

feed. In cases of constipation, perhaps the simplest remedy is to give them two to four ounces of raw linseed oil once daily in the slop of a mature animal. If this is not effective, give four ounces of Epsom salts. Give exercise and laxative feeds, such as bran, oil meal, or ground flax-seed, roots or alfalfa.

SCOURS.

Dr. Alexander (Wisconsin Bulletin 184) writes as follows. "When young nursing pigs begin to scour, it is evident that the milk of the sow is disagreed with them, and immediate attention, therefore, should be directed towards improving her ration. Most often the trouble comes from overfeeding or corn, or other rich feed, just after farrowing, and pigs of fat, flabby, pampered, or nervous, constipated sows are most apt to suffer. Sudden changes of feed, or feed sour or decomposing slop, or feed from dirty troughs or sour swill-barrels, all tend to cause diarrhoea either in nursing pigs or those that have been weaned, and all such causes should be prevented or removed.

"To correct scouring in nursing pigs, give the sow 15 to 20 grains sulphate of iron (copperas) in her slop night and morning, and if necessary, slightly increase the dose until effective. Lime water may, with advantage, be freely mixed with the slop as a preventive when there is a tendency to derangement, or after the trouble has been checked, and it is also an excellent corrective for weaned pigs showing a tendency to scour on slop or skim-milk. Where little pigs are scouring severely, each may with advantage be given a raw egg and 5 to 10 grains of sulphate of iron twice daily, in addition to changing the feed of the sow and mixing copperas in her slop. In cases which do not promptly respond to treatment, success may follow the administration of a dose of castor oil shaken up with the milk. In all cases it is important to set right all errors in diet and sanitation, and to provide the pigs with dry, sunny, well-ventilated quarters. The derangement is always most apt to occur, and sure to prove disastrous, among pigs kept in unsanitary conditions."

INFECTIOUS SORE MOUTH.

This disease is quite common in small pigs from a few days to several weeks old. It is caused by a germ. Filthy quarters and damp, muddy yards favor development of the disease.

One of the first symptoms is a disinclination to suck on the part of nursing pigs, or a falling off in appetite in older pigs. The lining membrane of the mouth becomes inflamed, and sometimes the snout and lips become swollen. Ulcers form, often involving the lips and snout.

Dr. Craig recommends the following treatment:

"As soon as the disease breaks out in a litter, both the mother and pigs should be removed from the herd. The affected pigs can be treated by dipping their heads most into a four per cent. water solution of some reliable disinfectant; or potassium permanganate of potassium, one ounce to a gallon of water, can be used. A thorough way to treat them is to wash out the mouth by injecting the solution directly into it with a syringe. It is advisable to use this method wherever practicable, and especially in advanced cases. It is also advisable to clean the ulcerated parts by scraping away the dead tissue and rubbing the surface of the ulcer with lunar caustic. The above treatment should be repeated twice a day in advanced cases, and in mild ones once a day. It should be kept up for as long a time as necessary. It is usually more economical to kill the badly diseased pigs than