

the growth of the hydatids in the internal organs, in which they may form large tumors. Man gets infected in the same way as the hog by the accidental ingestion of the ova, and the point of special interest, in relation to public health, is that the occurrence of echinococci in the hog—and in other animals—ensures a constant perpetuation of the species among the dogs of a community and a consequent risk to the individuals thereof, which will be great in direct proportion to general insanitary condition and the liability of the eggs to get into the drinking water.

Result of Examination.—In the 1,037 hogs examined, echinococci were found in the livers of 31, or 1 in 33.4. The cysts ranged in size from a marble to a walnut, and presented an external fibrous investment, formed from the tissues of the part, within which was the cyst proper, which could be readily turned out. The ectocyst and endocyst were usually well developed, the fluid clear, but in none of those examined microscopically were the hydatid heads fully developed.

Echinococcus disease in man is in this country a very rare affection; not more than eight or ten cases have been known to occur. In the United States it is also uncommon,* and a considerable number of the reported cases have been in foreigners, who probably brought the parasite with them. The immunity from the disease which human beings here happily enjoy may be explained by the existence on the whole of such sanitary regulations as reduce to a minimum the risk of infection. Dogs are not numerous, nor are they so intimately associated with the every-day work of the people, as in countries like Iceland, where, according to Krabbe, the ratio of canine to human population is very large, and an extraordinary number of the inhabitants suffer from the affection. The adult worm is certainly rare in our dogs; we have never met with a specimen in numerous dissections, but its existence is fully shown by the occurrence of the larval form in many animals and occasionally in man.

* On Echinococcus Disease in America, by Wm. Osler, M.D., *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, Oct., 1882.