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THE Swine Owners' Guide:

BEING A SYNOPSIS OF THE

CAUSES, SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT

OF THE

VARIOUS FORMS OF DISEASES OCCURRING AMONG SWINE;

CONTAINING, ALSO,

The Necessary Directions for Rational Treatment,

BY MEANS OF THE

CELEBRATED PNEUMONIC REMEDIES,

COMPOUNDED AND SOLD BY THOMAS C. RAYMER, ONLY.

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PUBLISHED BY

THOMAS C. RAYMER, - w

Dealer in and Breeder of Thorough-bred Swine,

MONROE, GREEN COUNTY, WIS.

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A M E R I C A N

SOVEREIGN

Pneumonic Compound

M E D I C I N E S

Are a sovereign remedy for the treatment of all the various diseases of the Swine originating from cold, as Peumonia, and various other affections of like character.

I would ask a fair trial of these remedies, knowing them to be the best preparations of the kind ever before offered to the public.

The Trade will be supplied on liberal terms by the Proprietor, to whom all orders should be addressed.

THOMAS C. RAYMER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

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INTRODUCTION.

The reason why these medicines find favor with Swine Owners, and have such an extensive sale, is due to the fact that their action is always sanative ; they are composed of remedial agents, the action of which is always co-operative with the vital forces in the immediate restoration of the natural condition, and they necessarily meet all affections of like character with prompt success.

It has been ascertained that the art of preventing and curing diseases consists in the use of remedies which ward off or remove any agent which, in its effects, tends to deprive any of the organs or tissues of the body of their vitality ; and that the remedial means used for this purpose must be such, and only such, as sustain the weakened, or increase the reduced vital action of any of the organs or tissues.

This is the acknowledged fact of all science.

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The Swine Owners' Guide.

CAUTION.

After carefully comparing and thoroughly testing, for the past six years, the

PNEUMONIC REMEDIES

And having received so many flattering testimonials and assurances (from multitudes who have used them) of the superior efficiency and intrinsic merit of the

PNEUMONIC MEDICINES,

The proprietor feels that he has the best reasons for believing them to be, and will recommend them as the best

SWINE REMEDIES

Ever offered to the public.

We caution our customers and the public not to allow themselves to be persuaded to purchase other medicines, as the country will be flooded with inferior medicines. Send for the

PNEUMONIC MEDICINES

For the swine, and use no other.

If the druggist with whom you deal does not keep the Pneumonic, you can procure them by sending to the proprietor. Address all orders to

THOMAS C. RAYMER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

The medicines are put up in pint bottles, and sold at two dollars (\$2.00) per bottle, which must be sent in a registered letter or Post Office order.

A BRIEF EXPOSITION

— OF THE —

CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, AND TREATMENT OF SOME
OF THE MOST COMMON DISEASES
AMONG SWINE.

HOG CHOLERA.

CAUSE.—From impurities in the air causing a disease of the lights.

SYMPTOMS.—Ephemera is the first symptom noticeable. This fever can be noticed by a close examination, and will last from ten to twenty hours before vomiting and purging take place. In this early stage is when the disease is curable, and most catching.

CAUTION.—As soon as it is known that the hogs have the cholera, they should be separated and closely examined to ascertain if any fever exists, and the ones having fever should be drenched at once with the Pneumonic medicines.

TREATMENT.—Give one-fifth or sixth of a pint as the severeness of the case seems to require. If no relief in six or eight hours, give the second dose, which is rarely necessary; unless the case was unusually severe, relief can be noticed in two or three minutes, and the hog will eat in ten or twelve hours.

DICOTYLE PNEUMONIA.

CAUSE.—One cause, especially in the winter time is from catching a cold which finally settles into some slow type of fever.

SYMPTOMS.—Known and frequently called the thumps, from the noise made from the breathing from the diseased lungs; the hog will be inclined to stand or be on its feet, and frequently to roam over the lot or place where it is enclosed, and has been known to die on its feet, by wedging himself in some corner in the fence.

This disease of the lungs is catching, and farmers and swine owners frequently lose from ten to twelve head during the winter and spring, worth from three to four dollars per head.

TREATMENT.—Give one-fifth or sixth of a pint of the compound medicines, compounded by THOS. C. RAYMER.

DIRECTIONS.—The hog must be straightened up and held so that he cannot sling his head when the medicine is poured into the mouth; place a stick between his jaws, and hold it with one hand to keep the mouth open, while the medicine is poured in.

Farmers who have no help, and are keeping many swine should send for the Derrick Crane, a machine for straightening up the hog, which one man can use alone. Price, five dollars, (\$5.00).

THOMAS C. RAYMER,

Chicago, Ill.

