

fever, chilliness, sensitiveness of the surface, redness of the ears, legs, belly and pubic regions. The cough is more marked, as is the difficulty of breathing, when the animals are caused to move. There is no diarrhoea, nor such marked debility or reeling gait incident to the disease.

Swine plague attacks young pigs more than adults, while the reverse is true of hog cholera. Practically, however, we find few outbreaks of the one in which the other is not more or less prevalent in the same herd, and often in the same animals, and the post mortem examination frequently reveals the intestinal ulcers and the broncho-pneumonia, the solidification of one or more lobes of the lung which, in some cases, are adherent to the ribs or diaphragm by fibrinous effusion, and occasionally white fibrinous bands on the interlobular tissue give a portion of the lung a well-marked marbled appearance.

COMPLETE RECOVERY CAN SCARCELY EVER BE SAID TO OCCUR.

Even in very mild cases, on post-mortem examination, it is invariably found that ulceration of the intestinal coats has occurred, and although clearing has taken place to a considerable extent, the pathogenic bacilli will be found in the diseased part of the intestine.

Hence, it will be seen that so-called recovered swine are always dangerous.

The following extract from the report of the Departmental Committee of the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain, appointed to inquire into the etiology, pathology and morbid anatomy of swine fever, 1895, points to this chronic infective form as of frequent occurrence: "There are also, and always have been, many cases of the obscure chronic form of the disease, in which the morbid changes go on slowly for weeks and months, and finally attain an excessive state of development, without being attended by any of the symptoms which are usually accepted as diagnostic of swine fever.

Some very important information as to the obscure forms of swine fever was obtained by the committee by the examination of swine which had been isolated for a period of two months on infected premises; at the end of the time they had been certified to by a veterinary surgeon to be free from swine fever, and would, in the ordinary course have been released. In several of these instances, instead of being released, the swine were, at the request of the committee, slaughtered, and the organs sent for examination. In each set of specimens, characteristic lesions of swine fever were detected."

FEEDING HOGS ON HOTEL SWILL AND KITCHEN REFUSE.

Certain foods favour the pathogenic power of the bacilli. Hotel swill, although not necessarily producing hog cholera, may contain pork in one form or another, ham, bacon, or sausage, in which the bacilli are present, and may thus be the infecting medium.

The hotel swill barrel often contains soap, polishing pastes, and other chemicals and refuse, rendering the heterogeneous mixture poisonous and productive of disease, and by inducing gastric derangements facilitates the admission of the infecting bacilli into the circulation.

Most farmers keep a swill barrel in which sour milk and sour whey are collected. To this they add kitchen refuse and such serials as barley, oats, peas, corn, &c.; not unfrequently animal matter as well. This barrel is left exposed to the sun's heat, with a result that besides toxins and fermentative products, various forms of animal life are developed and, being introduced to the digestive organs, lead to various derangements of the stomach and intestines, presenting symptoms closely resembling swine fever, lacking only the contagious character and post mortem lesions.

VERMINOUS BRONCHO PNEUMONIA.

To such feeding as described can be traced the frequent occurrence of verminous broncho pneumonia, so common in badly-kept pigs, which is often mistaken for hog cholera or swine plague.