

with them, as they are apt to scatter the disease and become badly situated and

If treatment is adopted from the first appearance of trouble, the disease is not

### THUMPS.

The disease is caused by a disordered digestion which irritates the nerves  
with the diaphragm, causing sudden contractions of the diaphragm at  
intervals. The contractions or spasms of the diaphragm cause a jerking  
of the flank, which is a characteristic symptom of the disease. The pig  
is unthrifty and stunted, and very young pigs are likely to succumb or to  
become practically worthless.

A liberal supply of feed and too little exercise will often bring on the  
disease. Young pigs often contract the disease before they are weaned if they  
are nursed by a fat mother and are not given much exercise, and it is usually the finest  
pig in the litter which is the first to go wrong.

**Treatment** is mainly preventive, and hence the necessity for providing exer-  
cise for young pigs, especially if their mother is a liberal milker and the pigs  
become very fat. Judicious feeding and exercise will entirely prevent the disease.  
If a case occurs, it is a signal that a change in methods should be made at once.  
Sometimes it is difficult to obtain exercise for young pigs in cold weather, and some  
recommend shutting them in a pen away from the mother for an hour or so twice  
a day. As a rule, this plan will stimulate the laziest of them to take considerable  
exercise.

### INFLAMMATION OF THE UDDER.

Hoggy milkers are most liable to have this trouble. Whatever the cause, the  
disease calls for prompt treatment. Dr. R. A. Craig, in his excellent book,  
"Diseases of Swine," recommends the following treatment:

"Milk the sow's udder two or three times a day will usually relieve its  
engorged condition. A physic of Epsom salts should be given every other day,  
and a simple diet fed.

"If the udder becomes inflamed, it should be kneaded gently with the  
fingers, and the following ointment applied daily: Extract of belladonna and gun  
amphoric (one drachm of each), and vaseline, (three ounces). Hot fomentations  
may also be used.

"The teats should be bathed daily with white lotion (one part zinc sulphate,  
two parts of a part lead acetate, and thirty parts water) until healed."

### ECZEMA.

It and similar skin troubles, can usually be successfull: treated by  
washing with a one per cent. solution of creolin, or some of the well-  
known disinfectants. The hog should be kept in a clean, dry place, and out of  
the sun. It sometimes requires time to effect a cure, and the treatment  
should be continued every day until the disease is conquered.

### RHEUMATISM.

In northern latitudes, rheumatism often occurs among swine, especially during  
cold, damp weather. Damp, ill-ventilated pens are a common cause, and it may