THUMPS.

CAUSE.—Originates from the food, by its not containing suitable elements for the blood which passes through the liver, causing it to become diseased. Shoats unusually fat, weighing from fifty to sixty lbs., are most liable to the Thumps.

TREATMENT.—Give one-sixth pint of the Pneumonic medicines.

CAUTION.—Farmers feeding shorts should mix a small amount of the Pneumonic medicines in it, as this food has a bad effect on the liver.

Sucking pigs are liable to the Pulmonary or Thumps; all experienced farmers with swine have seen or lost a great many pigs from this disease, one dying out of a litter every day or two until the last one was dead.

SYMPTOMS.—Thumping with an audible sound from breathing, as a person affected with asthma.

TREATMENT.—Give one-seventh of the pint of the Pneumonic medicines.

If the case is treated in good time the hog seldom needs but the one dose of medicine, and the hog will eat in eight or ten hours; if not, give the second dose with an increased quantity, as the severeness of the case seems to require. If the medicine is sufficient in the first to overpower the disease, the hog will become perfectly quiet, mostly in a standing position, for several hours. So effective is the medicine, and so quick to act upon the liver and lights that the thumping and wheezing will be

checked in one or two minutes after the medicine has been given.

MANGE.

CAUSE.—The mange in the swine is caused by creating a disorder in the blood, mostly due to feeding corn alone, and no other food, which heats the blood and causes a humor and itch and scab, which is most commonly known as the mange. All pigs have the mange if the sow has been feed on corn alone, and it can plainly be seen when the pigs are three days old, on the ears and tail.

CAUTION.—The sow should not be kept in a close dry pen and fed corn, unless you have swill or milk, or other food. Pigs will take the mange if the sow is kept on corn and water alone, which is the cause of the impurity of the milk. Pigs are often almost ruined at weaning time, by being kept on corn and water alone; oats and other food should be fed, and corn very sparingly, to prevent heating the blood and causing a humor.

There is danger in heating the blood by letting two many sleep together, especially in wet straw. There are various other causes, but I have mentioned the most common cause in feeding corn alone as food.

SYMPTOMS.—When you see nine out of ten rubbing and scratching around, or on the corners of your fence, hair thin and skin red, and inclined to lie in the nest all day and sweat.

TREATMENT.—Feed oats, milk, and potatoes, and have a separate place for each one to sleep.

WORMS.

CAUSE.—Caused from kind of food taken into the stomach. Mostly occurring in spring, among shoats.

SYMPTOMS.—Loss of appetite, and lying in the nest all day.

REMEDY.—Give one dose of the Pneumonic medicines, which will relieve them if they are near the pancreas or stomach. If that should fail, give a tablespoonful of tansy juice, or more, as the size of the pig and the severeness of the case seem to require. The tansy juice can be obtained by soaking and pressing the leaf, and is best given in whiskey as a drench.

KIDNEY WORM.

Diseases of the kidneys are readily cured by one dose of the Pneumonic Remedies. The kidneys being the secretive organs of the urine, are benefited by the effect of the nitre, one of the ingredients in the Compound Pneumonic Remedies.

MEASLES.

CAUSE.—Arising from an impure condition or state of the blood. The swine may have the enanthesis, or measles, inwardly, and it not be noticed until slaughtered.

SYMPTOMS.—The hog will be noticed wheezing or breathing hard, and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma.

TREATMENT.—Give one-fifth or sixth of a pint of Pneumonic Sovereign Remedy for the Swine. If

no relief in eight or ten hours, give the second and third dose. The medicine may be increased in quantity until the disease is overpowered.

REMARKS.—It will require two persons to drench the hog, unless the patent derrick crane is used for standing the hog up. One person must raise the hog up on its hind feet, and hold it, while the other person places a stick between the jaws to keep them open and pours the medicine down. It is best to use a funnel.

The Patent Derrick Crane for placing the hog in a standing position, so that one person can drench him, can be had by sending five dollars to the proprietor, THOMAS C. RAYMER, Monroe, Green County, Wisconsin. Money should be sent by express or post office order.

RHEUMATISM.

CAUSE.—Caused from an inflammation or a weakness of the muscles, most frequently occurring among hogs that have been put up in a close pen, and fattened for some time, and have become very fat. The hog lying around, the muscles fail to increase in strength in proportion as the hog increases in weight. The consequences are they are more or less strained every time the hog rises up, which causes inflammation, and weakens the muscles, mostly occurring in the hind legs, on account of the whole weight being thrown on the hind legs as the hog rises. Swine owners will notice that rheumatism rarely occurs in the fore legs.

TREATMENT.—The hog should have more exercise and a larger lot to roam over. As soon as the lameness is noticed, the legs can be improved by washing frequently in hot vinegar.

RUPTURE

OR PROTRUSION OF THE VISCERA OR RECTUM.

CAUSE.—Rupture is frequently caused from over-feeding the hog, and sometimes by a strain that causes a portion of the rectum to be forced out. This will be readily noticed when going to feed.

TREATMENT.—Remove the hog to a separate pen, and quit the feed for one, two, or three days, as the case may require, until the rectum passes back, then increase the food for two or three weeks before feeding the usual amount; then feed regularly three times a day.

EMPROSTHOTONOS.

CAUSE.—*Trichina*, affecting the muscles of the hog and causing them to become diseased.

SYMPTOMS.—This disease is noticeable only by frightening the hog suddenly; the attempt to run causes a spasmodic action of the voluntary muscles which will cause the hog to fall and become helpless. This disease is rarely found, only about one in every one thousand, and is rarely any loss to the farmer, as the hog fattens as well as any other.

PRECAUTION.—In using the meat from such a hog it should be thoroughly cooked, as the muscles are the hardest parts to cook done, and the *trichina* is most frequently found in the muscles; the

safest way is not to use such a hog for food, and every owner of swine should give their hogs a fright before slaughtering, to ascertain if there are any symptoms of trichina or emprosthotonos.

REMARKS.—All farmers who have slaughtered or dressed swine for the market have frequently noticed the unhealthy condition of the lights and liver. The disease of the lights is caused from impurities in the air, and that of liver from the food not constituting the proper elements of the blood.

PRECAUTION.—Hogs fed on shorts are very much more liable to have the Pneumonia or diseases of the lights or liver, on account of the condition the blood is placed in by too frequently feeding this food.

CARE OF SWINE.

REMARKS.—If the farmer wishes a cross between the Polen and Chester, always use the boar of the Polen stock, and the sow from the Chester.

REASONS WHY.—The pigs of the Polen at birth are smaller than the Chester white pigs, and by breeding the Polen sow from the Chester white, the pigs are larger than nature intended, which endangers the life of your sow; whereby it will readily be seen, that breeding from the Chester sow, the pigs will be no larger at birth than nature intended.

NOTICE.—And like precaution should be used in all crossings of the swine. This breeding young sows from older and larger boned boars, likewise endangers the life of your sow; in breeding, the

sow and boar should be nearly of one age. After the sow has become with pig she should not be kept in too close a pen, but should have room to roam about, and change of food is necessary.

Sows lying on their pigs is mostly caused by their bags becoming caked.

SYMPTOMS.—This will be readily noticed by the way the sow lies down; if the bags are caked, the minute the weight comes on them the pain will be so great that the sow will rise again and tramp around over the pigs, almost crazy, and they have been known to go crazy from the fever and pain from the bags, but will slowly recover in a week or two, but not until the last one of the pigs is killed. When the sow lies down she has to throw herself so quickly on her side, that some of the pigs are caught and killed, she being unable to turn on her bags enough to release the pig. Sows that are troubled in this way should be fattened and turned off, as there has been no remedy yet discovered.

PRECAUTION.—The sow should be regularly fed while with pig, and should not be allowed to cross any place where her bags will scrape, or she is liable to have some dead pigs, which greatly endangers the life of the sow, by being harder to give birth to. The sow should not be allowed more than one-half of the usual amount of food two days before and two or three days after pigging; then the food should be increased in quantity and variety, as the pigs increase in weight.

At weaning time the pigs should not be shut up,

and should be given a variety of food; oats and milk are the best. Feed corn sparingly, to prevent heating the blood of your pigs. Boiled potatoes are good. Shorts are good but dangerous, on account of the condition they place the blood in, and if fed, mix some of the Pneumonic medicine in the swill, which will prevent the liver from becoming diseased.

When ready to fatten, increase the food gradually and cautiously, or the hog may become stalled, and lose its appetite. If the appetite is lost feed them with salt, ashes, charcoal and a variety of food.

TO PREVENT HOGS FROM FIGHTING.

Many farmers are greatly annoyed by their hogs fighting while shut in a pen to fatten, which can be avoided by not inclosing them in too small a pen for the first two or three weeks; but after that you can make your pen as small as you like.

Farmers that are so situated should never fatten their hogs for the market during the months of November, December and January, for the reason that the bulk of the pork goes into the market at that time, and is always low, as the price of pork is governed, like all other things, according to the quantity in the market and the demand.

It pays to feed corn to hogs when you are getting ten times as much per hundred, live weight, for your pork, as you could get per bushel for your corn. All farmers lose money by selling corn unless they live close to the best markets or to good water transportation to some Eastern market.

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