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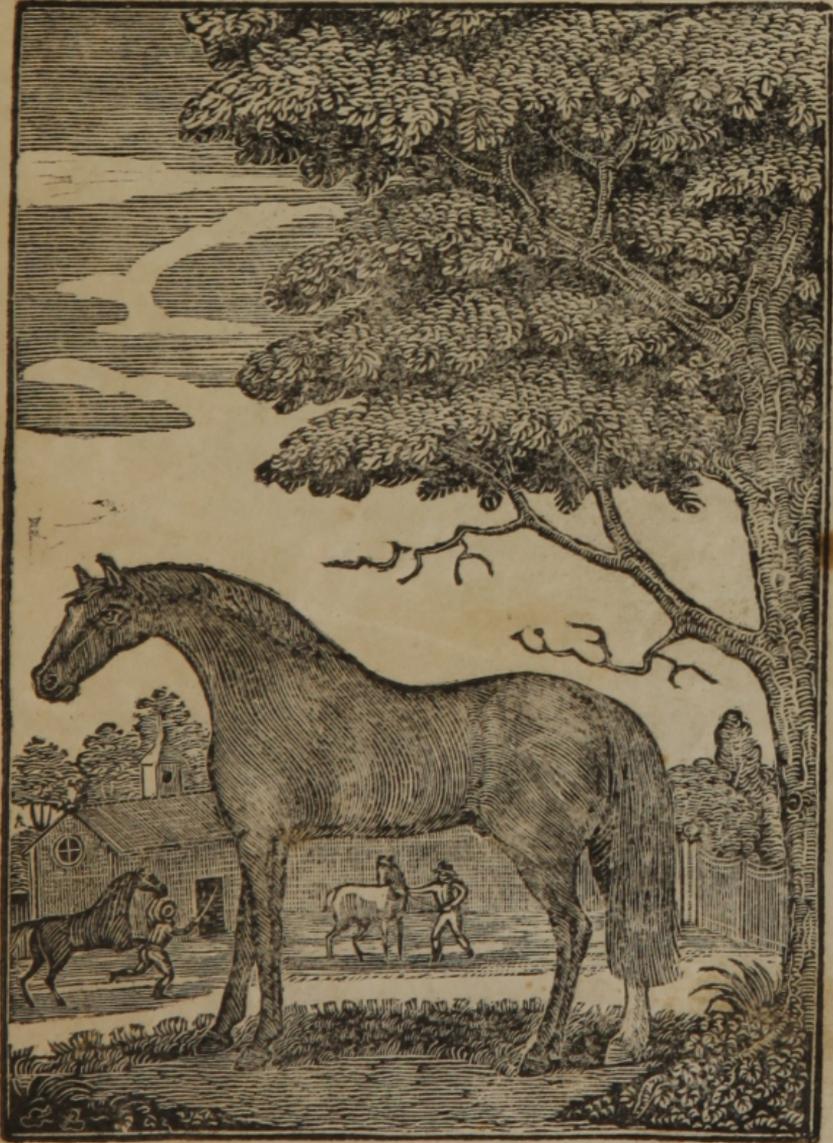
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TAPLIN'S FARRIERY.



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TALKING'S TALKING
TO ADVANCE THE INTERESTS OF
THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES



W. H. WOODMAN, 1812.
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TAPLIN IMPROVED;
OR
A COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE
ART OF
F A R R I E R Y,

WHEREIN ARE FULLY EXPLAINED

The Nature and Structure of that useful Creature, a HORSE;
with the Diseases and Accidents he is liable to; and
the Methods of Cure.

EXEMPLIFIED BY TEN ELEGANT CUTS,
EACH THE FULL FIGURE OF A HORSE,
Describing all the various Parts of that
Noble Animal.

L I K E W I S E,

Rules for Breeding and Training of Colts: Practical
Receipts for the Cure of Common Distempers
incident to OXEN, COWS, CALVES,
SHEEP, LAMBS, HOGS, &c.

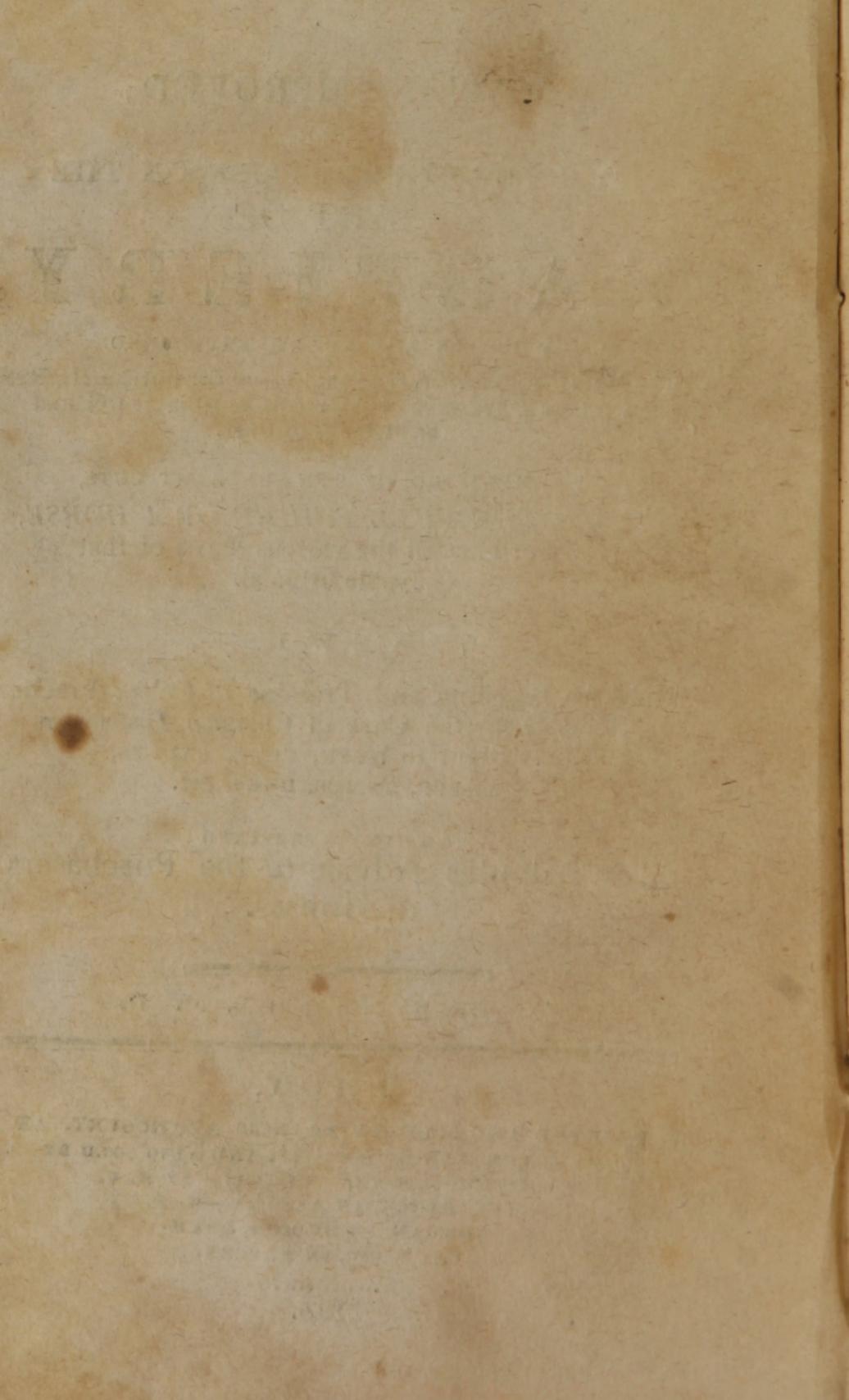
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED
Ten Minutes Advice to the Purchasers
of HORSES.

BY HENRY BRACKEN, M. D.

T R O Y,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY FRANCIS ADANCOURT, AT
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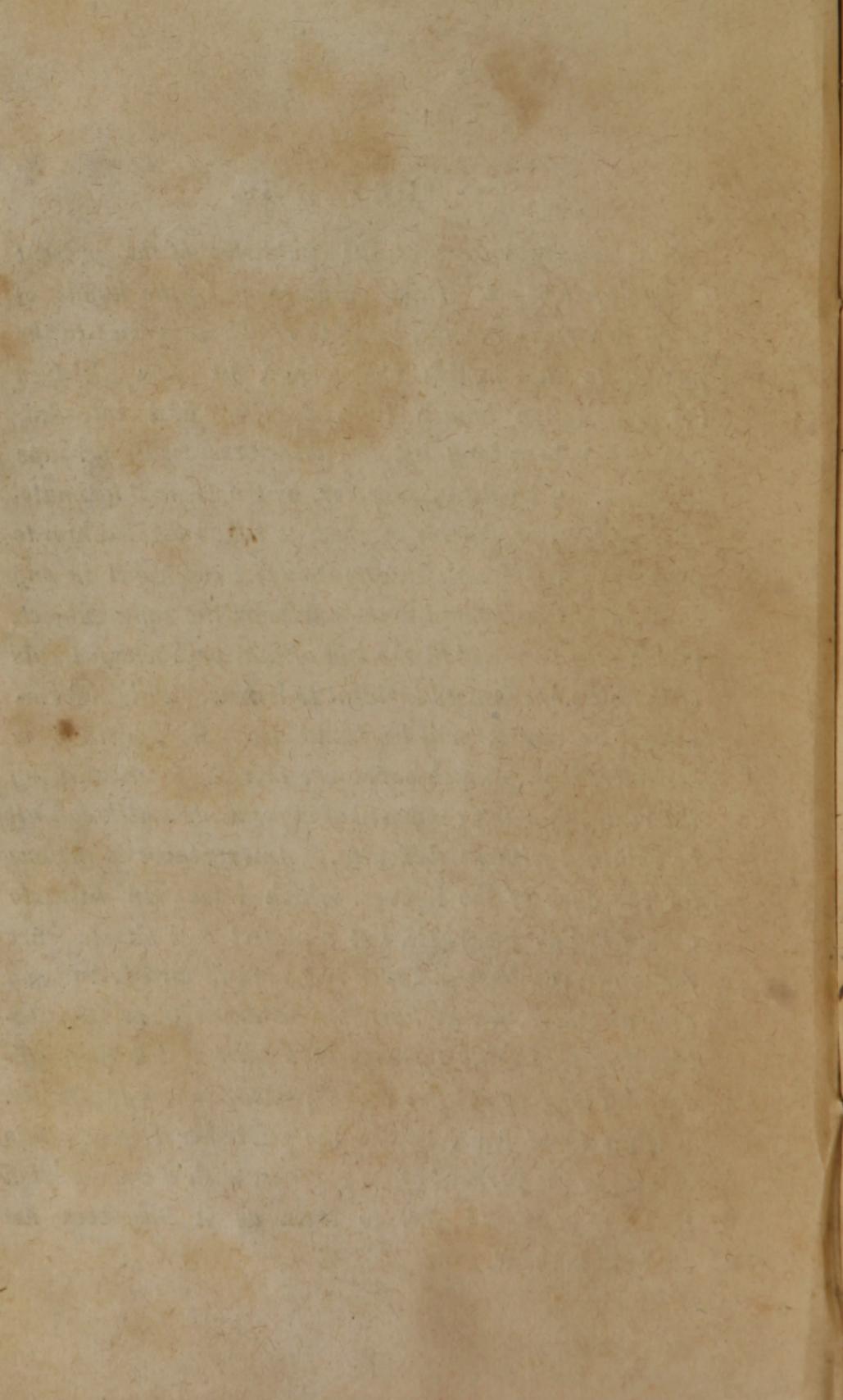
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1815,



TO THE PUBLIC.

The principal wish of the publisher of the present edition of a work, which ought to be in the hands of every American farmer, being to render a service to the public, to accomplish that object, he has delayed the publication longer than was at first intended, and justice to a long list of subscribers would perhaps warrant. This delay, however, he trusts, will ultimately have been productive of good, as it has enabled him to procure some valuable information not contained in any book heretofore offered to the public on the same subject, which will be found at the end of that part which treats of the cure of diseases incident to horses. This information, he trusts, will be found acceptable, when it is considered, how much cures are thereby facilitated, by the remedies being composed of ingredients which can all be obtained without difficulty. Among those is the one for the cure of the heaves, which have been hitherto considered as incurable, but a perfect and simple cure for which can be found upon every man's own farm; and several others, which have been obtained from respectable farmers, in this country, who have tested their efficacy by long experience and repeated, successful, trials.

With these few remarks the publisher commits this volume to the perusal of its patrons, with a sincere wish that it may be as useful to them as it has been his study to make it.



P R E F A C E.

THE following Treatise was compiled with intent to guard the unwary from deception in the purchase, as well as to refresh the memory of gentlemen better acquainted with the requisite qualifications, of that noble animal the Horse.

The remarks are drawn from long, and, in some instances, dear-bought experience, in the snares which jockies and grooms in general lay before those who are under the necessity of dealing with them.

The Author, therefore, presumes to hope, that the attempt is praise-worthy; and if in any instance he is found mistaken, the favor of any further hint for the improvement of a future edition, addressed to the publisher, will be most thankfully received, and properly attended to.

Having premised thus much, it may not be thought improper, by way of introduction, to observe,

That a large shin bone, that is long from the knee to the pastern, in a foal, shews a tall horse.

Double the space in a foal, new foaled, betwixt his knee and withers, will, in general, be the height of him when a complete horse.

P R E F A C E.

Foals that are of stirring spirits, wanton of disposition, active in leaping, running, and chasing, ever leading the way, and striving for mastery, always prove horses of excellent mettle : and those of the contrary disposition most commonly jades.

Before I enter on my particular observations, it may not be unnecessary to give one general rule, which experience has proved to me a good one, that is, NO FOOT, NO HORSE.

A horse's ability, and continuance in goodness, is known by his hoofs.

If they are strong, smooth, hard, deep, tough, upright, and hollow, that horse cannot be a very bad one ; for they are the foundation of his building, and give a fortitude to all the rest ; and if otherwise, he cannot be remarkably good or lasting.

Without further preface, I shall therefore proceed to the following particular remarks and observations.

TAPLIN IMPROVED,

OR

ADVICE TO THE PURCHASERS OF HORSES.

NOTHING is more true than the common observation, that in the art of horsemanship, the most difficult part is that of giving proper directions for the purchasing a horse free of fault and blemish. The deceptions in this branch of traffic being looked on in a less fraudulent light than they seem to deserve, and of consequence are more frequently practised. It shall, therefore be my business in the following brief remarks, to shew, in the best manner I am able, the imperfections which, from either nature or mischance, every horse is liable to.

In the Stable.] See the horse you are about to purchase in the stable, without any person being in the stall with him; and if he has any complaint in his legs he will soon show it. by altering the situation of them,

taking up one and setting down the other ; and this denotes his being foundered or overworked.

On ordering him out let no one be the last in the stable but yourself ; you should also, if possible, be the first in, lest the owner, or some of his quick emissaries, take an opportunity to fig him ; a practice common among dealers, in order to make the tail shew as if carried very high, when, in reality, the day after, he will in appearance be five pounds worse.

The Eyes.] This is the proper time to examine his eyes, which may be done in a dark stable with a candle, or rather in the daytime when he is led from the stall ; cause the man who leads him to stop at the stable door just as his head peeps out, and all his body is still within. If the white of the eye appears reddish at the bottom, or of a colour like a withered leaf, I would not advise you to purchase him. A moon-eyed horse is known by his weeping and keeping his eyes almost shut at the beginning of the distemper ; as the moon changes, he gradually

recovers his sight, and in a fortnight or three weeks sees as well as before he had the disorder. Dealers, when they have such a horse to sell, at the time of his weeping, always tell you that he has got a bit of straw or hay in his eye, or that he has received some blow; they also take care to wipe away the humour, to prevent its being seen; but a man should trust only himself in buying of horses, and above all be very exact in examining the eyes: in this he must have regard to time and place where he makes the examination. Bad eyes may appear good in winter, when snow is upon the ground; and often good ones appear bad, according to the position of the horse. Never examine a horse's eyes by the side of a white wall, where the dealers always choose to shew one that is moon-eyed.

The moon-eyed horse has always one eye bigger than the other, and above his lids you may generally discover wrinkles or circles.

If you observe a fleshy excrescence that proceeds from the corner of the eye, and

covers a part of the pupil, and is in shape almost like the beard of an oyster, though seemingly a matter of no great consequence, yet it is what I call a Witlow in the eye, and if suffered to grow, it draws away a part of the nourishment of the eye, and sometimes occasions a total privation of sight. On the contrary, if the eyes are round, big, black, and shining; if the black of the eye fill the pit, or outward circumference, so that in moving very little of the white appeareth, they are signs of goodness and mettle. The eye which in general is esteemed the best, is that which is neither small nor large; but be sure to observe that the chrystaline be thoroughly transparent, for without that, no kind of eye can be said to be good.

Countenance.] After having carefully satisfied yourself as to his eyes, let him be brought out, and have him stand naked before you; then take a strict view of his countenance; particularly with regard to the cheerfulness of it, this being an excellent glass to observe his goodness and best perfections. Be careful you are not deceived by the marks in

his face, as frequently a good looking star is made of cat's skin. If his ears be small, sharp, short, pricked, and moving; or if they are long, but yet well set on, and well carried it is a mark of goodness; if they are thick, laved, or lolling, wide set, and unmoving, they are signs of dulness, and of an evil nature.

A lean forehead, swelling outward, the mark or feather in his face set high, with a white star or ratch of an indifferent size, and even placed, or a white snip on the nose or lip, they are all marks of beauty and goodness: on the contrary, a fat, cloudy or frowning countenance, the mark in his face standing low, as under his eyes, if his star or ratch stand awry, and instead of a snip his nose be raw and unhairly, or his face generally bald, they are signs of deformity,

Strangles.] Handle his cheeks, or chaps, and if you find the bones lean and thin, the space wide between them, the thrapple or wind-pipe big as you can gripe, and the void place without knots or kernels, and the jaws so great that the neck seemeth to couch

within them, they are all signs of great wind, courage, soundness of head and body : on the contrary, if the chaps are fat and thick, the space between them closed up with gross substance, and the thrapple little, they are signs of short wind and much inward foulness. Should the void place be full of knots and kernels, beware of the strangles or glanders, the former of which may be easily discovered by a swelling between the two nether jawbones, which discharges a white matter. This disorder usually appears about three, four, or five years old ; there is no young horse but what is subject to it, either perfectly or imperfectly ; there is also a disorder which is called the Bastard strangles, which appears, sometimes like, and sometimes different, from the true strangles. The bastard strangles are what proves the horse has not thrown off his true strangles but that some foul humours are still left behind ; this disorder may come at four, five, six, or even seven years of age. A continual langor at work, and seemingly perpetually weary, without any visible ail-

ment, is a certain sign that he is not clear of this disorder, which sometimes will affect the foot, the leg, the ham, the haunch, the shoulder, the breast, or the eye, and without care in this latter case, may corrupt the pupil of the eye, as the small pox does in men.

Morfoundering.] There is also another disorder, much like the strangles, which is called Morfoundering, and appears by a running at the nose, but the swelling under the jaws is less.

Glanders.] The glanders are discovered by a running at the nose, either on the one side or the other; feel if he has any flat glands fastened to the nether jaw, which give him pain when you press them; and remember that a running at one nostril is worse than at both.

Vives.] When the jaws are strait, so that the neck swelleth above them, it is a sign of short wind; but if the swelling be long, and close by his chaps, like a whetstone, then be sure he has the vives, which is a distemper most frequent in high mountainous coun-

tries, especially to horses that are not used to the crudities produced in the stomach by the spring and fountain waters that rise in hilly grounds: standing waters, or those of very little current, are the least dangerous, and seldom cause the vives; but very deep wells are bad.

Nostrils.] If his nostrils be open, dry, wide, and large, so as upon any straining the inward redness is discovered; if his muzzle be small, his mouth deep, and his lips equally meeting, they are signs of health and wind: but should his nostrils be straight, his wind is then little. Should you find the muzzle to be gross, his spirit will be dull.

If his mouth be shallow, he will never carry the bit well: and if his upper will not reach his under lip, old age and infirmity mark him for carrion.

Age.] Respecting the age of a horse that is fit for work, he should have forty teeth: twenty-four grinders, which teach us nothing; and sixteen others, which have their names, and discover his age. As mares usually have no tusks, their teeth are only

thirty-six. A colt is foaled without teeth. In a few days he puts out four, which are called pincers, or nippers; soon after appear the four separators: next to the pincers, it is sometimes three or four months before the next, called Corner teeth, push forth. These twelve colt's teeth, in the front of the mouth, continue, without alteration, till the colt is two years, or two years and a half old, which makes it difficult, without great care, to avoid being imposed on during that interval, if the seller finds it is his interest to make the colt pass for either younger or older than he really is; the only rule you have then to judge by is his coat, and the hairs of his main and tail. A colt of one year has a supple, rough coat, resembling that of a water spaniel, and the hair of his mane and tail feels like flax, and hangs like a rope untwisted; whereas a colt of two years has a flat coat, and straight hairs, like a grown horse.

At about two years and a half old, sometimes sooner, sometimes later, according as he has been fed, a horse begins to change

his teeth. The pincers, which come the first, are also the first that fall; so that at three years he has four horse's and eight colt's teeth, which are easily known apart; the former being larger, flatter, and yellower than the others, and streaked from the end quite into the gums.

The four horse pincers have, in the middle of their extremities, a black hole, very deep; whereas those of the colt are round and white. When the horse is coming four years old, he loses his four separators, or middle teeth, and puts forth four others, which follow the same rule as the pincers. He has now eight horse's teeth and four colt's. At five years old he sheds the four corner, which are his last colt's teeth, and is called a horse.

During this year also, his four tusks (which are chiefly peculiar to horses) come behind the others; the lower ones often four months before the upper; but whatever may be vulgarly thought, a horse that has the two lower tusks, if he has not the upper, may be judged to be under five years old, unless the other teeth shew the contrary; for some horses

that live to be very old never have any upper tusks at all. The two lower tusks are one of the most certain rules that a horse is coming five years old, notwithstanding his colt's teeth may not be all gone.

Jockies and breeders, in order to make their colts seem five years old when they are but four, pull out their last colt's teeth; but if all the colt's teeth are gone, and no tusks appear, you may be certain this trick has been played; another artifice they use, is to beat the bars every day with a wooden mallet, in the place where the tusks are to appear, in order to make them seem hard, as if the tusks were just ready to cut.

When a horse is coming six years old, the two lower pincers fill up, and instead of the holes above mentioned, shew only a black spot. Betwixt six and seven the two middle teeth fill up in the same manner; and between seven and eight the corner teeth do the like; after which it is said to be impossible to know certainly the age of a horse, he having no longer any mark in the mouth.

You can indeed only have recourse to the

tusks, and the situation of the teeth, of which I shall now speak.

For the tusks you must with your finger feel the inside of them from the point quite to the gum. If the trunk be pointed flat, and has two little chamels within side, you may be certain the horse is not old, and at the utmost only coming ten. Between eleven and twelve the two channels are reduced to one, which after twelve is quite gone, and the tusks are as round within as they are without ; you have no guide then but the situation of the teeth. The longest teeth are not always the sign of the greatest age, but their hanging over and pushing forward ; as their meeting perpendicularly is a certain token of youth.

Many persons, whilst they see certain little holes in the middle of the teeth, imagine that such horses are but in their seventh year, without regard to the situation the teeth take as they grow old.

