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SHRINKING



"What in thunder does Jones always
get in the last row of seats at the
theatre for?"

"Jones is very sensitive of his high
forehead. He is afraid he will inter-
fere with the view of persons sitting
behind him."

Hog Cholera

Continued from Page 14

disease, and a small number of hogs
would survive if it were thought wise
to permit them to do so. Such hogs, how-
ever, are carriers of the disease. The
germs exist in their blood, altho pro-
ducing no active effect. This hog is im-
mune but can give the disease to
other hogs that are not immune. For
this reason it is bad policy to attempt
to cure the disease. The more recov-
eries you get, the more chances of get-
ting fresh outbreaks of the disease as
soon as new hogs are brought into the
neighborhood. It is far better to stamp
out the disease by killing all the dis-
eased hogs and disinfecting the premises.

It is often necessary to examine a
dead hog to make sure of the nature of
the disease, and the following appear-
ances may be looked for:—Reddening
of the skin; bloody red spots on the
surface of any of the internal organs,
such as lungs, heart, bowels and stom-
ach; a peculiar speckled appearance of
the kidneys when the outer covering is
stripped off, something like a turkey's
egg; ulceration of the inner lining of
the large bowel, especially near its junc-
tion with the small intestine; redness
of the lymph glands; enlargement of
the spleen; inflammation of the lungs
(pneumonia). The examination should
be made by an expert if possible.

The Inspector's Duty

The veterinary inspector, upon mak-
ing sure of the existence of hog cholera,
will have all the hogs on the premises
slaughtered immediately. Those actual-
ly diseased are then destroyed by burn-
ing them up completely, or else burying
deeply in the ground. Hogs which are
not sick but had been in contact with
the diseased one, and are in fit condi-
tion for food, may be dressed under the
supervision of the inspector. If a care-
ful examination shows them to be
healthy they are allowed to be sold as
dressed pork. The inspector assesses the
value of the hogs slaughtered, and if the
owner has not been guilty of any neg-
lect or infraction of the law, and carries
out the instructions of the inspector re-
garding the disinfection of the place,
he will receive compensation for his
losses up to two-thirds of the assessed
value.

The premises occupied by the diseased
hogs are placed in quarantine until thor-
oughly cleaned and disinfected to the
satisfaction of the inspector, and no
fresh hogs are allowed on the premises
for a period of at least three months
afterwards. The inspector then revisits
the premises to make sure that the regu-
lations have been complied with, and if
satisfied that such is the case, will re-
commend to the Minister of Agriculture
the release of the premises from quaran-
tine. The Minister is the only person
authorized to grant this release, and he
grants it on the recommendation of the
inspector.

Cleansing and Disinfecting

The following are the official rules for
the cleansing and disinfecting of prem-
ises after outbreaks of hog cholera:—

After infected hogs have been slaugh-
tered the carcasses should either be com-
pletely burned or buried to a depth of at
least eight feet; if buried they should be
covered to a depth of several inches
with quick lime.

In most cases it will be found best
and most profitable to remove and burn
the floors, partitions and lining of pens
previously occupied by infected hogs, as
also any rails, loose boards or other lum-
ber to which such hogs have had access.

Pens, other buildings and fences with
which affected hogs have been in con-
tact are, when possible, to be thoroughly
gone over with hot steam or boiling
water before being coated over with
fresh lime wash, each gallon of which
should contain a pound of carbolic acid,
creolin or other germicide of equal
strength.

The surface soil of pens and yards
should be removed to a depth of at least
six inches, and well mixed with fresh
lime, which should also be freely applied
to the surface of the newly exposed soil.
Ground so treated should receive over
the lime a fresh coating of earth or
gravel. Fields, orchards and gardens to



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which the diseased hogs have had access
are to be plowed as soon as possible.

Every precaution should be taken to
prevent the conveyance of infection
from one place to another by means of
the clothing or shoes of persons who
have been attending to or otherwise
dealing with diseased hogs.

Visitors should be discouraged during
outbreaks of disease until cleansing and
disinfecting operations as above indi-
cated have been completed.

Animals, especially dogs, are frequent-
ly the means of conveying the disease,
and should, wherever possible, be pre-
vented from entering infected premises.

When, owing to severe weather, or
other unavoidable cause, it is found im-
possible to cleanse and disinfect imme-
diately pens or yards formerly occupied
by diseased hogs, such pens or yards
should be closed up in such a manner as
to prevent persons or animals obtaining
access thereto until such cleansing and
disinfection can be properly carried out.

Owners of diseased hogs should bear
in mind that inspectors cannot recom-
mend the release from quarantine of any
premises, the disinfection of which has
not been carried out in a satisfactory
manner.

Prevention and Cure

Various methods have been suggested
to control this disease, and some of them

have been adopted with more or less
success. In places where hog cholera is
prevalent a preventative treatment is
oftentimes resorted to similar to that of
vaccination against smallpox, which is
compulsory among people in many coun-
tries. The treatment consists in inject-
ing into a healthy hog spent germs of
the disease hog cholera, and these set
up a mild illness in the hogs which they
soon get over, and after this attack they
are immune to the disease, that is they
are not liable to be again attacked if
any germs are present. There are sev-
eral dangers in connection with this
treatment which make it advisable not
to make use of it unless hog cholera is
known to be present directly in the
locality. Once the serum has been ad-
ministered hog cholera has been intro-
duced into the herd, and since young
pigs from a sow which has been inocu-
lated are not themselves immune from
the disease there is a probability of
endless trouble resulting. The best
method of coping with this disease is
thru prevention—using clean pens, dis-
infecting all pens periodically, using
care that the food be free from disease
and allowing hogs plenty of exercise,
green food and water.

A young doctor gives medicine, an
old doctor advice.