

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK,

May 5 1891

LICENSE.

No. 470

In accordance with the provisions of a law of the STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, passed January session, 1891, the undersigned doth license A Bodwell

of Manchester N. H.,

to keep

male dog called, until the first day of May, 1892, provided

he complies with all the provisions of said law, receipt of Two dollars

license fee for the same being hereby acknowledged.

W. A. Giddens

City Clerk.

1891,

Having transferred the above licensed dog to

of N. H.,

I hereby transfer said license as by law provided.

SYMPTOMS OF HYDROPHOBIA IN THE DOG.

There are no premonitory symptoms—such as pain in the seat of the bite, melancholy and irritability, febrile disturbance, and stiffness about the head and neck. The dog, when the period of latency is passed, becomes restless, dull, watchful, withdraws from its companions, choosing solitude, shunning the light; hiding in corners, or below chairs or other furniture; being fidgety, lying down, then jumping up again in an excited, unnatural manner; it has a tendency to rove about, and if possible to escape from its room or kennel, and wander about the country. At first the dog's power of recognizing people about it does not seem lost; indeed there are moments when the usual faculties of the dog, its affection and liveliness, seem greater than usual. There is a desire to lick anything cold, to rest the nose on a cold object, and to pick up stones, bits of wood, straw, etc. At this stage the tendency to bite is not observed, but as the disease advances the movements of the animal become unsteady; the eyes follow objects in a peculiarly staring manner; sometimes the dog will stare at some imaginary object, then rush forward, and bite at anything that may chance to be in his way, or even at the air, as if he were catching flies; cushions, straw, and other objects by which dogs are ordinarily surrounded, are tossed about; the animal scratches the ground, snuffles as if on the scent; the appetite is lost, but the thirst is considerable, and the *act of drinking* is performed *without much difficulty* during the early stages of the disease. At a later stage, however, swallowing is performed with difficulty, or is not performed at all, owing to the spasmodic constriction of the throat; but even then the animal has no dread of water, does not shrink at the sight of fluids, but, on the contrary, will plunge its muzzle deeply into it, and endeavor to drink with great avidity. The coat is staring, the skin tight on the ribs, and the belly tucked up. The dog occasionally vomits, the ejected matter being tinged with blood; there is a brownish coating on the tongue; the nose and mouth are foul and offensive, and there is generally a flow of saliva from the mouth.

The mad dog, or a rabid animal of any kind, brought into the presence of one of the canine species, exhibits great excitement, exasperation, and fury, with a desire to attack and destroy what seems the object of its hatred. The females of the canine species do not always lose their maternal affection; on the contrary, the young are attended to with great affection. In the course of a day or two after the first manifestations of the above symptoms, the characteristic signs become more marked; the desire to bite is greatly exaggerated; the pupils are dilated; the conjunctivae is red and injected; the eyes alternately wide open with fury, and then closed in a dull but fierce manner. The forehead becomes wrinkled, and the looks of the animal are terrifying and repulsive; the presence of a living object excites the rage of the sufferer, causing it to spring at and endeavor to bite it. Any shining object will bring on a paroxysm of rage or excitement, and water, if the light shines upon it, will do the same; but if placed in a dark place, or where light does not shine, the dog will endeavor

to drink with avidity. Intermitting with the excitement are periods of great prostration, the exhausted animal lying down in the quietest spot it can find, insensible to all surrounding objects. All at once, however, it springs up, and becomes greatly agitated; the excitement, rage, and agitation being always much greater when the animal is surrounded by noises and objects; when away from these things, in a quiet place, the fits of rage are not so great, sometimes scarcely observable.

The bark of the rabid animal is unnatural; it is husky, spasmodic, and more of the nature of a howl. In some cases, the nervous symptoms are those characterizing paralysis of the jaws, with inability to close the mouth; the lower jaw is dropped, the cavity of the mouth and its contents exposed, the tongue dry, and the buccal membrane of a brownish hue. This is the "*dumb madness*," thus called because the animal is unable to bark or howl. Rabid dogs have a tendency to eat filth; they have been known to eat portions of dead dogs, and to swallow hair, coals, earth, excreta of all kinds, and these remaining in the stomach present a characteristic *post mortem* appearance. A mad dog, when loose, will travel an immense distance in a short time, generally rushing at everything that comes in its way, but preferring to attack other creatures than man, and finally endeavoring to return home, as if prompted by some instinct. The pulse is said not to be accelerated, nor are the respiratory movements much increased, except during the paroxysms; the bowels are constipated, and the urine is high-colored; the gait is unsteady, the tail droops, the head is depressed, the nose protruded; the fits of rage become shorter, those of depression longer; sight, scent and hearing are much impaired; insensibility to pain, which is generally present from the earliest stages, is more and more manifest; and finally paralysis, particularly of the hind limbs, supervenes, and if not destroyed, the dog dies, an emaciated, repulsive object, the desire to bite remaining to the last. In the dumb form the ability to bite is lost, as well as the power to lap fluids. The exposed and protruded tongue is covered with a stringy, tenacious saliva; the desire to drink is even more intense than in the furious form, and attempts to lap and swallow become painful to witness. Squinting of one or both eyes has been observed; there is also abdominal pains in some instances, and an inflamed condition of the nasal cavities, larynx, and bronchial tubes. There is no tendency to harm and bite surrounding objects, and the dog dies from coma, exhaustion and suffocation. Both forms of the disease terminate in death in from four to eight days. It is, however, reported that some chronic cases of rabies exist for an indefinite period.

The dread of water—hydrophobia—which has been looked upon by some as the diagnostic symptom of the disease, is absent in the dog. The desire for water is always excessive; there is inability to swallow fluids, hence a dog will plunge his nose deeply into water, lap it with avidity, but owing to the thirst being still unallayed, he will become greatly agitated, and is thus often thrown into a state of fury or of involuntary spasms.