

pouring down saleratus water. A good teaspoonful of saleratus in a cup of water will soon start the sheep to belching wind and relief soon follows if the animal is not too far gone.—*N.-W. Farmer.*

#### REPORT ON THE SHEEP CARCASSES FROM THE PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR.

The general report furnished by our beef buyer, who is responsible for the fresh meats handled at our various depots, is as follows :

*Cotswold.*—A good fleshy sheep ; does not carry too much suet, but fat on the back is too thick.

*Leicester.*—A little leaner sheep than the Cotswold ; suet about right ; reasonably fleshy.

*Lincoln.*—Fat too thick on the back ; too heavy in suet ; what flesh there is good.

*Horned Dorset.*—A nice retail lamb, but hard to sell to the retail butcher because it is heavier in the fore-quarters than the other lambs.

*Shropshire.*—Makes a nice sheep in all parts, but the flesh wants to be of a better quality.

*Southdown.*—Cuts very thick and fat ; an absence of flesh, but what there is is of exceedingly good quality ; altogether too much suet.

*Suffolk.*—Very full of flesh, but not of so good a quality as the Southdown ; does not carry too much suet.

#### THE FOREMEN'S REPORTS.

(1) " I might say in regard to the sheep purchased at the Provincial Fat Stock Show, that although the quality was A1, they would be very unprofitable for us to handle, being altogether too fat for our trade."

(2) " In reply to your letter asking for report on the prize mutton received. I would say that the public do not seem to appreciate it on account of the abundance of fat. The few who have tried it, speak in high praise of its quality.

" It is useless trying to sell it without trimming, fully 40 per cent. being fat. This brings the cost of the whole up to about 8c. a pound, buying price."

(3) " In regard to the show sheep received by us before Christmas, I beg to report that the quality was all that could be desired.

" We found, however, that it was hard to realize a reasonable price, and think that stock of this description would be unsuitable for this locality."

(4) " The sheep received by us, from London Fat Stock Show, we found much too fat to be of

any use for our local trade. The public simply refused to buy at any price. The only way I was able to dispose of it was by cutting it upon the counter, after trimming 45 per cent. of fat from it. The breast and flank were only fit for the fat box, and there was altogether too small a proportion of lean meat for it even to be of any use for our retail trade in Parkdale."—*DAVIES & Co.*

## Swine.

### HOG CHOLERA.

*By J. A. Stephenson, V. S., Dominion Gov't Inspector, Carman, Man.*

The growing importance of the swine industry in Manitoba and the Territories renders it necessary that those engaged in hog raising and those about to commence this profitable branch of live stock breeding should be informed of the nature of this fatal disease, and especially of the measures necessary for preventing its spread once it has broken out in a locality. The losses to swine owners in some parts of the United States and Canada are very large. It is estimated that in the State of Iowa alone in a single year the losses amounted to from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The recent outbreak in the Carman district in Southern Manitoba is believed to be the first outbreak of it in the province, and it supposed to be due to imported hogs from Western Ontario. The importance of a rigid inspection of all swine at the port of shipment should be enforced to guard against and affected animals coming into the province. However, I am glad to say, that the outbreak in this district is pretty well stamped out under the quarantine rules of the Department of Agriculture, which causes all farms where the disease has been to be thoroughly cleaned up and all diseased animals slaughtered and burned ; also animals that have been in contact with diseased ones.

The disease of hog cholera is extremely contagious and infectious—no other disease is more so. It can be conveyed to healthy swine in an endless number of ways, both by direct contact and intermediary agents. When this disease appears upon a neighboring farm, precautions should be adopted to prevent the introduction of the contagion. No one should go upon the fields or into the pens where sick animals are, and then go to another farm where the diseases has not appeared,