Every man his own farrier, or the whole art of farriery laid open: containing cures for every disorder a horse is incident to ... To which is added, an appendix; including several excellent recipes, and preparation of many valuable medicines / By Francis Clater.

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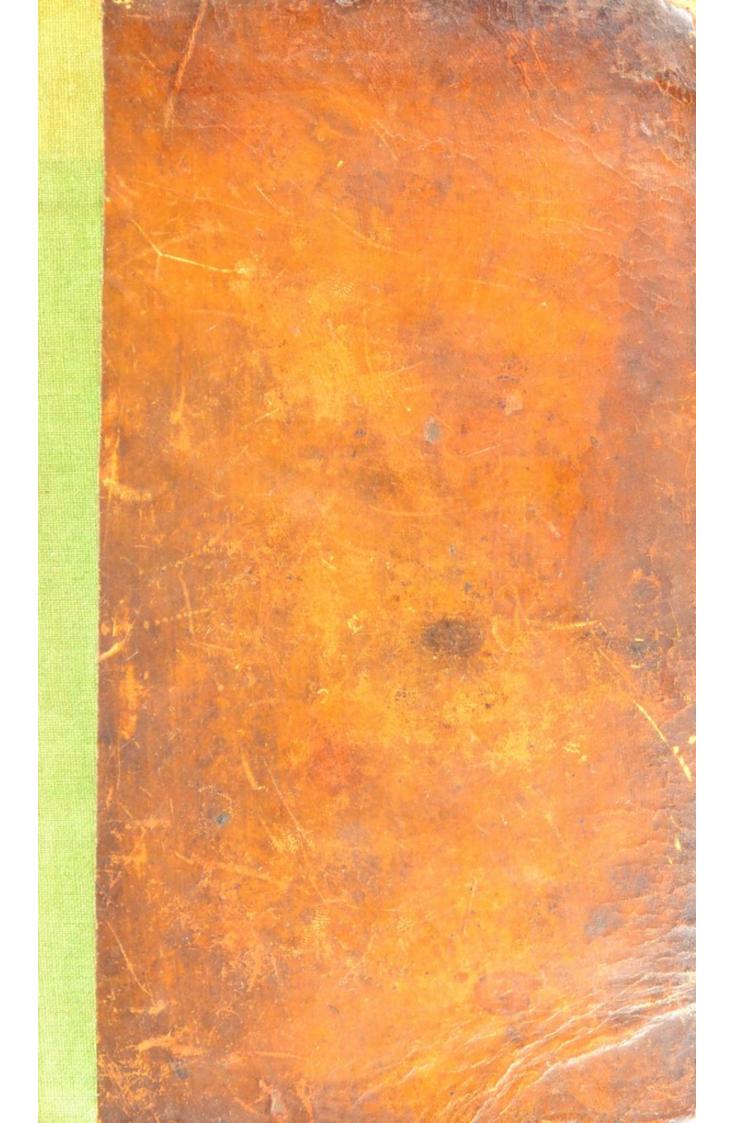
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OWN FARRIER,

OR, THE

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Containing

CURES FOR EVERY DISORDER,

A HORSE IS INCIDENT TO.

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The following are a few of the particular ones.

POLL EVIL, FISTULAS, PARCY, QUITTOR BONES, GREAST HEELS, FALSE QUARTERS AND SAND-CRACKS, BONE SPAVIN, SCAB OR MANGE, SCAB IN SHEEP, &c. &c.

To which is added,

An Appendix;

AND PREPARATION OF MANY VALUABLE MEDICINES.

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BY FRANCIS CLATER.

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THE SIXTEENTH EDITION.

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Dewark;

Printed by and for A. Tomlinson;

AND SOLD BY R. BALDWIN, PATERNOSTER ROW;

AND B. CROSEY AND CO., STATIONERS' COURT, LONDON,

1806.

331. May 2 18 13 Morni

This was an action brought by a Cendenian resid ing at Uxbridge, against the defendant, a vetering y surgeon, to recover sixty guineas, the value of a blood horse, killed by his unskilful treatment. In Novemher last the horse was not well, having an inflammation on the kidnies. The defendant was employed to bleed the horse-he could not at first get blood, and, with a view to accomplish his object, struck the bleeding instrument so violently, that he did the animal injury. The neck swelled, and the defendant attempted to pass a seething up the wound. For that purpose he put a birch twig up the vein, which would not do; he then tried a packing needle, which also failed, and resorted to another piece of birch stick. In the last application, the stick broke in the wound. He then said he could not do what was necessary to be done without proper instruments, and be should come next day. The defendant came next day, but could do the horse no good. The animal never eat after the attempt to bleed him, and four days after the neck mortified, and he died.

