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Dissertation on intestinal worms

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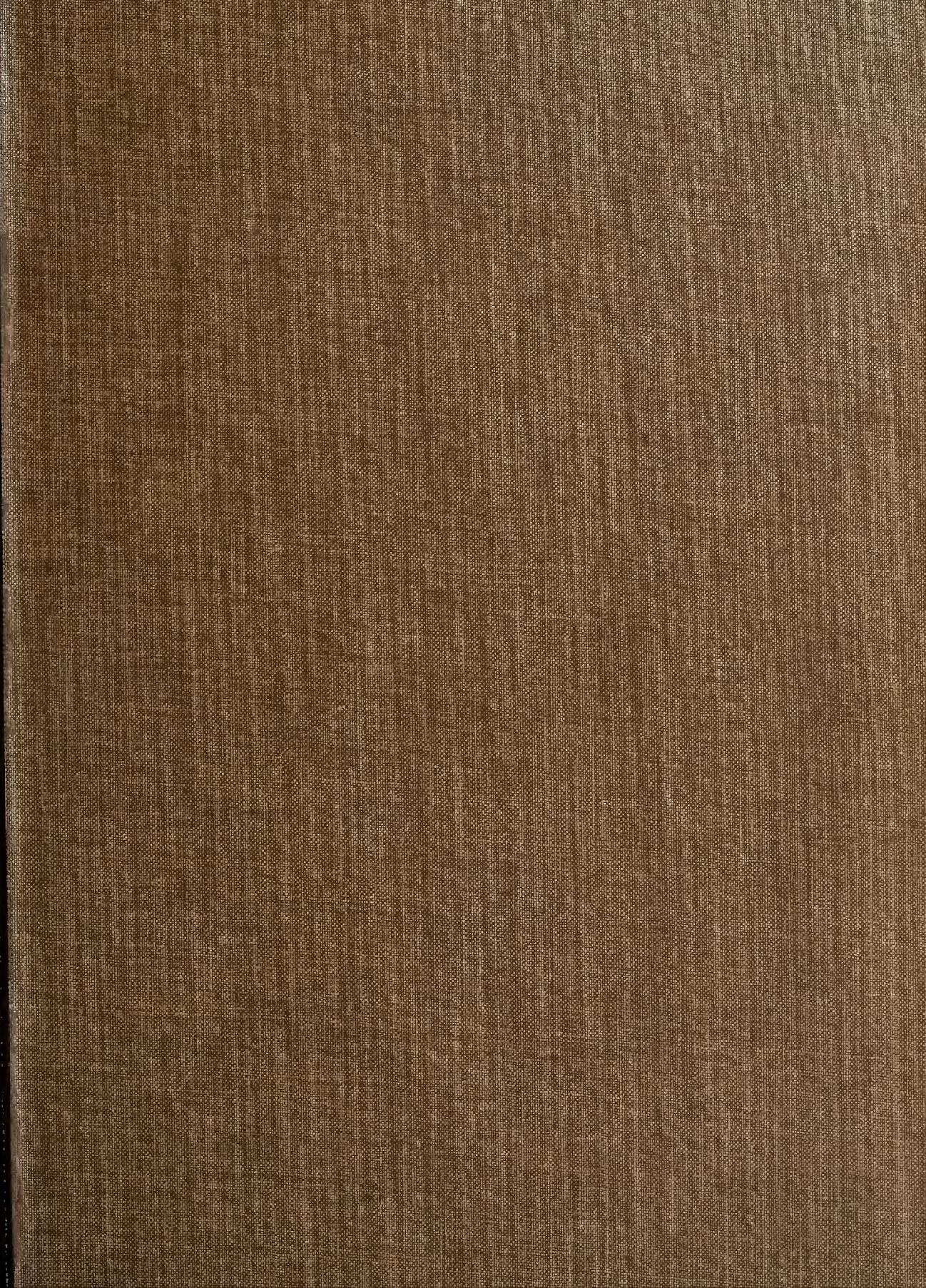


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Dissertations
read by the
Candidates for the Degree
of
Doctor in Medicine
at the
Annual Examination
in the
Medical Institution of Yale College
January 14-15, — 1852.



and the other two were
not so tall as the others
but the side one had been
cut down to make a
walkway. There was no
water in the stream
but there was a small
pool in the front of the
house. The house was
surrounded with trees and
the ground in front was covered
with grass and flowers.
There was a path leading
from the house to the water
and the path was made
of stones and the water
was very clear and
the fish could be seen
swimming in it.

the most important intestinal worm is
Kinder's Fleas, the Leucostoma of Vermicularis.
The tricoc, the dissimilar two kind of worms
in Latin known as *Crostibitis*.

The most important intestinal worm is
Kinder's Fleas, the Leucostoma of Vermicularis.
The tricoc, the dissimilar two kind of worms
in Latin known as *Crostibitis*.

the body is well distended
and placed. And I will add to the
above, that it is a very good specimen.
I have seen a few others
but I have seen none like this. I have
a collector, I called him Mr. Greenhalge
the other day and he was surprised at my
taste in such a bird. He says "you young man, you have a real
eye for a mate." It is of a pale brownish color which
changes however with the action of the sun & becomes
yellowish. The eye is very
large and black. The beak
is very sharp. The wings
can be distinctly perceived, accented
by a dark border.
They may be distinguished from the earth
wrens by a greater tenuity of form. They being more
pointed at their extremities. They are white
on the sides or color. There is a difference in
the position of the rectal tube, in
spite of the species distinction, in its
being considerably longer.

the worm is a small white worm
in size & the tail where the earthworm has
these openings feed & possible in normal situations.
These worms are found for the most part in the
small intestines; but are sometimes found
with in every part of the alimentary canal.
Sometimes they crawl even into the esophagus,
trachea, causing strangulation or in some
instances. This, however, is a very
rare disease, which may be common in
cattle, horses, dogs, etc. It is found by both, and
examinations.

I should conclude the first section of this
chapter, for instance I am recorded in
the stoma, can be avoided in a cow. It
I will now proceed to give some descriptions
of *Acaris Vermicularis*, which I described
as *Lecanidi Cyparis*. It is a small, rounded,
white worm from 2 to 5 mm's in length; the female
also in this species being longer than the male.
It is oblong & extremely delicate. The body
is pointed towards the tail; the whitish
intestines are easily distinguishable. The body
is thickened at the head, so that it is

the old man and
woman and child
had been at the
well with the
old woman
holding the child
and the old man
was standing by the
well. They were
all three very
different in age and size.

The old man was
about 70 years old
and had a very long white
beard and a very pale face.

Mr

08 X 27 X 1908

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and the first time I have seen
such a large number of them
in one place. They were
all in the same condition
as those I saw at the
beginning of the day.
I have just now
arrived at the station
of the New York Central
Railroad, and am about
to go to the station of
the Hudson River Railroad
where I expect to find
the cars of the New York
Central. I will let you
know when I get them.



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