When horses are young, their teeth meet perpendicularly, but grow longer and push forward with age ; besides, the mouth of a

young horse is very fleshy within the palate, and his lips are firm and hard: on the contrary, the inside of an old horse's mouth is lean both above and below, and seems to have only the skin upon the bones. The lips are soft and easy to turn up with the hand.

All horses are marked in the same manner, but some naturally, and others artificially. The natural mark is called *Begne*; and some ignorant persons imagine such horses are marked all their lives, because for many years they find a little hole, or a kind of void in the middle of the separators and corner teeth, but when the tusks are grown round, as well within as without, and the teeth point forward, there is room to conjecture, in proportion as they advance from year to year, what the horse's age may be, without regarding the cavity above mentioned.

The artificial manner is made use of by dealers and jockies, who mark their horses after the age of being known, to make them appear only six or seven years old. They do it in this manner: They throw down the horse to have him more at command, and

with a steel graver, like what is used for ivory, hollow the middle teeth a little, and the corner ones somewhat more; then fill the holes with a little rosin, pitch, sulphur, or some grains of wheat, which they burn in with a bit of hot wire, made in proportion to the hole. This operation they repeat from time to time, till they give the whole a lasting black, in imitation of nature; but in spite of all they can do, the hot iron makes a little yellowish circle round these holes, like what it would leave upon ivory; they have therefore another trick to prevent detection, which is to make the horse foam from time to time, after having rubbed his mouth, lips and gums with salt, and the crumbs of bread dried and powdered with salt. This foam hides the circle made by the iron.

Another thing they cannot do, is to counterfeit young tusks, it being out of their power to make those two crannies above mentioned, which are given by nature: with files they may make them sharper or flatter, but then they take away the shining natural enamel, so that one may always know, by

these tusks, horses that are past seven, till they come to twelve or thirteen. As the defects of the mouth may destroy a horse without any distemper, I shall here just describe the barbs, the lampas, giggs upon the lips, and gagg-teeth.

Barbs.] For the barbs, look under his tongue, and see if he has not two fleshy excrescences on the under palate, like little bladders. It seems to be a mere trifle, but these however will hinder a horse from drinking as usual; and if he does not drink freely, he eats the less, and languishes from day to day, perhaps without any one's taking notice of it.

Lampas.] The lampas is known by opening the horse's mouth, and looking at his upper palate, to see if the flesh comes down below the inner teeth: this gives him pain in eating his oats, and even his hay, when it is too harsh: though he can very well manage bran, grass or kind hay.

Giggs upon the lips.] When you have looked in the horse's mouth, without finding either of the two disorders above, turn up

his lips both upper and under, and perhaps you may find several small elevations, like little white blisters, which make the inside of the lips uneven. This defect may be felt with the finger, and is what hinders horses from eating as usual; and that is what is called giggs upon the lips.

Gagg-teeth is a defect that rarely happens to young horses, and is to be discovered by putting the colt's foot into the mouth, and looking at the large grinders, which in this case appear unequal, and in eating catch hold of the inside of the cheeks, causing great pain, and making them refuse their food.

His breast.] From his head look down to his breast, and see that it be broad, outswelling, and adorned with many features, for this shews strength: the little or small breast, shews weakness, as a horse with a narrow one is apt to stumble.

The Anticor or Anticon.] Put your hand betwixt his fore legs, and feel if he has a swelling there from the sheath quite up between the fore legs; such a swelling is called

the anticor or anticow, and is mortal to horses if they are not soon relieved. It proceeds from different causes, *viz.* the remains of an old distemper which was never perfectly cured, or after which the horse was too soon put to labor, from too much heat, contracted in the stable, by being kept up a long time without airing, or from having lost too large a quantity of blood in what part soever the vein was opened. When you touch a swelling of this kind, the impressions of the fingers remain for sometime, as if you had made them in a bit of puff paste, filling up again by degrees, as the paste would rise.— This swelling contains bloody water, that insinuates between the flesh and the skin, and proves that all the blood in the veins is corrupted.

His thighs and legs.] From thence look down his elbow to his knee, and see that the fore thighs be rush grown, well horned within, sinewed, fleshy, and out-swelling, those being signs of strength, as the contrary are of weakness. If his knees bear a proportion to each other, be lean, sinewy, and close knit,

they are good ; but if one is bigger or rounder than the other, the horse has received mischief ; if they are gross, he is gouty ; and if he has scars, or the hair be broken, beware of a stumbling jade, and perpetual faller.

Splents.] From his knees look down his legs to his pasterns, and if you find them clean, lean, flat, sinewy, and the inward bought of his knee without seams, or hair broken, it shews a good shape and soundness; but if on the inside of the leg you find hard knots, they are splents, of which there are three sorts. The simple splent, which appears within the leg under the knee, remote from the great nerve and the joint of the knee, ought not to hinder a man from buying a good horse, for it gives him no pain, is only disagreeable to the sight, and goes away in time of itself. All the three sorts of splents are known by the same rule ; for whenever you see a tumor upon the flat of the leg, whether within or without, if it be under the knee, and appears hard to the touch, it is a splent ; and when it is situated as above described, it signifies nothing ; but

when it comes upon the joint of the knee, without any interval, it loses the name of splent and may be called a fusee ; it then, as one may easily conceive, makes the leg of a horse stiff, and hinders him from bending his knee ; consequently it obliges him to stumble, and even fall, and after a violent exercise makes him lame. Rest alone cures the lameness, but not the fusee.

The third kind of splent, whether within or without, is when you feel it between the nerve and the bone, and sometimes even at the end of the nerve ; this is called a nervous splent, and is the worst of all the kinds ; besides that, the horse is never here so firm footed, but that he limps at every little degree of labour. The French reject every horse that has a splent, very often without knowing how to distinguish them ; and one that has only a simple splent, is as bad in their eyes as one that has the other sort ; but a simple splent always goes away of itself by the time a horse is eight or nine years old.

Osselets.] There are also three kinds of osselets, which are of the same nature as

splents, and some persons take them for the same thing; but there is this difference, however, between them, that splents come near the knees, and osselets near the fetlocks. Their seat is indifferently within or without the leg.

The first is the simple osselet, which does not grow near the joint or the fetlock on the nerve.

This need not hinder any man from buying a good horse, because it puts him to no inconvenience, and very often goes away of itself without a remedy. The second is that which descends into the fetlock, and hinders the motion of that joint; this occasions a horse to stumble and fall, and with a very little work to become lame. The third has its seat between the bone and the nerve; and sometimes upon the nerve, it so much incommodes a horse, that he cannot stand firm, but limps on every little occasion.

Windgall.] There are also three kinds of windgalls, which appear to the eye much like osselets, but are not, however, just in the same places; nor do they feel like them,

for osselets are hard, but windgalls give way to the touch. Some horses are more liable to these than others, and that for several reasons. Some proceed from old worn out sires, and others by being worked too young. A simple windgall is a little tumor, between the skin and the flesh, round the fetlocks: when it appears at a good distance from the large nerve, it does not lame the horse; and if he has but age on his side, that is, be under ten years old at most, he will be as useful as before, provided the work you put him to be not of the most laborious kind; however a horse is much better without, than with, even this sort of simple windgall, which consists of thin skins, full of red liquid, and soft to the touch: The nervous windgall answers the same description, only, as the simple ones come upon the fetlock, or a little above it, upon the leg bone in the very place of osselets; nervous ones come behind the fetlock, upon the great nerve which makes them of worse consequence, for they never fail to lame a horse after much fatigue.— These windgalls may happen upon any of

the legs, but some of them are more dangerous than others, in proportion as they press the nerve, and are capable of lameing the horse; and take notice, by the way, that windgalls are more troublesome in summer than in winter, especially in very hot weather, when the pores are all open. The third sort is the bloated windgall, and is of the worst sort when they come over the hind part of the fetlock, between the bone and the large nerve, and make the horse so lame at every little thing he does, that he can scarce set his foot on the ground; they appear on both sides the leg, without as well as within; and when you touch them with your hand, or finger, they feel like a pig's or cow's bladder full of wind. If under his knees there are scabs on the inside, it is the speedy or swift cut, and in that case he will but ill endure galloping; if above the pasterns on the inside, you find scabs, it shews interfering; but if the scabs be generally over his legs, it is either occasioned by foul keeping, or a spice of the mange.

Pastern.] Take care that the pastern joint

be clear and well knit together, and that the pastern be strong, short and upright ; for if the first be big, or swelled, beware of sinew strain ; if the other be long, weak or bended, the limbs will be hardly able to carry the body without tiring.

Hoofs.] The hoofs should be black, smooth and tough, rather long than round, deep, hollow and full sounding ; for white hoofs are tender, and carry a shoe ill, and a brittle hoof will carry no shoe at all ; a flat hoof, that is pumiced, shews foundering ; and a hoof that is empty and hollow sounding, shews a decay of inward part, by reason of some wound or dry founder. If the hair lie smooth and close about the crown of the hoof, and the flesh flat and even, then all is perfect ; but should the hair be there rough, the skin scabbed, and the flesh rising, you may then be apprehensive of a ring bone, a crown scab, or a quitter bone.

Circled Feet.] Circled feet are very easy to be known ; they are when you see little excrescences round the hoof, which encloses the foot, and appear like so many small

circles. Dealers who have such horses, never fail to rasp round the hoofs, in order to make them smooth ; and to conceal the rasping when they are to shew them for sale, they black the hoofs all over ; for without that one may easily perceive what has been done, and seeing the mark of the rasp is a proof that the horse is subject to this accident. As to the cause, it proceeds from the remains of an old distemper, or from having been foundered ; and the disease being cured, without care being taken of the feet, whereupon the circulation of the blood not being regularly made, especially round the crown between the hair and the horn, the part loses its nourishment, and contracts or enlarges itself in proportion as the horse is worked. If these circles were only on the surface, the jockies' method of rasping them down, would then be good for nothing ; but they form themselves also within the feet, as well as without, and consequently press on the sensible part, and makes a horse limp with ever so little labor. One may justly compare a horse in this situation, to a man

that has corns on his feet, and yet is obliged to walk a long way in shoes that are too tight and stubborn. A horse therefore is worth a great deal less upon this account.

Bow legs.] After having well examined the feet, stand about three paces from his shoulders, and look careful that he is not bow-legged, which proceeds from two different causes; first, from nature, when a horse has been got by a worn-out stallion; and secondly, from his having been worked too young; neither in the one case nor the other is the horse of any value, because he never can be sure footed: it is also a disagreeable sight if the knees point forwards, and his legs turn in under him, so that the knees come much further out than the feet; it is what is called a bow-legged horse; and such a one ought to be rejected for any service whatsoever, as he never can stand firm on his legs; and how handsome soever he may otherwise be, he should on no account be used for a stallion, because all his progeny will have the same deformity.

Head.] Then stand by his side, and take

particular notice that his head be well set on; for if thick set, be assured it will cause him to toss up his nose for want of wind, which causes a horse to carry his head disagreeably high, and occasions a ticklish mouth.

Neck.] His neck should be small at the setting on of his head, and long, growing deeper to the shoulders, with a high, strong, and thin mane, long, soft, and somewhat curling; those being beautiful characters; on the contrary, a head ill set on is a great deformity.

Pole-evil.] To have a large bigness or swelling in the nape of the neck shews the pole-evil. To have a short thick neck like a bull, to have it falling in the withers, to have a low, weak, thick or falling crest, shews want of strength and mettle.

The Mane.] Much hair on the mane shews dulness, as too thin a mane shews fury; and to have none, or shed, shews the worm in it, the itch, or mangeness.

The Shoulders.] In shewing a horse, a dealer or jockey will generally place him with his fore feet on a higher ground than his hind

ones, in order that the shoulder may appear further in his back, and make him higher in sight than he really is; but be sure to cause him to be led on level ground, and see that his shoulders lie well into his back; for an upright shouldered horse carries his weight too forward which is disagreeable and unsafe to the rider. Have his legs stand even, and you will then have it in your power to judge of his shoulders. If you do not observe this, the dealer will contrive that his near leg stands before the other, as the shoulders in that position appear to lie further in the back. If his knees stand nearly close, and his toes quite in a line, not turning in, nor yet turning out, be assured he will not cut; if he takes his legs up a moderate height, and neither clambers, nor yet goes too near the ground, he will most likely answer your purpose.

Back, Body, &c.] Observe that the chine of his back be broad, even and straight, his ribs well compassed, and bending outward, his fillets upright, strong, short, and above an handfull between his last rib and his huckle

bone ; his belly should be well let down, yet hidden within his ribs, and his stones close thrust up to his boy, those being marks of health and goodness. Be careful in observing that he has no swelling in his testicles, a disorder that usually proceeds either from some strain in working, or from the horse's having continued too long in the stable, or from his putting one leg over any bar, and being checked by the halter, or, in a word, from any other accident that confines a horse, makes him kick or fling, and bruise his cods, and there is no other way of knowing this distemper, but by some outward swelling upon the part.

The coming down of the testicles proceeds from the same causes, with this difference only, that it is a long time discovering itself ; whereas the other may come in one night. If his chine be narrow, he will never carry a saddle well ; and to have it bending or saddle-backed, shews weakness. If his ribs be flat, there is but small liberty for wind. Should his fillets hang low, or weak, he will never climb a hill, or carry a burden

well. A belly that is clung up, or gaunt, and stones hanging down loose, are signs of sickness, tenderness, foundering in the body and unaptness for labor. His buttocks should be round, plump, full, and in an even level with his body; the narrow, pin buttock, the hog or swine rump, and the falling and downlet buttock, shews an injury in nature. The horse that is deep in his girthing place, is generally of great strength. His hinder thighs, or gastains, should be well let down, even to the middle joint, thick, brawny, full and swelling; this being a great sign of strength and goodness; lank and slender thighs shews disability and weakness. From the thigh bone to the hock it should be pretty long, but short from the hock to the pastern. Observe the middle joint behind, and if it be nothing but skin and bone, veins and sinews, rather a little bending than too strait, it is perfect as it should be; on the contrary, should it have chaps or sores on the inward bought, or bending, it is a sallerder.

Spavins.] Should the joint be generally

swelled all over, he must have had a blow or bruise; if in any particular part, as in the pot, or hollow part, or on the inside, the vein full and proud, and the swelling soft, it is a blood spavin. You cannot therefore take too much care in examining the houghs of delicate horses, for let the swelling appear ever so small upon the flat of the lower part of the hough, within side, though the horse may not limp, you ought to be apprehensive that in time and with but little labour, the spavin will increase on him.

The fat spavin comes almost in the same place as the other, but is larger.

A third kind is the ox spavin, and this is thought the worst of the three. If the swelling be hard, it is a bone spavin; you should examine a horse thoroughly therefore before you buy him; and, in particular, see if all the joints of his legs move with equal freedom. Most horses that have the bone spavin are very apt to start when you go to take up their legs, and will hardly let you touch them with your hand; examine them well therefore with your eye, and see if, between

the fetlock and the crown, the leg descends even and smooth ; for if you see any protuberance between the flesh and the skin, that looks like a sort of knot or kernel, you have found the defect.

A Curb.] If you observe the swelling to be exactly before the knuckle, it is a curb ; which is an accident that may happen in different manners ; such as a strain in working, slipping his foot in a hole, or in marshy ground, &c. out of which he pulls it with pain, and by that means wrenches his hough, without dislocating any thing, and yet, without speedy care, he may be lamed.

A Rat's Tail.] There is also a defect which is more common in the hind than the fore legs, though the latter are not quite exempt from it, and it is called the rat's tail, and it is thus known ; when you see, from the hind part of the fetlock, up along the nerves, a kind of line channel that separates the hair to both sides, this is a rat's tail ; and in summer there appears a kind of small dry scab along this channel ; and in winter there issues

out a humidity, like the water from the legs. A horse may work notwithstanding this disorder, for it seldom lames him ; it sometimes occasions a stiffness in the legs, and makes them trot like foxes, without bending their joints. The hind legs should be lean, clean, flat, and sinewy ; for if fat, they will not bear labor ; if swelled, the fat is moulten into them, if scabbed above the pasterns, it is the scratches ; and if he hath chops under his pasterns, he hath what is generally called the rains. If he has a good buttock, his tail cannot stand ill, but will be broad, high, flat, and couched a little inward.

A walk and trot in hand.] Having with care examined the horse, let him be run in hand a gentle trot ; by this you will soon perceive if he is lame or not. Make the man lead him by the end of the bridle, as in this case you cannot be deceived by the man's being too near him. The far fore leg, and near hind leg, or the near fore leg, and far hind leg, should move and go forward at one and the same time ; and in this motion, the nearer the horse taketh his limbs from the

ground, the opener, the evener, and the shorter is his space.

Forging.] If he takes up his feet slovenly, it shews stumbling or lameness ; to tread narrow, or cross, shews interfering, or failing ; to step uneven, shews wearines ; and if he treads long, you may be apprehensive he forges ; by which I mean, that when he walks or trots, he strikes the toes of his hind feet against the corners of his shoes before, which occasions a clattering noise as you ride ; and this proceeds generally from the weakness of his fore legs, he not having strength in them to raise them up sufficiently quick to make way for the hind ones. A horse of this kind is not near so serviceable as the horse exempt from it ; and the dealers, to get rid of him, will make abundance of pretences ; if he has been just shoed, they will say the farrier has put him on too long shoes ; if his shoes are old, they will tell you he has just come off a long journey, and is much fatigued ; you must not therefore be over credulous to any thing a jockey or dealer affirms ; for what they say in this manner, is too often

with intent to deceive ; and it is very certain, that a horse who forges can never be sure footed, any more than one who has tottering and bow legs.

Walk and trot mounted.] On his being mounted, see him walk. Observe his mouth, that he pulls fair, not too high, nor bearing down ; then stand behind him, and see if he goes narrower before than behind, as every horse that goes well on his legs goes in that manner. Take notice that he brushes not by going too close ; a certain sign of his cutting, and tiring in travelling. Have nothing to do with that horse who throws his legs confusedly about, and crosses them before : this you may observe by standing exactly before or behind him, as he is going along. In his trot he should point his fore legs well, and that he throws well in his hind legs, without clambering, nor yet as if he were afraid ; which will enable him to support his trot, and shoot his fore parts forward.

A Canter or Gallop.] In his canter, observe he does not fret, but goes cool in this pace ; and in his gallop, he should take his

feet nimbly from the ground, and not raise them too high; but that he stretcheth out his fore legs, and follows nimbly with his hind ones; and that he cutteth not under his knee, (which is called the swift or speedy cut) that he crosses not, nor claps one foot on another; and ever leadeth with his far fore foot, and not with the near one. If he gallops round, and raises his fore feet, he may be said to gallop strongly, but not swiftly, and if he labor his feet confusedly, and seems to gallop painfully, it shews some hidden lameness; for in all his paces, you should particularly observe that his limbs are free and without the least stiffness.

Tottering Legs.] Now that he has been well exercised in those different paces, it is your time to examine for an infirmity not easily discovered, and that is what I call *Tottering Legs*: You cannot perceive it till after a horse has galloped for some time; and then, by letting him rest a little, you will see his legs tremble under him, which is the disorder I mean; now hand-somesoever the legs of such a horse may be,

he never can stand well on them; you are therefore not to mind what the jockey says, when he talks of the beauty of the limbs; for if you oblige him to gallop the horse, or fatigue him pretty much, (which is commonly done in order to try the creature's bottom) you will in all likelihood discover this defect, unless you suffer the groom to gallop him to the stable door, and put him up in a moment, which he will certainly endeavor to do, if he is conscious of it, while the master has another horse ready to shew you, in order to take off your attention from what he is afraid you should see.

Thus having, to the best of my judgment, gone through every requisite observation relative to the purchase of a horse, studiously avoiding its being drawn into an unnecessary length, yet at the same time being as careful to avoid an affected brevity, the gentlemen, to whom many of my observations are familiar, will please to observe, that I have endeavored, as much as possible, to write for the information of the person entirely unacquainted with the qualifica-

tions which form a complete horse; in the purchase of which, the person should particularly consider the end for which he buys; whether for running, hunting, traveling, draught or burden; and it is therefore almost unnecessary to remind him, that the biggest and strongest are fittest for strong occasions, burdens, draught, or double-carriage; as the middle size is for hunting, pleasure, general employments, and the least for summer hackney. The last thing I shall take the freedom to observe to my reader is, that a very small portion of this treatise has been taken from a late publication, deficient in many respects, though, at the same time containing some trite observations; and that the bulk of it has been compiled from my own experience, assisted by various Authors on the subject, of which Monsieur Saunier is the principal. All I have therefore to observe is, that it was compiled at the request of the publishers, as a suitable companion to a book of the same size, entitled, *The Gentleman's Pocket Farriery*; shewing how to use a horse on

a journey ; and what remedies are proper for common accidents that may befall him on the road ; which having been universally approved, and met with a very extensive sale, they are hopeful, that a well drawn up assistant towards the purchase of a horse, describing the disorders, &c. to which he is liable, might stand fair to be received with marks of the same public approbation.

OBSERVATIONS AND RECEIPTS.

FOR THE

Cure of most Common Distempers

INCIDENT TO

H O R S E S.

WHEN you chuse to have a foal for beauty, let your horse and mare be of a coal black, a bright bay, a good grey, or a dun, which are very agreeable colors; and let your horse and mare be sound, and of a known good breed, with their marks much alike; the horse should be 15, and the the mare 14 hands and an half high, nor should they be more than six years old when they are brought together; and by observing these directions, you need not fear having good, strong, and sound colts.

If you have more mares than one with foal at a time, mind to keep them asunder when they have foaled, for a whole year, lest either of the colts going to the other's dam should get a kick, as often hap-

pens, that may make him a cripple ever after; when they are a year old you may wean them, because they may then eat oats, bran and good short hay; and you may likewise at that time put them together, provided you have none that are a year older than they to run with them; for as they are apt to kick and lame each other, so, if they are of an age, they will be the better able to bear one another's blows; and now is the time your servants should be careful not to learn them any bad tricks, by letting them bite, or kick at them; for if they do, they will find it a hard matter to break them of it. When they are come to about four or five years old, you may let them eat beans and pease; and if you intend to bring them to business, put them into the stable for two or three days, tie them up with a halter to acquaint them with the other horses, letting your servant make much of them; then put on each of them a bridle, and let them stand two or three days longer with the bit in their mouth, that you may the better manage them when you come to back them. Next

take one of them out of the stable, and lead him about in your hand with a saddle on his back; then mount him, but be sure to have a good strong bridle, girths, and stirrups, and take care you are not thrown; for if he gets the upper hand of you, then you will find it a hard matter to break him; learn him to walk on boldly, for he will be apt to stop and startle at any thing that presents itself to his view. When you have learned him to walk well, and observe that he is not frightened at every little thing he sees, then you may venture to trot and gallop him; and by this means you may soon bring him to all his paces. Your horse being now fit for service; and perfectly sound, he will fetch you a good price, if you intend to dispose of him.

We shall now give you some directions to prevent your being imposed on in the purchase of a horse: The first of which is, never to bargain for one before you ride him, because he may start and stumble, though handsome to look upon; but first examine strictly his teeth, eyes, legs, and

wind ; and then to know his age, raise his upper lip with your finger and thumb, and if his teeth shut close, he is young, but if they point forward, and the upper and the under edges don't meet even, he is old ; and the longer his teeth are, (the gums being dry and shrunk from them, looking yellow and rusty) the older he is.

If his eyes are lively and clear, and you can see to the bottom, and the image of your face is reflected from thence, and not from the surface of the eye, they are good ; but if muddy, cloudy, or coal black, they are bad.

If his knees are not broke, nor stand bending and trembling forward, (which is called knuckling) his legs may be good, but if he steps short, and digs his toes into the ground, beware of a founder, or at least a contracted back sinew.

