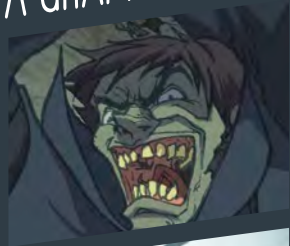


ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S

THE STRANGE CASE OF DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE

A GRAPHIC NOVEL



BY BOWEN & FERRAN

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ABOUT MEDICAL DISCOVERIES

A formula to separate the body's two minds sounds impossible, right? Well, don't be so sure — many of the world's greatest medical advances seemed impossible when they were first discovered.

For hundreds of years, many people feared getting a virus called smallpox. This disease was impossible to cure and often deadly. In the late 1700s, a doctor in England named Edward Jenner noticed that farmers who worked near cattle never got the disease. He believed the farmers had developed an immunity to smallpox because they had been in contact with a similar disease called cowpox. In 1796, Jenner tested his theory. He put a small amount of cowpox into the arm of an eight-year-old boy. The vaccine worked, and the boy never contracted smallpox.

Until the mid-1800s, surgeries to cure injuries or disease were extremely uncommon. The reason was that doctors didn't use anesthesia on their patients. Anesthesia helps prevent pain during an operation. When scientist William T. G. Morton and others discovered these chemicals, doctors and dentists could finally help their patients without hurting them.

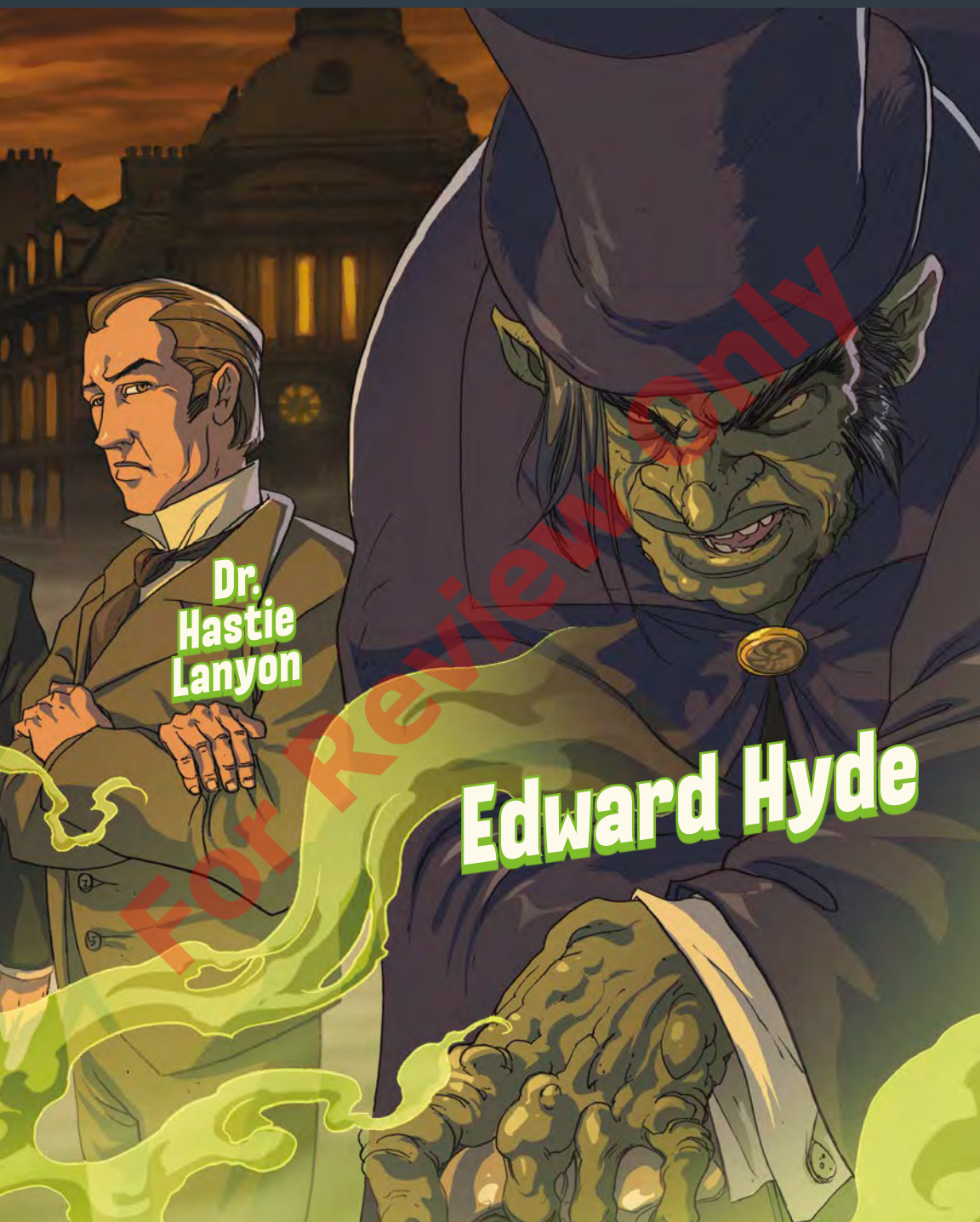
Some of the greatest medical discoveries have actually happened by accident. In 1895, scientist Wilhelm Rontgen was performing experiments on cathode rays. During the experiments, he noticed that these rays of electrons could "see through" solid objects. He called them X-rays. Today, X-rays are used to take pictures of bones, teeth, and organs.

Another famous accident happened in 1928. That year, Professor Alexander Fleming left a pile of petri dishes in his laboratory sink. He noticed that mold growing on one of the dishes had killed a bacteria sample. After testing, Fleming discovered the mold was *Penicillium notatum*. Soon, other scientists would find that penicillin could be used to cure bacterial infections in humans.

Before the 1950s, a disease called poliomyelitis, commonly known as polio, infected thousands of children each year. The disease could cause paralysis and even death. In 1952, Dr. Jonas Salk created a vaccine for the awful disease. Today, children continue to receive the vaccine, and the disease has been nearly wiped out.

CAST OF CHARACTERS





**Dr.
Hastie
Lanyon**

Edward Hyde

London, 1885. Gabriel Utterson walks with his friend Richard Enfield...

Say, Utterson, you see this property here?

Yes, we walk past it once a week, cousin.

CHAPTER 1

A STRANGE VILLAIN

Not long ago, a most remarkable event led me here. I'm surprised I've never told you.

Then tell me now.

"It happened some months ago, late at night in the Soho neighborhood."



"A young girl collided with a man coming out of a cross street."



"Before the girl could even apologize, the man struck her down."

Horrible! You didn't let him get away with it?

Indeed not. While a doctor attended the girl, I chased the villain down!



"The girl's screams had brought her father and neighbors out. We surrounded him."

You monster!

How could you?



I see I'm helpless here. Let's not make a scene.

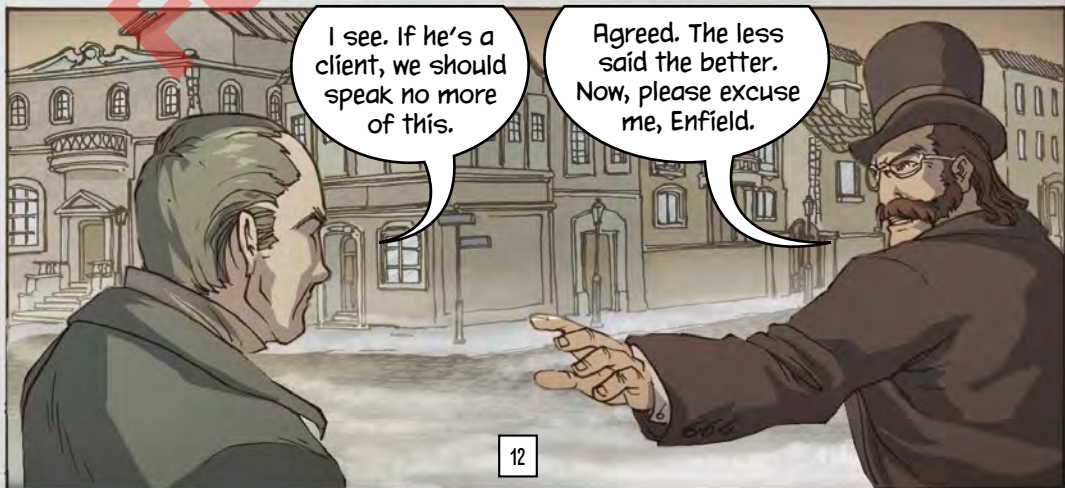
Name your price.

Price?

Surely the girl's father didn't settle for money.

He was poor, Utterson. He named a price, and the villain agreed to it.





Later that evening, when
Utterson returned home . . .



Edward Hyde. I
saw that name
here. I'm sure
of it.

Here it
is!

*Last Will and
Testament of
Doctor
Henry Jekyll*

"In the event of my
death or disappearance, I,
Dr. Henry Jekyll, leave all
my money and property
to . . ."

Mr. Edward
Hyde/ That brute
must have some
hold over my
friend.