

The first time the pig is seen to refuse its food it should be removed to the hospital or sick sty. A good dose of castor oil or other suitable laxative should be given. Provide new whole milk as the drink, and prohibit any access to sewage. Warm dry housing free from draughts is necessary. Early cases will respond to this treatment. Delay is fatal, so that whatever hope for success is entertained, the case must be regarded as urgent. There is no specific medicinal agent which can be recommended. Whether the drug referred to above will prove of any value in the intestinal form of the disease is rather doubtful at present, but experiments will be continued with a view to discovery of anything useful.

3. Blood Poisoning form: The acute septicaemia or blood poisoning form of the same disease affecting lungs, stomach and intestines, in fact all organs where the germ is demonstrated in the blood proves rapidly fatal in spite of any treatment. In such cases prompt slaughter of the affected animals and deep burial or burning of the carcasses to prevent spread of the disease is about the only treatment left to the owner.

Naturally in dealing with an outbreak on a farm, any sties vacated by affected pigs should be thoroughly cleaned out, sprayed with disinfectant, opened up to the sun and air and left vacant for a few weeks.

It may be poor consolation to owners having had experience of the disease to say that the same germ takes toll of many pigs in other countries such as the U.S.A. and Great Britain. This, however, appears necessary as some have the opinion that nothing is known about the disease and nothing can be done to lessen its incidence or prevent its spread. In some quarters there appears to be a tendency to throw up in despair rather than apply what knowledge there is known about the disease. This Division is in touch with work carried out in other countries with this and other diseases of pigs and whenever or wherever anything of value is available, the pig raiser will be fully advised.

Infectious Pneumonia

Another disease of pigs, which takes heavy toll upon occasions is that known as *Pasteurellosis*. This is a disease due to another variety of germ known as the *Pasteurella suis*. The disease is more particularly confined to younger pigs kept under poor conditions or on a low plane of nutrition. The body resistance is thus lowered and the germ, which may be said to be almost a normal inhabitant of the respiratory system, takes on the role of an invader, setting up a form of blood poisoning or septicaemia, resulting in a train of symptoms mainly affecting the lungs and heart. There is coughing, nasal discharge, excessive or dif-

ficult breathing and panting, double flank action, pleurisy and pneumonia, resulting in the death of many young and store pigs.

This disease may be easily introduced to clean premises through the purchase of pigs from saleyards; hence the wise precaution of isolating fresh purchases until they have settled down and the question of possible disease is beyond doubt. Even if an outbreak of this disease occurs, it is not generally regarded in so serious a light as suipestifer disease on account of the fact that it mainly attacks the younger pigs and those undernourished. Porker pigs, baconer animals and sows and boars have usually sufficient resistance to prevent their being attacked by this type of germ.

The actual germ responsible can only be demonstrated under the microscope; hence the advisability of forwarding suitable specimens to the Animal Research Station, Wallaceville.

Here again, there is no specific medicinal treatment of any value. Good nursing, hygiene, feeding, the use of cod-liver oil to build up resistance, the segregation and isolation of the affected to prevent spread, the isolation of all newly-purchased weaner or store pigs and such other preventive measures as may be applied under the varying farm conditions are the rational lines to follow.

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