

It would appear that a mistake can easily be made in keeping the larvæ too long or at too high a temperature. In several cases larvæ died when placed in an incubator at 37.5° C. after a few hours. There was no impairment of vitality in larvæ kept for three hours in a cool place. With others kept ten hours in a vial at body temperature, bacterial action had been very destructive. The larvæ were dead and putrefaction had taken place. The conclusions to be drawn from these experiments are that the larvæ travel through fibrous tissue, and that if they are removed from the gullet at the proper time, go directly to the back. In 1914 warble larvæ had perforated the backs of a number of cattle on December 15; their average length was about 1.2 cm. This shows that the experiment just described was undertaken at the right period.

#### EXAMINATION OF INFESTED GULLETS, DURING WINTER OF 1914-15.

The examinations were made at regular intervals throughout the winter, the object being to discover where the larvæ were situated and to determine their method of migration, where they came from and where they went to. A table has been made out for each month, giving the number found, their position in the gullet and their direction, whether ascending or descending.

A short summary follows each table. The gullets were all secured from Alberta cattle.

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