

CONCLUSIONS.

1. The investigation shows that the hogs slaughtered for our markets present parasites in numbers sufficient to necessitate a more thorough inspection than is at present carried out.

2. As regards *Trichina spiralis*, which was found in the proportion of 1 to 250, we are of opinion that, considering the extreme rarity of cases of trichinosis, and the difficulties attendant upon a systematic inspection, a compulsory microscopic examination of the flesh of every hog killed is not at present called for.

3. In the case of "measles," the liver should be carefully examined, and if present in it, the flesh of the animal should receive the special attention of the inspector; if only in the liver, the entire carcass need not be confiscated.

4. Echinococcus cysts in the liver render that organ unfit for food, but in other parts, unless very numerous and disorganizing, they may be cut out, and the carcass remain marketable.

5. The public should be made aware of the possible dangers of eating, in any form, raw or partially cooked meat. The best safeguard against parasitic affections is not so much inspection of the flesh, unless, indeed, this is minutely carried out, as careful attention to culinary details.

6. To reduce the number of infested hogs, greater attention should be paid to their hygienic surroundings, particularly in the matter of feeding. The danger is not during the period when the animals are penned and fed on grain, &c., but when they are allowed to roam at large and feed indiscriminately.

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