

nothing about it but what he has manufactured in his laboratory.

It must impress you, I think, as it has impressed me, that there is a great significance in the fact that disbelief in the theories of Pasteur, which some of his partisans have stigmatized as harsh or unscientific, has been found to go with a singular immunity from the ravages of so-called hydrophobia. This holds true to such an extent, that one may safely say that the degree of acceptance of Pasteur's theories in any country will furnish a measure of the number of cases and deaths from hydrophobia. In Germany, these theories have never obtained a foothold, and hydrophobia is almost unknown; in America, the attempt to import them ended in speedy failure, and here hydrophobia is almost equally unknown.

You may, perhaps, be interested to learn that in our State of Pennsylvania, not one case, even of suspected hydrophobia, has occurred since we met a year ago. And, from the whole of the United States, I have gathered only fourteen deaths (about one in each 4,000,000 inhabitants) from hydrophobia—credible or incredible—during the year since we last met.

I have carefully studied the details of these cases and have prepared an epitome of the history of each one for your study and reflection. You will see that only a few have been reported in the medical journals, and the majority of the accounts are derived from daily newspapers. This fact is to be regretted, and I would be glad to give you more reliable data than can be gained from secular papers; but my attempts have been almost fruitless, when I tried to get precise histories of the cases; and I regret this the more, because, when I succeeded in getting more accurate accounts, the cases lost many of the features of hydrophobia.

The following are the histories of these cases as I have been able to obtain them:

CASE I.—Man (Gurnee, Haverstraw, N.Y.). Bitten on thumb by pet dog, May 25, 1887. Dr. W. B. Bailey called, and "dressed" the wound. Dog died in a fit two days later. The patient was alarmed. June 20, had pain in same hand and side. June 22, could not drink or wash. Drs. Bailey and House called and agreed that he had hydrophobia. He had violent spasms, and was kept under the influence of anodynes, atropia, and morphia administered hypodermically. Dr. W. A. Hammond, of New York, was called in the even-

ing and confirmed the diagnosis, and endorsed the treatment. The patient grew steadily weaker, and died June 23, 1887, at 10 a.m.—*Med. and Surg. Rep.*, June 23, 1887.

CASE II.—Woman, twenty years old (Delia Bentcliff, near Bridgeton). Attacked and severely bitten on back and shoulder, in March, 1887, by a large bulldog, which on account of his bad temper had been chained for several months. "The terrors of hydrophobia were constantly pictured to her," and she became ill with symptoms of typhoid fever. Dr. Currie, of Beverley, saw her in the beginning of July. He diagnosed typhoid fever. This was followed by blood-poisoning. She now refused food and had convulsions, and "positive" signs of hydrophobia. She raved and frothed at the mouth. Death from exhaustion occurred July 20, 1887.—*New York World*, July 25, 1887.

CASE III.—Man (Hannibal Crosson, Faircloth, Georgia). Bitten slightly on the hand in March, 1887, while driving off a strange dog which had attacked two of his own dogs. Both these dogs subsequently died. July 17th, he failed in an attempt to drink water and developed a dread of water. A physician diagnosed hydrophobia, and had four men to hold the patient while a tablespoonful of water was administered as a test. Horrible convulsions followed. The patient "snapped, growled, and whined." Death occurred July 22, 1887.—*New York World*, July 24, 1887.

CASE IV.—Man (James P. Cody, Peoria, Illinois), twenty-three years old. July 3, 1887, a cat endeavored to pass him, struck against a gate-post and fell. The man picked it up, and was bitten in the left hand near the thumb. The cat had to be choked off. August 12, he was indisposed. The next day he swallowed water with difficulty, and had a "thrill" when he placed his hand in water. Hydrophobia was diagnosed, and the man was transferred to a hospital at Sedalia, Missouri. Remedies for quieting him were given. August 15, he was restless, and an attempt to drink water caused convulsive movements. Death occurred at midnight.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*, August 19, 1887.

CASE V.—Man, seventy-eight years old (Cedar Springs, Mich.). Bitten, in 1839(!), on hand by a dog said to be rabid. Wound sucked and next day excised and cauterized. Two men bitten same day by same dog, one said to have died of "hydrophobia" in four weeks, and one of "blood-poisoning" in a few days. Thirty-eight years later the patient had horror of water, inability to drink, incessant spitting, paroxysms of violence caused by pouring or dripping water in his hearing. He tried to bite and tear his attendants. Dr. Fred. R. Boyd, who reports the case, gave him large doses of morphia hypodermically, five grains at a