

most carefully examined, it was sufficiently large to be seen by the unaided eye, the receiving portion of its generative apparatus was stuffed full with young *Trichinæ* no young ones could be found in the intestinal mucus.

Killed the cat fourteen days after it had been fed the 3 iij. of *Trichinous* meat.

Numerous female (parent) *Trichinæ* were found in the small intestine; rarely was a male met with. Minute larval *Trichinæ* were found in great numbers in the intestinal mucus and peritoneal cavity; they were quite abundant in the muscular diaphragm; none in the blood, heart, urine or pleural cavity, all of those found were very small.

Rabbit No. 2, died twenty-three days after 3 ij of the meat had been administered. Immense numbers of female *Trichinæ* were found in the small intestine, many of them containing the young worms; none could be seen in the stomach, duodenum or colon; Larval *Trichinæ* in all stages of pre-encapsulation were found in very great numbers in the diaphragm and other abdominal muscles. The muscles of the thorax, head and legs were also examined and found to contain the worms; they were about twice as numerous in the diaphragm as in those of the trunk and nearly three could be counted in the diaphragm to one in the muscles of the legs. Only a very few of the worms had become encysted. The urine, liver, pancreas, kidneys, lungs, spleen, blood and heart were also examined but with negative results. The muscles of the eye were not examined. Killed guinea pig No. 1, which had been fed thirty days, previously, grs xix. of *Trichinised* meat, taken from the living subject; muscular tissues from various parts of the body were examined, and *Trichinæ* found in every instance except in the specimens obtained from the heart. The intestines and blood were not examined. The average dimensions of these muscular *Trichinæ*, although they differed much in size, might be stated to be about one-third the size of the parent *Trichinæ* found in the intestines of guinea pig No. 2. A great many of them had become encysted; some of these cysts showed quite plainly the distinction between the outer and inner portions, a small pyramidal mass of adipose tissue could be seen at the ends of the cysts in a few examples.

In order to study carefully the relations of the cysts to the capillaries, the vessels of the right hind leg were injected with a solution of Prussian Blue, when it was placed aside for examination, the following day. The muscles of the leg were found to be the seat of the worms in an encysted condition, as the other parts of the body before examined, and the cysts in every specimen could be seen lying perfectly independent of the capil-