

forced to drink water from a stagnant pool. The water was covered with decomposing vegetable matter, and was so foul that before using it, it had to be strained and boiled; it was further purified by the addition of some saline preparation.

No ill results were experienced by him at the time; but he states that two of his comrades were afflicted in their feet with the worm, and were under treatment several months subsequent to the siege; and furthermore, that while on their passage home, an officer of the Indian Service died on board the ship, from the effects of this disease. Dysentery, and other bowel affections, were prevalent at the time among the soldiers.

Samuel Smith, *æt.* 31, a healthy young man, thirteen years a soldier, seven of which he served in India, was admitted into hospital April 6, 1862, suffering from a small swelling resembling somewhat a boil, situated between the inner malleolus of left ankle and tendo achillis; there was considerable constitutional disturbance, and on the second night after admission the skin gave way, and the end of a Guinea worm made its appearance. To use his own words, he "caught hold of it, and it slipped in again." The following morning the worm again appeared, when the orderly very injudiciously attempted to pull it out, and it broke. This was followed by considerable pain of a burning character and increased fever. He said he felt the worm moving beneath the skin. It appeared to burrow beneath the integument, which became erysipelatous, completely encircling the ankle; abscesses formed at various points, necessitating several incisions; but at length the worm was entirely expelled; the wound healed kindly, and the man was discharged cured. The treatment throughout consisted of aperients, opiates, generous diet, and the local application of linseed poultice. The worm is in two pieces, each measuring about six inches, giving an entire length of somewhat over a foot. The color is white, and it is in size about that of a fine fiddle-string. Both extremities are blunt; no distinct head is observable. It was probably destroyed in the first effort at extraction.

On microscopic examination the body of the parasite was found to contain innumerable young, presenting the usual characteristic appearance, a very correct illustration of which is to be found in the second volume of Dr. Aiken's valuable treatise on the Science and Practice of Medicine.

Toward the end of the case the worm was discharged in very many small pieces adhering to the surface of the poultice, and resembling small shreds of lymph. A point of considerable interest is the length of time which elapsed from when it is presumed the ovum was deposited, to the