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Mr. Sewell, a Veterinary Surgeon, stated that the defendant had not used proper instruments; but in want of better he might be justified in using those he did use. It was proved that the horse was sound

internally when he died.

There was no defence to the action, and the naskilfulness being evident, the Jury gave a verdict for Gol May 21. 1818 Motioning advertises



PREFACE.

THE following treatise is the result of many years' experience. Its publication proceeds not from any lucrative view, or the vanity of becoming an author. The chief motive which induced me to this undertaking was, the solicitation of some friends, and many gentlemen and farmers, who had been my employers during the period I practised farriers; and a sincere desire of being useful to young farriers, as well as the public.

In consequence, I was prevailed upon to offer them to the public, notwithstanding the great opposition I met with from some farriers, who were implacable enemies to the publication of this work, and whom such a precedent so nearly concerned. But let the candid reader, who has the least skill in FARRIERY, give diligent attention to the symptoms which appear on the afflicted horse, and, by comparing them

with the rules and examples in the following treatise, he will be able, in a short time, to understand the disorder; and by carefully applying and administering such recipes as are prescribed for its cure, with good drugs, will be enabled to effect his intention, in the most obstinate diseases. This will discover the design of those, who made it their grand aim and purpose to suppress the publication.

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The author flatters himself, this work will give the utmost satisfaction to the public, having been proved and established by an extensive practice. The writer having served a regular apprenticeship, and nearly one year a journeyman, to the late william frost, farrier, at nottingham, and being nephew to him, was intrusted with all the secrets of his profession. The latter part of his practice was, by his own direction, several years at newark, with great success; where he made much improvement in the ART of FARRIERY.

This work will be found entirely new, and on a different plan from any of the kind that has yet appeared. It shows the nature and symptoms of every disorder which that noble

of this work, and what a such a procedent so

animal, a horse, is subject to, in the plainest manner, and its cure; a peculiar method of preparing medicine, how to give it, how to manage a horse after taking it, and the time required to take it in. Likewise is added, an APPENDIX, containing the preparation of different medicines, and a collection of choice recipes for several disorders.

All superfluous historical romances are here omitted, whereby some may be of opinion this work is too concise; but the author has always observed, that the greatest excellency in writers, is to lay down such plain and familiar rules, with much matter in few words, as may be understood by the weakest capacity; for tedious and obscure rules, only serve to burden and perplex even the mind of the most acute apprehension.

If this method be granted to be clear, the plan adapted and well executed, needs no other recommendation than its own important and extensive use.

How far I have pursued this necessary measure, is left to the judgment and determination of the impartial and judicious readers.—I shall not follow that mean and contemptible custom, which many use to raise their own reputation, of degrading the works of my predecessors, or make objection to others for my own advantage: on the contrary, I am ready to confess, that we are much more indebted to the inventor of any project for the public good, than to the commenter and improver thereof.

Thus have I given a brief narrative of my undertaking, which I freely resign to the judgment of my superiors, and hope to have justice done me, yet I expect to share the common fate of others, not only by considering that a book of this size is seldom without some small defects, but that it is impossible to satisfy ignorant and prejudiced censors.

To conclude. If, upon the whole, this book appears to be more profitable to the world, particularly to young farriers, than FARRIERY BOOKS in general, it will be sufficient to induce every candid and impartial reader to excuse a few deficiencies.

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EVERY MAN

HIS OWN FARRIER;

&c.



SECTION I.

Directions for the management of horses.

THE best method of treating horses, is never to bleed or purge them, except in cases which evidently require such operations. A horse's food chiefly consists of grain and herbage, which, if good in quality, and dispensed with judgment (not omitting proper exercise and dressing), will secure him from those complicated disorders he is subject to, by improper treatment.

Of Bleeding.

Phlebotomy, or bleeding, is useful when a horse stands much in the stable, is full fed, and has little or no exercise; when his legs are swelled, or his eyes look heavy, dull, red, or inflamed; also when he is thriving, or rubbing his hair off; in all inflammatory fevers; in falls, bruises, hurts of the eyes, and strains, accompanied with inflammation.

