

are similar to those of cholera. As a rule, the lungs and pleural membrane are inflamed, but the button-like ulcers on the lining membrane of the intestines and stomach, which are characteristic of cholera, are absent. The lining membrane of the stomach and intestines is commonly inflamed, and sometimes ulcers are present, but the ulcers differ from those of cholera, being more hollowed out and less button-like in appearance.

The germs which cause swine plague are more easily destroyed and are less readily carried from one farm to another than those of cholera. Up to the present medicinal treatment has not been successful, and the farmer must rely upon preventive measures. (See under Sanitation.) This disease comes under the same law as cholera.

#### BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis commonly attacks young, growing pigs, and may be caused by dust, lung-worms, or damp, chilly quarters. A distressing cough, especially when disturbed from their bed, is one of the most prominent symptoms. Many of the pigs become unthrifty, and, if the disease attacks very young pigs, it is likely to cause death.

Dry, comfortable quarters and nourishing feed will often pull the pig through, and care should be taken in making the pens and yards sanitary before any more young pigs are put in them.

#### PNEUMONIA.

Pneumonia is more serious than bronchitis and frequently causes death in a very short time. It often results from a severe cold, and may also be brought on by over-exertion, such as being chased, or driven at too rapid a rate. Damp and unsanitary conditions in the pen may also be a cause. A cough, fever, and hurried or labored respiration are among the symptoms.

About all the farmer can do is to aim to prevent the disease. If he has a case to deal with, careful nursing is the main thing. Comfortable, well-ventilated quarters, and a light, sloppy diet, are important. Daily doses of castor oil will help keep the bowels active, and if the weather is cold the animal should be kept covered with a blanket. Treatment is not very satisfactory, as it is difficult to nurse a very sick pig.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

The following extracts are quoted from a report issued by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry:

"Reports gathered from the various meat-packing centres of the United States show tuberculosis of hogs to be on the increase, and causing heavier loss to the raiser and packer alike than any other disease."

"Statistics show that when there were over 56,000,000 hogs in this country their value at that time was over \$339,000,000. Federal inspection at the abattoirs of the country show two per cent. of the hogs slaughtered to be affected with tuberculosis. Reports from Europe show a far more widespread infection, that runs from 5.5 to 7.5 per cent."

"Hogs from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas are remarkably free from tuberculosis, due to the methods of caring for them, or rather the lack of care. They are not restricted to feed-lots, where disease is commonly found, but roam over