

kept quiet. Use the following prescription: Tincture cinchona, six ounces; spirits sweet nitre, four ounces; spirits of camphor, two drachms; thick barley water and honey sufficient to make 32 ounces. Give one-sixth to one-fourth part as a drench carefully three times a day and rub the throat with liniment of ammonia once. With kind attention, nursing and quiet for a week the cold will be relieved. When there has been neglect complications ensue which the doctor alone can properly diagnose and prescribe for correctly.

—*Exchange.*

Swine.

THE HOG INDUSTRY

To the Editor of FARMING :

I take the liberty of asking you to explain as best you can the reasons why live hogs sell about fifty cents per 100 lbs. higher in Buffalo than in Toronto.

Pork packers and other shining lights have for years been advising farmers to go more extensively into hog raising : to produce a good bacon hog, and good prices would be next to a certainty. It was pointed out—what is no doubt true—that Canadian pork and bacon sell at materially higher prices than does the American product in the English market. In fact, Canadian bacon is rapidly taking the very first place amongst its numerous competitors, and promises to find favor with the English consumer to a similar extent as does Canadian cheese. The Canadian farmer did listen, and acted upon the advice so freely given.

The typical bacon hog has to a large extent taken the place of the more thick and fat breeds which were in such favor with the farmers because of their easily fattening qualities. In short, the farmer sought to adapt himself to what seemed reasonable to expect would soon become the leading branch in his profession. And now what does he find? Instead of getting fifty cents or a dollar per hundred pounds more for his hogs than his American competitor, who can raise hogs considerably cheaper than he can possibly do, he must be satisfied with fifty cents less or go out of the business.

The hog business has certainly been a most disappointing one to the average farmer. What

has been the cause of the failure is the question, and if FARMING can enlighten its readers on this matter I know its efforts will be greatly appreciated.

W. SCOTT.

Victoria Square, Feb. 8th, 1900.

NOTE—The question which our correspondent asks us to explain is one that is being asked by a good many farmers to-day. We have made some enquiries on this point of people interested in the bacon trade, and about the only explanation we could get as to the higher prices at Buffalo as compared with those at Toronto was that the American home market for hog products was specially good at the present time, and that in order to supply this demand American packers were able to pay higher prices for hogs than Canadian packers, who sell to the British trade, could afford to pay. It was further pointed out to us that times are particularly good in the United States and that the working man is consuming more meat products, thus greatly increasing the demand for such foods, including pork and bacon. Whether this explanation is sufficient to account for the wide difference in prices referred to, we will leave our readers to judge. The question is an important one, and we would be glad to hear from those who have any other explanation to offer.—EDITOR.

DISEASES OF WOOL.

Wool has its diseases as the sheep has. But the diseases of the fleece does not hurt the sheep as to its general health. Hair and wool are precisely the same in composition and general character except that hair is smooth and wool is rough to the touch. One of the diseases of wool causes the fibers to split and tangle together, forming matted patches all over the body. Another causes the wool to felt, forming patches of short, hairy-like balls, which loosen from the skin and leave bare spots, which are red and inflamed. All these are infectious and the disease will spread from one sheep to another, until, if neglected, the skin is bare over half the body of the sheep sometimes. A lookout should be kept for these diseases, and immediate treatment should be applied. The easiest remedy is to apply tincture of iodine to the skin, soaking the wool where it is still retained. The disease is really in the wool, and not in the skin, but yet the skin may be infected by the diseased wool. It is due to a minute fungus which grows in the fibers of the fleece, destroying the substance of the wool, and reducing it to short pieces, or even dust. These diseases are virulently infectious, and when they appear instant action should be taken.—*Farming.*