

the victim, while sleeping, apparently has hallucinations. By and by it remains quiet, attentive, as if on guard, then suddenly sits on its haunches and snaps at the air as if attempting to catch a flying insect. Sometimes it will hurl itself against the wall as if it had heard menacing noises on the other side. But this instinct that causes it to snap at imaginary objects, to bark at itself or to thrust itself to the end of the chain, is not the ferocious instinct that appears later. The hearing is over-sensitive to the least noise, but is enfeebled during the hallucinations.

In some cases there is intense pain in the internal ear, or else an intense itching in that region. The victim is more affectionate than ordinarily, its instinct is augmented, and at certain moments it will approach its master as if pleading for relief from its suffering. This affection for its master is sometimes so manifest as to dominate the situation; even during the paroxysms which appear later, its master's voice may act as a calumet to the suffering animal; but to say that the master is in no danger at this stage is saying what is not true, because there are rabid dogs so unbalanced that they do not recognize their masters.

THE MAD DOG HAS NO DREAD OF WATER.

The rabid dog is not hydrophobic; it has no horror for water. As it is quite generally supposed that the disease does not exist in dogs that are seen to drink, many persons have slept in deluded security with their rabid pets. When a rabid dog is offered drink it does not retire in alarm; on the contrary, it will approach the vessel and lap it empty. It always swallows during the first stages of the disease, and until the constriction of the throat renders deglutition difficult. The attempts to drink are no fewer and the lappings are so much more repeated and prolonged that the animal dwells ineffectually in the act.

Rabid dogs are so little afraid of water that they will actually swim rivers.

Although the rabid dog may not refuse its food, and may sometimes even show a voracity that is quite unnatural, it may lose its appetite completely and withdraw from its allowance without tasting or even touching it. At other times it will eat a little and then reject the remainder by upsetting the pan, to its evident satisfaction. Finally, however, the appetite always becomes depraved to the extent of lapping its urine, its feces or the feces of man or of other animals. At the same time it will seize with the teeth, tear, crush and swallow all manner of objects—the litter of the kennel, the yarn of cushions, bed covers, carpets, curtains, slippers, chips of wood, thongs of leather, grass, earth, stones, glass and in fact everything it encounters. If tied in the kennel it will often attack the boards with such tenacity as to break its teeth.

Slobbering is not so abundant as the popular prejudice would have it, and it is an error to suppose that rabies does not exist in the absence of this symptom. The salivary secretion is ordinarily more abundant because of the irritation of the mouth provoked by the ingestion of foreign bodies.

THE BARK OF THE RABID DOG IS CHARACTERISTIC.

It is generally altered, and one familiar with its normal intonation can affirm that the dog is rabid. Commencing with a hoarse bark it terminates in a very singular howl of five, six or eight tones, each more elevated than the other. During the howl the mouth does not completely close as in normal barking. One symptom, the most characteristic of all, is the impression made by the sight of an animal of its own species, which is frequently so pronounced as to immediately provoke a paroxysm.

A dog that remains mute, found roaming about in a strange locality without a master, should be held as a suspect, in spite of the danger in catching it; and one that persistently bites some parts of its body in spite of the pain thus inflicted, should likewise be held, pending developments. Often, at the beginning there is a nervous prurigo where the victim bites itself under the influence of unbearable itching. It is said that at the beginning of rabies the initial bite becomes the seat of an abnormal vascular activity and of a co-incident sensation of itching and pain.

Soon confirmed rabies appears. But

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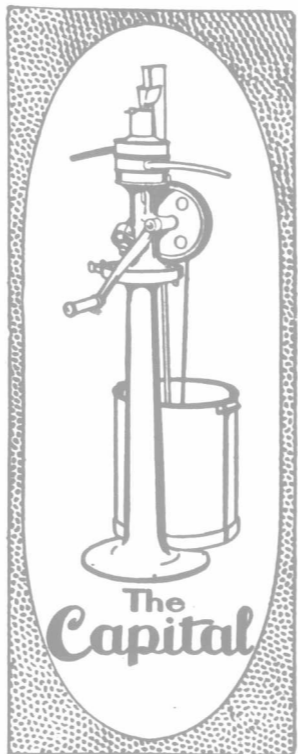
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