

The disease is most troublesome in young pigs, causing great irritation, indicated by the little pigs scratching and rubbing themselves. Later, the hair stands out, and thick scabs form at the roots of the hair on the neck and shoulder top and about the ears and face. The scabs extend along the back to the root of the tail.

Dr. Mayo, of the Virginia Experiment Station, strongly recommends the lime and sulphur dip, which is made as follows: Take 8 pounds of fresh lime and slake with enough water to form a thick paste. Sift into this paste 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur and mix thoroughly with a hoe. Place in a kettle with 25 or 30 gallons of water and boil for at least one hour, then add enough water to make 100 gallons of dip. The dip should be used warm, about 100 or 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

The coal-tar dips, such as chloro naphtholeum, zenolenm, and others of this class, give good results, and are more convenient when a small number of animals are to be treated.

It is very important that the animals be kept wet with the solution until all the scabs are thoroughly soaked through, and it is a good plan to scrub off with a stiff brush to remove as much as possible of the scabs. Two thorough treatments, ten days apart, are necessary.

Pens should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Sows should be treated as well as the young pigs, though the disease may not show to any great extent in the older pigs. The disease is transmitted by contact, and the young pigs almost invariably become infected through coming in contact with a diseased mother.

INTESTINAL WORMS.

Common Round Worm.—The most common intestinal worm affecting swine is the round worm, which is found mainly in the small intestine. If a post-mortem examination is made some time after death, the worms may be found in the stomach, having made their way there after the death of the animal. The worms vary from six to seven inches in length, and taper somewhat towards the extremities. In color they are usually a yellowish white. The eggs of the female pass out with the excrement and become scattered over the premises. Eventually, some of them are taken up by other hogs along with their food.

They do not seem to cause the hog any inconvenience unless they are present in large numbers, when they may cause digestive troubles, and the writer has known it to result. There can be little doubt, however, that a pig affected with worms cannot make the best use of its feed, even though it may appear quite thrifty.

Thorn-headed Worm.—This parasite is much less common than the round worm. It is usually found attached to the wall of the intestines by its hooked proboscis, from which it derives the name "thorn-headed." In length it is similar to the round worm, but its surface is somewhat wrinkled, and the extremity is blunt. Though only a few are usually found in an animal, they do much more damage than the round worm, irritating the lining of the intestine, and sometimes causing severe inflammation. It would be difficult to distinguish the symptoms from other intestinal derangements, but a post-mortem examination would readily reveal the presence of the worm.

Pin Worm.—The pin-worm is very small and might be easily overlooked as a post-mortem. It is usually found near the beginning of the large