To know what quantity of blood you take away, it is necessary to bleed by measure: in most cases two and a half or three quarts, may be sufficient.

The following composition is excellent for cooling and purifying the blood in horses that travel much; likewise those that stand long in the stable.

RECIPE.

Crocus of antimony, finely levigated, half an ounce; nitre, one ounce: mix them together, and divide the whole into two parts.

Let one of these be given every night and morning, in a mash of scalded bran, or feed of corn, moistened with water, that the powder may stick thereto.

This medicine is excellent for a stallion in the spring of the year; it will keep his body cool, cause him to cast his coat, and, if given him as directed for two or three weeks, will so cleanse and purify his blood, his skin will appear as bright as silk,



SECTION II.

Of Purging.

Purging is most proper for race horses, hunters, and hackneys, of gross and full habit of body, that loose their appetite by full feeding, or a load of engendered crudities upon the stomach: in this case, two or three purges will be necessary. Before a purge is given, the body should be prepared; for if the drugs be bad, the consequences may be fatal, from the powerful irritations, excessive gripings, and cold sweats, which may probably chafe the mucus, or lining of the guts, and end in mortification and death.

The best method of preparing a horse for physic is, to give him three mashes of scalded bran and oats, and warm water, for three or four days together. This will so open the horse's bowels, the purge will not meet with any obstruction: but if a strong purge be given to a horse of a costive habit, it will probably occasion a violent inflammation. This may be imputed to the large tract of bowels it has to pass through, which is upwards of thirty yards; and the time the physic lies in the bowels is seldom less than twenty-four hours.

If the above directions for preparing a horse for physic be cautiously observed, there will seldom any danger ensue.

RECIPE FOR A PURGE.

Aloes, eight drams; jalap, two drams; long pepper, one dram, in powder; ginger, one dram, in powder; oil of aniseed, twenty drops: make these into a ball, with a sufficient quantity of sirup of buckthorn.

This purge should be given early in the morning, on an empty stomach; in three or four hours after, give your horse a feed of scalded bran, when it is warm, and a little good hay often, but not too much at a time; also two

more mashes the same day, but if he refuses them, give him raw bran. Take care the water you give him be new milk warm. Early the next morning, give another mash, and plenty of warm water: clothe him, and ride him gently about two or three times a day. If the physic works too much, give him less water and less exercise; if too little, give him more exercise, and as much warm water as he will drink: at night, when the physic has done working, give him a feed of oats and bran.

While a horse's physic is working, suffer him not to go out in the rain, but walk him about in a place which is dry and clean; and give him warm water, if he will drink it, two or three days after his physic has done working. The following is an excellent purge for fine and delicate horses, to purify and cleanse the blood:

RECIPE.

Succotrine aloes, six or seven drams; powdered rhubarb, two drams; precipitated sulphur of antimony, half a dram; powdered ginger, one dram; long pepper, in powder, one dram; oil of aniseed, twenty drops; oil of juniper, forty drops: make these into a ball, with sirup of buckthorn,

For a strong hunter, or hackney, coach, or waggon horse, the aloes may be increased to eight, nine, or ten drams, according to their strength.

Mercurial physic is proper in stubborn dry coughs, lameness of the joints, and in all kinds of eruptions and foulness of the blood. When mercurial physic is intended to be given,—take two drams of calomel, and half an ounce of liquorice powder: make these into a ball, with conserve of roses; give it at night, and the purging ball, in page 4, the next morning.

Some horses are subject to over-purge, especially if they catch cold; in such case the following cordial drink will check the purging, and dispel the griping pains a horse is liable to from excess of purging:

RECIPE.

Red wine, one pint; saffron, one dram; diascordium, one ounce; mithridate, half an ounce; dulcified spirits of nitre, one ounce: dissolve the ingredients in the wine, and give it new milk warm.

Sometimes the physic does not work, but makes the horse swell, which is often occasioned by bad drugs, or his not being prepared as before directed; in such cases, diuretics are the only remedy, of which give the following:

RECIPE.

Nitre, one ounce; salt of tartar, two drams; oil of juniper, half an ounce; caraway seeds, in powder, one ounce: Castile soap, half an ounce: the soap and nitre to be dissolved in a pint of rue tea, then add the other ingredients, and give it new milk warm.

When a horse swells with physic, he should be walked about gently in hand, till some evacuation be obtained; and if this should not succeed, recourse must be had to a cooling, purging clyster, for which give the following:

RECIPE.

