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In order to appreciate fully the mighty
(though silent and bloodless) revolution that had its inception in the person of Pasteur, one must compare the human suffer-
ings endured through the ravages of dis-

cases which he demonstrated to be prevent-

able with the alleviation of such suffering that has been achieved since his day.

All the world's great scourges—smallpox, cholera, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, malaria, yellow fever, tuberculosis, syphilis, diphtheria—have wonderfully been tamed and even extinguished; how obvious it is now that such diseases can be eliminated from human experience if the patient care that has been raised by the sciences of Pasteur and Koch should be but steadfastly and faithfully

followed.

Rabies, or hydrophobia, is one of these infec-
tions—and among the most dreadful be-
cause of the intensity of its symptoms. However, as compared with other plagues to which man is subject, it has fortunately been rare in human experience. On this ac-

count it has been given rather less atten-
tion than those diseases which have in the past decimated whole cities and wiped whole towns and villages out of existence. And yet a consid-eration of hydrophobia is, apart from its tragic features, of great interest, since it was the first disease upon which Pasteur worked in the evolution of the principles of prophylaxis which are now the firmly established ground work of all preventive

measures. And to the memory of Dr. Paul

Gautier, who established the Pasteur Insti-
tute in New York city, and to Dr. George

H. Parkes, its present head, is due acc-

nowledgment for the introduction of the prophylactic treatment of rabies in this country.

Now effective is such prophylaxis? Look

first into the past.

Hydrophobia is an old as human his-
tory. From the mass of material on this subject, we note that Lucania was 

four centuries before Christ described how dogs, jackals, foxes, wolves, boars, fros,

became rabid, running at the moon, which

remained open, saliva flowing from its

"thick eyes hang doon; they do not see or

hear well; they snap and bite at one an-

other, and thus communicate the malady to

their fellows." Pliny (admittedly not the

most scientific of observers) relates that

rabies was first observed in man in the days of the Archimedes, the early known

phrenologist. Homer described Hector as a

"mad dog." That later about Antiochus

killing been torn to pieces by his own dogs

at the he of the cruiser Diana, would

soon be used reliance in the light of mod-

er science; probably the hunter was torn

to pieces; but this by reason that his nose

had turned rabid. At least a dozen an-

cient writers referred to rabies. Demos-

euron (the laughing philospher), who

traveled extensively, not unnaturally com-

pared the symptoms with those of Ji-

nian, a condition which even now is

called a "mad dog.

"Mad Dogs" and Hydrophobia

Rabies Before and After Pasteur

By John B. Huber, A.M., M.D.

Preparing the omission for the inoculation of sheep to be immunized against rabies.

Administering the Pasteur treatment at the New York Pasteur Institute.

Pasteur, who discovered the modern method of treating hydrophobia.

Examining under the microscope stained slides made from pieces of the brain of a dog suspected of rabies.

Sheep immunized against rabies at the New York Pasteur Institute.

Dissecting out the special portion of the brain of a dog to be examined under the microscope.

INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY AND PRESENT PRACTICE OF PASTEUR'S TREATMENT FOR RABBIES
There is certainly an uncertain tendency among many diseases to depress the importance of hydrophobia, on account of the poet's comparative rarity. However, the importance of a disease should be estimated not by the number of its cases, but by its gravity and virulence. We have again seen some unphilosophical people who deny all the existence of such a disease as hydrophobia. No doubt, not a few animals—and some of them valuable, though in no proportion to the human beings in a property—are unfortunately destroyed by the fever of popular excitement that accompanies an outbreak of rabies, and which is much aggravated by the emotional nature of the way a rabid dog behaves.

A homeless mongrel is worried and kicked about by a gang of tough guys; with the beat, the first blow, the maniac kicks with all his strength, hits the poor beast scurrying along the streets. Let this not white animal, in its defense this same one, frantically and fiercely a "mad dog ever" in its full sway. The victim animal is then Mati or battered to death. Now how far a face than this were the laboratory for stray and homemade and creation dogs, where these unfortunate "companions of man," if unchained, could not be put out of existence by humane methods.

All dogs which run alone are not necessarily any more than those solely abandoned beings are doomed. Yet the disease is by no means scarce as to be negligible. The scarcity for the Prevention of Cruelty in Animals has reported that its agents have bitten 1,504 times without the discovery of a single case of hydrophobia among them; but this would not argue the absolute non-existence of rabies. Such cases are, by means in their experience, able to distinguish between a peaceful dog and a mad one.

Again, fear of the consequences to persons bitten by stray and瞎 by afraid to go to the trouble of finding the source of disease is probably endemic in the Anthropoid. It seems to be frequently practiced. One of the characteristics of the disease is considered to have been swept under recent years; there are no dangerous cases. In public places, there cannot be said to have had their origin in some rabid dog brought from the country to the city. The ante-mortem instances of this disease have been observed in all sections of the Union.

In these respects we compare unfavourably with Europe. England has a mongrel color—which, by the way, she, otherwise; in consequence the disease has completely disseminated in that country, and in the matter of fact, Germany, where a quarantinable dog is a serious matter, the usual mongrel of dogs has reached in the practice of vaccination. There, also, as in England, animal destruction is inflicted on the dogs. In Berlin rabies was investigated in 1874, and the infected dogs had been destroyed by 1875. Also, any animal which has been confirmed by the killing of dogs suspected of rabies, and the mauling and biting of dogs in public places. There are, however, no cases of rabies in that city since 1875.

Dr. H. D. H. of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., has found the number of rabid dogs to be increasing. The frequency of hydrophobia is in and about Washington. Washington has of recent years become a source of much trouble. The number of cases of rabies was made in 44 cases, in 23 out of which the dogs had bitten 24 persons. In 21 other cases and two cases. And this is fairly typical of the general status of the disease in America. Dr. Hart has well observed: "Many cases cannot appear analogous to the truth of the matter, and the actual death of some one of a thousand, not to mention the suffering and death of man, although horrid and distressing. But as soon as a maniac has been passed over, there are no signs of it being bitten, and the money to secure the repair, or prove its existence, on the ground of alleged cruelty."