

from the intestinal canal of the animal infested by tape-worm, and creeps to a little distance, depositing its eggs in grass, in water, &c.

2. The ova being devoured in the food of some animal, are hatched into *Embryos*, microscopic in size, and furnished with little hooks, by means of which they penetrate into the vessels and are carried to different parts of the system.

3. They become developed into the stage of the *resting scolex*, in which they are little sac-like objects, on which heads or scolices armed with hooks and suckers are developed.

4. The flesh of the animal infested by these scolices, now known as *Cysticerci*, is eaten by some carnivorous animal, in whose intestines the little parasites fasten themselves, and become developed into tape-worms, producing new proglottides.

Such are the strange provisions made by a beneficent Creator for the life and welfare of creatures, in themselves most loathsome to us; but like all other parasites and plagues, intended to teach us lessons, both physical and moral, which man has been too slow to learn, and, from neglect of which, both he and his domesticated animals must probably long continue to suffer. The subject is, in many respects, an uninviting one; but of great importance in natural science and hygiene, and, for this reason, we desire to give our mite of encouragement to any one who follows it up in the right spirit.

AGASSIZ ON A MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.—A magnificent scheme, for the promotion of Natural History, is now under consideration in Boston. Prof. Agassiz, having declined the tempting offers made to him by the Emperor of the French, takes advantage of the opportunity to invite the attention of his adopted country to a scheme, by which the capital of Massachusetts may become the centre of Natural History education in America. The plan includes the erection of a museum on a magnificent scale, and the institution of curatorships to be eventually erected into chairs of Natural History. It is wise and far-seeing, and, we hope, will be warmly taken up by the Bostonians, who are alive to the importance of attracting to their city young men desirous of scientific education, and have already been, with this view, munificent patrons of their University. Our little attempts in Canada, in erecting museums and forming provincial and other collections, dwindle into small matters compared with the grand conception of the Swiss naturalist. We quote his own words, in a memorial to the Committee of the Lawrence Scientific School :—