(*a*) In the first place, the grave disturbances of the respiration, after cutting the vagi in the neck, appear relatively too soon to be ascribed to the foreign substances, which, because of paralysis of the larynx and œsophagus, may enter into the air passages. After some seconds, or, at most, after a few minutes, that intense characteristic dyspnœa sets in, which accompanies the life of the animal operated on up to the last breath.

(*b*) The very same phenomena are provoked, and in the same succession, when, by means of ligaturing the trachea, and introducing a tube for the animal to breath through, alimentary substances and the buccal fluid are prevented entering the air passages, and the only difference between the rabbits spared from tracheotomy and those on which it is practised, is that the latter live longer, yet present the same morbid form, and no less grave anatomical alterations in the lungs. On this fact and the next one, we cannot at all agree with the assertions of Traube.

(*c*) The injection of one or two syringefulls of buccal liquid and fragments of food received by a rabbit having the vagi cut, does not usually provoke anything analogous in rabbits which have the vagi intact, and even less hurtful is the sole presence of a tube, when no obstruction in it is present.

The doctrine of Traube, which has been so vigorously defended by Frey,—that is, that the broncho-pulmonitis is provoked only by foreign substances (the buccal liquids and bits of food), entering into the air passages, in consequence of the conjunct paralysis of the larynx and œsophagus, does not withstand the evidence of the facts. We, in truth, hold that the entrance of foreign substances into the bronchi may be one of the factors which may co-operate in determining the pulmonary lesions mentioned; we would indeed say that it is the most efficient factor in determining a process which finds, in the altered physio-anatomical conditions of the pulmonary parenchyma, the most favourable conditions for its development.

We do not lean towards the doctrine of Fovelin, who ascribes to the altered chemistry of the respiration the chief importance, because he found the quantity of carbonic acid, emitted after section of the vagi, increased. In many other circumstances,