If his flanks beat even and slow, his wind may be good ; but if they heave double and irregular, or (while he stands in the stable) blows at the nostrils, as if he had just been galloping, they are signs of a broken wind.

A horse with thick shoulders and a broad chest laden with flesh, hanging too forward and heavily projecting over his knees and feet, is fitter for a collar than a saddle.

A horse with thin shoulders and a flat chest, whose fore feet stand boldly forward and even, his neck rising semicircular from the points of those thin shoulders to his head, may justly be said to have a light fore hand, and is fitter for a saddle than a collar.

Next enquire if he bites, kicks, stops, or starts. A horse may be sound, though guilty of all four, which a man can hardly discover by barely looking on him; so we refer you to the keeper.

When you are buying, 'tis common for the owner to say in praise of his horse, that he hath neither splent, spavin nor windgall.

That you may not be imposed on, those three are thus described:

The splent is a fixed callous excrescence, or hard knob growing upon the flat of the inside or outside (and sometimes both) of the shank bone, a little under, and not far from the knee, and may be seen and felt.

The spavin is of the same nature, and appears in the like manner on the shank bone behind, and not far below the hough.

The windgalls are several little swellings just above the fetlock joints of all the four legs: they seem (in feeling) to be full of wind or jelly, but they never lame a horse; the spent and spavin always do; and for their cure, look among the receipts at the end of this treatise on horses.

To discover if a horse stumbles or starts, when you mount him neither let him feel your spurs, nor see your whip; keep yourself in a profound calm; and when you are seated, go gently off with a loose rein, which will make him careless; and if he is a stumbler, he will discover himself in a very little way.

The best horse may stumble, but if he springs out when he stumbles, as if he feared your whip and spur, you may justly suspect him to be an old offender: a man should never strike a horse for stumbling or starting: we confess the provocation is

great, but the fright of correction makes him worse.

Whenever you intend to travel or hunt, let your horse's feet be examined some convenient time before you set out, to see that his shoes are all fast, and set easy on his feet; for on that depends the pleasure and safety of your journey.

If he cuts, either before or behind, look that his shoes stand not out with an edge beyond the hoof, and feel that the clinches lie close; but if his cutting proceeds from interfering, (that is crossing his legs in his trot) then it is a natural infirmity, and can only be a little helped by care.

If (as he stands in the stable) you observe him to point one foot forwarder than the other, either before or behind, seeming to bear no weight on it, you may reasonably conclude he is not easy: if the shoe is the cause, the farrier can remove it presently; but if the foot is hot, hurt by some unknown accident, then make the following poultice;

Take any sort of greens, such as lettuce, cabage, mallow leaves, turnip tops, or tur-

nips themselves, the best of all ; boil them tender, squeeze the water out, chop them in a wooden bowl, with two or three ounces of hog's lard or butter.

Put this poultice into a cloth, and tie his foot in it as hot as you can ; this will soften his hoof, and in the farrier's paring, he will discover if he is pricked or bruised ; if he is only bruised, one more poultice will cure him ; but if he is wounded to the quick, open the hole with your penknife, and put to it the following horse ointment ; which being kept on with dry tow, will suck out the gravel ; and his foot being put as before in a hot poultice, and repeated morning and evening, he will be well in two or three nights.

The Horse Ointment.

Into a clean pipkin that holds about a quart, put the bigness of a pullet's egg of yellow rosin ; when it is melted over a middling fire, add the same quantity of bees wax ; when that is melted, put in half a pound of hog's lard ; when it is dissolved, put in 2 ounces of honey ; when that is dissolv-

ed put in half a pound of common turpentine; keep it gently boiling, stirring it with a stick all the time; when the turpentine is dissolved, put in two ounces of verdigrease finely powdered; but before you put in the verdigrease, you must take off the pipkin, else it will rise into the fire in a moment; set it on again, and give it two or three wabbles, and strain it through a coarse sieve into a clean vessel for use, and throw the dregs away.

This ointment is very good for a wound or bruise in the flesh or hoof, broken knees, galled backs, bites, cracked heels, mallanders or when you geld a horse, to keep the flies away.

The aforesaid poultice and ointment will likewise cure a horse that is lame in his heel or hoof, occasioned by an over-reach, or tread of another horse, be it never so deep, and though gravel be in it: for it will suck it out, fill it again with sound flesh, and make the hoof grow over it much sooner than any other method or medicine whatsoever.

All cuts, treads, and bruises are cured by the aforesaid poultice, not only safest and soonest, but without leaving any mark.

If a horse's legs and heels swell and crack, and become stiff and sore, wash them with hot water and soap, then prepare the foregoing poultice, and tie it on hot, letting it stay on all night. Feed him as usual, and offer him warm water. About three or four hours after he is put up for all night, and fed, give him the following ball :

Half an ounce of æthiop's mineral. Ditto of balsam of sulphur terib. Ditto of diapente, or powdered aniseeds, mixed and made into a ball with honey or treacle, and a pint of warm ale after it ; and, in the morning, give him warm water, in the stable on account of the ball. A day or two after take a pint of blood from his neck.

The poultice being continued every night, and the ball three times, that is every other night, it will cure a horse if he is young and the distemper new ; but if he is old, and hath had it a long time on him, it will require further repetition : take great care

not to let him sweat during this operation, for it will retard the cure.

If you can get no sort of poulticing, then melt hog's lard, butter, or kitchen-grease, in a sauce-pan; and with a rabbit's foot or a rag, grease his heels with it very hot.

The mallender is a crack in the bend of the knee, and the sellander is a crack in the bend of the hough; and are cured by the same method, medicine, greasing and poulticing, which are used for swelled and cracked heels.

If the saddle bruises his back, and makes it swell, a greasy dish-clout laid on hot, and a rag over it bound on for a while, and repeated once or twice, will sink it; then wash it with a little water and salt, and it will cure it.

If a horse is off his stomach, and the keeper is afraid of a surfeit, which is often attended with the grease, the farcy, or both, the symptoms are the staring of the coat, and hide bound.

The staring of the coat will soon appear; to prevent which, boil for a cordial.

Half a pound of anniseeds in a quart of ale ; pour it upon half a pound of honey in a bowl, brew it about till it is almost as cold as blood, then give it with a horn, seeds and all. Feed as usual, but keep him warm cloathed ; give him warm water that night and next morning. A mash will do well that night, &, lest the cordial should not have force enough to carry off the surfeit, give him, after all, and just before bedtime, one of the balls, as directed above.

To prevent stiffness, supple and wash his legs with greasy dish-wash, or hot water and soap, and do not take him out of the stable that night : grease his hoofs, and stop his feet with the following ball :

Two or three handfuls of bran, put into a sauce-pan, with as much grease of any kind as will moisten it ; make it hot, and put a ball of it into each fore foot. Cover each with a little tow or straw, and put two splints over that to keep it in all night.— But these balls are not necessary in the winter, nor when the roads are full of water.

This ball will likewise prevent a horse

from catching cold, or fonudering, after he has been rid hard upon a dry road in hot weather.

If you wrench a horse's shoulder, or what we commonly call a shoulder-slip, mix two ounces of oil of spike with one ounce of oil of swallows, and with your hands rub a little of it all over his shoulder; then bleed him in the plait vein, and let him rest two days, that will cure a slight strain.

If he continues lame, put a round rowel to draw away the humours, about two inches below the point of his shoulder; in doing which, take care to keep off the plait vein; for if you wound that, it is an hundred to one but it strikes into his body and mortifies; several have died that way. After you have rowelled him, you must let him rest two days at least, till the rowel digests and runs; and then, though lame, you may walk him a little, but it must be very slow; and he will soon grow well. You must remember to turn the rowel every morning after it runs. This experiment has often been tried with good success.

If a horse is strained in the stifle (a little bone upon the thigh bone, above the inside bend or the hough,) the *Turnip Poultice*, mentioned in page 52, will infallably cure it; but, by its situation, you will find a difficulty to keep it on, yet it may be done with a few yards of list.

If it is not well or much amended, in three or four days, examine his hip, perhaps he may be hipshot, but that must be cured by a rowel, because you cannot fasten a poultice on that part. First rub his hip with the two oils above mentioned for a shoulder-slip: then put a round rowel about three or four inches below the large cavity which receives the head of the thigh bone; when it begins to digest, turn the rowel every morning. After a week or ten days you may take it out, and keep the lips of the wound moist with hog's lard, that it may heal the smoother.

An excellent Remedy to cure a Clap in the Back Sinews.

Take a spoonful or two of hog's lard, or rather goose grease, melt it in a saucepan,

and rub it into the back sinew very hot, from the bend of the knee to the fetlock ; make, as you are desired in page 52, a tur-nip poultice, and tie it on hot, from the fet-lock to above the knee, and let it stay on all night : thus, first tie the cloth about the fetlock, then put it in the poultice, and raise the cloth and poultice together, till you get it above the bend of the knee, twisting the list or string round his leg as you rise, and fasten it above the bend of the knee ; take it off in the morning, and put on a fresh one ; at night do the same. Two or three of these poultices will cure a new strain, five or six an old one. If he has been lame a long time, the sinew will be contracted ; this poultice will relax it.

The same poultice will also cure the fet-lock of a horse that is cast in his halter, by repeating it till he is well.

A caution to prevent the taking a Clap in the Back Sinews for a Shoulder-Slip, which very often happens.

If it is in the shoulder, he will draw his toe on the ground as he walks ; if in the

back sinew, he will lift it off and step short, though downright lame. There does not happen above one shoulder-slip to fifty back sinew strains,

Never take a horse out of a warm stable to ride him into a horse-pond at an unseasonable hour, either too early or too late; for by that means he often catches a great cold.

Sometimes, upon a violent cold, a large swelling as big as one's arm, from the elbow to the sheath on both sides his belly, will rise; when it so happens, take, if you can get it, (for the swellings may hinder) half a pint of blood, or thereabouts, from the spur-vein on each side; then clothe him warmer than usual, and give him the anniseed cordial, seeds and all, as directed in page 54. Repeat it for a day or two, taking such care of him as belongs to a horse that has just caught cold.

If the swelling continues, and corruption gathers in it, you must let it out with the fleam, he will grow well as his cold goes off.

If, after a day or two, you perceive a running at his eyes, and a little gleeing at his nostrils, you must expect to hear him cough. in that case, take a pint of blood from his neck in a morning, and at noon give an additional feed to make amends for the loss of blood. At night give him a mash over and above his usual allowance. The next night give him the anniseed cordial as before.

If his cough continues three days, you must take another pint of blood from his neck; and to keep it off his lungs, give him just before you go to bed,

Liquorice powder, an ounce; sweet oil, a spoonful; æthiops mineral, an ounce; balsam of sulphur, half an ounce; made into a ball with a little honey.

Clothe and keep him warm, repeat the ball next night, which will be sufficient to cure any new gotten cold or surfeit.

Feel between his jaws, and if his kernels are swelled, three or four turnip poultices, as mentioned in page 52, will dissolve them, but continue the anniseed cordial till he is well.

When a horse has got cold, it sometimes falls into his eyes, which you will know by a running or thick glare upon them; put your hand to his nostrils, and if you find his breath hotter than usual, it will then be necessary to take a little blood from his neck; that is, a pint, or a quart at most, unless it be very thick and very hot. It is safer to take a gallon at five or six bleedings, than two quarts at once; for it robs him of too much animal spirits.

Always bleed a horse in a pint or quart pot; for when you bleed at random on the ground, you never can know what quantity you take, nor what quality his blood is of. From such violent methods, used with ignorance, proceeds the death of a great number of horses.

A pint of blood for the first time is enough, and you may repeat that as you see occasion but you cannot easily restore the blood and spirits you may be too lavish of.

But to return to the eyes. After you have taken a pint of blood from him, get a quartern loaf hot out of the oven, cut away

the crust, and put the soft inside into a linnen bag large enough to cover his forehead and temples ; press it flat, and bind it on by way of poultice, as hot as may be without scalding ; at the same time fasten something of a cloth about his neck to keep his throat warm. Let the poultice stay on till it is almost cold, and repeat it once or twice, then prepare the following eye water :

Into half a pint of rose or spring water, put one dram of tutty finely prepared ; one dram of white sugar candy powdered ; and half a dram of sugar of lead.

With a feather put a drop into each eye, mornings and evenings.

Never blow powders into the eyes, always use liquids.

The next day if needful, repeat the poultice ; and for want of a hot loaf at any time, make a poultice of bread boiled in milk, continuing the eye water every day.

You may use the turnip poultice, mentioned in page 52 ; but you must not put grease into it.

If a film grows over the eye, put a scruple

of white vitriol, and a scruple of roach-alum, both finely powdered, into half a quartern of spring water, and with a feather put a drop into each eye, mornings and evenings, and it will eat it clean off in three days, or thereabouts.

It is observed, some horses carry a good belly for a long time ; others part with their food before it is well digested, which makes them so thin and lank, that they are ready to slip through their girths ; they are called washy. Such horses must be chiefly fed with dry meat ; that is, oats and beans, but seldom with bran. They also will eat as much, or rather more than other horses, and you should feed them oftener ; for being too soon empty, they require it.

If you do not gallop a horse off his wind, we will venture to say, it is not a journey hurts him, but your neglect of him when you dismount ; and therefore consider he is tied up, and can have nothing but what is brought to him ; for he cannot help himself.

When you are upon a journey, always

see your horse fed as soon as you can at night, that he may go to rest, and he will be fresher for it in the morning; and always give two or three feeds instead of a large one; for too much at once will cloy him.

If at any time you perceive your horse faint, you may give him a pint of warm ale with a quarter of brandy, rum, or geneva in it; or an ounce of diapente in it. Diapente will comfort his bowels, drive out cold and wind, and cause him to carry his food the longer.

If a horse is taken with the gripes (which he will discover to you by often looking towards his flanks,) and cannot keep upon his legs, but rolls and beats himself about, as undoubtedly he is in very great misery, do not bleed him unless his breath is very hot, but clothe him warm immediately, and with a horn give him half a pint of brandy, and as much sweet oil, mixed; then trot him about till he is a little warm, and it will certainly cure some horses. If it does not cure yours, boil an ounce of beaten pepper in a quart of milk, and put half a pound of

butter, and two or three ounces of salt, into a bowl or bason, and brew them together, give it rather warmer than usual; it will purge him in about half an hour, and perhaps remove the fit. If it does not, omit half the pepper, and give the same in quality and quantity by way of clyster, adding as it cools, the yolks of four eggs. If he is very bad, and neither will do, boil a pound of anniseeds, in two quarts of ale, brew it upon a pound of honey; when it is almost cool enough, put in two ounces of diascordium, and give it with a horn at three doses, allowing about half an hour between each dose; If his fit abates, give him time to recover, but if all this does not give him ease, and you have a suspicion of worms or botts bred in his gut, which indeed may be the cause; for they sometimes fasten in the passage from the stomach unto the great gut, stop it, and so torment him till he dies; then give him two ounces of æthiop's mineral made into a ball, with an ounce of the powder of anniseeds and a spoonful of hon-

ey, and it will cure him : *But you must not give this to a mare with foal.*

Never let a horse stand too long without exercise ; it fills his belly too full of meat, and his veins too full of blood, and from hence often proceeds the staggers.

A cure for the Staggers.

If a horse be strong, take first a pint of blood from the neck ; and when you have done that, open one of the thigh veins, and from thence take a quart ; if the disease be simple, this will cure him ; but keep him afterwards to a moderate cleansing diet, and by degrees harden him with proper exercise ; if he is weak, bleed him less in proportion. After which, we recommend the following clysters from Mons. Solleyel.

Boil two ounces of the scorixæ of the liver of antimony made into a fine powder, in five pints of beer ; after five or six wabbles remove it from the fire, adding a quarter of a pound of butter or hog's lard, and give it him two or three times, if he will bear it, and it will cure him ; rub him well down, and

give him warm water during this course of physic.

Thus thin skinned horses that have been well kept and clothed, should never be turned to grass above three months in the year, viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August; but thick skinned horses have strong coats which keep out the weather; and if well fed, will lie abroad all the year; so walking about to feed prevents stiffness in their limbs; and treading in the grass keeps their hoofs moist and cool: but they should have a hovel to come to at night, or when it snows or rains.

Never purge a horse just taken from grass, for it dissolves or looses some tender fat or humours, which fall into his legs or heels, so that he rarely stands dry all the winter after. But after six days you may bleed him under a quart, and at night give him the anniseed cordial, mentioned in page 56, which is a gentle opener.

If you needs must purge a horse, for which we would have a good reason given, let him not touch cold water within or without till

the day after it has done working, but give him whatever warm water he will drink.— And let the following be the purge :

Aloes one ounce ; jallop two or three drams ; oil of cloves ten drams, made into a ball with honey.

A purge may work the first day, but commonly not till the second. We have known them lie three days in a horse, and work well off at last.

Never stir him out of the stable till the purge has done working, for there is no need of exercise during the operation, because every purge will carry itself off, if you keep him warm, and supply him with warm mashes, and as much warm water as he will drink, and as often.

When a purge works too long, or too strong upon him, which will weaken him too much, give an ounce of Venice treacle in a pint of warm ale, and repeat it, if needful, to blunt the force of the aloes.

If a horse, who once looked fat and sleek, is brought to you with a staring coat, and a hollow flank, open his mouth, look on the

roof, and if the gums next his fore teeth are swelled higher than his teeth, it will hinder his feeding, and make him fall off his flesh. Let a Smith burn it down with a hot iron; that is a complete cure for the lampas.

If that is not the cause, you should never cease inquiring till you have found it out, for a horse cannot speak.

From gallopping a horse too hard when he is full of water often proceeds a broken wind.

The following Remedy, taken from Gibson, we have often given with great success to a broken Winded Horse.

Mix linseed and fenugreek frequently in his corn, and sometimes those of fennel, carraways, and anise; and boil in his water three or four handfuls of barley, with a little liquorice or honey dissolved in it; but you must not often use the liquorice. Exercise him more or less every day, but let it be moderately, and when the weather be clear.

If he be at any time seized with an op-

pression, and a more than ordinary difficulty of breathing, he should have a vein opened in his flank, or on the inside of the thigh, from whence may be taken a small quantity of blood ; but this must be done only when there is an absolute necessity for it ; or the following balls have been given and continued with great success.

Take of myrrh and gum benzoin, of each four ounces ; gum arabic, the roots of orice, round birthwort, and the shavings of harts-horn or ivory, of each two ounces ; galangal and zedoary, of each an ounce ; fennel seeds, cummin seeds, and fenugreek, of each an ounce & a half : Let these be beat into a fine powder, and made up into a stiff paste, with honey or syrup of coltsfoot ; then work into the whole an ounce of the common balsam of sulphur, and let them be made into balls the bigness of a large walnut, whereof one is to be given every morning and afternoon, an hour before watering time.

The true and only use of rowels is to dissolve hard swellings, discharge and cool

wounds and bruises, to draw off and digest humours that lodge only between the flesh and the skin ; and therefore will never cure the grease or farcy ; of which we shall here give a description.

Heats and colds thicken the blood ; and the veins being full, it either turns to the grease, and vents at the heels or frush ; or, for want of circulation, stagnates and corrupts in the veins ; so breaks through vein, skin and all, into buds of the farcy.

Most people imagine that the farcy lies between the flesh and the skin, but in our opinion they are very much mistaken ; for before the bud breaks out, the veins cord ; which is a strong presumption that the distemper hath its origin in the blood, because there is its first appearance. Take a pint of blood from any horse whose veins are corded any where about him, and it will shew its corruption as soon as it is cold.—Bleeding checks the distemper, whereas if you do not bleed, it would break out in every part about him from his ears to the soles of his feet, even the corners of his eye, his

yard and the very inside of his hoofs, or wherever there are any blood-vessels.— These demonstrations oblige us to believe the distemper does not lie in the skin, but in the veins.

For the cure of the farcy, look among the receipts at the end of this treatise on horses.

The glanders proceed from several repeated colds, such as are caught at winter-grass; and by laying long upon the lungs and glands, corrupt the blood, and produce that unhappy consequence of running at the nostrils; for the cure of which look among the receipts at the end of this treatise on horses.

The mourning of the chine is downright poverty of flesh and blood, which the severity of the distempers (*i. e.* colds) bring on, and may be compared to a lean man in a consumption: but there is no such thing as the running of the spinal marrow at the nostrils, as many affirm; for the vessel that contains the spinal marrow, is composed of the same coats that inclose the brain, & is continued from the

brain without dis-junction, through the neck and chine bones, till it ends in the dock ; so that there is not the least communication between the spinal marrow and the nostrils. It is much the same as in human bodies.

If you would know when a horse is in a fever, there is a pulse a little above the knee, in the inside of his leg, which may be felt in thin skinned horses ; but the best and surest way is to put your hand to his nostrils, and discover it by the heat of his breath. There is a time in some fevers when it is dangerous to bleed or purge ; then clysters are of excellent use, we must say, absolutely necessary ; but not one in a thousand will give themselves the trouble to relieve the poor sick creature in that way for two reasons ; 1st, Few people know when a horse is in a fever ; 2dly, They seldom are provided with so material an instrument as a clyster-pipe. Therefore, for the sake of the creature, and those that love him, the following clyster in a fever is as good as any, and as little trouble : but first get a pipe eight or ten inches long, with a bore

large enough to receive the end of your finger, and a rim at one end of the pipe, that what you tie on may not slip off; then boil a spoonful of oat meal in two quarts of water, together with two ounces of senna, add half a pound of brown sugar, half a pint of sweet oil, and a handful of salt. Get a bladder that will contain the above said quantity, and tie its neck to the pipe. Pour the clyster, with a funnel through the pipe into the bladder, and give it blood-warm, setting the horse's hinder parts highest. Keep him quiet in the stable till he voids it, the longer it stay with him the better.

If in bleeding you miss the vein, do not strike your fleam a second time in the same place, because it sometimes makes the neck swell and proves troublesome to cure; but the extravasated blood infallably makes the neck swell, and the jugular vein rot quite away from the orifice to the jaw bone and downwards almost to the shoulder, which may prove the loss of a horse; therefore you should take care in pinning, that you leave not a drop of blood

between the flesh and the skin. The turnip poultice, as mentioned in page 52, makes the best cure ; but if the neck should happen to be extremely bad, to help the poultice, you must put a small hair rowel two or three inches below the hard swelling, and continue a repetition of the poultice, mornings and evenings, till it is well ; and this is all that is in the great wonder of a swelled neck ; that often costs so many horses a long fit of illness.

If you dock a horse, never put under his tail the knife or instrument which is to cut it off, because you must then strike the tail, which will bruise it ; then it mortifies, and that is the reason so many horses die with docking ; but lay his tail next the block, and at one blow drive the knife through a oint, if possible, and let one stand ready with a hot iron to sear the end of the dock and stop bleeding.

There are innumerable misfortunes which no man can cure, or human foresight guard against.

We have here mentioned most of the com-

mon accidents that happen to a horse, and have taken care, that, under some of the heads we have treated of, you may find a great deal of help, by the analogy they have to one another.

We have put no drug or composition in here but what is very cheap, and may be had almost in every country town and village; so we hope we have left no difficulty on any body; and we likewise hope, that what we have here set down on the Cure of Horses will be very acceptable and useful to all those who may have occasion for them; which done, we shall add a few more approved Receipts communicated by this Society, some of which we have referred to, and so end this Treatise for the Cure of Horses, and proceed to those of Cattle, &c.

R E C E I P T S.

To cure the Grease, Surfeits, Loss of Appetite, Cough, Shortness of Breath ; to Purify the Blood, and to Fatten tired and wasted Horses.

Give the horse two ounces of liver of antimony, which is crocus metallorum unwashed, in oats and bran moistened, every morning for twenty days together.

