

He wished a special examination for *Trichina*. During the same afternoon and evening I examined a number of thin sections mounted in glycerine, but could find only one satisfactory specimen. In the morning I re-examined some of these mounts and found a group in one slide. These were examined by several friends who confirmed my observation. During the evening with the assistance of my friend Mr. A. S. Ritchie, I washed a portion of the muscle out with ether, drying it with pressure on filter paper, so as to extract the fat globules, and then mounted thin portions in Canada Balsam. On subsequent examination one of these was found to contain a numerous group of *Trichina* both in a free and encysted state, but quite transparent, and out of from 50 to 60 slides examined, about 5 or 6 contained *Trichina*. The photograph No. 1, shows the *Trichina* in a group and in a free state; at least 3 or 4 are here travelling in company up the muscle. No. 4 shows a number in the edge of the muscular band both above and below. On the slide from which this is taken, 13 may be counted under the field of the microscope at one view. The position and nature of the worm within the cyst in the centre of the field is very curious; his cyst is perfectly transparent, but it arrests polarized light, so that while the surrounding muscle polarizes freely, it remains unaltered, except in the anterior portion which is protruded from the cyst, as if it were a gelatinous mass, through which the head may pass freely in search of nourishment. The attitude of this creature appears to be that of feeding on the portion of muscle into which the head is inserted, and the portion thus protruded from the sac polarizes light, like the surrounding muscle. Figure 5, is the completely encysted worm, horizontal section, showing six apparent stumps which prove that the worm lies in *three* convolutions when it has attained its full size. In no case were the cysts found to be calcareous, and it seems probable that they only become so after laying a very considerable time in the muscle.

Nos. 1, 4 and 5, were all taken from the pork in question, and show that the worm existed in various stages of developement, and especially those early stages where rapid growth would ensue if carried into the stomach and intestines.

No. 1, is magnified 100 diameters. Nos. 4 and 5, 50 diameters. Nos. 2 and 3 are 150 diameters. The centre photograph represents a portion of human muscle from the last fatal case at Hamilton. Two generations are visible in this muscle, those in the spiral form being a young generation marching past, while the upper curl on the right is the only portion in focus of a large worm which lies closely curled, and is slightly encysted.

No 2—Is the worm picked out by needles from the Hamilton muscle,