

June 10th.—No urine passed for fifteen hours, bladder emptied by means of the catheter; eight or ten small vesicles containing a serous fluid have appeared on the anterior and inferior portion of the abdomen; patient sinking, pulse 132 and feeble; no motion could be endured.

June 12th.—Patient is quite hoarse, the oedema has become general, vesicles increasing in numbers and extent; urine removed by means of the catheter.

June 12th to 15th.—No important changes.

June 16th.—Loss of voice and delirium.

June 16th to 18th.—Sores on lips, respiration, 45 per minute, pulse very feeble and cannot be counted: feces passed involuntarily.

June 19th.—Patient died; a post-mortem examination refused, it was only after much persuasion that we obtained permission to remove two portions of the tissue of the biceps and gastrocnemius, the total weight of the removed portions amounted to one ounce.

With the view of satisfying ourselves as to the accuracy of experimenters and observers with reference to:—

1st. The period of time necessarily required for the parent *Trichinæ* to bring forth their young.

2nd. Whether the young *Trichinæ* reach their ultimate destination through the medium of the circulation, or by the process of vermiculation, or by both.

3rd. The period of time required for the ultimate process of encapsulation to take place. We fed a guinea pig, two rabbits and a cat, on the ounce of trichinous meat removed from the dead subject, giving to the guinea pig, which it will be convenient to designate, guinea pig No. 2 (in contradistinction to guinea pig No. 1. which was fed the grs xix of muscular tissue taken from the living subject) 3j. to each rabbit 3ij and the cat received 3iij.

Killed guinea pig No. 2, forty hours after the administration of 3j. of infested meat. *Trichinæ* were found in the mucus of the lining membrane of the duodenum and jejunum, they had become freed from their cysts and increased much in size. The different parts of the small intestine were cautiously examined, but no young *Trichinæ* were present nor could any be distinguished in an intra-uterine stage of development. Killed rabbit No 1, nine days after feeding it 3ij. of the poisoned meat, with the following results. No *Trichinæ* were found in the stomach, colon or lower part of the illium, none could be found in peritoneal cavity, or adjacent muscles, or in the blood. An examination of the heart yielded negative results. Parent *Trichinæ* were found in the upper three-fourths of the small intestine; one of these, a female, was