To cure the Mange.

Anoint the back bone with mercurial ointment every other day, three times, and give the horse liver of antimony.

For a Horse that is Costive.

Give him a clyster of broth, with four ounces of soap, and a handful of salt dissolved in it.

To cure a Scouring.

Take milk-water, strong cinnamon water, of each half a pint ; venice treacle, diascordium, of each one ounce ; red coral prepared, half an ounce ; mix and give it to the horse.

To cure a Pestilential Fever.

Take milk-water, plague-water, of each half a pint ; venice treacle, diascordium, of each an ounce ; diaphoretic antimony, half an ounce ; snake-root powdered, two drams ; mix and give it to the horse.

Water for Inflamed Eyes.

Take half a pint of spring water, add to that the quantity of an horse bean of white copperas ; and wash the eyes with this water twice a-day ; it is of great use.

To cure the Farcin or Farcy.

First bleed the horse. Take red precipitate, in fine powder, two drams ; and make it into a ball with one ounce of venice treacle, and give it the horse. After the ball, give the following drink :

Take rue, two handfuls ; roots of madder, sharp pointed dock, of each four ounces ; chips of guaiacum wood, sassafras, of each two ounces ; boil them in two quarts of stale beer, to three pints, then strain it. Dress the knots with arsenic.

Repeat the ball and drink every third or fourth day, for three doses.

Another.

Take misletoe, stale pish, honey, and black soap ; infuse them together a day or two, and then warm them, and wash your horse all over for six days together ; and if the distemper is not got to too great a head, it will cure it.

Another.

Let him bleed on both sides the neck, and give him this drink :

Take a gallon of fair water, and put in it a good handful of rue, and a spoonful of hempseed, being first bruised together in a mortar, then boil them till half is consumed ; when it is cold give it him to drink, which, being repeated, will cure him.

Another.

Steep the regulus of antimony in ale, with a little of the spice called Grains of Paradise, and a little sugar ; of which give a horse about half a pint at a time, two or three times, with about a day or two's inter-

mission between each, and it will cure him.

*To cure the Pole-Evil, and Swelled Neck
from Bleeding.*

Take ointment of marshmallows, four ounces ; mercury sublimate corrosive, in fine powder, half an ounce ; mix and apply it to the part.

Cordial Balls for a Horse.

Take anniseeds, cummin seeds, fenu-greek seeds, carthamus seeds, grains of paradise, coltsfoot, turmerick, juniper berries, in fine powder, of each two ounces ; flower of sulphur, elecampane powder, of each four ounces ; juice of liquorice dissolved on the fire in half a pint of white wine, six ounces ; chemical oil of anniseeds, one ounce ; honey, half a pound ; molasses, as much as sufficient to make it into a paste.

To cure a Gangrene and Mortification.

Take of St. John's wort, common wormwood, of each two handfuls ; centaury, camomile flowers of each one handful ; bay berries, six ounces ; wood ashes, one pound ; boil these in six quarts of water to a gallon ;

add to the strained decoction, spirit of wine, one quart ; camphire, one ounce, dissolved in spirit of turpentine, four ounces ; bathe the part with woolen cloths dipt in this fomentation, and apply the cloths hot to the part.

To cure the Strangles.

Take sack, one pint ; venice treacle, diapente, of each one ounce ; saffron, two drams ; mix and give it to the horse. This is a very good cordial for any other disorder where a cordial is proper.

Apply outwardly the following poultice to the part :

Take milk, one quart ; rye-flour, oatmeal, of each two handfuls ; boil them over a gentle fire till they be thick ; then add turpentine, four ounces, dissolved in the yolks of two or three eggs.

To cure a Blood Spavin.

Take up the vein above and below the swelling, then open the tumour in the middle.

To cure a Quittler.

Dress the sore with powder of mercury sublimate.

For a Rheum, or Defluction of Humours on the Eyes.

Rowel the hore on both sides of his neck, and give him liver of antimony.

Mr. Thornton of Bloxam in Lincolnshire, his receipt to cure the Heat in the Horse's mouth.

Bleed him in the roof of his mouth, and when he has champt five or six minutes upon his blood, wash his mouth with white wine vinegar and salt; and after that rub it with syrup of blackberries; repeat this unction of syrup two or three days, two or three times a-day.

Balls to cure the Grease.

Take liver of antimony, gum guaiacum-fenugreek seeds, and parsley-seeds, of each four ounces powdered fine; molasses, as much as is sufficient to make it into a paste; give the horse the quantity of a hen's egg every other morning, and exercise him well

after it, and give him warm water the days he takes them.

For the Canker.

Take red sage one handful ; honey, four ounces ; boil them in one pint of vinegar ; then strain it, and add alum, white vitriol powdered, of each half an ounce ; bole armoniac, one ounce, and apply it to the part cold.

Mr. Nicholson's Receipt for Botches or Impostumations on a Horse.

Take barley-meal, and as much southern wood dried and beat to powder ; mix these together with yolks of eggs, till it becomes a salve ; then lay it on the swelling, which it will ripen, break, and heal.

To heal a wound in a Horse, from Portman Seymour, Esq.

There is nothing better to heal a wound in a horse, than tallow and turpentine mixed together.

For a Lax or Flux in Horses, communicated by Sir John Packington.

Take a quart of strong beer, and boil in

it half a dram of the shells or coverings of the pomegranate fruit, well dried and beat to powder ; to this you may add half an ounce of dill seed, and as much fenugreek seeds ; pass this through a sieve, and give the dose warm to the horse.

*For the Glanders, to carry them off. By
General Seymour.*

Take a quart of old strong beer, cut a quarter of a pound of figs into it, with two ounces of liquorice, sliced ; boil them together, and add a dram of flower of ginger, and the same quantity of elecampane and pepper, well powdered ; when they are well boiled, put in a quarter of a pound of treacle, and as much fresh butter, with the yolks of two eggs, mixing all well together ; give this to the horse warm, and keep him warm.

*Lord Orrery's receipt for a Stranguary in a
Horse.*

Take half an ounce of anniseeds, beaten fine in a marble mortar ; one handful of parsley-roots, or in lieu of them, half an

ounce of parsley-seeds powdered ; boil these in a quart of old strong beer ; and when it is strained off, put to it a dram of fine oyster-shell powder, and give the mixture to your horse warm.

Sir J. Packington's receipt for a Dropsy in a Horse.

Bleed your horse in the neck vein, and anoint his fore legs with train oil ; then turn him to grass, having first given him the following dose :

A gallon of strong old beer, set over the fire till the scum rises ; take that off, and then add an handful of wormwood with the stalks, and boil it to a quart ; then strain it and mix with it three ounces of treacle, and put to it an ounce and a half of long pepper, or grains of paradise, finely powdered ; mix these till the composition is warm, and give it him for a dose.

A Drink to Dissolve and bring away the Glanders.

Take of sack one quart, or, for want thereof, strong beer ; figs, four ounces, well

sliced ; and two ounces of sliced liquorice ; boil them well together ; then put in ginger in powder, elecampane and pepper in powder, of each one dram : when it is boiled enough, put in of treacle five ounces, and of butter the same quantity, and the yolks of two new laid eggs beat well together ; give it the horse lukewarm, and order him as needful.

A drink to bring away the Glanders, when other drinks have rotted them and brought them to Suppuration.

Take the best white wine-venegar, and the sharpest, put in it three whole eggs, let them lie twenty-four hours ; then beat them well together, shells and all, and give it the horse : You may do so two or three mornings, more or less, as you find occasion ; and this will clear off the glanders.

An ointment for a strain in the Coffin-Joint.

Take of hog's lard, bole armoniac, black soap, and new oil, of each four ounces, put them all into a skillet ; let the bole be in fine powder ; boil them together a little

while, keeping it stirring all the time ; put it in a gallipot for use ; and when you use it, rub it in well with your hand, and then beat it with a red hot bar of iron ; and thus do once a day till you find amendment.

A charge for the same.

Take of black pitch, burgundy pitch, and common turpentine, of each two ounces, mix them together ; and when all is melted and incorporated, lay it on with a spatula round the joint, as hot as the horse can well bear it ; clap on stocks all over it while it is hot ; and when this peals off lay on another, if there should be occasion.

A remedy for an Horse that has broke his leg.

First of all set the bone together right in its place ; then take the best bole armoniac, finely powdered, and the whites of three new-laid eggs, mix them well together ; then take fine tow, and spread it smooth upon it a little broader than the wound, lay it round ; and then take four splinters, and splint it indifferent tight, and so let it lie on nine days (if it do well) before you remove it.

*To cure a Horse that has a Running of
the Reins.*

Take of common turpentine, one pound ; put to it as much of bole armoniac and liquorice, both in fine powder, with as much wheat flour as will make it up in a stiff paste. When you have occasion to use it, roll it out between your hands ; and break off from it a piece of the bigness of a small wash-ball, and give the horse three of them morning and evening upon the end of a stick, or in a hornful or two of strong beer, till you find the flux of seed stopped, which will be in a week, or fortnight's time at farthest : but it will be very convenient to purge him very well, and cleanse his body first of all, before you give him either of these medicines ; which will not only expedite and hasten, but perfect the cure so much sooner and better.

To cure the Mad Staggers in a Horse.

The signs of this disease are these : he will foam white foam at the mouth, and will seem dull-headed ; and at that time

you will see a blue film over his eyes ; and he will wander much up and down.

Be sure to bleed him in both his neck veins, within one or two days after he complains ; and in the third, furrow in the palate of his mouth with the point of your cornet horn ; you may likewise run an awl into the gristles of his nose, something above his nostrils ; the bleeding of the mouth and nose will ease the pain in the head : then take an handful of rue or herb grass ; three cloves of garlic ; of salt and vinegar, each one spoonful ; of aqua vitæ, two spoonfuls ; bruise all these well together, and then put the one half into one ear, and the other half into the other, with a little wool after it : then tie or stich up with a needle and thread the ear fast with two list garters ; presently after which, fume him at his nostrils through a funnel, with garlic beat in a mortar, with mastich and frankincense mixed together ; of these make pellets as big as a bullet ; lay them on a chafing dish of coals, and the smoke will go up through the funnel into the head, and much comfort and

cleanse the brain : fume his head three times a-day till you find him mend ; then give him the water of white poppies (which you may have at an apothecary's,) at each nostril a spoonful and a half ; it will cause him to sleep. Let him stand in a warm dark place, where he may see no light. Let him have oats and mashes of ground malt, and let his drink be cold water.

To cure the Quitter Bone.

The quitter bone grows above the top of the hoof on the hinder foot, and sometimes on the instep, just above the hoof on the side of the foot.

First, take up the vein in the small of the leg : if it be on the inside of the leg above the hoof, take up the vein on the inside of the leg : If it be on the outside, then take up the vein on the outside. After you have taken up the vein let him bleed well, and put into the wound some butter and salt : then with a little tow or hurds, or a linen cloth wound about the end of your instrument, search the quitter bone to the bottom :

and where you perceive the matter to come out, there put in your instrument. When you have searched the wound, and made it clean, put into it some powder of mercury sublimate ; then lay a little tow upon the top, with a linen cloth next, and a woollen cloth over all, tied fast that it may not come off ; which repeat once a-day till the core of the quitter bone is removed ; which when you see, make this medicine to heal it up : take of honey one ounce, put it into a pipkin ; and when it begins to be hot, put in of verdigrease in fine powder two drams, and three or four spoonfuls of white wine vinegar : boil them together for half an hour ; then take it off the fire, and when it is cold, take a little fine tow and dip it into it, and put it into the wound, and lay a little dry tow, or hurds over that, and a linen cloth over them ; bind them on with a string, and so dress it once a-day till you see it begins to heal, then dress it but once in two days.

To take away any Rheum from a horse's Eye, and to clear it.

Take fresh butter and salt, of each a like quantity ; mix them well together, and take about the bigness of a small walnut, and put it into the horse's ear, on that side that the rheum is on ; and if the rheum be in both eyes, put it into both ears, and it will dry up the rheum, and clear his eyes ; but observe, you must sew up his ears close, or else he will shake it out.

To cure a bite or Stroke in a Horse's Eye.

Take of honey, ginger in a very subtile powder, and the juice of celandine, of each a like quantity ; mix them well together, and put it into his eyes with a feather twice a-day.

For the Eye-lid's, of a Horse that are Swelled, and the inside turned outwards.

If you should meet with a horse whose eye-lids are so swelled that the insides of them are turned outwards very red, and as it were, full of blisters, and yet the ball of the eye sound and good ; keep him very

warm with a hood of linen cloth upon his head ; and then anoint his eyes twice a-day with white sugar candy, honey, and white rose water ; and in two or three days time they will turn into their places again : then bleed him well in the neck ; for it is bad blood and cold rheum, which is the chief occasion of this distemper being settled in the head. Do not clip or meddle with the blistered bladders, or any part of the eye, lest you should put out his eyes, or endanger his life, or at least cause your horse to be blear eyed.

To cure the Splint, Spavin, Curb, or any Hard Swelling.

Take nerve ointment, four ounces ; mercury sublimate corrosive, in fine powder, half an ounce ; camphire, two drams dissolved in oil ; of origanum, half an ounce ; mix and apply it to the part every other day.

For the curb, you must leave out the mercury sublimate, and apply it every day.

To cure a dry husky Cough, which causes the Horse to cast the filth and corruption at his Nostrils.

Take a head of garlic, and peel every clove very clean ; then put them into a linnen cloth, and boil them in a quart of milk, till the garlic becomes tender ; take it off, and strain it till you have squeezed the garlic hard, and the juice out ; set it a cooling, then put to it honey, molasses, of each half a pound, and give it him blood warm.

Balls for the worst of Colds in Horses.

Take a quarter of an ounce of cloves, one ounce of the flowers of rosemary powdered, white tartar, seeds of fenugreek, diapente, syrup of coltsfoot, honey, of each two ounces ; wheat flour as much as is sufficient to make them into a paste ; give one of them in a morning fasting, and ride him after it.

To cure the Bloody Flux, or Pissing of Blood.

Take three pints of new milk, and boil in it, over a gentle fire, five ounces of ising-

lass, which, when it is dissolved, will so thicken the milk that it will look like cream; then strain it through a sieve, to take out the dross of the isinglass that will remain undissolved, and give it to your horse lukewarm in the morning fasting: and at twice or thrice giving it will cure him.

To cause a Horse to Stale or Piss Freely.

Take the bigness of a large walnut of castile soap, dissolve it in a quart of warm beer, with two ounces of bruised parsley-seed; give it him, and ride him moderately after it, then set him up warm.

To cure the Vives in a Horse.

Take black pepper in fine powder, one ounce; hog's lard, a spoonful: the juice of an handful of rue, and two spoonfuls of vinegar; mix them well together, and put some into each of the horse's ears, and so tie or stich them close; then let him bleed in the neck and temple veins.

A Drench for a Horse that has the Megrim.

Take of the tops of rosemary, about

three ounces, and chop them small; then take a quarter of a pound of sweet butter, and work them with it; then break it in pieces, and roll it into several balls as big as walnuts.

Then holding up the horse's head, put them gently down his throat, and ride the horse easily about half an hour to make the medicine work. This is good for a horse in flesh.

After you have given him a gentle sweat, the balls will clear his stomach and bowels, and at the same time help the head.

This must be given to the horse early in the morning fasting.

Of the Colt's Evil, or Shedding of the Seed.

For the colt-evil, take the powder of aniseeds, and the leaves of betony, equally proportioned; stamp them with white wine till they come to a thin paste; with which mixture anoint the sore, and it will cure that imperfection in the yard.

But if the horse shed his seed, then take venice turpentine and sugar mixed together,

and give him every morning a ball until the flux is stopped : if you add a little of the inner bark of oak, it is very good ; or the powder of an acorn is still better. This distemper commonly happens in August, and when it is very hot weather, in May.

For the bladder in a Horse's Mouth.

The cure is to open them with a lancet ; and then pressing out the corruption, wash the sore place three or four times a-day with warm allum water, in which some red sage and a little honey has been boiled.

Of the Bloody Rifts in the Palate of the Mouth.

First wash the sore place with vinegar and salt till it be raw ; then take honey, well mixed with the powder of jett, and rub it upon the sore, and it will soon heal it ; or else boil an handful of the inner bark of elm in a pint and a half of spring-water, till it comes to half the quantity, adding then a little honey to the decoction ; and use it warm twice or thrice a day.

To cure the Chords in a Horse.

Take of diapente, half an ounce ; powder of anniseeds, one ounce ; saffron powdered, half a dram ; honey, an ounce and half ; fresh butter, two ounces ; strong beer, one pint and half ; the sharpest vinegar, half a pint ; heat these and mix them over the fire till the butter and honey are melted ; then take the mixture and give it the horse milk warm fasting.

After which walk him till he is warm, then set him up, and tie him upon the bit five or six hours ; clothe and litter him up warm, and after that give him a little hay, and then a mash ; but no water of any sort that night.

The next day, in the morning, give him another mash ; and about nine or ten o'clock warm water and bran ; and continue this practice for four or five days. Then cut him, & in that operation, observe that he must be cut at the very bottom of the breast, where you see the vein ; under which vein lies the great sinew. When you see where

the vein lies, draw the skin aside which lies over the vein, and cut that part of the skin an inch or more just upon the vein: then with your cornet-horn's point make a little way, and you will see a blue film lie over the vein; chafe that with your cornet to pieces, till you come to see the clear vein, and then with your cornet-horn draw the vein aside with one hand, and put the point of your cornet under the sinew, and with it raise the sinew above the skin, cutting it immediately quite asunder and then let it go.

Then put a little butter and salt into the wound, and heal it up with common turpentine and tallow mixed together.

Walk then the horse an hour at a time, twice a-day, for five or six days; and if you find, that with the first drink the cold breaks at his nostrils, then give him the same drink again, at three or four days distance between each drink, and order him as directed at first.

To make Diapente,

Take the roots of both aristolochias, fine

myrrh, bay berries, shavings of ivory, or hart's-horn, and the roots of gentian, of each four ounces ; when they have been gently dried, make them into a fine powder, which must be kept in a glass bottle, and a dry place.

For a Strain.

Take of hog's lard, nerve oil, bole armoniac & castile soap, of each one pound ; boil them well together, keeping them stiring till the composition is cold ; keep it in a pipkin for your use ; and when you have occasion, anoint the place affected with this unguent warm, rubbing it well in.

Of Pissing Blood, and the Remedy.

This distemper comes from some strain ; whenever you find it, bleed the horse, and give him some styptic liquor (which may be had at any apothecary's) about a large spoonful in a pint of warm strong beer, which will bring him to order.

For a Pain in the Kidnies, or the Stone.

Take a handful of maidenhair and steep it for twelve hours in a quart of strong beer,

and give it the horse to drink every morning till he is well, adding to every draught about ten drops of spirit of turpentine.

To cure the Spleen in Horses.

Take agrimony, and boil one handful of it in the water which the horse is to drink mornings and evenings, chopping the leaves small when they are boiled; then mix them well with fresh butter, to be made into balls; of which give to the horse two or three at a time, in the manner of pills, with a horn of old strong beer after each ball.

Ordering of Mares after Foaling.

As soon as your mare hath foaled, you should remove her into the best grass you have, which is fresh and unsoiled, to make her milk spring; and if it be early in the year, take care that there be good shelter for her, and let her colt run with her most part of the summer following.

For a Mare after Foaling, when She has a difficulty of Cleaning.

If your mare has been difficult in foaling, or cannot cleanse after she has foaled, take

a quart of old strong beer, and boil it in an handful of fennel, with a fourth part of the best oil of olive, & mix them well together. Give this to the mare milk warm, by pouring it into her nostrils, & holding them up and stopping them close till she strain her whole body, and it will presently give her ease.

Ordering a Colt after weaning.

When you intend to wean your foals, you must take from them their dams over night, and drive them into some empty house where they may rest, and the mares be free from their noise.

On the morning following, give to every foal fasting a sprig or two of spavin, rolled up in butter, and let him fast for two hours: then give him a little meat, as grass, hay or chaff, with some clear water; and repeat this management three days successively; when they will have forgot their dams; then geld such colt foals as you intend to make geldings of; and after their swellings are past, put them with your other colt-foals into a pasture by themselves, and your fillies into another by themselves. These

pastures should be large spacious pieces of ground, where they may run till they are ready for the saddle.

To provoke Lust in Mares.

If you have any particular opportunity of a fine stallion, when your mare is not naturally disposed to receive him, or will not stand to be covered : in this case, to provoke lust in her, give her drink of clarified honey and new milk mixed together : and then with a bush of nettles pat her hinder parts, and immediately after offer her the horse, which she will receive.

For the Cholic or Belly bound.

Take of dill or fennel, a handful, or, in the room of the berbs, take an ounce of the seeds of either of them, with a quart of malt fresh ground, and boil them in the water you give your horse to drink ; but if he cannot dung, then you may boil in his water one handful of fenugreek, and it will loosen his body, and bring him to order.

*Of diseases in Horse's Ears ; and first of the Lave
Ears, or hanging Ears.*

The hanging of his ears is called by some the lave ears ; and although it is not any pain to the horse, yet it is a disgrace to see him in this appearance, and so disagreeable to every beholder, that it even hides and obscures all other virtues, It is an infirmity proceeding from nature ; and although few of our farriers either have endeavoured or known how to help it, yet such has been the care of others to know the true cause of it, that, by trying many conclusions, in the end they have hit upon a certain cure, and have lately helped many horses in that condition. The cure is this : take your horse's ears, and place them in such a manner as you would desire they should stand, and then, with two little boards, three fingers broad, and having long strings fixed to them, bind the ears so fast in the places wherein they stand, that by no means or motion they may stir.

Betwixt the head and the root of the ear, you will discover a great deal of wrinkled

empty skin, which with your finger and thumb you must lift up, and then with a sharp pair of scissars clip away all the thin skin close to the head ; after which with a needle and silk you must stitch the two edges of the skin close together ; and then with a salve made of turpentine, bees wax, deer's suet, and honey, of each a like quantity, melted together, heal up the sore.— Which done, take away the splints which supported the ears, and the ears will keep upright and in the same place as you set them.

Of Cramps, or Convulsions of the Sinews or Muscles.

Cramps, or convulsions of the sinews, are violent contractions or drawings together of members, either throughout the whole body, or particularly in one member : they proceed either from causes natural, or causes accidental : if from natural causes, they either come from too great fullness or emptiness.

When from fullness, they proceed from a surfeit of meat or drink, or the want of prop-

er evacuation : when from emptiness they come from too much blood-letting, or too much purging, or too much labouring ; all which fill the hollowness of the sinews with cold windy vapours, which are the only great causes of convulsions. If they come from causes accidental, then it is from some received wound, where a sinew is but half cut asunder, or only pricked, which presently causeth a convulsion over the whole body. The signs of the disease are : The horse will carry his neck stiff, and not be able to stir it ; his back will rise up like the back of the camel, or like a bent bow ; his crupper will shrink inward, his fore legs will stand close together, and his belly will be clung up to his back bone ; when he lies down he is not able to rise, especially from the weakness in his hinder limbs.

This disease is frequent among horses, and the cure is this :

First sweat him, either by burying him all, save the head, in a dunghill, or else by applying hot blankets doubled about each side of his heart and body ; then, after his sweat

anoint all his body over with oil of petrolium, for it is much better than oil of bay, or oil of cypress.

Then give him to drink the following liquor, viz. Take one dram of asafœtida, with aniseeds, seeds of fenugreek, and cummin-seeds, of each half an ounce ; put these into a quart of strong white wine, and add to the composition three or four large spoonfuls of oil of olive ; keeping him warm after the drink, and feeding him with good bean bread, and warm mashies, made of ground malt and warm water, and his sinews will soon come to their former ability.

