valuable pets, it is therefore very desirable to insure the

from mad-dog bites. Regardless of these theories, the prevalence of rabies among dogs is recognized, and earnest work is being done on the problem of procuring a serum that will kill the disease in the canine family. Beginning with the theory that dogs are no more subject to attacks of rabies in what are known as the "dog days" than at any other time of the year, the investigator argues that the disease does not originate spontaneously, but is communicated only by contagion, extremes of temperature having little to do with its propagation.

In Russia, where the disease is quite prevalent, being spread chiefly by the wolves, it rages most violently after an excessively hard winter. This is thought to be due to the fact that hunger encourages the wolves on such occasions to roam more freely than usual in the inhabited regions in search of food, thus distributing the contagion. Statistics that have been compiled show that apparently just as many persons are bitten by dogs supposedly mad, during the months of April and May, as in the hot months. If this belief that the question is one of contagion is correct, there may be grounds for thinking it possible to find an antitoxin that will kill the germ, and destroy this phantom that causes disquietude in every household in which there is a pet animal.



OLD CLOCK OF THE CITY HALL OF ULM.

THE ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK OF THE CITY HALL OF ULM.

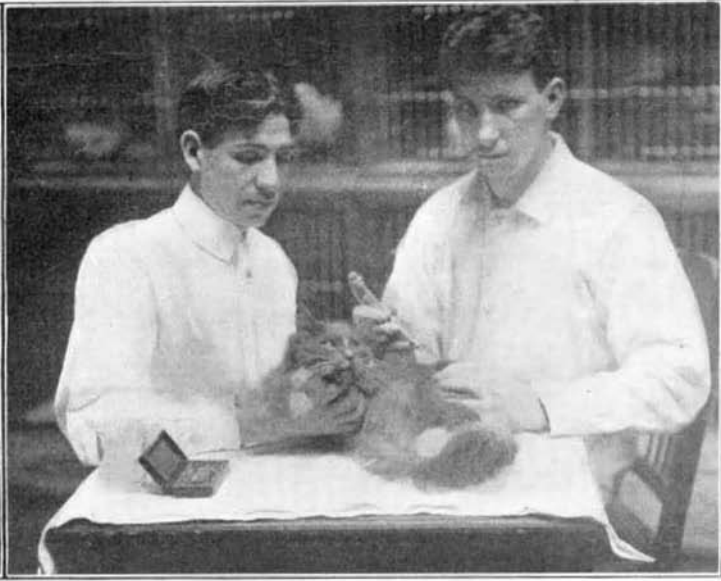
BY CHARLES A. BRASSLER.

Visitors to Ulm, a city of the olden time, cannot but be struck with its quaint architecture, its crooked streets, and the "go-as-you-please" manner of its busy inhabitants. Almost unconsciously they drift to the business center of the town, where they find the ancient Rathaus situated on one side of a spacious square, raising aloft its high peaked roof and towers.

animal's life as far as it can be done by inoculation. More important than the prevention of diseases of the common variety in the domestic animals, is a series of experiments now being conducted to determine whether or not there is any means of eliminating the scourge of rabies from the list of evils to which the canine race is subject.



Giving a Dog an Injection.



Inoculating a Pet Maltese Cat.



Fortifying a Rabbit Against Disease.



Antitoxin for a Monkey.

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clock - maker competent to undertake the reconstruction of the complicated mechanism. Application to the adjacent towns of Tübingen and Kirchheim were likewise without result. Finally the common council, in 1580, commissioned the most famous German clock-maker of the day, Isak Habrecht, of Strasburg, the builder of the famous clock in the cathedral of that city, to effect the necessary repairs, which he did to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned.