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SCOTT'S



CURE.

...

The Greatest Discovery of the Age!!

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PROPRIETOR,

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PHILADELPHIA.

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SCOTT'S TREATISE

—ON THE—

PREVENTION AND CURE

--OF--

CHOLERA

—AND—

OTHER DISEASES OF HOGS.

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By
H. D. Scott



PHILADELPHIA :

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SCOTT'S TREATISE
ON THE
PREVENTION AND CURE
OF
CHOLERA AND OTHER DISEASES OF HOGS.

It must be apparent to every American farmer, that with each succeeding year the tendency to disease among our hogs, has been alarmingly on the increase.

The author has had ample opportunity for observation and investigation on this subject.

Having been engaged in farming and stock raising in the West for the past seventeen years, and having lost hogs after using all the remedies heard of, as thousands of other farmers have done, I commenced in-

vestigating and experimenting by dissection, sanitary precaution, diet, remedies, treatment, etc.

Although not fully satisfied as to the original cause of disease, we have become convinced that with diet, sanitary regulations, and suitable remedies, we shall not only stop the spread of disease, but we shall also be able to cure the sick.

Our experience has convinced us that the disease called hog cholera is invariably contagious, and unless arrested on its first appearance, will become epidemic and infectious.

To arrest this disease after hogs had commenced dying, baffled our best endeavors until we adopted the use of sanitary precaution with systematic treatment, and putting into practice the principle that with hogs, as well as people, sanitary regulations and diet have much to do in assisting remedies to overcome diseases of this character, and to arrest contagion.

After much experiment, we have succeeded in compounding a powder which has been in our hands, and all who have used it, entirely successful, and we have the greatest confidence it will do the same in the hands of all who use it as directed.

This powder we call "*Scott's Hog Cure.*" We offer it to the American farmer with the greatest assurance, and we ask for it a fair and faithful trial, carefully observing our mode of treatment and sanitary suggestions.

Accompanying each package of medicine we send this book, which contains full directions, with our mode of treatment, sanitary regulations, etc.

This medicine acts vigorously on the liver, kidneys and blood, expels intestinal worms, destroys kidney worms, and all other parasites.

It increases the appetite and makes hogs thrifty.

It is the best preparation we have ever found for the prevention and cure of cholera and all other diseases of hogs arising from derangement of the liver, kidneys and blood.

It is intended for hogs only, and all other animals must be kept from it.



TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA.

After having separated the sick hogs from the well, which should be done immediately after the discovery of the disease, commence by giving half a tablespoonful of the cure to each sick hog that weighs over one hundred pounds, and proportionately less to smaller ones. If after twenty-four hours this does not act as a gentle cathartic, or there is no improvement, increase the dose to a tablespoonful. If at the end of forty-eight hours there is no improvement, add a tablespoonful of pine tar and half a teaspoonful of spirits of turpen-

tine to each dose, until the disease has abated. After this discontinue the turpentine, and continue with the cure and tar, until no signs of disease can be seen, and hogs eat well.

Care must be taken not to give too much physic. This is particularly necessary with breeders that are with pig.

The medicine should always be given in sour milk, gruel or molasses.

The well hogs should also be removed to other quarters that are dry and clean, and given equal to one pound of the cure to one hundred hogs daily, until there is no signs of disease and all the hogs are eating well.

The sick and the well hogs should have all the charcoal and salt and wood ashes they would eat. Mix salt and ashes—say one quart of salt to one peck of ashes.

If not accustomed to salt, feed sparingly at first.

If possible get your hogs divided up, so they cannot sleep together in large numbers.

The medicine should be thoroughly mixed in slop made of oats, barley or rye, chopped fine, or wheat middlings and feed, oats or barley. Give them no corn at such times, if it is possible.

Be careful to have enough trough room, so all can get an equal share, when feeding slop with medicine in.

When the cure is given as a sanitary, it may be given once a day, once a week, or once a month, as necessity may seem to require.

If at any time hogs are not eating well, give them the cure until they do.

Symptoms of cholera are a cough, loss of appetite, inclination to lie in their nests, their tails will hang straight down, and in cool weather they will act as if chilly and cold.

For cough give one quart of pine tar to ten hogs, mixed with their slop, each morning. This may be given with or without the cure, as circumstances require.

For kidney worm give cure, with turpentine added, and rub turpentine across the kidneys twice a week, until a cure is effected.

For thumps or pneumonia give cure, with tar and turpentine added, in same dose as for cholera.

For quinsy or sore throat give powders, with tar and turpentine added, and bathe the parts with turpentine as a liniment. If the cure acts too much as a physic at any time, the dose must be decreased.

For mange in pigs, remove them or cleanse their nests, giving clean straw frequently. Keep them separated from the large hogs, and give them slop made from milk or cooked potatoes, also green pasture, if possible, and rub the parts affected with crude petroleum, or a mixture half kerosene

and half lard. Give them the cure twice a week.

If hogs continue to mope and do not eat, after giving the cure, examine the vents in their fore legs, and if found closed or feverish, saturate a corn cob with crude petroleum or strong soap-suds, and rub the parts thoroughly. It may require several applications to effect a cure.

Examine your pigs, and if found lousy tie a sponge or rag on a stick, saturated with petroleum, and rub along the back and behind the ears. One or two light applications will be sufficient.

For blind staggers, cut the upper lip just above the teeth until it bleeds freely, and rub turpentine along the back, giving the cure as in other cases.

Most of the diseases mentioned are brought about from neglect and a proper observance of sanitary measures; and I feel I cannot too strongly urge upon my farmer friends

the necessity of carefully considering and putting into practice the following :

It is important that all sick hogs should be separated from the well, and treated individually.

Never let the well hogs eat food that comes in contact with the droppings of the sick. Nor should the sick and well hogs be allowed to sleep together.

Musty food of all kinds is unwholesome. Give them pure water to drink, and in cold weather a bed of clean straw to sleep on. Give no hay for bedding. Never allow them to sleep in damp, musty sheds, or under old buildings, or on manure heaps. Change your hog lots frequently, if possible.

Give them green pasture in summer. Sow rye for fall and spring pastures, particularly on farms that are not seeded to tame grass.

Raw potatoes, turnips, pumpkins and fruit are excellent for hogs that are kept on dry food.

If the same lots are to be used continually, they should be plowed in summer so as to turn under all filth.

If you have no timber of your own, it will pay you to buy and burn coal for your hogs. If charcoal is too expensive, and you cannot get wood ashes, throw stone coal to your hogs (soft coal is the best), and buy a box of lye such as is used for making soap; dissolve it in one gallon of soft water, and give equal to one tablespoonful of this in slop to each hog twice a week, or in summer drop a box into your slop barrel occasionally.

Feed no corn to sick hogs, oats and barley preferred. Make slop from product of small grain if possible; if meal is to be used, it should be cooked.

Air-slacked lime and salt may be given in same proportion as ashes, and will be found a good substitute for the latter. Those who have should give both.

The cure may be mixed with either ashes or lime and salt, and fed in troughs, when it is not convenient to feed slop. Remember to fence your troughs so other stock cannot get to them.

Breeders should have especial care; it is estimated that from one-fourth to one-third of our pigs die before or at weaning time. Most of this loss is from neglect.

Breeders should have separate quarters for some time before and after they have their pigs. This prevents the older ones from robbing the younger, also prevents the pigs from sucking the forward breeders, and causing them to abort.

Feed your pigs bountifully; if you have a number of litters, make a pen, and arrange it so the small ones can get in and out at pleasure, and slop them separately.

Give them a separate bed, also save the milk for the pigs; keep them thrifty. A stunted pig is worthless. If you give them

the cure (and you should by all means if they are not healthy), give about one-fourth as much as to a grown hog. Give them freely of charcoal and salt, and ashes also.

If your breeders are inclined to abort, give them hemp seed. It should be boiled and fed in slop. One or two tablespoonfuls may be given three times a day.

In giving the cure to breeders that are with pig, not over half an ordinary dose should be given. After they have their pigs, it should be given in full dose if the pigs or mother are not healthy. It is economy and safety to give your well hogs the cure as often as once or twice a month.

Never crowd your hogs; the practice of crowding too many into a small pen, whereby they shall take on fat fast, is dangerous, and should be abandoned for a pen that is large enough and dry enough to keep all clean.

Do not make a scavenger of him, and treat him as though he was only created to eat all the rubbish and musty food on the farm, but

give him a fair show for his life, and when you give him sour, musty food, give him neutralizers also, such as charcoal, ashes, lime and salt.

The present practice of giving all kinds of drugs without a knowledge of how much is a proper dose, has done much mischief, and must be abandoned.

We must care for and doctor our hogs with as much precision as we do our horses and cattle.

The hog when sick is the least complaining, and most neglected of all our domestic animals. If he gets sick, he is generally left to his fate, or what is worse, given an overdose of some drug that will kill him, and it is a matter of surprise that more do not die than do.

The remedies we give and the suggestions we offer are the result of actual experience, and we feel the greatest confidence in offering it as a remedy and treatment far surpassing anything ever offered before on this subject.

Below, we give the certificate of Professor Aughey, which we think will satisfy all who know that eminent gentleman, that our medicine is no quack compound, but is just what we claim for it. He, with other practical chemists, has been consulted in regard to the many experiments it has been necessary to make during the past years, in which we have been testing and perfecting our medicinal and sanitary remedies.

*University of Nebraska, Department of
Natural Sciences.*

LINCOLN, January 18th, 1877.

I have carefully examined the formula for the preparation of "Scott's Hog Cure," and find it to represent materials that are well known, and the most of them are regarded as among the most powerful medicinal and sanitary agents.

The proportions and method of preparation seem to me the best possible for a hog medicine.

SAMUEL AUGHEY,

*Professor of Natural Sciences in the
University of Nebraska.*



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