pig producers of the Dominion deserve due credit for the improvement they have effected.

It will be noted that there was a considerable decrease over the period in the total number of pigs inspected. The decrease in disease may be due to the elimination of the careless pig raiser, and to some extent possibly to the desire at the present time to export as great a quantity of baconers as possible. Whatever argument is put forward, however, it is apparent that the pig farmers who produced the 685,000 pigs last season deserve credit for sending in pigs in which the incidence of disease was much lower than that seen a few years ago.

Pleurisy

Dealing with the various diseases tabulated above, the reduction in pleurisy from 5.55 per cent. to under 2 per cent. is very satisfactory, as this was the major cause of pigs failing to pass for export. This reduction is a reflection of the improved housing and drainage which has lessened the incidence of pleurisy on the farm. The avoidance of extremes of temperature,

the prevention of overcrowding by the greater subdivision of fattening pens, and the better general management of the sow and litter all tend to reduce pleurisy in the pig. It is generally accepted that the non-fatal types of pleurisy which are the cause of the adhesions seen at the killing works are contracted in the early life of the young pig at or about weaning time, so that a system of young pig management which takes care of the health of the pigs at this age is of the utmost importance.

The improvement in housing and drainage, the use of the creep system of feeding, and the extension of the use of supplementary feeds to the dairy by-products in the rearing of litters are the major factors which have contributed to the very satisfactory advance made. This may be summed up in a higher standard of pig management or pig husbandry.

There is a tendency for non-fatal pleurisy to improve with the age of the pig, so that the fact that more baconers than porkers have been sent forward in the last year or two may have contributed also to the better position.

Peritonitis

There is also a very pleasing reduction of peritonitis from .94 per cent. to .13 per cent. in the period covered. Like pleurisy, peritonitis is a reflection on the general incidence of infection in and around piggeries. Peritonitis may be set up from an extension of infection from the stomach or bowel in cases of inflammation in the digestive tract. Inflammation in the digestive tract may be traced back to irregular or wrongful feeding, to insanitary feeding conditions and surroundings, to infective organisms of the suipestifer or pasteurella group, or to worms or any digestive upset. A sudden change of feed will bring on digestive trouble

Young weaner pigs or purchased pigs should be allowed some time to become accustomed to a new system of feeding, and all changes in feeding should be brought about gradually. In grain feeding districts it may be necessary to provide molasses in water to ensure a laxative diet. In the dairying districts, if green feed is not available