Mutton broth, one quart; Glauber's salts, four ounces; common treacle, half a pound; linseed oil, half a pint: dissolve the salts and treacle in the broth, then add to them the oil.

Before a clyster is given, a small hand should be dipped in, or rubbed with the same, and passed up his fundament, to bring away the hardened dung, which may be the chief reason of the horse swelling. The clyster should be administered with a pipe, ten or twelve inches long, and a strong bladder fixed at one end thereof; the liquid to be forced through the pipe, by twisting the bladder with your hands. As soon as the horse has received it, take away the pipe, and immediately put a wisp of straw to the horse's fundament, holding it there with the tail, for the space of ten minutes.

These rules are to be observed in administering all clysters; and the pipe here mentioned, is much better than a syringe, because this last will make the horse start, and cause him to return the clyster immediately.

Before I conclude this part, it will be necessary to propose a useful drink for race horses or hunters after a hard day's fatigue.

RECIPE.

Senna, two ounces; salt of tartar, half an ounce; lenitive electuary, four ounces; Glauber's salts, two ounces; jalap, two drams: infuse the senna in three half pints of boiling water, strain it off, and dissolve the other ingredients therein.

This drink may be given as soon as the horse comes into the stable; after he has taken it, he must fast one hour, then give him a mash of scalded bran and oats, and warm water. If the drink be given at night, it generally begins to operate the next morning.

This drink is of excellent service in all kinds of inflammatory disorders, and in carrying off the molten grease after violent exercise, which causes great heat, restlessness, and inward sickness.—N. B. A horse should not be purged more than once a week.

SECTION III.

The windy Colic, how known and cured.

THE windy colic is known by the following remarks. The horse often lies down, and suddenly rises again with a spring; strikes his belly with his hind feet, stamps with his fore feet, and refuses every kind of food. When this disorder is violent, it throws his body into convulsive motions; his eyes are turned up, and his limbs stretched out as if a dying: his ears

and feet are sometimes hot, and sometimes cold; he falls into profuse sweats, and then into cold damps; he strives often to stale, and turns his head frequently to his flank; he then falls down and rolls about, and often turns on his back: this last symptom, generally proceeds from a stoppage in the urine, which attends this sort of colic; and the pain is often increased by a load of dung pressing on the neck of the bladder.—The following drink and clyster, never fail in this disorder.

RECIPE FOR THE DRINK.

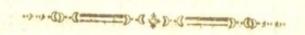
Oil of turpentine, one ounce; oil of juniper, half an ounce; dulcified spirits of nitre, one ounce; bay berries, in powder, two ounces: mix them all together in a pint of warm ale.

This drink must be given as soon as possible, after the complaint is discovered, and the following clyster; if the symptoms do not abate in two hours, repeat the drink.

RECIPE FOR THE CLYSTER.

Linseed, four ounces; boil it in three quarts of water, till it is reduced to two, let it stand five or ten minutes, then pour of the clear, and dissolve therein, four ounces of Glauber's salts; half a pound of common treacle; and one handful of common salt.

Let it here be observed, that before any clyster be administered, a small hand, well rubbed with the clyster, should be passed up the horse's fundament, in order to bring away the hardened dung, which otherwise would obstruct the clyster's passage: this will work the desired effect in all common cases.



OF THE

Inflammatory Gripes.

This sort of colic, or gripes, is attended with great danger, and, if a remedy be not speedily applied, often proves fatal. The disorder is attended with a fever; great heat and dryness of the mouth; the horse generally throws out bits of dung, with scalding hot water, which if offensive in smell, and his urine blackish, it is a certain sign the bowels are already mortified. In such case, there is no relief: but if the disease be undertook in an earlier stage, a cure may be easily effected. If the horse be in good condition, bleed plentifully, then give the clyster mentioned in page 13.

If the symptoms abate not in ten minutes after the clyster, give the following drink in warm ale, which is excellent in all kinds of fevers and inflammatory disorders.

RECIPE.

Peruvian bark, half an ounce; nitre, one ounce; lenitive electuary, two ounces; Glauber's salts, one ounce; Venice soap, half an ounce; tincture of opium, one dram; rue tea, one quart: dissolve the ingredients in the tea, and give it new milk warm.

