only while the other gave both "make" and "break," strength of current, direction, &c., being the same in both instances.

(5) A frog was anæsthetised and one leg amputated and a preparation made of it. The frog was then poisoned with antipyrine and a preparation made of the other leg. Both legs gave a contraction of about equal magnitude but with the poisoned one the period of latent stimulation and also the period of contraction was much prolonged.

(6) The cerebral lobes of a frog were removed and the reflexes of the cord tested by Türck's method before and after poisoning. The average time before was about ten seconds, and half an hour after administration it was about 2 minutes.

EXPERIMENTS ON RABBITS.

General symptoms of poisoning.—In a short time after administration of the drug the gait of the rabbit becomes ataxic, and when sitting still has a swaying movement as if due to want of equilibrum; the eyelids partly closed and the pupils contracted. The hind legs get spread out (just like the frog's) and in a short time the animal falls over on its side and goes into active clonic convulsions. These always commenced in the hind legs. The whole four limbs now make regular purposive movements like those of swimming. They move very rapidly. The body now is convulsed and thrown backwards (opisthotonos). The legs gradually become less rapid in their action and remain to some extent in a state of tonic contraction, but the muscles of mastication and the protruders of the tongue exhibit the clonic spasms just as the limbs previously had done. Cyanosis was distinctly evidenced by the colour of the lips and tongue. Slight stimulation such as blowing the breath gently on the surface of the body greatly intensifies the reflex movements and convulse the animal.

The experiments on rabbits are divided into two classes (1) Those in which the thermal centres were intact and (2) Those in which they were destroyed. These may again be sub-divided into calorimetric and incubator experiments.

A.—EXPERIMENTS WITH THERMAL CENTRES INTACT.

I. Calormetric.—These experiments showed that normal rabbits on an average raised the temperature of 14 litres of water 1° F. where as when antipyrine had been injected less heat was given off, the water being raised only 0·5 F. even although the temperature of the rabbit fell still less.

This series of experiments went to show that the actual amount of heat generated by the rabbit was less when antipyrine had been administered and it is only fair to assume that, since all the other