

are to shift for themselves. No prolonged feeding is practised in narrow pens. From birth to maturity they are pastured on alfalfa, oats, corn, rape, and peanuts. In striking contrast are the hogs slaughtered at three cities in one of the leading dairy states, where there are a large number of co-operative creameries and the raw skim-milk is fed."

"Buyers for packing-houses are learning from bitter experience to avoid sections of certain states, and two firms will not buy hogs from one state known to be badly infected. In fact, many of the smaller packers in the Central West buy subject to post-mortem inspection, as a measure of self-protection."

"It is known beyond all doubt that the majority of tuberculous hogs are produced by the following causes:

- "1. Feeding raw milk and slime from creameries."
- "2. Feeding hand-separated milk from tuberculous cows."
- "3. Feeding behind tuberculous cattle."
- "4. Feeding tuberculous carcasses."
- "5. Feeding slaughter-house offal."

"The danger of feeding hogs behind tuberculous cattle lies in the fact that such cattle discharge enormous numbers of tuberculosis germs in their faeces."

Symptoms Obscure.—The quotations given show the importance of the disease, and the need for the farmer to be on his guard. It is a contagious disease and must be treated as such. The symptoms are not well marked, and a hog may be badly diseased and show practically no clinical symptoms. If the lungs are affected, the hog usually has a cough, and, if the digestive organs are badly affected, there is generally indigestion, and general lack of thrift; but similar symptoms may show themselves with other diseases, and it requires a great deal of experience to diagnose the disease with certainty.

Treatment.—Entirely preventive. Since the disease is usually communicated to hogs through their feed, it is necessary to make certain that their feed contains no germs. In dairy districts, the practice of sterilizing skim-milk, buttermilk and whey is to be commended, because dairy by-products constitute the main medium for transmitting the disease to hogs. Sanitary surroundings, pure feed, and fresh air are the feeder's main safeguards in connection with this dangerous disease.

INDIGESTION.

Indigestion in various forms is caused by mistakes in feeding. Over-feeding and lack of exercise will sometimes bring on the trouble, or the feeding of swill and other injurious substances, such as washing powders, is apt to cause derangement. In the acute form it causes the animal a good deal of pain, causing it to arch its back and give general evidences of suffering. In such cases it is well to have a veterinarian prescribe for the trouble.

The chronic form sometimes follows an attack of acute indigestion, causing an unthrifty, stunted condition of the animal. Perhaps the best home remedy is a dose of castor oil, followed by careful feeding upon easily digested feeds. If the trouble is not relieved, a veterinarian should be consulted.

CONSTIPATION.

As mentioned in another place, constipation is most disastrous in the case of pregnant sows, and is the result of too little exercise and too much concentrated