

but probably not of full size. Those obtained alive in Montreal, were some of them about double the size of the above.

These worms are believed to be hermaphrodite; when therefore one becomes fairly attached to the lining of the stomach or intestine, it throws off brood after brood for an indefinite period, and as the young will naturally issue from about the same spot, it follows, that one generation after another will swarm up the same line of muscle and overtake each other on the way. It is probable that a thousand or two of young worms are thus put on the same track by one breeding individual. The next swarm may be an inch or two distant, and these again work up the muscle in company; hence it follows, that here and there in a body thus infested multitudes will be found, while other muscles and considerable portions of flesh are unaffected. As a matter of observation wherever the worms are found they are in close company, while other portions of the flesh contain none. We may therefore expect to find but occasional groups in a transverse section of muscle, or of flesh, while in an infected muscle laid longitudinally we shall find continuous multitudes if we find any.

The flesh should therefore be examined, by dissecting out the muscle lengthwise, and examining it under manipulation with the erecting eye piece, for which purpose a $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$. in. object glass will be found most convenient. For examination under polarized light, Canada Balsam is the best medium for mounting, but for general examination of structure I have preferred a mixture of one part glycerine and one part aqueous solution of carbolic acid. I surround this with Deane's Gelatine forming a cell, which is secured by a coating of shellac varnish. The best illumination is by the smallest diaphragm in the Achromatic Condenser, and the structure is best seen by a half inch object glass and high eye piece.

The worms are with some difficulty removed from the muscle, they are found in every conceivable twisted form, and although usually motionless, in one or two cases they have been seen to change their position after being mounted some hours in the Glycerine. In one of the cases at Hamilton fatal in 3 weeks, one of the worms measured 1-30th inch; those obtained from the pork were about the same size; the one shown in fig. 2, from the second case, fatal in 6 weeks, the worm measures 1-20th inch; while those taken from the living patients 2 months after the pork was eaten are the largest we have yet seen and measured.

It would therefore appear that while free they continue to grow in the muscle for at least 2 months; they probably then begin to encyst, but neither in the Hamilton or Montreal cases, nor in the cases recently reported in Chicago have any been found thoroughly encysted, and it is probable that the calcareous deposit which renders them opaque and