

time until twenty grains were given in a short period, and chloral hydrate. *Death occurred* September, 18 (?), 1887. (The dates are mixed in the report.) He had had an attack of hydrophobia ten years after being bitten.—*The Medical Age*

CASE VI.—Man (Charles Cavanan, New York), twenty-seven years old. Bitten October 8 in little finger, by a bull-dog which he separated from another dog with which it was fighting. The wound was cauterized at Chamber Street Hospital and healed well. November 11, the man had a spasm of the throat when drinking beer at a bar, began to froth at the mouth, and became cross and sleepless. November 14, he went to the same hospital, where he had profuse salivation and convulsions, followed by delirium. Hypodermics of curare and morphia were used. He said he "knew he was going to die." A strait-jacket was put on him, and he was held by a strong nurse. *Death occurred* November 16, 1887.—*New York Herald*, November 17, 1887.

CASE VII.—Man (Samuel J. Foster, Sedalia, Mo.). No history of a bite. He came to the hospital in Sedalia, November 23, 1887, with pain of stomach. He "showed symptoms of hydrophobia" at 2 p.m., and was tied hands and feet, and bound to an iron bedstead. Soon after he had violent spasms. Hypodermics of curare were given, and then hypodermics of morphine. *He died* at 7.25 p.m. the same day.—*New York Tribune*, November 25, 1887.

CASE VIII.—Man (Marshwald, New York.) Bitten September 8, 1887, by a Newfoundland dog, kept as a watch dog. No evidence that the dog was rabid or sick, but it was killed at once. The man was greatly alarmed, and went to a hospital every week to have the wound examined. He was a hard drinker, and was treated for *delirium tremens*. November 27, he went to the hospital saying he had hydrophobia. He was treated with brandy, chloral, digitalis, and hypodermics of curare. He was confined in a strait-jacket, and several men were employed to hold him. *Death occurred* November 29, 1887.—*Med. and Surg. Rep.*, December 31, 1887.

CASE IX.—(See case XII.) Man (George Norman, New London, Mo.). Bitten by dog last summer, but he paid no attention to it. No history of dog. November 28, he awoke from a dream that he was dying of hydrophobia, and told his friends of it, and immediately had symptoms. Six men struggled with him for twelve hours. He begged his friends to kill him; and finally *died in convulsions* November 29, 1887.—*Chicago Tribune*, December 1, 1887.

CASE X.—Man, fifty-two years old (Stephen Dietrich, Cincinnati, Ohio). October 17, 1887, his pet Scotch terrier returned after a few days' absence from home, and when playing with his

master struck his lower lip so that it bled. (Not clear that it was not a wound made in lip by man's tooth.) The dog died four days later. December 1, while the man leaned over a vat of scalding hot water, he had some difficulty in breathing. His friends told him that hydrophobia began that way. Dr. Andre called in the evening, and at once discovered symptoms of hydrophobia, and took him from his home at Camp Creek to the Good Samaritan Hospital at Cincinnati, after he had prepared to die and bade farewell to his wife. He arrived December 2, and came under the care of Dr. Whittaker, who regarded the case as one of hydrophobia, and lectured on the patient at a clinic. The man was tested with water. His treatment included chloral and morphia by the rectum and hypodermically, and cocaine and curare by the mouth, and chloroform by inhalation. The patient never slept; he spit incessantly, and insisted he would die of hydrophobia. *Death occurred* December 3, 1887. (See *Med. and Surg. Rep.*, December 17, 1887, and *Cincinnati Enquirer*, December 4, 1887.)

CASE XI.—Woman (Mrs. John Loughran, Hot Springs, Ark.). Bitten about October 15, by a vicious dog which had attacked her children. "A madstone was applied and no serious results were apprehended." December 2, she had a chill, and afterwards dread of liquids, and convulsions. She *died* December 4, 1887.—*Chicago Tribune* December 6, 1887.

CASE XII.—(See Case IX.) Man, eighteen years old (George Norman, St. Louis, Mo.). Bitten on the nose about November 30, 1887, by a strange dog, to which he gave a bone. The dog ran away and nothing was thought of the bite. January 24, 1888, said he had hydrophobia. Dr. Dunlap was summoned. Chloroform given; tests with water caused spasms; but he could and did not drink water and milk. Had a "fit." Morphine given hypodermically. Became enraged at the doctor and was bound, but broke loose and became violent. In his nightgown rode a distance, yelling loudly; calmed down, and said "he had hydrophobia and must die." January 25, *died in convulsions*.—*New York Herald*, January 27, 1888.

CASE XIII.—Man (William Bowen, Atlanta, Ga.), twenty years old. About December 1, 1887, savagely attacked, and hand and arm badly lacerated by a large dog. (No history of dog.) The wounds healed rapidly. January 28, the young man had nausea, spasms, and delirium. At the sight of water he howled, whined, and frothed at the mouth. *Death occurred* January 29, 1888.—*New York Herald*, January 31, 1888.

CASE XIV.—Girl (Mary Riley, West Chester, New York), nine years old. Bitten badly about December 18, 1887, on the leg by a large Newfoundland dog (no suspicion of rabies). Wound