This drink may be given every morning and evening, or three times a day, till the symptoms abate. No drink can be better calculated for this disorder (except the powerful mixture for inflammatory fevers), it operates gently by stool, and briskly by urine, if given twice or thrice.

If the symptoms are violent, and attended with convulsive motions, two drams of tincture of fetid, may be added to the above drink, which will be of great advantage.

N. B. In the inflammatory colic, the clyster must be repeated every four hours, till the disorder is abated,

The dry Gripes or Colic.

This disorder is discovered by the horse's frequent motion in straining to dung; the blackness and hardness of it; the frequent and quick motion of his tail; and by often endeavouring to stale, but can only do it in small quantities, which is occasioned by a load of dung pressing on the neck of the bladder. This sort of colic or gripes, seldom need any other assistance than the following clyster, after a small hand has been dipped therein, and passed up the fundament, to bring away the hardened dung which is lodged in the great gut.

RECIPE FOR THE CLYSTER.

Senna, one ounce; boil it in three pints of water, and strain it off, then dissolve one handful of common salt; two ounces of Epsom salts; half a pound of treacle; half a pint of sweet oil: mix them all together and apply them as directed in the 8th page.

But if the clyster should not work a cure, give the drink ordered for a windy colic.

SECTION IV.

Of Colds and Coughs.

Colds are the effects of an obstructed perspiration, by an immoderate exposure to the weather. In general they proceed from drinking cold water after violent exercise, or by going into rivers and ponds, when overheated; it is therefore necessary to lay down a few rules relative to colds. Many people believe and know, that cold water is dangerous for horses that are heated with violent exercise; but how few are sensible that the internal parts continue hot and inflamed, long after the skin appears to be dry and cool: hence, it is necessary to observe, that a horse should be considered, while under violent exercise, and for sometime after, to be in a temporary fever.

Colds are the source of a number of disorders; such as fevers, coughs, the farcy, glanders, &c. &c.

After a horse has taken cold, he is seized with a cough, heaviness and dulness, which

affect him more or less, according to its severity; his eyes are moist and watery; the kernels about the ears, and under the jaws swell; his nose gleets; and he rattles in breathing. When the cold is violent he will be feverish, and lose his appetite. The following is an excellent remedy, and has been given with great success.

RECIPE.

Diapente, one ounce; cream of tartar, one ounce; conserve of hips, half an ounce; balsam of sulphur, sufficient to make them into an electuary.

This electuary must be dissolved in a pint of watergruel, and given to the horse in the morning, fasting; let him eat nothing for two hours after the drink; then let him have a mash of scalded bran and oats. If the cold be violent, the drink may be given every morning and evening; if but slight, once a day, or every other day will be sufficient. Clothe your horse and keep him warm: let him be walked out in the middle of the day.

The dry Cough.

This is a convulsive motion of the muscles of the thorax, and abdomen. It is generally

occasioned by cold, and a stoppage of perspiration. If the horse appears healthful, can do his business, and eat his food, there is no great danger; and, in all probability, the following drink will cure in three or four times taking.

If the cough be of long standing, with a wheezing and rattling, in the nose and throat, he will be in danger of breaking his wind.

RECIPE.

Barbadoes tar, one ounce; incorporate it with the yolks of two eggs; balsam of sulphur, with oil of aniseed, one ounce; honey, one ounce; wine vinegar, three ounces: mix them together.

This drink must be mixed, by a little at a time, in a pint of sage or rue tea, made warm, and given in a morning, fasting; let the horse eat nothing for four hours after he has taken it, then give him a mash of scalded bran and oats, and warm water.—This drink should be given every other morning, for four times. Keep the horse with mashes and warm water, during the time of taking the drinks.

Of the Asthma and Cough.

The asthma is a disease common among horses at the spring of the year, before they are turned out to grass, and at the latter end, when they are taken to dry meat. An asthma is attended with a quick and short breathing, and a cough, sometimes dry and sometimes moist, with a quick motion of the flanks; if the horse be trotted, or run in the hand, he will wheeze and rattle in the throat, like one that is broken winded.

First give him a dose of mercurial physic, and four days after the following drink.

RECIPE.

Balsam of capiva, one ounce; incorporate it with the yolk of an egg; gum ammoniacum, in powder, one ounce; rubbed in a mortar with four ounces of vinegar of squills, by a little at a time; tincture of asafætida, two ounces; tincture of opium, one dram: mix them all together.

