

2.—In consequence of the new growth of tissue along the course of the portal veins, especially the medium sized branches, ascites is a very common complication in this form, as are also hæmorrhoids, varicose conditions of the veins of the œsophagus, congestion or even hæmorrhage in the gastro-intestinal tract.

3.—In the early stages, in consequence of the increased amount of young connective tissues in the portal spaces, there is enlargement of the organ, but in the later stages where this tissue is becoming fibrous and cicatricial and is contracting, there is as a rule a considerable decrease in the size of the liver.

4.—The liver is rough, with projections about the size of a hobnail on its surface. The capsule is thickened and opaque, especially at the bottom of the fossæ which surround the projections.

5.—The masses of liver cells vary very much in size, some consisting of several lobules, whilst others are smaller than a lobule. Each of these masses forms a distinct area, having a rounded outline surrounded by a fibrous zone and from the fibrous capsule the mass of liver cells can be easily turned out.

6.—On microscopic examination it is seen that the process is going on chiefly at the periphery of the lobules, but that groups of lobules are affected.

2.—The portal veins are not involved in the change and ascites and the rest are rare.

3.—In consequence of the large amount of new tissue diffused throughout the organ, it is considerably increased in size.

4.—Surface is smooth (morocco leather feeling) and the capsule is not thickened.

5.—The masses of liver cells consist of single lobules, which are, however, considerably diminished in size and the cut surface has a more or less uniform and finely granulated appearance.

6.—The single lobules above mentioned are surrounded by bands of fibrous tissue, which bands, however, are not confined to the periphery, but invade the substance of the lobules.

HYDROPHOBIA.*

BY CHARLES W. DULLES, M.D., PHILADELPHIA.

Since I first began to make the disorder called hydrophobia the subject of special study, nothing has given me more encouragement than the request of this Society at its meeting in Williamsport in

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1886, that I continue my study and report its results to the Society. This request was the more welcome, because it seemed to furnish a confirmation of my hope that it might prove useful for one to make a serious matter the subject of continuous investigation, and to lay before his professional brethren, from time to time, the results of his studies.

A year ago, I gave you a brief statement of the developments in regard to hydrophobia during the year then completed, and this required me to devote considerable space to the progress of the method of Pasteur. To-day I can spare you any long presentation of this part of the subject, for the reason that Pasteur's method hardly attracts any attention now, and seems to be in a fair way to die a natural death. The result of his operations may be gathered from a report of Dr. Dujardin-Bearumetz on the subject of hydrophobia in Paris, during 1887, published in the *Gazette Hebdomadaire* of March 9, 1888.

According to this report, there were nine deaths from hydrophobia in Paris during that year, which was more than in 1880, 1883, 1884, or 1886. Five of these deaths were of persons less than fifteen years old. In one of the cases the patient was not bitten at all, but was simply licked on an abraded spot. Eight of the patients were bitten by dogs, and one by a cat. Two of the nine patients had been treated by Pasteur; and their death is explained by Dujardin-Bearumetz on the ground that his method was not thoroughly carried out. The total number of persons treated by Pasteur was only 306 persons from Paris, bitten by dogs supposed to be rabid, as against about 300 a month when I last addressed you.

This statement shows two very important things: One is, that the application of Pasteur's method has had no effect in reducing the usual mortality from so-called hydrophobia in Paris—which confirms the opinion in regard to its merits which I have repeatedly expressed; the other is, that, in spite of the artificial stimulus furnished by the French reception of Pasteur's method, the number of those who fall into the terror of hydrophobia is diminishing in France, and this leads to the hope that before long France will compare favorably with Germany and America, which have refused to be carried away by the false notions in regard to hydrophobia put forward by one who knows