But if the convulsion comes accidentally, as by the prick, or half cut of a sinew, then search for the wounded sinew, and with a pair of scissars clip it asunder, and the convulsion will cease : but if it be a cramp only and so but in one member, then if you do but chafe or rub the grieved part with a hard wisp or hay rope, the pain will cease.

Of the Imposthume in the Ear.

Take one handful of sorrel, and wrap it in a burdock leaf ; let this roast in hot em-

bers till the sorrel is softened ; apply this as hot as possible to the imposthumated part within the ear, shifting it every day till it hath ripened and broke it.

A Drench for a Horse that is feeble and faint, and frequently attended with a Coldness or Shivering.

Take the leaves of cowslips, hyssop, harts-tongue, and liverwort, of each a handful, chopt small ; add to these the roots of birth-wort, gentian, elecampane dried, to which put some long pepper ; so that when they are beaten and powdered, there may be an equal quantity of each, i. e. as much of each sort as may fill a common spoon ; mix these well together, and put to them an ounce or two of common treacle, or else a spoonful of honey.

Boil all these together in a quart of strong beer till the liquor is reduced to a pint, then strain it, and give it the horse milk-warm.

This drink, as it will make the horse dry, will perhaps make him lose his appetite to

eat ; but if you perceive this, give him a warm mash.

You may repeat the drench two or three times, resting three days between each time, and must keep the horse in a warm stable on the days he has taken the drench.

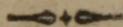
For the Yellows.

Take of diapente an ounce, put it into a skillet with a pint and a half of mild beer ; then set it on the fire, and let it just boil : then take it off the fire, and put to it four ounces of common treacle, and two ounces of butter ; stir them well together, and give it your horse blood-warm in a horn, walking him a while after it ; and set him in a warm stable.

Another for the same, more comfortable.

Take of diapente an ounce and a half, put it into a skillet, with a pint and a half of white wine ; set it on the fire, and let it just boil ; then take it off the fire, and dissolve it in one ounce of London treacle, and two ounces of butter ; stir them well together, and give it the horse as before, keeping him warm as in taking physic.

Additional Information.



Since the prospectus was issued for publishing this edition, the publisher has received several articles of information relative to the cure of horses, which, from the assurances of those friends who furnished them, he is induced to believe will be found useful. These being original discoveries adapted to our own country, are presented here, by themselves, or by way of an appendix, to the receipts for the cure of horses.

The Heaves, and Yellow Water.

SIMPTOMS.

If the hair of a horse's mane and tail sheds, or draws out with ease, it is a sure indication that the animal is afflicted with one or both of those diseases, which have hitherto been considered as incurable, and for which the English books do not even attempt to prescribe a remedy. The ease with which the hair draws out or falls, denotes

the stage of the disease and if it has progressed to an alarming degree, the following remedy must be immediately administered, which has never yet failed to effect a cure:—

Take, of the barks of white ash, wild cherry tree, swamp apple, Basswood, and black-birch, red raspberry bushes (the kind without briars) and mullein leaves, an equal quantity of each, boil them (in as much water as will cover them) until the strength is all extracted, so as to make a strong liquor, and give the horse a quart a day for two or three weeks, taking care to keep him warm clothed and that he does not take cold; nurse him carefully, and let the water he drinks be blood warm, and the cure is certain.

Cure for the Yellow-Water.

Take a table spoonful of pulverized sulphur, a table spoonful of Gum Aloes, a table spoonful of Antimony (pulverized) and a table spoonful of Jesuit's bark; mix the whole up with as much molasses as will make a paste stiff enough to make a ball about

the size of a hen's egg, which give to the horse and it will cure him, if you take good care that he does not take cold, nor drinks water very cold.

Cure for the Bots.

Take a quarter of an ounce of red precipitate, mix it up in two or three ounces of hog's lard, or fresh butter that has not been salted at all, and give the whole at one dose.

Another.

If the bots have not eaten quite through the maw—take one gill of soft soap, two gills of vinegar, two table spoonfuls of blue dye (out of a common dye-tub, such as every farmer keeps in his house) which put into a phial, and keep it perfectly still until you are ready to give it to the horse, then pour it down at once. If the bots have not eaten through the maw, this is proved by experience to be an effectual cure. If they have, there is, of course, no cure, as every body knows. This is also a cure for the belly ache, as it expels the wind, by which it is occasioned.

A Cure for the Glanders.

Being anxious to render this small volume as useful as possible, and having heard that a gentleman in Canaan, county of Columbia, in this State, had either discovered or possessed a cure for the glanders, (which almost uniformly proves fatal, and by which many a valuable horse has been lost,) the publisher prevailed upon Daniel Whiting, Esq. to procure the receipt from the possessor; and the following is a copy of the gentleman's reply. "Canaan, June 6, 1815.

Dear Sir—To effect the cure of the glanders, the receipt is as follows:—Take of pulverized allum, and ginger, each a spoonful, together with as much honey as the horse will eat with his feed, and continue the use of the same twice a day until the cure is effected, which will commonly be in about two weeks. The above, I believe, may be relied on, as several cases have occurred in this neighbourhood, in which a complete cure has been effected.

Yours respectfully,

AARON KELLOGG, Jr.

D. WHITING, Esq."

To keep Flies from Horses.

Take two or three handfuls of walnut leaves—let them soak in two or three quarts of water a couple of hours, and then boil them in the same water, till the strength is completely extracted from them, and when the liquor is cold, strain it off, bottle it, cork it tight and lay it by for use. When the season comes for using it, rub the horse all over with it early in the morning, and it will effectually prevent the flies from troubling or biting him. Repeat this as often as required. This liquid emits no bad smell, and will not soil your clothes, if you should have occasion to ride the horse.

Cure for a Strain.

Take of elder bark, sumac bark, and mullein, each an equal quantity, (as much as the vessel you intend to boil it in will hold) then fill the pot or vessel with spring or rain water, and boil it till all the strength is extracted from the ingredients, which will make a strong liquor: strain it off, and bathe the part affected with the liquor as hot as the

horse can bear it, twice a day, for three or four days, and the cure will be perfect.

The above receipt was politely handed to the publisher by a gentleman residing in Greenbush, who has tested its efficacy, with success, in every instance where he used the the remedy, one of which was a strain which had rendered the horse useless for a year previous to its cure.

Being so far republican in principle as to prefer the ease and comfort, not only of ourselves, but of all around us, (even the brute creation) to the vain pageantry of fashions, (sometimes absurd and ridiculous) or false notions of *beauty* and *elegance*, to produce which, nature is often thwarted in her best organization and purposes, and thus health, (and frequently life) destroyed, the publisher respectfully invites the attention of those into whose hands this volume may fall, to a perusal of the following article extracted from the "*Boston Yankee*." So dangerous is the shameful practice of fitting the foot of a horse to the shoe, instead of fitting the shoe

to the foot, (either from ignorance of its evil consequences or from laziness) by the application of a red hot shoe to the hoof, that we think it ought not only to be discountenanced, but those gentlemen, who duly appreciate the value of that noble and useful animal, the horse, ought to use every exertion to procure the enactment of some law for punishing severely (by fine) every blacksmith who is guilty of that cruel and abominable practice.

“The barbarous custom of docking and nicking the tail, and cutting the ears of horses, is too prevalent. We thus deprive them of two parts principally instrumental, not only to their ease and comfort, but to their utility to us. By taking away their ears, the funnels are destroyed which they always direct to the place from whence any sound is heard, and they are thus rendered nearly deaf—and in the loss of their tail, they find even a still greater inconvenience. During summer they are perpetually teased with swarms of insects that either attempt to suck their blood or deposit their eggs in the rec-

tum, which they have no means of lashing off; and in winter they are deprived of a necessary defence against the cold.

“ But of all others, the custom of nicking them, is the most useless and absurd. It is an affecting sight to go into the stable of some eminent horse dealer, and there behold a range of fine and beautiful steeds with their tails cut and slashed—and tied up by pullies, suffering such torture that they sometimes never recover from the severe gashes they have received ; and for what is all this done ? That they may hold their tails somewhat higher than they otherwise would, and be forever after deprived of the power of moving the joints of them as a defence against the flies !

“ There is another abuse to notice, in those who shoe horses. The blacksmith, in order to save himself a little trouble, will frequently apply the shoe almost red hot to the horse’s foot that it may burn for its reception.—Some punishment should be inflicted on those who clap shoes on hot.—— This unpardonable laziness of farriers in

making feet thus to fit shoes, instead of shoes to fit the feet, dries up the hoofs, and utterly destroys them. It is of the most ruinous consequence, hardening and cracking the hoofs, and bringing on the most fatal disorders. The joints, the wind, and the eys, are injured by it and the gross humors which naturally descend to the feet, and ought to be carried off by insensible perspiration, are detained by the hardness of the surface they have to penetrate. *Yankee.*

ON SHOEING HORSES.

Having, in the foregoing pages, given all the information which our limits will admit, relative to the defects and diseases, most common amongst horses, and the cures for them, it may not be improper to close with a few brief remarks, on the very important subject of Shoeing, which we extract from a valuable treatise on the Veterinary art, lately published, in England, by JAMES

WHITE, veterinary surgeon to the first corps of Royal Dragoons.

“If we examine the Feet of a hundred, Colts, it will be found that more than ninety of them are of the same form. It is true that some may have grown more luxuriantly than others, whereby the Crust will be deeper, and the bottom part may have been partially broken, so as to give the Foot a ragged and uneven appearance, still the essential shape is the same, and when this superfluous horn has been removed, it will be found that the bottom of the Foot will be nearly circular, the Sole concave, the Bars distinct, the Frog and Heels open and expanded.

In preparing a Horse's Foot for the Shoe, the lower part is to be reduced, when luxuriant, which is generally the case, more particularly at the Toe, and this is to be done by means of a buttress or rasp: the loose scaly parts of the Sole are likewise to be removed, so as to preserve its concavity, and a small cavity is to be made with a drawing knife, between the Bar and Crust, to prevent the shoe from pressing on that

part, and occasioning corns ; it is however necessary in doing this, to take particular care that the connection between the Bar and Crust is not destroyed or weakened, which would of course render the Bar useless.

The junction of the Bar and Crust affords a firm bearing for the Heel of the Shoe, and is to be rasped perfectly flat, and so low as to be exactly on a level with the Frog, that they may bear equally on a plane surface, before the Shoe is applied ; indeed, the whole of the bottom of the Crust is to be made perfectly flat and even at the same time with the rasp, that the Shoe may bear equally on every part of it. Farriers should never be allowed to do this by means of a hot Shoe, which is too frequently the case. If any ragged parts are observed in the Frog, they are to be carefully removed with a knife, for, if suffered to remain, they might afford a lodgement for dirt and gravel.— Thus do we prepare a Foot for the Shoe, and to a Foot of this description, I mean one that is sound and perfect, or that has not

suffered any material alteration in its form from improper shoeing.

The Toe of the Shoe, for a middle sized Horse, is about an inch in width, and half an inch in depth or thickness ; the Heels about half an inch in width, & three eighths in depth. The wearing part of the Toe is to be made of steel, and it may be observed that the nails are brought very near to the Toe, but not quite round it ; for when that is done, there must also be a groove made, which considerably weakens that part, and almost all Horses wear principally at the Toe. Both surfaces of the Shoe are perfectly flat, and the Heel of the Shoe rests upon the junction of the Bar and Crust, beyond which it should never extend.

It will be supposed, perhaps, that a Shoe which is flat on that surface next the Foot, will be apt to produce lameness by pressing on the Sole ; but let it be recollected, that this Shoe is recommended only for a sound Foot, in which the Sole is always a little concave, so that it cannot possibly receive any pressure from a flat Shoe : it may be

said also, that when the nails are placed so far from the Heels the Shoe will not be sufficiently secure, and will be frequently loosened ; but as the Shoe bears equally on every part of the Crust, this objection cannot have any weight. It must be granted, however, that when a Foot is pared in the common way, that is when the Heels have been opened, and the Shoe so applied, that nearly an inch of the Heel has no bearing upon the Crust ; that if the nails were placed so far from the Heels, as I have recommended, the Shoe would be very insecure ; for as much of it as had no bearing upon the Crust would operate occasionally as a lever in raising the nails, and consequently the Shoe would frequently be loosened. Farriers therefore find it necessary, when the Foot has been thus pared, and the Shoe applied in this way, to place the nails in the quarters, by which the Shoe is certainly rendered more secure than it would be had they been placed nearer the Toe.

Many disadvantages, however, attend this method. In the first place, by placing the

nails in the Quarters, they prove a considerable obstacle to the expansion of the Heels, and as the Crust is generally much thinner at the Quarters than at the Toe, the sensible parts are more liable to be wounded; but this does not apply to the hind Feet, in which the Crust of the Quarters is generally thicker than that of the Toe. When a Horse over-reaches, if any part of the Shoe has no bearing upon the Crust, it is very liable to be struck by the Toe of the hind Foot, and Shoes are often forced off in this way; to this may be added, the insecurity of such a Shoe when a Horse is rode on a deep or heavy ground.

It will probably be observed of the Shoe which I have recommended, that it is inconsistent with the principle which has been laid down respecting the necessity of the Frog's receiving pressure. I believe it is an incontrovertible fact, that unless the Frog receives a certain degree of pressure, it will become soft and incapable of affording sufficient protection to the sensible Frog which it covers; that the Heels will gradually

contract, and the natural form of the Foot will be destroyed, for I have proved by experiment, that the Bars alone, are not sufficient to *prevent* contraction, though they certainly oppose it with considerable force; but it does not follow from this, that it is necessary for the pressure to be *constant*, nor do I believe that a Shoe which allows the Frog to bear upon the ground, when he stands upon a plane hard surface, can be always applied, even to *sound* Feet, without inconvenience. There can be no doubt, that a Horse in a state of Nature has his Frog almost always in contact with the ground, and then *of course* he feels no inconvenience from it; but when burthens are placed upon his back, and he is driven about upon hard roads, he is certainly in very different circumstances, and if the Frog in such cases were constantly exposed to this severe pressure, it would sometimes, I believe, occasion lameness.

To a Horse that travels or works regularly, and is occasionally taken upon soft ground, I believe the pressure the Frog re-

ceives in this way, is quite sufficient to preserve the Foot in a state of health ; but when a Horse is kept almost constantly in the stable, standing upon hot litter, particularly in hot and dry weather, his feet will certainly be undergoing an alteration in their form, and will be in a progressive state towards disease.

In those cases, however, contraction of the Hoof may be effectually prevented by means of the Patent Artificial Frog, invented by Mr. Coleman.* By this ingenious contrivance a Horse's Frog may receive sufficient pressure, in whatever circumstances he may be placed to prevent contraction, and keep the Foot sound and healthy, without the inconvenience of wearing thin heeled shoes ; but it must be remembered that whenever the Frog is much exposed to pressure, whether it be by applying the Patent Frog, or by the thin heeled Shoe, and reducing the Crust at the Heels, it is necessary the Quarters and Heels should possess a proper degree of pliancy ; if they are rigid

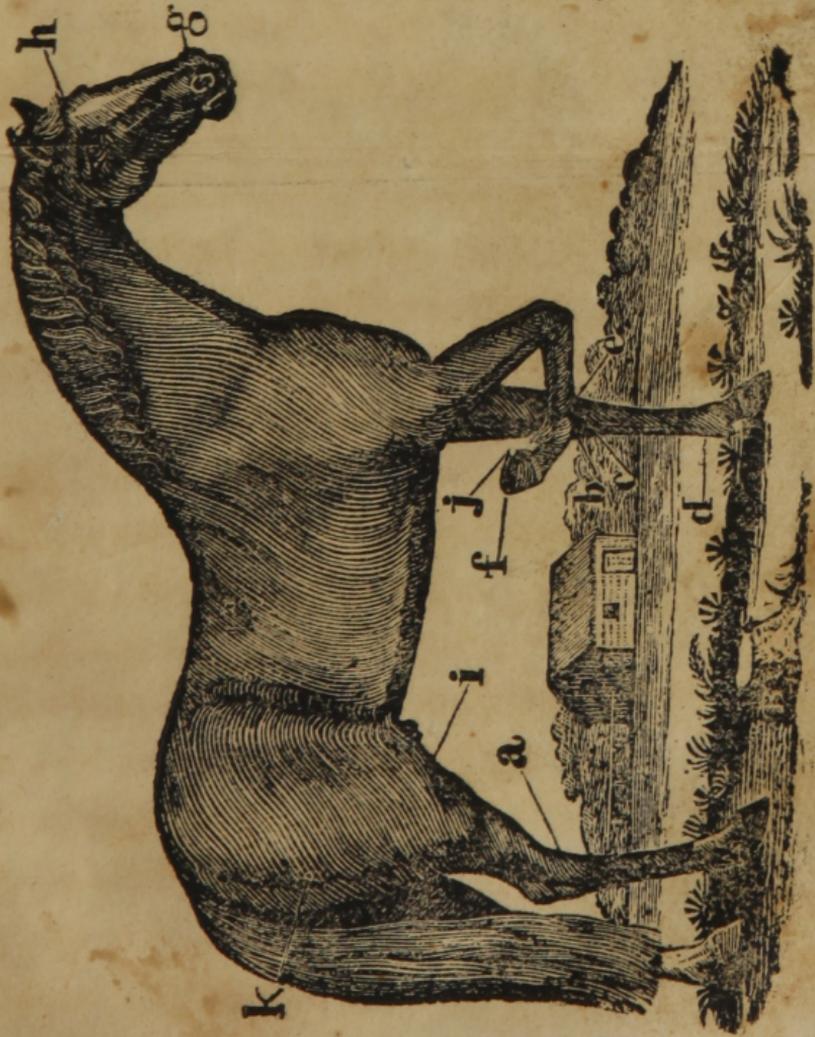
* Professor of the Veterinary College.

and inflexible, it is evident that the sensible Frog and Cartilages would be placed between two fixed points, and they would consequently be bruised and inflamed. I have indeed seen several cases of lameness produced in this way ; whenever the Hoof, therefore, appears to be too dry and strong, or to have lost its natural elasticity, it is necessary to rasp the Quarters and keep the whole Hoof moist, either by applying several folds of flannel round the Coronet, constantly wetted, or by making the Horse stand in soft clay four or five hours during the day ; by these means the natural flexibility of the horn would be restored, and the Heels and Quarters yield in a small degree, whenever the Horse's weight was thrown upon the Frog.

It will be proper to observe that when a Horse, even with a sound Foot, has worn Shoes that are very thick, or turned up at the Heels, particularly if at the same time the Crust at the Heels has been suffered to grow so high that the Frog is kept at a considerable distance from the ground, it would

be very improper to reduce the Heels suddenly so as to allow the Frog so receive pressure ; the back Sinews would in that case be injured, and lameness might ensue. In Feet of this description it is necessary to remove from the Toe all that can be done without exposing the part too much, and to lower the Heels gradually ; the Toe of the Shoe should be made rather thin, and of the best steel.

The Shoes for Draught Horses should be made flat on both surfaces, provided the Sole is of a proper form and thickness, but if flat or convex, and consequently too thin, which is often the case in Horses of this description, the internal surface of the Shoe must be concave ; still the external surface should be flat, for the convex Shoe, which is commonly used for Draught horses, prevents them from treading securely, and renders them incapable of exerting the whole of their strength.



- a Sallenders.
- b Mallenders.
- c Splints.
- d Simple Osselets.
- e Osselets.
- f Corns in the Heel.
- g The way the Strangels issue
- h Exercescence on the Eye.
- i Sole above the hoof.
- i Rupture.
- k Seton for the round bone.

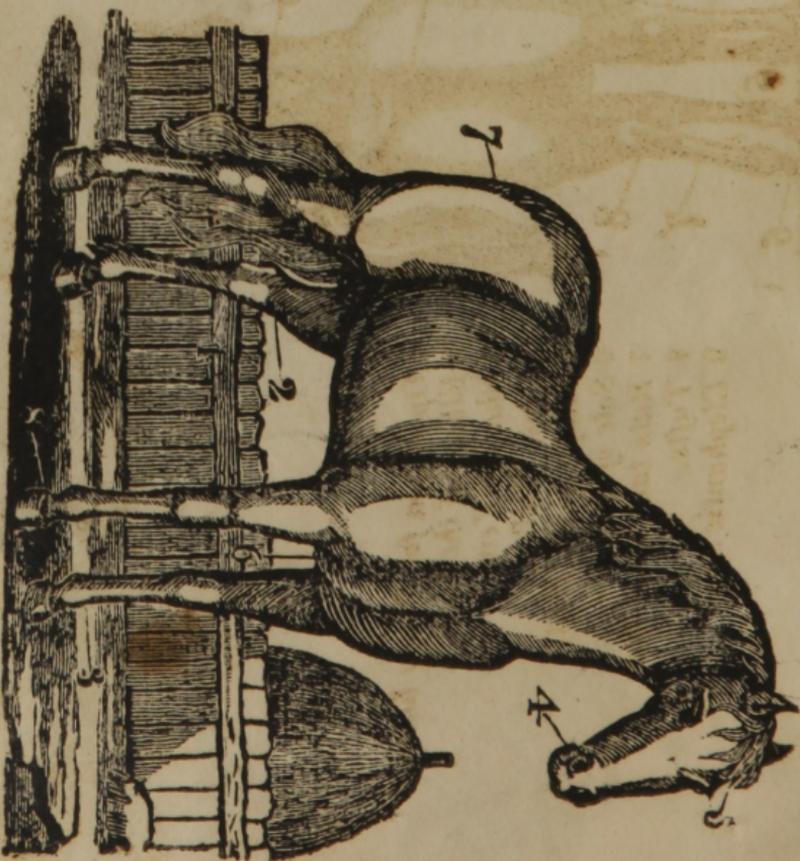
- a Fluxions in the Eye.
- b Strains in Fetlock.
- c Bowels Gal'd.
- d Striking in the joint.
- e In the back Sincw.
- f Sprain in the joint between the fetlock and hoof. h Jardon.
- i To fire the ham or hough.
- j A curve surrounding the ham.
- l Wind Galls.
- n A pearl or web in the eye.
- p Bandage for the Shoulders.
- o The pole evil,





- a The Vives.
- b Decayed Legs cauterized.
- c Strangles.
- d Glanders.
- e Chest Foundered.
- f Hind Legs cauterized.
- h Hurt in the Kidneys.
- i Hurt in the Withers.
- j A Curb.

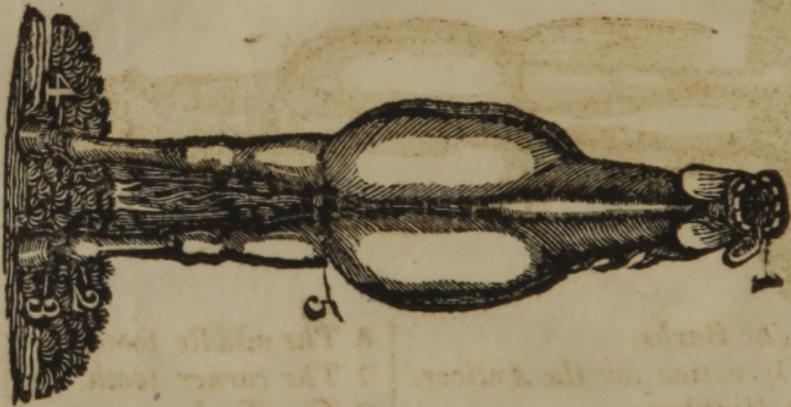
- 1 Bone Spavin.
- 2 Ring bones.
- 3 Knubs and Warts.
- 4 To know the true bastard Strangles.
- 5 To make him carry his ears well.
- 6 Boreing the shoulder with artual Cauntry.
- 7 Operations for luneness in the round bone.
- 8 A quitter bone.



