very marked pathological effect. It was otherwise however, with the bacilli. These, cultivated in bouillon, and inoculated in a dose of 2 or 3 c.c., sometimes caused the speedy death of the animal, and sometimes general phenomena of a grave nature (defective nutrition, lowering of temperature, paraplegia) accompanied by albuminuria. In two or three cases we observed local phenomena, such as swelling and gangrene at the point of inoculation, without The urine of an albuminuric, general effects. containing an undoubted bacillus, gave rise, by its introduction into blood, to cocci, slightly elongated, oval, joined in twos or threes, or even forming chains of the same kind as those we shall find in the eclamptics. These alterations of form, determined by change of media, in the same animal, have been observed quite lately by Charrin in the case of the pyocyanic microbe.

2. Eclampsia. We have examined and made cultures of the urine and blood of three eclamptic women. The urine cultures (on gelatin and by Esmarch's method) were always fertile. However, the development of the colonies once or twice was accomplished slowly, and we might say even with difficulty. The blood, introduced into yeal broth, furnished in two cases a rapidly fertile culture. In these two cases the fluid was taken at the period of crisis. These researches have always enabled us to demonstrate the presence of a microbe in the form of an elongated coccus, or rather of a short bacillus, showing at both ends dark points analogous to nuclei, and most commonly united in little chains on the gelatin. The colonies formed on the gelatin little vellowish-white points, regularly rounded and progressively increasing in size. The gelatin was usually liquified. But with the same colony which had liquified the nutritive medium, we were able to obtain in the same conditions, and to preserve indefinitely a thick culture, large, arranged in flowers, and of a pearly aspect.

With the culture bouillon produced from the urine of the first eclamptic (April 8th), we inoculated in the auricular vein (2 c.c) a rabbit which we thought pregnant. Anuria and considerable prostration followed. Two other inoculations, made at intervals of two days, produced albuminuria, and an accentuation of the general phenomena. The animal died, and we were able to satisfy ourselves, but too late, that there had been no gestation.

The blood and urine of a second eclamptic (April 21st) having furnished us excellent cultures, we prepared to repeat the experiment. Accordingly, we placed a rabbit, seventeen or eighteen days pregnant, in a large wooden box, which we were using as a cage. At the end of two or three days, without any inoculation having been made, we observed that this rabbit had become so excited that it was absolutely impossible to catch it. Soon it dropped seven dead young ones. We immediately isolated it, and found that it had anuria, and that the small amount of urine passed was strongly albuminous. These symptoms disappeared quite rapidly (5 or 6 days).

The wooden box in which we had placed the animal, had already contained several inoculated rabbits : and two of them had died in it. There was no way of escape for the urine, which thus soiled the walls of the box and the food. We then suspected the possibility of infection, and placed in the same conditions a second pregnantrabbit. Two days afterwards it dropped five or six young ones, one or two of which were dead ; the others also died. This rabbit was isolated only at the end of five or six days. Ιt had no albuminuria then, but there was considerable emaciation. It is proper to add that it had been inoculated some months before when not pregnant. We exposed to the same danger a thirdrabbit, but at that time not in a condition of gestation; it succumbed very rapidly. The. culture of its blood was fertile; its kidneys were congested, and its lungs contained several old lardaceous nodules. This rabbit had also been inoculated some months before.

Finally a third eclamptic (June 12th) allowed us to obtain some other results. With 3 c.c. of a culture furnished by her blood, a rapidly fertile culture, we inoculated a rabbit pregnant eighteen days. It died at the end of ten or twelve hours with intense convulsive phenomena, and not without having expelled one or two of its young dead.

The last pregnant rabbit inoculated with a smaller quantity of another culture bouillon (an older culture) exhibited only mild general phenomena, and an intense albuminuria. It became rapidly emaciated and miscarried before term;