necessary to confine our efforts in this regard to one year. Such an exhibit might remain as a permanent feature of the Industrial Fair, if it were located here and if permanent buildings were erected. The time for holding the exhibition could be extended, and every effort made to advertise it in Great Britain and other countries, so that tourists and others could take it in on their trips to this country. A permanent exhibit of this kind would be a great educational factor among our own people.

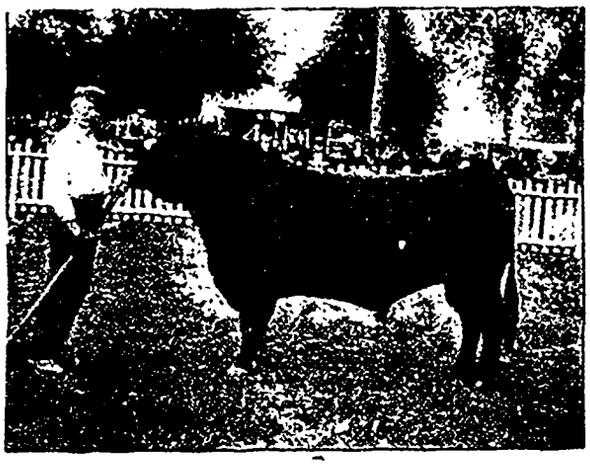
Hog Cholera

An Outbreak Near Ottawa. Preventive Measures

The report of the outbreak of hog cholera near Ottawa has aroused new interest in this subject. Canada has been comparatively free from this scourge, and, though there have been several outbreaks in recent years, the prompt measures taken by the Government to stamp out the disease have prevented it spreading to any great extent. Active measures have been taken in connection with the Ottawa case, and it is not likely that the outbreak there will get beyond its present limits. Farmers should, however, be on the alert, and if there is any sign of the disease call in the proper authorities and have it investigated. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

Hog cholera attacks animals of all ages, but at times older hogs seem to be able to withstand the disease better than young pigs. The cause of hog cholera is the introduction into the body, through some avenue, of the specific germ of the disease which is known as the hog cholera bacillus. These germs, like all minute forms of life, may be carried about in many ways. The time elapsing after the animals are exposed to the germs, before the disease manifests itself, varies from four or five days to three or four weeks. The symptoms are somewhat variable. In some cases it takes a very acute form, the animals living only a day or so; while at other times it may run a lingering course of three or four weeks. In some outbreaks quite a large percentage of the cases will recover; while at other times nearly every animal affected will die.

Generally the first symptom noticed is that the animal refuses his feed. There is apparent weakness of the hind legs, aching of the back and a drawing up of the abdomen; shivering is also noticeable. The animal manifests a desire to bury himself, or, if there are a number, they will huddle together. Very often red spots or blotches will appear on



Galloway Bull McCartney, owned by A. M. & R. Shaw, Brantford, Ont. Second at Toronto, 1898. First and Sweepstakes at London, 1898.

the skin. There is more or less fever, indicated by a rise of temperature, the normal temperature of the hog being about 102°. At times more or less coughing is present; there is a discharge from the eyes, at first watery, later becoming thicker and tending to cause the eyelids to adhere to each other. At the beginning of the disease the bowels may be normal, or they may be constipated; but as the disease advances there is apt to be an offensive diarrhœa. At times nearly all these symptoms will be present, and again only a part of them. Frequently either few symptoms are present or they are so uncertain as to require a microscopic examination of the tissues to diagnose with certainty. The post-mortem symptoms are also somewhat variable. There are apt to be red spots on the internal organs, much like those on the skin. The spleen is often found to be two or three times its normal size.

The medicinal treatment for hog cholera has not proven satisfactory, and some authorities think it is not probable that it ever will. The Department of Agriculture at Washington, D.C., has recommended a formula which will probably be found to be as beneficial as anything. It is as follows: Sulphur, 1 lb.; wood charcoal, 1 lb.; sodium chloride, 2 lbs.; sodium bicarbonate, 2 lbs.; sodium hyposulphate, 2 lbs.; sodium sulphate, 1 lb., and antimony sulphate, 1 lb. These substances should be thoroughly mixed; the dose is a large teaspoonful to each 200 lb. hog once a day. If the animal does not eat, add the medicine to a little water, shake thoroughly, and give from a bottle by the mouth. If the animal will eat mix the medicine with sloppy food. The above formula is recommended as a preventive by giving it along with the feed to those animals that do not show the disease. Five to ten drops of carbolic acid given twice a day to each medium sized hog may also be found to be beneficial. It must be remembered that no marked curative or preventive properties are claimed for the above remedies. They are, however, probably as good as any yet found.

Aside from the medicinal treatment there are precautions that should be considered by every farmer. These are preventive measures to prevent the spread of the disease or the germs from gaining admittance to the herd. If the disease is in the locality, new hogs should not be introduced into the herd till they have been quarantined for five or six weeks. Hogs should not have access to streams or stagnant ponds; the water supply should be taken from wells. Keep the surroundings clean. The sprinkling of air-slaked lime about the pens or the use of a five per cent. solution of crude carbolic acid every few days has been found to be beneficial. A mixed diet should be fed, and the animals kept as healthy and vigorous as possible. A tablespoonful of a powder composed of sulphate of iron, one half pound, bi-carbonate of soda, one-half pound, nux vomica, one-quarter pound, and arsenic, one drachm, thoroughly mixed and given to each four or five medium sized hogs every day will help to make the hogs thrifty and vigorous.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Threshing Problem

To the Editor of FARMING:

The system in vogue in this part of the country, as well as nearly every other part of Ontario, I have for years looked upon as a most disadvantageous mode of threshing. Though many of our farmers have threshers of their own, or one in company with their neighbors, still the work is rushed through at a time when other work, such as fall plowing, etc., should be done. Speaking to one of my neighbors, who has a farm of his own, a short time ago he informed me that he had spent as much as fifty or sixty days in the autumn paying back threshing help. These, I should say, were just so many days wasted. I have always advocated winter threshing as far as possible, though where the travelling thresher has to be depended upon this cannot be done.

This year I propose trying another plan. On my farm of one hundred and thirty acres I keep one man the year round and in the winter months have very little beside the feeding for him to do, so I have purchased a three-horse tread power, and with the small size Waterloo separator I had previously I intend threshing a few hours each week with no more than my ordinary help and by the time the spring work commences I expect to have the threshing finished.