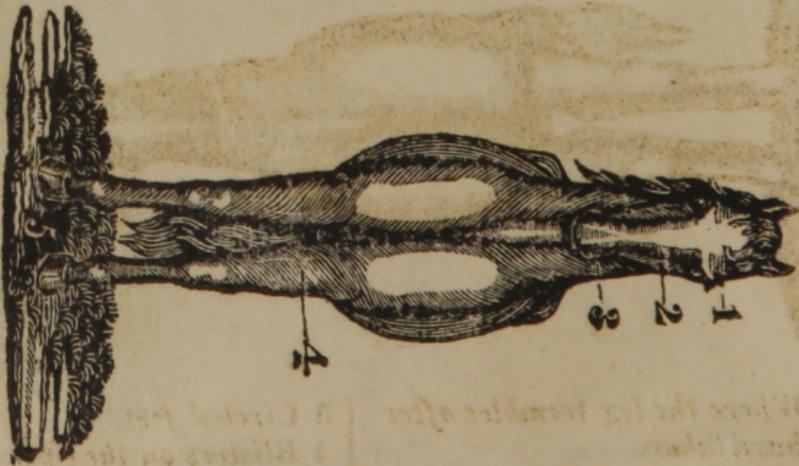


1 Operation for Purisy horses.

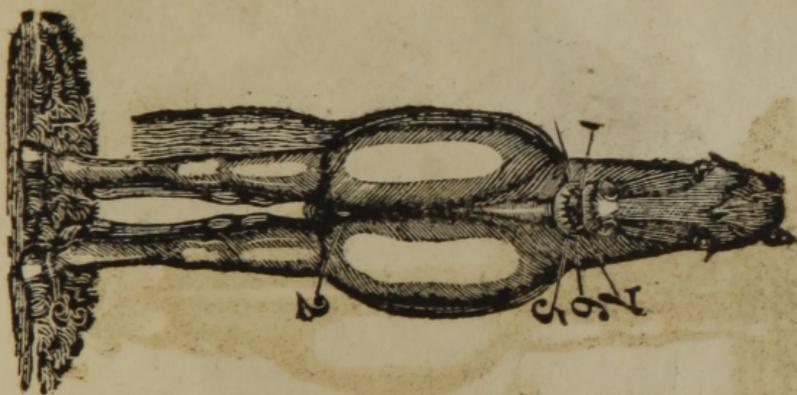
- 2 Elbow of the hoof.*
- 3 Shackle Vein.*
- 4 Close Heel.*
- 5 Chaps in the Heel.*
- 6 Sole of the foot.*
- 7 Rats tail on the legs.*
- 8 Tufts.*
- 9 Elephantine Scurf*



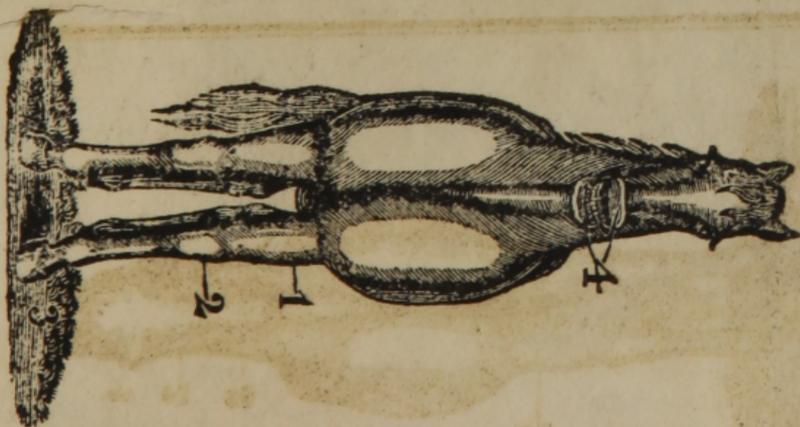
- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. 7. <i>The Lampas.</i>
 2. 5. <i>Knuckles over.</i>
 3. <i>A Sand Crack.</i></p> | <p>4. <i>Crown Scab.</i>
 5. <i>Where to bleed for the Shoulder slip or Shoulder wrench.</i></p> |
|---|--|



- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <i>Operation for Vertigo or Staggers.</i>
 2. <i>Seton to draw humors from the eyes.</i></p> | <p>3. <i>A Wen.</i>
 4. <i>Operation for a Chest founder.</i>
 5. <i>Cloven or Oxfect.</i></p> |
|--|--|



- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 The Barbs.
 2 Operation for the Anticor.
 3 4 Ringbones.
 5 The pincer.</p> | <p>6 The middle tooth.
 7 The corner tooth.
 8 The Tusk.</p> |
|--|--|



- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Where the leg trembles after
 hard labor.
 2 Mark of a stumbler.</p> | <p>3 Circled feet.
 4 Blisters on the lips.</p> |
|---|---|



- a Haw in the Eye.
- b Where to bleed.
- c Splents. d Sinew Sprain.
- e Outward or inward Seime.
- f To know the anticor or palpitation of the heart.
- g A simple molette.
- h Blood Spavin.
- i Nervous molette behind.
- j Dry Spavins.
- k Wind gall.
- l String hall.
- m Excerences on the Sides.
- n Operations for sore eyes.
- o Bandage for the Stifle.

THE AGE OF A HORSE BY HIS

TEETH

FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2



FIGURE 3



FIGURE 4



FIGURE 5



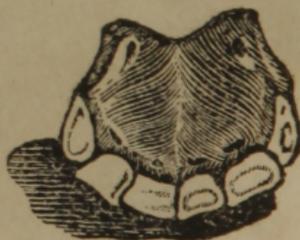
THE AGE OF A HORSE BY HIS
TEETH.

3 years.



7

2 1-2 years.



4 years.



8

6 years past.



5

5 years.



3

4

6

THE AGE OF A HORSE BY HIS

TEETH.

PLATE I. THE TEETH OF A HORSE.



PLATE II.



PLATE III.

PLATE IV.



OBSERVATIONS AND RECEIPTS

FOR THE

CURE OF MOST COMMON DISTEMPERS

INCIDENT TO

OXEN, COWS AND CALVES.

WHEN you go to buy cattle, whether for the stall, the draught, or the pail, always take the youngest, rather than those that are old and barren. And though some cattle are chosen by their strength, and some by the greatness of their bodies; yet the best have commonly these properties; large, well knit, and sound limbs; a long, large, and deep sided body, white horned, broad forehead, great eyes, and black; the ears rough and hairy, the jaws large and wide, the lips blackish, the neck well brawned and thick, the shoulders broad, the hide not hard or stubborn in feeling, the belly deep, the legs well set, full of sinews, and straight, rather short than long, the better to sustain the weight of their body; the knees straight and great; the feet, one far from another, not broad, nor turning in, but easily spreading; the hair of

all their body thick and short, their tail long and big haired.

All country people know the benefit and advantages arising from keeping of oxen, cows, and calves; and therefore we shall here only lay down some necessary observations and receipts for the cure of such distempers as they are liable to.

A general drink either for Ox, Cow, or Calf, that is ill.

Take three or four garlic heads, a quart of new milk, three spoonfuls of tar, and two spoonfuls of sweet oil; infuse them for some time, and give it at one dose

A cure for the Murrain, or Plague among cattle.

Take of the herb of angelica one handful, of rue the same quantity; chop them together; then take of tar half a pint; of soap four ounces; and salt half an handful; make it into an electuary, and give it to every beast in the quantity of a small egg, rubbing their noses with tar.

Of the loss of appetite in cows and oxen.

You may perceive this when cattle of this sort do not chew the cud, which is occasioned through the want of digestion, they then forbear their meat, and do not lick themselves as usual : their eyes are dull, and they have frequent belchings. To cure this, or restore them to their appetite, use the following medicine, viz. Take of rue and pelitory of Spain, of each one handful ; of featherfew, horehound, red sage, and bay-salt, of each a like quantity ; put these ingredients into five pints of ale-wort, and boil them for a short space ; and then, straining off the liquor, give about a pint at a time, milk-warm, to each beast every morning, not suffering them to drink till the afternoon.

The neglecting of this distemper will occasion the beast to be violently pained, which one may perceive by its suddenly starting from one place to another ; which when you perceive, there is no better remedy than to tie his tail close by the body as tight as possible, giving him then a pint of strong white wine, with half a pint of olive oil, driv-

ing him afterwards a mile or two as fast as you can get him along ; and after some little resting drive him yet a mile farther, which will occasion the medicine to operate.

A remedy for a Cow that is back-strained, or has the running.

Take comfrey, archangel, knot-grass, plantain, and shepherd's purse, a handful of each; boil these, tied up in bunches, in about five pints of ale-wort, or, for want of that, in middling beer, free from the yeast, till the liquor is strong of the herbs ; then add an ounce of aniseeds, and about a quarter of a pound of bole armoniac finely powdered : when these have boiled again, put in about half a pound of treacle ; and when it is strained or passed through a sieve, give half the liquor to a cow in the morning, and the other half the morning following, not suffering her to drink till the afternoon.

This distemper is not unlike the running of the reins in other creatures.

Of the distemper called the Tail.

The disease called the tail, is by some

farmers called the wolf. This is discovered by a softness between some of the joints of the tail appearing as if the joints had been separated from one another, or some of the ligaments broken.

You ought, particularly, where you are apprehensive of this case, with your finger and thumb to feel between every joint of the tail; and where you find any division or openness between the bones, or any remarkable softness between the joints, to slit that part with a sharp knife lengthways, on the other side of the tail, about two inches, laying in the wound the following composition:

Sea or common salt, wood-soot and garlic, well beaten and mixed together, of each a like quantity; binding them up with a bit of linen cloth.

Of the Flux, or Lax, or Scour in Cattle.

When a beast is troubled with this distemper, you may be sure he will lose his flesh more in a day, than he can recover in a week or ten days. The remedy is, in the first

place, to keep them from drinking much : and, secondly, to give them little meat the first day : or, as some would have, keep them fasting for twelve hours at least.—

There are several drinks which you may give them on this occasion, that have been experienced to be extremely serviceable to them, such as the following, viz. The stones of grapes or raisins beaten to powder, to the quantity of a quarter of an ounce, and boiled in a quart of strong ale or beer, may be given warm in a morning.

For want of this, you may use as much of the inner bark of oak boiled with strong ale or beer wort, or strong malt-drink, free from yeast, strained after boiling, and giving them about a quart in a morning, being first sweetened with an ounce of course sugar well dried before the fire. Some choose to boil in this mixture a handful of wormwood, and an ounce of bole armoniac.

We have another receipt relating to the same case, which is likewise very successful, viz.

Take rue, red sage, and roman worm-

wood if you can get it, or otherwise, our common wormwood may serve; shred of each of these one handful, and boil them half an hour in ale-wort, or good drink free from yeast; then put in four ounces of bole armoniac, and about an ounce of the grains powdered, with a piece of butter without salt; let these boil a little, and give half the quantity to a cow or bullock in the morning keeping them from water two or three hours afterwards; and then, missing a day, give them the other half.

Of the Cough in Cows and Bullocks.

Some farmers, when they perceive this among their cattle, rightly judge, that if not soon removed, it may prove of dangerous consequence; and, therefore, in the beginning, give them the following medicine, viz.

A pint of barley-meal, the yolk of an egg, and two or three ounces of raisins, boiled in a quart of ale-wort, and well mixed together, for them to take in the morning fasting; always supposing that the grosser parts must be taken out of the draught before

you give it to the cow or ox ; as the raisins in this case, for example.

Another method, which is famous among the country people, is, to take a large handful of hyssop and boil it in water, afterwards straining the water from the hyssop, and mixing it either with wheat flour, or barley flour, and to give it the beast to drink. Or else,

You may boil hyssop in ale-wort, about the same quantity, and give it a cow or an ox that has the cough, with good success.

Sometimes these cattle, when they have the cough, will be led into a consumption of the lungs ; to prevent which, fether them in the dewlap, and give them two ounces of the juice of leeks boiled in a quart of ale.

In desperate cases, boil the seeds of fenugreek, of anise, and bay-berries, of each half an ounce ; and madder two ounces, in two quarts of good ale free from the yeast, till the liquor loses a fourth part.

It must be noted, that the madder and seeds must be well beaten and mixed together before you put them into the ale ; and af-

ter the liquor is passed through a sieve, while it is yet warm, sweeten it with treacle, and give it in the morning.

The Kibe in a Bullock, and its Cure.

You may know when a cow or bullock has a fever, by the watering of their eyes: their heads will be heavy, their pulsation quick, and their body much hotter than usual: moreover, you may observe a viscous liquid to fall from their mouths.

The morning following let him bleed in the tail; and an hour after, give him the following medicine, viz.

Take one handful of the young stalks of cole-wort, if they are to be had; or, for want of these, as much of cabbage leaves, or savoy leaves, or the leaves of curled worts: boil these in a quart or three pints of common water, with a little salt; and after straining it off, add a little fresh butter, stirring it till it is entirely dissolved: an ounce of treacle may likewise be mixed with this medicine, and given milk warm

for four or five mornings successively, while they are fasting.

Some farmers and others boil the colewort stalks in small beer, which is judged to be even better than the water and salt.

Others boil barley or malt in water, and then boil the colewort stalks, and add butter and salt to the medicine.

Of the Stoppage of Urine in a Cow or Bullock, and the Method of Cure.

This distemper is supposed to be the gravel in the kidneys when it first appears.

We have frequently, in examining the kidneys of oxen and cows, met with rough stones in those parts, even to the number of an hundred, in one of them about the bigness of a wheat corn.

But this gravel or stone, let us call it which we will, is sometimes found in the bladders or urinary passages of these creatures, and then it is best to kill them at once ; for if you observe them two three days without watering, you may know it is not in the kidneys alone.

If the distemper should happen to be in the kidneys, as you may perceive by the cattle's difficulty of watering and groaning at that time, give them the following medicine, viz.

Boil of parsley, smallage, or geen celery, sassafras, alexanders, and rue, of each one handful, in about two quarts of old beer; strain this off, then pass it through a sieve when it is strong of the herbs; then put in of the liquorice sliced, anniseed, cumminseed, coriander-seed, and turmeric, of each an ounce; and boiling them again in the liquor till it is strong of the last ingredients, add fresh butter and treacle to it, to the quantity of a quarter of a pound of each.

This will serve for two mornings.

N. B. In this case some of the most curious will put in about a quarter of an ounce of fine oyster shell powder, or two or three drams of powder of crab's eyes.

When the distemper is so far advanced that the very yard of a bullock is supposed to be stopped by gravel, it is advised by some of the farmers to cut them; but it has been

sometimes eased by putting a small wire up the penis like a catheter.

The Kibe in a Bullock, and its cure.

One receipt for a kibe, which has proved of very good use, is, first, to cut it with a sharp knife, and then to apply the following medicine with fine tow to the wound, viz.

Take an ounce of verdigrease finely beaten and sifted ; work this into a salve with two ounces of fine soap, and dress the kibe with it.

Of the Yellows in a Cow or Bullock, which some call the Pantess.

This distemper is called by some the gall in cattle, and may be known by the running of the eyes, and a large quantity of yellow wax in their ears ; as also by a yellowness appearing under the upper lip.

This distemper commonly proceeds from the cattle's eating some unwholesome food, or from poor diet. The remedy for it is as follows, viz.

Take of wood-soot finely powdered, an

ounce ; plantain and rue, of each a handful ; garlic, eight large cloves stamped ; hempseed, an ounce ; or the tops of hemp, an handful ; boil these in three pints of fresh human urine, or as much old beer ; and when it has passed through a sieve, give about a quart of the liquor to a large bullock ; then rub his tongue and the roof of his mouth with salt, and chafe his back with human urine.

When a Beast is disordered in his Lungs.

THE REMEDY.

You may perceive this distemper in a beast by the great weakness in his legs, so that he will hardly be able to stand, although he may seem fit and in good order for the butcher at the same time. The following medicine in this case may be used, viz.

Bruise eight cloves of garlic, and take one handful of wormwood, with as much liverwort ; boil these gently in a quart of ale, free from the yeast, and passing the liquor through a sieve, add an ounce of mad-

der finely powdered, half a dram of whole pepper, and about a dozen cloves ; which, as soon as they have boiled enough to give the liquor a pungency sufficient, clear them off, and sweeten it with two ounces of treacle, giving it to the cow or ox milk-warm.

Of the Hide-bound ; or the distemper called the Gargut, in Kine ; from Mr. Shuttleworth, of Essex.

This distemper shews itself between the claws in cows or oxen, by blistering there.

To cure which, you must first draw a hair line between the claws, or hoofs, in the blistering part till it bleeds.

You must then take a handful of the leaves of the plant called *Moth-mullein* ; boil this in a quart of milk, and give it the cow in a morning fasting ; or else boil it in ale, or ale-wort rather, because there ought to be no yeast.

Of the Gargyse.

The distemper called the Gargyse is a swelling on one side of the eye, in manner of a boil, botch, or buboe. This is as dan-

gerous a distemper as any that can attend cattle. Cut with a sharp penknife or lancet this swelling round about as deep as the skin, to prevent its falling into the muzzle of the beast, which will certainly happen, if not timely prevented by this method, and prove mortal.

When you have opened the skin, as above directed, wash the wound with the following preparation, viz.

Fresh human urine and salt must be gently simmered over a fire together, and when it is near cold, wash the swelling, and the part that has been cut with it, mornings and evenings, till the swelling abates; at the same time giving the beast, every other morning, some flower of sulphur in warm ale, or alewort.

When you dress this botch, or boil, have particular regard to scrape off, or clean, the boil and the wounded part from the little blisters or pustules, even till you come to the quick, and the sore has quite ceased running.

When the swelling is quite gone, anoint

the wound and sore part with nerve oil and honey, boiled together, while the preparation is milk-warm, and it will soon heal.

A general remedy for Cattle that Lower, or loose the Cud.

Take a handful of the inner rind of elder, a handful of rue, and as much lungwort if it can easily be had, otherwise it may be let alone; chop them small, and put them into three quarts of ale free from the yeast, or in as much ale-wort; boil these till they are soft, then stir them; then add half an ounce of long pepper, half an ounce of grains, half an ounce of liquorice, half an ounce of aniseeds, a quarter of an ounce of cumminseed, an ounce of turmeric, and as much fenugreek-seeds, all well beaten, with a quarter of a pound of madder; and while all these are boiling, take a large bowl dish, and put into it an handful of bay salt, twelve cloves of garlic, four new laid eggs, shells and all; grind all these together with a wooden pestle, till they are well mixed with some of the liquor; then add the whole body of the de-

coction as hot as may be, letting the whole stand together till it is no warmer than milk from the cow, brewing it well together ; give the beast half the quantity to drink, while it is yet warm, two mornings successively, keeping the ox or cow warm that takes it, for four or five hours after, before you give them any water.

For a Cow or Bullock, that is Clue-bound.

Take Castile soap, or what some call castile soap, half a pound ; to this add treacle and butter, of each a like quantity ; put these into three pints of soft water, wherein chalk has been infused, though some would recommend *stand-lee* ; of either of these liquors take three quarts ; and when the whole is dissolved and mixed, give half the medicine to your cow or bullock in a morning, before they have drank, keeping them in a house till noon. Repeat this medicine two mornings.

If yet the beast should be too much bound in his body, or the medicine should not happen to operate, give him some balls made of butter and riff-sand.

*For Oxen that are galled or bruised in the neck
by the yoke.*

Take train oil, and grind it well with white lead, till it becomes a salve ; with this anoint the grieved part, and it will presently heal the sore, and discharge the swelling.

Of the Scab in cows or oxen.

This distemper chiefly comes from poorness of diet, and is very infectious among cattle, spreading itself presently through a whole herd. It is sometimes occasioned by the want of water in summer time.

The best way of curing, it is to make a strong decoction of tobacco stalks in human urine, and to wash the infected parts frequently with it ; at the same time giving the beast the following drink.

Take of rue, angelica, of each a handful ; shred these herbs small, and boil them in three quarts of ale without yeast, or new wort, and add an ounce or two of the flower of sulphur, with butter and treacle, of each three ounces ; giving it to the bullock at two mornings.

When this distemper happens to any bul-

lock, it will soon reduce him to a leanness and poverty of flesh ; wherefore bleed him, and you may give him the following medicine, viz.

Of old human urine a quart, in which mix a handful of hen's dung, or half a handful of pigeon's dung, and give it to the beast to drink.

Of the Husk in a bullock, &c.

Take hyssop, the smaller centaury, celandine, marshmallows, of each one handful ; boil these in ale free from the yeast, or in three quarts of ale-wort ; then add about three ounces of cow-spice, with treacle and butter, of each six ounces. This will make two doses ; to be given every other morning.

A drink for a bullock that has the Bloody Scour or the Bloody Flux.

Take of elder buds, or elder flowers, a handful ; if the elder flowers are dry, take two ounces of them ; hyssop, mallows, and celandine, a handful of each.

If the cow or bullock be large, boil these

in five pints of old strong beer ; but if it be but for a small breed, boil these in three pints ; to which add aniseeds and liquorice, of each about two ounces, more or less, as the bullock is larger or smaller, with treacle and butter, of each six ounces ; put to them madder powdered, about two ounces.

When you give your beast this drink, keep him warm, and give warm mashes, in each of which about a quarter of an ounce of oak bark has been grated.

While this distemper is upon him, do not suffer him by any means to drink cold water, but prevent his thirst by mashes only.

Of Imposthumes.

When any botch or boil appears upon a bullock, take white lilly roots, and boil them in a quart or three pints of milk till they are soft ; then beat them with the milk, till they become a pulp, and lay them on hot to the grieved place, which will occasion it to become softer by degrees, till it will be fit to open ; which some do with a hot iron, and others do with a penknife, washing well the part afterwards with brandy and water.

To heal a wound of this kind, it is a common practice to use tar, turpentine, and oil, mixed together.

For a Sinew Strain.

When a beast is strained in his sinews, or it appears that his sinews are weak, take marshmallows and chickweed, of each a handful; boil them in a quart of vinegar, adding three or four ounces of tallow; or for want of vinegar, use the dregs of stale beer.

With this mixture while it is very hot, bathe the grieved part.

For an Inflammation in the lungs of a bullock.

A cow or bullock troubled with this distemper will discover it by holding its head higher than common, and drawing its wind with difficulty; it will likewise be chiefly in a standing posture, without caring to lie down, and will groan very much.

The cure is to bleed it in the neck, and then give it the following dose, viz.

Take lungwort, celandine, and hyssop, of each an handful; of the smaller centaury, dried, half an handful; elder flowers, dried, an ounce; or for want of them, four ounces

of elder tops; boil these well together in a quart of ale-wort, or, in lieu of that, in a quart of ale free from yeast; then press the herbs and strain the liquor from them, putting at the same time to it an ounce and a half of cow-spice, or for want of that, anniseed, and fenugreek seeds, of each one ounce, with about an ounce and a half of liquorice sliced; boil these together for a little while, and add of butter and treacle, six ounces each, which will make a medicine to be given two successive mornings.

The fettering of a bullock (in this distemper) in the dew-lap with hellebore has proved effectual.

An Unguent for Cows and Bullocks that have any sore or wound about them.

Take hog's lard finely rendered, six ounces; honey an ounce and a half; bees-wax and rosin, of each half an ounce; stir these over a gentle fire together till they melt.

An Ointment for a Bullock or Cow that has a swelling attending any wound.

Take of hog's lard, linseed oil, and red-lead, of each three ounces.

