

is said to be one of the best means of preventing the spread of this disease.

*Intestinal Fever of Swine*, misnamed *Hog Cholera*, is a disease which, to a moderate extent, has visited this neighborhood during the present season, and several fine animals have fallen victims to its influence. According to Prof. Law, "this disease is attended by congestion, exudation, blood extravasations in the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, by general heat, and redness of the surface, and by the appearance on the skin of spots and patches of a scarlet, purple or black color. The animals had not been dead over ten or twelve hours when the whole mucous and muscular coats of the large intestines became black, and easily lacerated from incipient mortification." The chief cause of this disease, is supposed to be *swill stuff* of breweries and distilleries fed to these animals, crowded together in a confined space, and an exceedingly impure atmosphere. It is said to be infectious, and spreads rapidly from animal to animal. Much good could be accomplished by the most thorough investigation of this disease.

Pork, in its various forms, as an article of diet, is in very general use, thus the diseases of the hog play an important part in relation to public health. Parasites, although not zymotic in character, infest the flesh of this animal, are exceedingly important, inasmuch as they frequently produce very serious disturbances of the system. The parasites are the *Trichina Spiralis*, the *Cysticercus Cellulosa*, and the *Echinococcus*. Very few cases of *Trichinosis* have, so far, been noted in the Dominion, and up to the present, they only number sixteen. We are more fortunate than in Germany, where epidemics from this cause are of frequent occurrence, chiefly owing to some forms of sausages largely used by the masses in a partially cooked condition. *Trichinæ*, as a rule, are killed by perfect cooking, the safest plan by far, when this form of meat is used. Measly pork contains the immature form of one of the tapeworms of man, which originates in the parasite known as the *Cysticercus Cellulosa*. This condition of pork is frequently seen in our markets, but it is not as serious in its consequences as *trichina*. The two most frequent forms of tapeworm in Canada, are the *Tænia Solium* and *Tænia Saginata*—the former from measly pork, and the latter from measly veal or beef. Tapeworm from beef

is generally the result of partial cooking, just as in the case of pork. Raw material in either instance favors the life of the parasite, and hence the subsequent trouble.

The appearance of *Echinococcus* disease in man is, according to present records, exceedingly rare in Canada, as up to the present time only 8 or 10 cases are known. The liver with these cysts is unfit for food; not, however, the flesh, from which they may be removed when not numerous, and the carcass be still fit for use as food.

Glanders, or *Farcy*, requires more than a passing notice from its importance, and the fact of its fatality when communicated to man from the horse, marking its *contagious febrile character*. Its chief specific peculiarities are inflammatory lesions of the nasal and respiratory mucous membranes, lymphatic vessels and glands, marked constitutional depression, and frequently accompanied with a pustular cutaneous eruption. Glanders and *Farcy* are really one and the same disease, the affection of the respiratory mucous membrane is followed by implication of the lymphatics. Glanders in man is very rare. Last July a case was recorded in the Montreal general hospital, under Dr. Geo. Ross, which was well defined, and terminated fatally. So far we have no positive case originating in man, and it is always communicated by direct inoculation of virus from the diseased animal. It is somewhat common with horses, and is known to spread rapidly, and, by some, it is maintained that it possesses "a volatile infecting principle," the period of incubation varying from three to eight days, and sometimes even to three weeks. The longer the incubation, the less acute the disease, as a rule. Its symptoms, as a whole, frequently simulate acute rheumatism. Some cases have ended fatally in one week, but, in the usual acute form, the average duration is about sixteen days, but, occasionally it will be protracted for several weeks, and even months, under which circumstances the prospect of recovery is favorable. The wound through which the poison is admitted becomes inflamed, tense, painful, and usually has an erysipelatous circumference. The ulcer enlarges, presents a chancre aspect, discharging sanious, offensive matter, and the lymphatic vessels around present a knotted, cord-like, irregularly, nodulated condition, known in man as the *farcy buds*. According to Virchow, resolution and absorption occasionally take place,