

the walls of the capillary do not form the cyst. But here it may be asked if the cysts are not thus formed of what are they composed? Virchow maintains that the *Trichinæ* lie within the muscular fibres (not between adjacent ones) and that the cyst is formed by thickened sarcolemma; but it may be remarked that this theory is not generally accepted; a more popular one being the following. The worms, lying between the adjacent muscular fibres, the cysts are formed by hypertrophy of connective tissue.

In the case of rabbit No. 2, which died twenty-three days after the administration of the *Trichinous* meat a few of the worms were encysted; this corresponds to the length of time usually assigned for this process to take place. The period required for all the *Trichinæ* to become encapsulated, when all dangers to the life of the bearer cease, must evidently be as variable as the duration of time required for the parent *Trichinæ* to bring forth their broods.

By way of résumé the following may be stated to be the course pursued by this wonderful worm. Introduced into the stomach in a semi-developed condition it passes at once into the small intestine where it becomes freed from its cyst, and increases rapidly in size; here the generative apparatus becomes apparent, and in from three to thirty-seven days it brings forth its brood, having accomplished this function its fell effects cease, it then perishes and passes off with the feces.

The young *Trichinæ*, liberated within the small intestine, immediately pierce its walls and pass to the striated muscular tissue throughout the body, the heart excepted, by the process of vermiculation, unaided by the current of the circulation, here they increase greatly in size and their intestinal canal becomes recognizable. In the course of twenty to twenty five days from the period of birth of the young *Trichinæ*, by an unknown process—perhaps as the caterpillar forms its cocoon as suggested by Langenbeck, they encyst themselves retaining the power of perpetuating their dangerous progeny for a great many years.

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*Case of Poisoning by Opium, successfully treated by the Hypodermic Injection of Atropia.* Under the care of FRANCIS W. CAMPBELL, M.D., L.R.C.P., Lond.; Reported by GEORGE ROSS, M.D., House Surgeon, Montreal General Hospital.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of May, I was called to attend upon a gentleman who had been accidentally discovered in his office, in a profoundly insensible condition. I found the pupils contracted to a pin's point, and an examination of his pocket, revealed a glass smelling strongly of Ladanum. While a carriage was being obtained to remove him to the Hospital, I noted the following condition: face was pale an