Melt the oil and hog's lard together ; then add the red lead, and stir it well off the fire till the composition is cold.

This salve being warmed, and dissolved with a hot iron, may be rubbed upon the swollen part once a-day, and it will certainly take the swelling down.

A Water for an old wound or sore in a Bullock or Cow.

Take of white copperas, three ounces ; rockalum, one ounce and an half ; bole armoniac, six or seven ounces ; let these be finely pulverized and mixed together, putting them then in a glazed earthen vessel over the fire, and stir them for about fifteen or eighteen minutes, till they seem to be well incorporated.

Take off then the mixture and let it cool ; after which, beat the composition in a marble mortar, till it is reduced to a fine powder.

You must then boil three quarts of spring water, which should rather be that arising from a spring of chalk than any other ; and closely cover it while it is boiling.

After the water has boiled for five minutes, pour it hot into a clean vessel, and mix with it about three ounces of the powder, stirring it well as soon as the powder is put in it.

In two or three days this water will be well settled, and then alter it, and preserve the clear liquor, in a bottle well stopped.

When you have occasion to use this water make it as hot as it can be endured upon the affected place, dipping a linen rag into it, and applying that to the wound ; which may be repeated at least twice, if not three times, the first day, and afterwards bind upon the sore a piece of linen cloth well soaked in the said water.

If the wound happens to be deep, even though there may be a fistula, force in some of this water warm with a syringe, and it will even cure this distemper.

*An Ointment for a green wound in a Bullock
or Cow.*

The ointment of tobacco is of excellent use on this occasion, and is even good if any of the sinews are hurt ; therefore a farmer

who keeps a great number of cattle, should not be without it, no more than oil of turpentine.

Bees-wax, rosin, fresh butter, or hog's lard, with turpentine also, make an excellent plaster for fresh wounds in cattle; and it is remarkable, that upon the application of this ointment, no flies or insects can come near the wound.

Of the Haw, or other diseases in the eyes of cattle which occasion weeping or inflammation; or for the Pin or Wab.

When you perceive the eyes of cattle to be sore, and flowing with water, take of white copperas the quantity of half a dram, in the lump, and dissolve it in spring water, about half a wine pint; wash the eyes of the beast with the water twice or thrice a-day.

But if the eyes are much inflamed, wash them with eyebright water, mixed with an equal quantity of the juice of house leek.

Or, on the same occasion, where there is danger of a pin or wab, or when a beast has received any cut or stroke across the eyes, use the following powder, viz.

Take a new laid egg, and having taken out half the white, fill it up with salt, and a little fine flower of ginger ; wrap this in a wet cloth, and roast it hard in some hot cinders, or embers ; then beat it to powder, shell and all ; and when it is finely pulverised, keep it closely stopped in a bottle for use.

When you use this powder, blow a little of it through a quill into the eyes of the beast, especially in that which seems the most inflamed.

For the bite of a mad dog, viper, or slow-worm.

Take a pint of olive oil, and infuse in that four or five handfuls of plantain leaves, shred small, for eight or nine days, ; then boil these together till the leaves grow crisp, and strain it into a glazed earthen vessel, and anoint the part with it frequently till the wound or sore is healed. This is an oil generally used by the viper catchers.

Some make the following plaster ; of bole armoniac, *san guis draconis*, barley meal, with the leaves of plantain, shred small, or beaten together in a mortar, and then beat up with whites of eggs. This serves as a

plaster to be laid on fresh every morning and evening.

Of the falling down of the Palate.

When a beast labors hard and wants water, he is commonly attacked with the falling down of the palate ; he will yet endeavour to eat, but to little purpose.

To remedy this, the beast must be cast, and you may then thrust up the palate with your hand, and as soon as that is done, bleed him in the same place, and anoint the wounded part with honey and salt, well mixed together, turning him then to grass ; for dry meat is by no means proper for him.

A Remedy for bruises in cattle.

Take brooklyme, two handfuls ; chop it small, and boil it in tallow, or in hog's lard, for fifteen minutes, and apply it warm to the affected place.

A mixture for a lameness in a Cow or Bullock, or when they are shoulder-pitched, or cup sprung.

Take oil of turpentine two ounces ; oil of Peter, and oil of spike, of each the like quantity ; mix these with six ounces of linseed

oil, and anoint the grieved place once every day till it is well.

Or,

Take nerve oil and linseed oil, of each a like quantity ; mix them well together, and anoint the injured part once a-day, keeping the mixture warm while you use it.

A drink for Cows and Bullocks that are shrew bitten, or bitten by mad dogs or vipers.

Take of rue, the smaller centaury, box, and St. John's wort, of each one handful ; boil these in six quarts of ale-wort, till the liquor is strong of the herbs ; then strain it off, and add a quart of water to it, then add five ounces of the flower of sulphur, and of cow spice three large spoonfuls, with one spoonful of oyster shell powder.

N. B. This will serve for six doses.

A Salve, or Charge, for any Wound by a Stab or Thorn, where some Parts of them are supposed to lodge in the Wound.

On these occasions take black snails from commons, or, as some call them, black slugs, with as much black soap ; beat these togeth-

er till they are well mixed, and make a salve which apply to the wound.

For a Beast that has a Bone broken or misplaced.

When the bone is set right, or put into its true place, use the following preparation, viz.

Burgundy pitch and tallow, of each a like quantity ; put to them as much linseed oil, as, when they are well mixed, will make a salve or charge, to be plastered over the afflicted part.

When this is laid on, splent it, and cover it with a woolen cloth, and keep it on twenty days, in which time the bone will be well knit.

A purge for a Cow or Bullock.

Take butter, tar, and honey, with a little castile soap ; mix these well together, and give the mixture in balls as big as pigeon's eggs ; two balls in a morning.

Of the breeding of Milk in Cows, and the way to promote it.

Draw whey with strong beer and milk ; in

which boil aniseed, and coriander seed, finely beaten to powder, with an ounce of sugar-candy well pulverized ; give a quart of this medicine to a cow every morning, which will not only make her milk spring freely, but will greatly increase it.

Of the Rot in Oxen or Cows.

When this distemper attacks any beast, it will fall from its meat, quickly be lean, and have a continual scouring.

To remedy this distemper, take bay-berries finely pulverized, myrrh, ivy leaves, featherfew, and the leaves of elder ; put these into fresh human urine, with a lump of yellow clay, and a little bay-salt ; mix them well together, and give a pint each morning warm to the beast.

A remedy for swollen Cods in a Bull.

Take two quarts of strong old beer, in which put a handful of the young shoots of elder, with two handfuls of the bark taken from the woody part of the common black-berry bush ; boil these gently till half the

liquor is consumed, then strain it off, and keep it for use.

When you use this, bathe the parts morning and evening with the liquor made pretty hot, and bind up the grieved part afterwards in a double linen cloth that has been dipped in the liquor.

For a Cow that pisses Blood.

Take oak, shave off the outer bark, and boil it in spring water till it is red; as also comfrey, shepherd's purse, plantain, sage, green hemp or nettles, of each a handful, and boil them with the bark; strain it, and put a good handful of salt in the water; as also some allum, bole armoniac, chalk, or the powder of sea-coal. If your beast is weak, give less than a quart; if strong, more; once often serves, but twice will surely cure the beast. Give it lukewarm.

Another.

Toast a piece of bread, and cover it well with tar, and give it. It is occasioned, some say, by their brousing on oak leaves, &c.— Put a frog down a cow's throat, and drive

her next day into water, and she will directly piss clear. It is a present cure.

For the Blain in a Cow.

When first taken, they stare, and foam with their tongues out of their mouths ; then immediately prick her in the nose, or bleed her in the neck, which will keep her alive twenty-four hours ; then take a handful of salt in about a pint of water, and give it her, putting immediately a whole egg down her throat : sometimes they have it behind under their tail, when a blister will appear ; this is cured by running your hand down her fundament close fingered, and brought wide out, which breaks the blain within.— If this is not presently discovered, it kills them.

For the black or red Water in Cows, a Distemper next to the pissing of Blood.

Take a piece of iron, heat it red hot in the fire, put it to two quarts of milk ; then let the milk cool, and give it the beast blood warm, and it will bind up the bloody issue after two or three times giving.

For a Cow that strains in calving, when her Calphaulm, Udder, or Bag, will come down, and swells as much as a blown Bladder.

Take new milk, and strew therein linseed bruised to powder, or chalk, or pepper, but linseed is best; put it up with your hand and let her hinder part stand highest for two or three days.

For a Cow, who by laying on the Earth, and too soon drinking cold water after calving, her calphaulm swells and lies over the neck of the Bladder, stopping the Urine, that she cannot stale, or stand on her Feet.

Take two sacks, or a winding-cloth, put it under her body, fasten a rope to it, and put it over a beam in the barn, and draw her up that she cannot touch the ground with her feet; then let a woman anoint her hand, and work the calf's haulm from the bladder, that the water may have a passage. Give her warm bedding, warm drinks, and warm clothes.

For a Cow that cannot clean.

Take a large handful of pennyroyal, and boil it in three pints of ale; then strain it, and put one pound of treacle into it, and let it just boil; take it off, and put a half penny worth of flower of brimstone into it, so give it in a horn to a cow. Instead of pennyroyal you may use southernwood.

To cure Swellings, or Snarled Bags in a Cow.

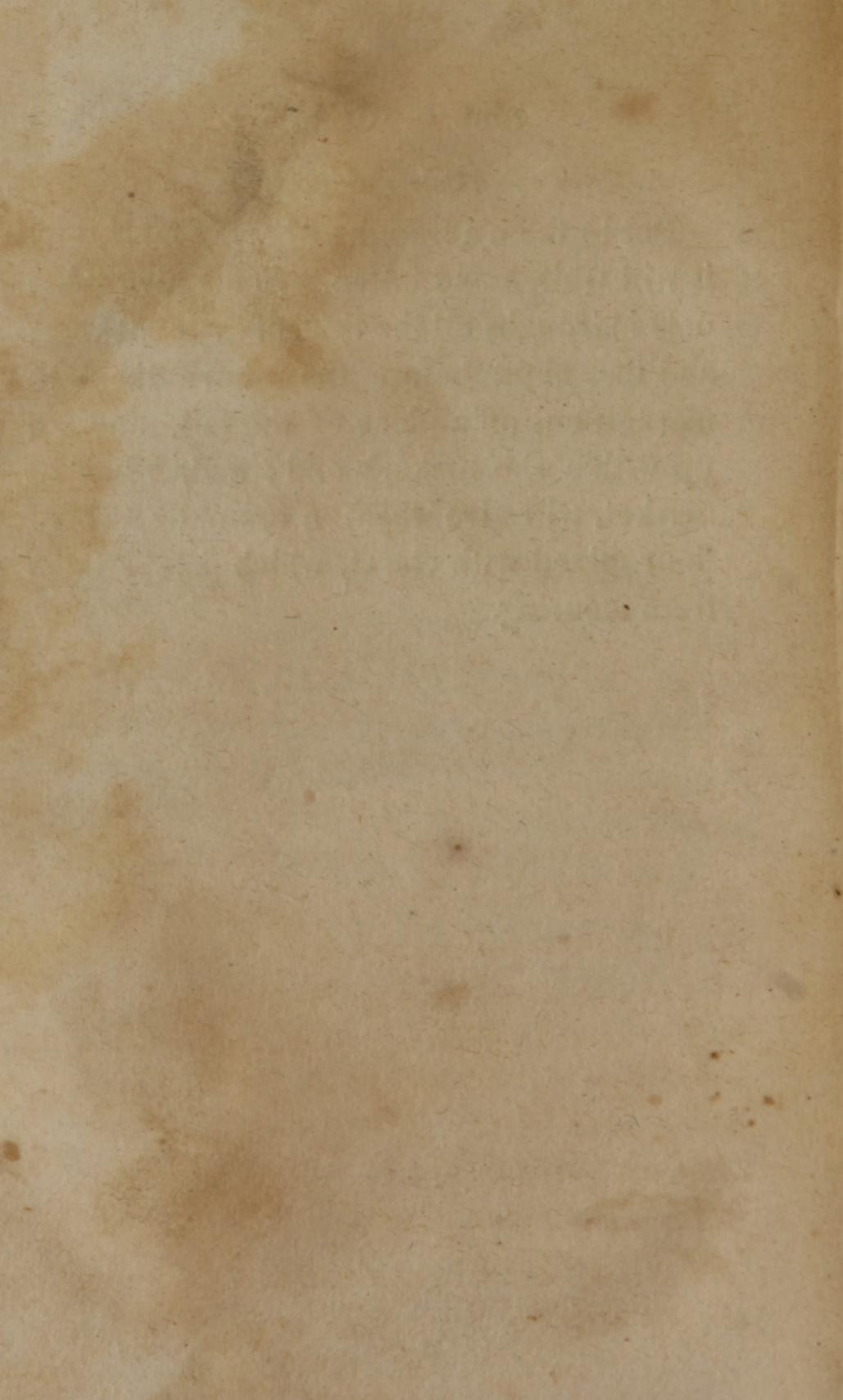
Take rue, and adder's tongue; stamp them together, and squeeze out the juice; mix this with a pound of fresh butter from the churn without salt, and make it into an ointment. This is an excellent remedy.

For a sucking Calf that scoureth.

You must take a pint of verjuice, and clay that is burnt till it be red, or very well burnt tobacco-pipes pound them to powder, and searse them very finely; put to it a little powder of charcoal, then blend them together, and give it to the calf, and he will mend in a night's time for certain.

To feed Calves while they suck.

Put to them a trough of barley meal, and it will whiten and fatten. Some give them oats in troughs all the time of their sucking; and the night before they have them to market, cut off a piece of the tail, and tie up with a shoemaker's end; and, when at market, will give them a crum or two of flour mixed with claret, which keeps them from scouring.



OBSERVATIONS & RECEIPTS

FOR THE

CURE OF MOST COMMON DISTEMPERS,

INCIDENT TO

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

EVERY farmer that buys sheep or lambs should take care that they be all in good health, and not buy more than his grass will feed ; for if he does, some of the weakest must starve, or the whole flock suffer for want of sufficient grass, which makes them eat poisonous weeds, and so perish for want of proper remedies to relieve them ; for which reason we have here laid down all the medicines that are necessary for shepherds, &c. to keep them.

*To prepare Tar to apply outwardly to Sheep, for
the Scab, or the Ray.*

Tar may be either mixed with the grease of poultry, or goose grease, or hog's lard, or

butter that has been made up without salt : to every pound of tar you must use half the quantity of either of the former, which may be well mixed together. Some choose to melt their butter to oil before they mix it with the tar, and it mixes the better, and is more healing.

To make Broom-salve, an excellent Remedy for the Scab, or any other Distemper that appears on the Skin of Sheep.

This salve is of great use to such as have large flocks of Sheep ; it answers the end of preparing tar, and is much cheaper than tar, where broom is to be had.

To make this, take twenty gallons of spring water, from a gravelly soil rather than any other, or in the room of that as much clear river or rain water ; put to this of green broom tops, stalks, leaves, and flowers, shied small, about ten gallons, and let it simmer or boil gently till it becomes of the consistence of a jelly, or till it be pretty thick ; then add of stale human urine two quarts, and as much beef or pork brine made strong of the salt ; and to these add

about two pounds of mutton suet, well melted and cleaned ; stir these well together for about a minute or two. till the suet is mixed ; and then strain all off into such a vessel as you think convenient, to be kept for use.

How to use the Broom-salve for the Ray and Scab in Sheep.

This salve is very speedy and certain in curing the distempers called the Ray and Scab in sheep.

If you use either this or the other prepared tar to a sheep when it is in full staple (that is, before it is shorne) divide the wool, that you may see the inflamed part, and anoint it well, and the parts about it, at least half an inch round ; then close the wool again, and the distemper will cease, and the wool not be discoloured.

When a sheep is troubled with the scab, you may presently discover it by its rubbing the distempered part against trees or posts, and with his horns ; and as soon as you perceive this, you should apply either of the prepared medicines.

The broom-salve is also of great use in

destroying the ticks or sheep-lice, and the wool will not be the worse for sale.

If you use this salve to sheep newly shorn, let it be warmed, and wash the infected part with a sponge or woollen rag dipped into it.

But as the scab in sheep proceeds chiefly from poor diet, so when we apply this outward remedy, give them fresh and good pasture ; for good food will help the cure, as well as prevent the evil. Sheep delight in shifting the pasture often, and if they have plenty they will take only that which is wholesome for them ; otherwise they will be forced to eat such herbs as may prove injurious to them.

To cure the Skit or Looseness in Sheep.

Take salt, allum or chalk, and give it in small drink or water, and it will knit and help them presently.

To prevent and cure the Rot in Sheep.

Take a peck or better of malt, and mash it as though you would brew it into beer or ale, and make eleven or twelve gallons of liquor ; then boil in this liquor a good quan-

tity of herbs, viz. shepherd's purse, sage, comfrey, plantain, pennyroyal, wormwood, and bloodwort, of each a good quantity, and boil them in the said liquor very well then strain them forth, and put a little yeast therein ; after that put a peck of salt, and tun, and put it up in a vessel ; then give it your sheep in wet weather, after *April* comes in seven or eight spoonfuls a-piece once every week ; if it be dry weather, you need not so often ; and thus continue till *May* or after, as you see cause, according to the dryness or wetness of the weather.— Give them now and then a little tar mixed with herb de grace chopped, and it will cleanse the bowels of much corruption, and be healthful to the blood.

To destroy Ticks or Tickells in Sheep, which annoy and spoil the Skins of Sheep, and keep them low in Flesh.

Take the root of the common wood maple, or acerminus, cut it in chips, or grind it, and make a decoction of it in common water ; the quantity of about an ounce to a pint of water, which must be drawn clear

from the root as soon as it is cold : this water being applied to the skin of the sheep where the ticks happen to prevail most, is a certain destroyer of them. We need not tell a bred shepherd, that the wool must be first gently opened with the fingers before the liquor is applied. Some use a linen cloth that has been well soaked in it ; others apply this with a sponge to the sheep, immediately after they are shorn, to prevent the ticks for the future, and even to destroy the eggs of the ticks which may remain upon the body of the sheep.

Of the Worm in the Foot, and the Cure.

The worm in the foot shews itself by a swelling between the two claws, which makes the sheep go lame ; therefore when you find a sheep lame of any foot, you are to examine between the hoofs, and if he is troubled with this distemper, you will find a hole big enough to admit a pin's head, in which you may observe five or six black hairs about an inch long ; then with a sharp pointed knife open the skin a quarter of an inch on each side the hole, and by pressing

it gently with your thumb above the slit, take hold of the black hairs with the other hand, and there will come out a worm like a solid piece of flesh, about two or three inches long. The wound must afterwards be anointed with tar to heal it, or you may use the broom-salve instead of tar.

Of the Cough in Sheep.

When sheep are troubled with the cough and shortness of breath, bleed them in the ear, and take some oil of almonds and white wine, which mix well together, and pour into their nostrils about a spoonful at a time. You may observe, that when sheep are thus afflicted with a cough and shortness of breath, they are subject to be scabbed about their lips; the remedy for which is, to beat hyssop and bay-salt, of each a like quantity together; and rub their lips, their palates, and their mouths with it; but if there should be any ulcerous places, anoint them with vinegar and tar well mixed together.

*A remedy when Sheep happen to swallow any
venomous Worm, Horse-leech, or poison-
ous Herb.*

When sheep have happened to eat any thing that occasions their body to swell, bleed them in the lips, and under the tail, giving them a large spoonful of oil olive, or sharp white wine vinegar, or two good spoonfuls of human urine, from a sound person.

Against the Murrain.

Take the dried flowers of wormwood, or of rue; mix them with common salt, and give them to such sheep as are infected or are in danger of being infected. About a dram is enough for each sheep in a morning, in a spoonful or two of human urine.

*The Red Water in Sheep, and of the common
Cure for that Distemper.*

The red water is accounted one of the most dangerous distempers attending the flock, bringing whatever sheep it attacks to death in a short time, unless it be discovered at the first coming; whereas in the rot,

a sheep that happens to be taken with it, may live for a month or more. The remedy for the red water is to bleed the sheep in the foot & under the tail ; then apply to the sore places the leaves of rue and wormwood, or the tender shoots of either of them bruised and well mixed with bay-salt ; and give them, by way of diet, fine hay, in the mornings and evenings, or other dry meat sprinkled a little with salt.

For the Wild-fire in Sheep.

This is as dangerous a distemper as any that can attend the flock, and was for a long time held incurable ; but some of the most intelligent shepherds have made a salve which has done great service. Their medicine is made of chervil bruised and beat up with stale beer, with which the sore or afflicted place must be anointed. Or, to take another method, which is as certain, prepare a wash made of common water one quarter of a pint ; the quantity of a horse bean of white copperas ; wash the sore part

with this water twice or thrice in an hour's time, and it is a certain cure.

Of sore Eyes in Sheep, and the Remedy.

Although sheep have a dulness in their eyes when rotten, yet sometimes they are subject to have a flux of humours which weakens their sight, and without timely help will bring them to be stark blind. Some of our shepherds use on this occasion the juice of celandine, which they drop into the eye ; others use, with as good judgment, the juice of the leaves of ground ivy, which should be forcibly spirted out of the mouth into the sheep's eye ; or a decoction made of either of the foregoing plants in common water will do as well ; and you may have always the same remedies ready at hand, without the trouble of seeking the plants when you have occasion for them. It is necessary, however, to observe, that when you make these decoctions, about five or six grains of allum may be boiled in every pint of water ; or if you use white copperas in this case of the eyes, infuse about seven

grains of the copperas in half a pint of fair water, it is a sovereign remedy.

Of the Tag, or Belt in Sheep.

Sheep are said to be taggered or belt when they have a flux, or continued running of ordure, which lighting upon the tail, the heat of the dung, by its scalding, breeds the scab. The common cure for this distemper is, first to cut off or shear the tags of wool that are berayed, so as to lay the sore bare ; then wash the raw part with human urine, or strong beef or pork brine ; then strew the place with fine mould, or dried earth ; and after that, lay on tar mixed well with goose-grease, or hog's lard ; repeat a strewing of fine mould, and it is a certain cure, as far as outward application can act. This is the common receipt ; but to give them as a diet, oats, fine hay, with a little sprinkling of bay-salt finely beat, and a small quantity of the powder of juniper-berries, will certainly remove the cause.

Of the Measles, or Pox in Sheep.

This distemper shews itself at first in the

skin, in small pimples, either of a red or purplish colour, and is very infectious; so that whenever a sheep is attacked with it, it ought instantly to be removed from the flock, and put into a fresh springing pasture. The outward application used by the shepherds, is to boil the leaves of rosemary in strong vinegar, about three ounces of leaves to a pint of vinegar, and to wash the pustules or sore parts with that decoction.

Of the Blood in Sheep, and its Remedy.

This distemper we take to be a sort of measles or pox, attended with such a degree of fever, as will not suffer any breaking out in the skin; for it is generally observed, that the skin of such a sheep is redder than any other sheep in any other distemper.— In which case you are to bleed him as you perceive him stagger, by cutting off the upper part of his ears, which is the most ready way; and by bleeding him under the eye immediately after, which forwards the cure begun in the cutting the ears; for thereby the head is immediately assisted, and they

will soon recover. But as, from the beginning of the distemper to the death of the Sheep, it is no more than five or six minutes, so a shepherd ought to be very watchful, and ready to bleed him, as soon as the foregoing symptoms appear. Some suppose this distemper to proceed from the sheep eating pennygrass, while others suppose it to be an over-fulness of blood from rank diet.

Of the Wood-evil, and its Cure.

