

fied. As to pulmonitis, however, Fantoni says that, having twelve times made the bilateral section of the vagus on rabbits and guinea-pigs, in some with tracheotomy and in others without it, this affection always supervened, unless the animals died sooner from other pulmonary disorders. He therefore left these out of account in his conclusions.

By executing, instead, the *unilateral section* of the vagus, pulmonary complications never arose; and not only did they not decrease in weight, but they usually weighed heavier, so that when killed they were in perfect health, and in this state they came under examination.

Under these circumstances it may be held that if alterations be met with, they are the direct results of the defective activity of the vagus. Having thus premised and detailed the methods of microscopic research followed, Fantoni summarizes the results of his experiments as follows:—

In forty-eight hours after section of one of the vagi, there were observed, macroscopically, yellowish-white patches of various size, isolated, and distributed especially on the two faces of the interventricular septum, the gross papillary muscles, and the external surface of the heart, along the sulci of the coronary arteries.

Under microscopic examination, in the fresh state of these parts, there were seen, in longitudinal section, many fibres with striature almost vanished, swollen, with irregular contours, and full of numerous albuminoid granules (reaction with acetic acid). On transverse section (hardened in absolute alcohol and subsequently colored), many fibres were observed devoid of nuclei, others with rich nuclei of chromatin, wrinkled, forming irregular figures, tufted, triangular, octangular, stellate, etc., etc. Around the nucleus thus modified there is always a whitish areola with regular contours and a surface greater than the rest of the fibre.

In the interfascicular spaces there are observed numerous foci of infiltration with small round cells, which gradually invade the interfibrillar spaces. These foci become rapidly diffused in following days; the round cells become fusiform, and they form, in the cardiac muscle, a true netting, whose meshes separate the