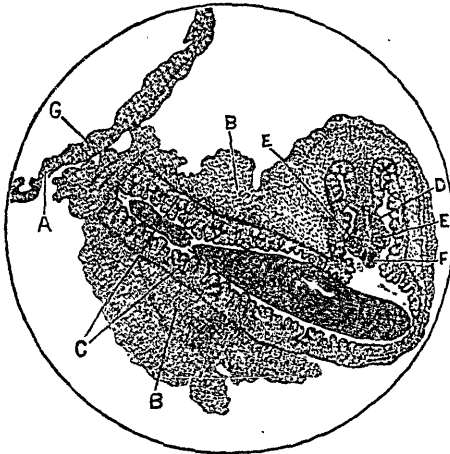


After hardening in Muller's fluid for a month, microscopic sections were made and stained with hematoxylin and eosin.

The cyst wall, of which a small portion is shown at *A*, is well developed, consisting of fibrous tissue, with granular deposits. The inner wall, *B*, is vacuolated, and its lining membrane, *C*, is thrown into folds. At *D* the head is seen with two suckers, *E* showing the radiating fibres.



Cysticercus cellulosæ (section). x 50.

There are only two in this section. Anterior to these on the head is the rostellum, *F*, around which are arranged the hooklets. These could not be shown with the same magnifying power of microscope as this figure represents.

The hooklets were very apparent on another section. There was but one row of them around the rostellum. This fact, together with their size, is characteristic of the *cysticercus cellulosæ*. These are larger than the *echinococcus* hooklets, for which they might be mistaken, and of a different shape, as seen by the accompanying drawing of a *cysticercus cellulosæ* hooklet. At *G* the section is close to the opening in capsule or outer cyst wall where invagination took place. This point was clearly demonstrated by another section.



Hooklet, *Cysticercus cellulosæ*.
x 500.

In conclusion, I might state that the treatment of these cases is not altogether without hope, for a period of eight months is said to be amply sufficient for the setting in of calcareous degeneration, a process which speedily causes the death of this parasite. Rest, mental and physical, tends to assist nature in this regard.