factorily observe a chain of them extending from the malignant and frightful lividity of petechiæ to the benign appearance of an ephemeral rash; while the other symptoms of disease, connected with these eruptions, were sometimes wholly different, and sometimes intermixed. Another circumstance, which was then noticed, is too remarkable to be omitted in this place. The petechial disease, in every severe instance, completely deranged the functions of the brain; and when that organ was examined after death, its membranes exhibited marks of inflammation; a quantity of serous fluid always appeared on the surface of the brain, and sometimes in the ventricles, in as great proportion, as is observed in certain cases of hydrocephalus. At the very period this disease existed, and for some time after it had disappeared, the common hydrocephalus internus was observed, with its usual symptoms, in a far greater number of instances than had been known, within the same space of time.

TWO CASES OF HYDROPHOBIA;

COMMUNICATED BY DR. R. TYTLER, OF CALCUTTA.

And published in the London Medical and Physical Journal for Nov. 1812.

FATAL CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

JOHN IRWIN, private dragoon, on the 6th of October, in the morning, when I first saw him, was convulsed all over his body, the muscles of his neck unusually agitated, pulse at times quick, and afterwards ceasing altogether for a short lapse; ordered him into the hospital. On being brought there, found no alteration in his symptoms, directed an antispasmodic draught; which I offered in person; this he first viewed in silence; but, when pressed to take it, and on discovering it to be a liquid, his convulsions increased with redoubled violence, sweats broke out profusely, attended with difficult respiration. He said the

light caused him great uneasiness, consequently the light was excluded. He was observed to froth at the mouth, and his insuperable aversion to any thing in the form of a liquid, awoke in my mind the belief that all these direful symptoms must be connected with, or in fact be the result of, canine madness.

Unhappily on inquiry this supposition was not groundless, for the patient acknowledged his being bit, on the 15th July last, by a dog, in the barracks; his raving rather increased, but his wife, an European, corroborated the fact. I did my utmost to induce him to swallow the draughts alluded to, but without success. He was sensible to reasoning at times, and abused dogs, lamenting his situation; but nothing liquid would prove acceptable; whenever liquids were offered, he took them in his hands, attempting putting the fluids to his mouth, and immediately dashed them to the ground, and then his spasms commenced. He allowed me to bleed him; I took about fifteen oz. of blood, and bound up his arm; this produced no alteration in his aversion to fluids. Ordered an injection of three hundred drops of laudanum, and to rub in a drachm twice every hour. He expired five hours after being admitted.

On opening the body, the appearances were remarkable. The stomach was inflamed; several blood-vessels were ruptured, and the stomach loaded with bile; the intestines appeared to have undergone no change; the liver was slightly altered from its natural colour; the gall-bladder enlarged considerably and full of bile, very hot to the touch; the lungs were not changed in any manner, nor could I discover any thing preternatural in the thorax; his eyes were swelled, and the blood-vessel on the tunica conjunctiva enlarged beyond conception. On opening the head, nothing appeared to induce a belief that any part of the brain or its vessels had suffered; the tongue was swelled, and so were the fauces, and inflamed.