The wood-evil is seldom or ever found among sheep that have their pasture in low grounds; but for the most part amongst those that feed upon poor uplands, and grounds over-run with fern. The remedy is to bleed them in the vein under the eye.

This distemper commonly happens about *April* or *May*, seizing the sheep in the neck, making them hold their heads awry, and occasioning them to halt in their going, & will be their death in a day or two, if the afore-said remedy of bleeding be not timely used, and fresh pasture in low lands provided for them.

If a lamb is seized with a fever, on any other sickness, take him away from his dam, for fear of her catching it ; which done, draw some milk from the ewe, and put to it so much rain water, and make the lamb swallow it down. This is a certain cure for a sick lamb, if you keep him warm.

There is a certain scab on the chin of lambs, at some seasons, occasioned by their feeding on grass covered with dew ; it is called by the shepherds the Dartars, which will kill a lamb if not stopped.

A cure for the Dartars.

Take salt and byssop, in like proportion ; beat them together, and therewith chafe the palate of the mouth, the tongue, and all the muzzle ; then wash the scab with vinegar ; and after that anoint it with tar and hog's grease mixed together.

There is also a scabbiness that often happens to lambs when they are but half a year old ; to cure which you must grease them with tar mixed with two parts of goose grease.

To fasten loose Teeth in Sheep or Lambs.

When you observe their teeth loose, which you will see by their not feeding, then let them bleed under the tail, and rub their gums with powder of mallow-roots.

Lambs are generally yeaned in the spring, at which time shepherds should take great care to cherish the ewes, that they may be strong and able to deliver their lambs, otherwise they will have many abortive or dead lambs. And if the ewes are not able to deliver themselves, then the shepherd should be always ready to help them, by setting his foot on their necks, and with his hands to pluck it gently from them.

If a lamb is likely to die when first lamb-ed open his mouth and blow therein, and he will soon recover.

Cutting or Gelding of Lambs.

The age of cutting is from three or nine days old, after which they are rank of blood, which will fall into the cod in cutting, and there lie and kill them; to prevent which,

put a little powder of rosin into the cod, and that will dry up the quarie blood.

A sure way of cutting : let one hold the lamb between his legs, or in his lap, and turn the lamb on his back, holding all his feet upright together ; if you see black spots in his flanks, do not cut him, for he is rank of blood, and will surely die. Let the cutter hold the tip of the cod, in his left hand, and with a sharp penknife cut the top thereof an inch long quite away. Then with his thumbs and his two fore fingers of both hands, slip the cod softly down over the stones, and then with his teeth holding the left stone in his mouth, draw it softly out as long as the string is ; then draw forth the other stone in like manner. Spit in the cod, and anoint his flanks on both sides of the cod with fresh grease, and so let him go.

Against the flowing of the Gall.

When a sheep is troubled with this distemper, he will stand shrinking with all his feet together ; to cure which, give him half a spoonful of aquavitæ, mixed with so much

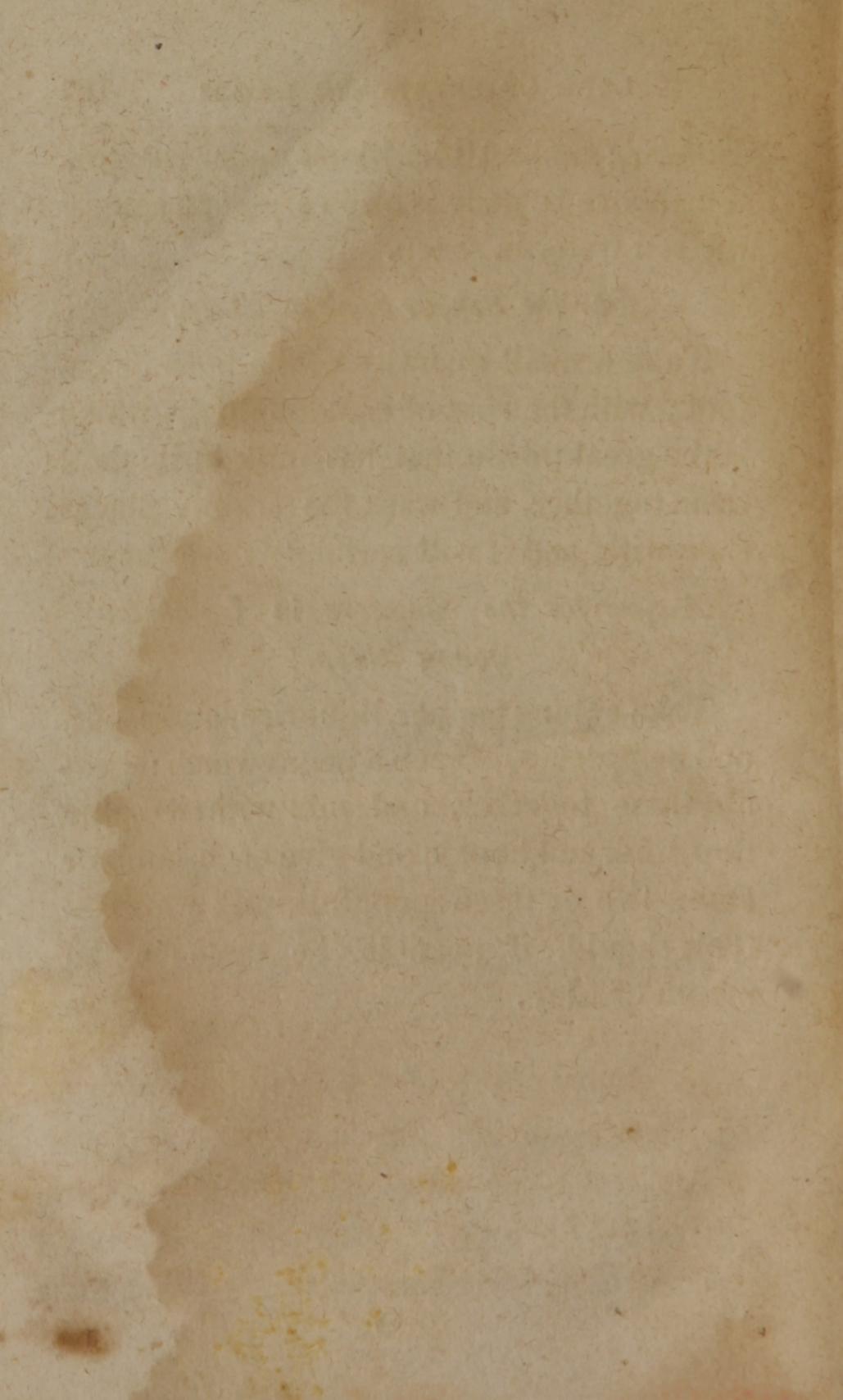
vinegar ; and let him bleed under the tail. The above remedy is also very good against the red water in sheep.

For the Itch, or Scab in Sheep.

Take a small quantity of the herb bears-foot ; with the root of camelion noir, which is the great thistle that has milk in it ; boil them together, and wash the scabby places therewith, and it will certainly cure them.

A cure for the Staggers in Lambs or young Sheep.

Take of long pepper, liquorice, anniseeds, and hempseeds, of each a pennyworth : beat all these together, and mix with it some new milk and honey, and give each lamb or sheep two or three spoonfuls milk warm.— This should, if possible, be done in the month of May.



OBSERVATIONS & RECEIPTS

FOR THE

CURE OF MOST COMMON DISTEMPERS,

INCIDENT TO

H O G S.

THE hog is a hurtful and spoiling beast, stout, hardy, and troublesome to rule ; however, he is a very profitable creature, where they have convenience to keep him, such as in farms where there are large dairies, it is necessary, that to each cow there should be a hog for the offals of the dairy ; such as skimmed milk, or flit milk, butter-milk, whey, and the washings of the dairy, which will afford them food sufficient to nourish them ; and as there needs no more to be said concerning swine, we shall now treat of their diseases, and the cure of them.

Rules to know when Swine are in Health.

All swine in health curl their tails, for which reason the best swine-herds will by no means suffer them to be blooded in that part ; but in the ears, and about the neck, when bleeding is necessary. They are very subject to fevers, which they shew by hanging their heads, and turning them on one side, running on a sudden, and stopping short, which is commonly, if not always, attended with a giddiness, which occasions them to drop, and die, if not timely prevented. When you observe this distemper upon them, you must strictly regard which side their head turns to, and bleed them in the ear, or in the neck, on the contrary side. Some would advise to bleed them likewise under the tail, about two inches below the rump. It is very certain that this giddiness, or, as some call it, staggers, in a hog, proceeds from an over-quantity of blood, and by bleeding them in time they will certainly recover.

In bleeding of hogs near the tail, you may

observe a large vein to rise above the rest. The old farmers used to beat this vein with a little stick, in order to make it rise or swell. Open this vein lengthways with your fleam, or fine penknife; and after taking away a sufficient quantity of blood, such as ten ounces from a hog of about fourteen stone, or fifteen or sixteen from a hog of five-and-twenty and upwards, bind up the orifice either with bast taken from a fresh mat, or with a slip taken from the inner bark of the lime tree, or the inner bark of a willow, or the elm. After bleeding, keep them in the house for a day or two, giving them barley meal, mixed with warm water, and allowing them to drink nothing but what is warm, water chiefly, without any mixture. In the paste made with barley meal, some of the most curious swine-herds will give about half an ounce a-day of the bark of oak ground fine.

Of the Quinsey in Swine.

This is a distemper which swine are very subject to, and will prevent their feeding,

and frequently happens when they are half fatted: so that we have known after five or six weeks putting up, that they have eaten near ten bushels of pease, three or four days of this distemper has reduced them to as great poverty in flesh as they were in before they were put up to feed. This distemper is a swelling in the throat, and is remedied by bleeding a little above the shoulders, or behind the shoulders. But the method which we take to be the most certain, is to bleed them under the tongue, though some pretend that setting is the most certain method of cure. However, any of these methods will do.

Of the Kernel in Swine, and the Cure.

The distemper called the kernels, is likewise a swelling in the throat: the remedy for which is bleeding them under the tongue, and rubbing their mouths after bleeding with salt and wheat flour, finely beaten and well mixed together. If a sow happens to be with pig, and has this distemper upon her,

give her the roots of the common field narcissus, or yellow daffodil.

Loathing of Meat in Swine, or their discharging it involuntarily by Vomit, and the Remedy.

When swine discharge their meat by vomit, their stomachs may be corrected by giving them the raspings of ivory or hart's-horn dried in a pan with salt, which must be mixed with their meat, which should be chiefly ground beans, or ground acorns; or, for want of these, barley indifferently broken in the mill, and scalded with the above ingredients. Madder is likewise good to be given them on this occasion, mixed with their meat. This distemper however is not mortal, but has the ill effect of reducing swine in their flesh. It certainly prevents the distemper called the blood in swine, or the gargut, as some call it, which generally proceed from their eating too much fresh grass when they are first turned abroad in the spring.

Of the Gargut, or Blood, in Swine.

This distemper, among country people, is always esteemed mortal. Some call it a madness in swine. It shews itself most like the fever in swine, by staggering in their gait, and loathing their meat. In the fever, however, they will eat freely till the very time they drop ; put in this, their stomach will fall off a day or two before the staggering or giddiness appears. The cure for which is, to bleed the hog, as soon as you perceive him attacked with the distemper, under the ears and under the tail, according to the opinion of some. To make him bleed freely, beat him with a small wand where the incisions were made : though it is seldom in this distemper that the blood does not come freely enough from the vein, if it be rightly opened. After bleeding, keep the hog in the house, give him barley meal in warm whey, in which mixture give him madder, or red oker powdered, or bole.

Of the Spleen in Swine.

As swine are insatiable creatures, they

are frequently troubled with abundance of the spleen ; the remedy for which is, to give them some twigs of tamarisk boiled or infused in water ; or if some of the small tender twigs of tamarisk, fresh gathered, were to be chopped small and given them in their meat, it would greatly assist them : for the juice and every part of this wood, is of extraordinary benefit to swine in most cases, but in this distemper especially.

Of the Cholera in Hogs, the Remedy.

The distemper called the cholera, in swine, shews itself by the hog's losing its flesh, forsaking its meat, and being more inclined to sleep than ordinary, even refusing the fresh food of the field, and falling into a deep sleep as soon as he enters it. It is common, in this distemper, for a hog to sleep more than three parts in four of its time ; and consequently he cannot eat as nature requires him sufficiently for his nourishment. This is what one may call a lethargy, for he is no sooner asleep but he seems dead, not being sensible or moving though you beat

him with the greatest violence, till of his own accord he recovers.

The most certain and approved remedy for it is the root of the cucumis silvestries, or wild cucumber, as some call it, stamped and strained with water, given them to drink. This will immediately cause them to vomit, and soon after to become lively and leave their drowsiness. When the stomach is thus discharged, give them horse beans, softened in pork brine, if possible ; or, for want of that, in beef brine, or in fresh human urine, from some healthful person ; or else acorns that have been infused a day or two in common water and salt, about a fortieth part of salt to the water.

It would be necessary to keep them in the house during the time of the operation, and not to suffer them to go out till the middle of the next day, first giving them a good feed of barley meal, mixed with water wherein a little oak bark has been infused three or four hours.

Of the Pestilence, or Plague in Swine.

This distemper is judged to be infections,

and therefore all swine that are taken with it, must immediately be separated from the herd, and put into some house where none but the infected may come. In this, as well as in all other cases where swine are distempered, let them have clean straw: give them when they are thus attacked, about a pint of good white wine, or rasins wherein some of the roots of the polypody of the oak have been boiled, and wherein about ten or twelve bruised berries of ivy have been infused. This medicine will purge them, and, by correcting their stomachs will discharge the distemper.

If, after the first, another hog should be seized with the same illness, let the house or sty be cleaned well from the straw and dung of the first distempered hog. At the first of his entrance give him some bunches of wormwood, fresh gathered, for him to feed on at his pleasure; observing every time that you have occasion to bring in new-distempered swine, to give them clean litter and clean houses.

The polypody of the oak in white wine,

as above directed, is likewise an approved remedy for the distemper mentioned above, called the Cholera.

Of Measled Swine.

Swine, when they are troubled with this distemper, will have a much hoarser voice than usual, their tongues will be pale, and their skin will be thick set with blisters, about the bigness of pease. As this distemper is natural to swine, the ancients advise, that you give them their meat out of leaden troughs by way of prevention. It is also a common practice, where this distemper prevails (for it is in some sort pestilential,) to give the hog an infusion of briony root and cummin water every morning in their first feed, by way of precaution. But the most sure way is to prepare the following medicine, viz.

Sulphur, half a pound ; allum three ounces ; bay berries, three quarters of a pint ; soot, two ounces. Beat these all together, tie them in a linen cloth, and lay them in the water which you give them to drink, stirring them first in the water.

*Of the Distemper in the Lungs of Swine, and its
Cure.*

Swine, as they are of a hot nature, are subject to a distemper which is called the thirst, or lungs, according to some farmers. This is what we design to treat of, as it is a distemper proceeding purely from want of water, and what they are never subject to but in the summer time, or where water is wanting. It is frequently to the farmers's expence very greatly, when swine are put up to be fatted, that there is not due care to give them water enough; then they surely pine, and lose the benefit of their meat. The remedy for this is to give them water fresh and frequently, otherwise it will bring them to have an over-heat in their liver, which will occasion this distemper, which the farmers generally term the lungs; to cure which, pierce both ears of the hog, and put into each orifice a leaf and stalk, a little bruised, of the black hellebore.

Of the Gall in Swine.

This distemper never happens but for want of appetite, and where the stomach is too cold to digest, as some authors say. Generally, as far as our experience teaches us, it happens to those swine which are confined in nasty pens, and are neglected and starved in their food. The cure of this distemper is to give them the juice of colewort or cabbage leaves, with saffron mixed with honey and water about a pint.

This distemper shews itself by a swelling that appears under the jaw.

Of the Pox in Swine.

This distemper is remarkable in such swine as have wanted necessary subsistence, and more particularly in such as have wanted water. Some have thought it to proceed from a venereal cause, whereby the blood has been corrupted. It appears in many sores upon the body of the creature, and whatever boar or sow happens to be infected with it, will never thrive, though you give them the best of meat. The cure is to give them inwardly about two large spoonfuls of treacle, in water that has first been made indifferently sweet with honey, about a pint at a time, anointing the sores with flower of brimstone well mixed with hog's lard: to which you may add a small quantity of tobacco dust. While you give the preparation of treacle inwardly, the swine thus infected should be kept in the house, and quite free from the rest of the herd, till they are cured.

Mr. M. T. of Surry, his Remedy for the Swelling under the Throat.

This distemper appears somewhat like the swelling of the kernels, or what the ordinary farmers call the kernels in swine. The most immediate remedy is to open the swollen parts, when they are ripe for that purpose, with a fine penknife, or lancet, taking care that it is not in the least rusty; and there will issue from thence a great quantity of fetid matter of a yellow or greenish colour. Wash then the part with fresh human urine, and dress the wound with hog's lard.

A Cure for the bite of a Viper, or mad Dog in Swine.

The signs of madness in hogs, which proceeds from the bites of vipers, slow-worms, or mad dogs, are nearly the same ; viz. an hog, on this occasion, will paw with his feet, foam at his mouth, and champ or gnash with his jaws, start suddenly, and jump upon all four at intervals. Some of the country people have mistaken this distemper for the fever in swine ; others have mistaken it for the staggers : but in neither of these do the swine paw with their feet, the venomous bites alone giving them that direction, The most immediate cure or remedy for such bitings, if you can judge of their disaster presently after they are bit, is to wash the wound with warm human urine, or warm vinegar ; or for want of either, with common water and salt, warmed, the quantity of salt one fortieth part to the water, and then searing or buring the wound with a red hot iron.

It is necessary, at the same time, to setter the hog in the ear, with the common hellebore.

It is convenient, when swine have been thus bitten, to give them the following medicine :

Take of rue, the smaller centaury, box, St. John's wort, of each two handfuls ; vervain, a handful ; these herbs should be boiled in four gallons of small beer, being tied up in bunches.

When you imagine that this decoction is strong enough, or has received the virtue of the herbs, pass the liquor through a sieve, or strain it through a coarse cloth ;

then add to it about a gallon of water, or as much as will make good the deficiency of the water boiled away : add to this about two pounds of flower of sulphur, and about a pound of madder finely beaten, and as much of coriander-seeds not beat ; of aniseeds about three quarters of a pound, and fine oyster shell powder well prepared, or, in lieu of that, the powder of crab claws, or lobster claws, about six ounces. This medicine will be enough for five-and-twenty hogs.

*Of the Tremor, or Shaking in Swine, Its Cure ; from
C. G. Esq. of Hertfordshire.*

Take hyssop and mallows, in stalks, and leaves, about a handful of each ; boil them in three pints of milk till the virtue of the herbs has sufficiently got into it ; then pass the liquor through a sieve, or strain it, to be free from the herbs ; adding then of madder, two spoonfuls, and about an ounce of liquorice sliced, with as much aniseeds. Give it two mornings together.

Mr. Tyson of Warwickshire, his Remedy for the Staggers in a Hog.

This distemper is to be cured two ways, viz. either by a draught prepared of flower of sulphur and madder, ground or powdered, about an ounce of each boiled in new milk, and given at twice to the hog fasting in the morning, two days following, if you take the distemper in the beginning : or else, when it has already seized his head with violence, use the following preparation.

Take of the common house-leak, and rue, of each a

like quantity ; to which add bay salt, enough to make their juices very pungent, when they are bruised together, which should be done in a stone or marble mortar, with a wooden pestle ; when these are well stamped and mixed together, add a large spoonful of the strongest vinegar you can get, and put the mixture into the ears of the hog, stopping them both close with tow, wool, or cotton, so that it may remain in a day and a night. This, if the hog is not far gone, will recover him ; but if he is not quite well, the same must be repeated a second time ; and as soon as the mixture is taken out of his ears, stop them with sheeps wool, or with cotton or tow that has been greased a little with oil of almonds ; for this will prevent his taking cold.

Of the Murrain, and Measles, in Swine ; the Remedy, from a curious Gentleman of Northamptonshire.

Although we have already mentioned this distemper, and its cure, give us leave yet to insert another remedy, which has been highly commended.

Take of the flower of sulphur, half an ounce, and as much madder powdered or ground, as it comes over ; liquorice sliced, about a quarter of an ounce ; and anniseeds the same quantity ; to this put a spoonful of wheat flour, and mix it in new milk, to give the hog in a morning fasting ; repeat this medicine twice or thrice.

If a hog has eat any ill herbs, such as henbane or hemlock ; to cure the same, give him to drink the juice of cucumbers made warm, which will cause him to vomit, and so cleanse his stomach that he will soon recover.

Sows with Pig.

Great care should be taken of the sows when they are with pig, and to shut them up in the sty for fear of accidents, but you should not put two together, because they will lie upon one another, and so hurt themselves; let them farrow in the sty, otherwise they will often cast their pigs, which is a great loss to the keeper.

Gelding Pigs, and spaying Sows.

The boar pigs ought to be gelded when they are about six months old; for then they begin to wear strong in heat, and will make the stronger hogs.

Sows should not be spayed till they are three or four years old: to do which, cut them in the mid flank, two fingers broad, with a sharp penknife, and take out the bag of birth and cut it off, and so stich up the wound again, and anoint it, & keep her in a warm sty for two or three days; then let her out, and she will soon grow fat.

Gelding of Hogs.

In the spring, and after Michaelmas, are the two best seasons to geld your hogs: to do which, cut a cross slit in the middle of each stone, then pull them gently out, and anoint the wound with tar.

To feed a Hog for Lard.

Let him lie on thick planks, or a stone pavement; feed him with barley and pease, but no beans, and let him drink the tappings or washings of hogsheads; but

for a change give him some sodden barley, and in a short time he will begin to glut ; therefore, about once in ten days, give him a handful of crabs. Make him drunk now and then, and he will fatten the better. After a month's feeding, give him dough made of barley meal for about five weeks, without any drink or other moisture ; by which time he will be fat enough for use.

A Bath for the Swine's Pox.

This is a distemper that often proves of very ill consequence, because one infects another ; it generally proceeds from lice in their skin, or poverty ; and they will never thrive while they are troubled with it. The cure for which is this :

Take yarrow, plantain, primrose leaves, briar leaves, old oaken leaves, water betony, of each two handfuls ; boil them in two gallons of running water till they are all tender, and then wash your hogs therewith ; and in twice or thrice using, it will dry them up.

Against Vomiting.

When you perceive your hog to cast or vomit, you may be sure his stomach is not well ; and therefore give him some shavings of ivory mixed with a little dried beaten salt. Also beat his beans small, and put them in the trough with his other meat, that he may feed thereon before he goes to the field.

A D D E N D A.

The following is the cure for the HEAVES in horses, promised in the prospectus for publishing the foregoing work. The reason of its not being in its proper place is, that the gentleman who had promised it to the publisher had removed into the western parts of this State, and it was impossible to obtain it from him, till the printing of the book had progressed thus far. We had indeed almost abandoned the hope of obtaining it at all, without the sacrifice of stopping the press until it could be procured, at *any* expence. It was received in a letter dated September 4, 1815, as follows :

“ Receipt for the Cure of the Heaves.

“ Take half a pound of *good Ginger*, (Ginger is very often adulterated by a mixture of Indian meal,) put two spoonfulls of it into a mash of scalded wheat bran, and feed the same twice a day till the cure is effected, which, in nine cases in ten, will take place in ten or fifteen days—Bleeding and a nitrous solution, (half an ounce to a drench) will accelerate the cure.

“ N. B. The above recipe (simple as it may appear) has often been sold for \$5.—Surprising cures have effected.

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Advice to the Purchasers of Horses.

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