This drink is to be given in a sufficient quantity of sage tea, in the morning, fasting, and may be repeated every other day for three or four times, till he is better. Give your horse, during the time he is taking the medicine, warm water and mashes, and proper exercise twice a day, in the open air. No medicine can be better calculated for this complaint; I have found it infallible after a dose of mercurial physic.

SECTION V.

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Of the Glanders.

HE glanders are known by matter running from the nostrils, which is yellow or greenish, and sometimes streaked, or tinged with blood. When the disease is of long continuance, and the bones begin to decay; or when the matter is brackish, and becomes very offensive, the disease is deemed incurable. It is always attended with a hard swelling of the glands, or kernels, under the jaws. This disease begins with a slight inflammation on the pituitory membrane, which lines the partition along the inside of the nose, and the frontal cavities above the orbits of the eyes, while every other part of the body is free from any disorder. There are several sorts of diseases, falsly called the glanders.

The first may proceed from an ulceration of the lungs, which is a whitish matter, coming away by lumps.

The second sort seizes a horse after some long continued disease, by hard labour, which affects the lungs; the humour then appears whitish, tinged with yellow.

The third, is a discharge from the strangles, which oftentimes vends itself at the nostrils [See the strangles].

The fourth, is when an acrimonious humour in the farcy seizes these parts, where it soon lays an incurable foundation.

As there are several sorts of this disease, discernible to the eye, it will be proper to inform the reader, that the three first mentioned (falsly called the glanders) are undoubtedly curable.

RECIPE FOR THE CURE.

Flour of sulphur, half a pound; crude antimony, finely levigated, half a pound; nitre, in powder, half a pound; crocus metallorum, four ounces; succotrine aloes, four ounces; camphor, four ounces; dissolved in two ounces of spirits of wine;

This composition must be made into balls of the full size of a pigeon's egg, with a sufficient quantity of honey; and one of them be given every morning and night, before exercise, which may be continued for a month, or six weeks, or longer if necessity requires.

This disease is incurable when the matter discharged from the nostrils, turns greenish, or tinged with blood, and sticks to the middle of the passage like paste or glue. If the horse be poor, he is generally affected with the farcy, as well as the glanders, though it may not make its appearance to the eye for some time: but when it threatens, it is easily known by the sharpness of the corrosive matter that runs down his nostrils, which even scalds and eats that grisly and bony substance, which separates one cavity of the nose from the other.

In the first stage of this disorder, I would recommend the following injection as an excellent remedy.

RECIPE.

Sugar of lead, half an ounce; alum, in powder, two ounces, dissolve it in half a pint of warm water;

camphor, half an ounce, dissolved in one ounce of spirits of wine; lime water, one pint: shake them all together for an injection.

This mixture, or injection, may be made stronger, if necessity requires, by adding one scruple of mercurial sublimate, dissolved in one ounce of spirits of wine.—Another injection for the same.

RECIPE.

Hog's lard, one ounce; quicksilver, one ounce; beat them well together till the quicksilver disappears; add one ounce of Barbadoes tar, and four ounces of gum arabic solution: work them all well together in a marble mortar, and put them into a bottle for use.

ANOTHER RECIPE FOR THE SAME.

Blue vitriol, one ounce; verdigrease, half an ounce, both in powder; camphor, half an ounce, dissolved in two ounces of spirits of wine; vinegar, four ounces; lime water, half a pint: mix and shake them well together, and put them in a bottle for use.

To make use of these mixtures, take a syringe, or pipe, about ten inches long, which will hold four ounces of the mixture, or injection, and force it up his nostrils every morning before he goes to exercise, and every evening after he returns,

If the horse be fat, bleeding and rowelling will be serviceable; but if poor, the contrary.—
Blistering will also be necessary in this disease; first clip the hair off the kernels, which are under the jaws, then apply a strong blister on the swelled part, which must be repeated every morning for a week: this will greatly relieve the glands of that inflammatory tumour with which they are affected.

M. La Fosse, farrier to the King of France, has shown a new light on this disease, and a method of curing it by trepanning; but as this is little practised in England, especially among country farriers, I shall omit it.

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SECTION VI.

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THE farcy is a sharp, corrosive, watery tumour in the blood, attended with an inflammation. It appears like round buds, or berries,

sprung out over the veins, which are first hard, but soon turn to soft blisters, and when broken, discharge an oily bloody matter, and often turn into obstinate, and malignant ulcers.

In some horses, it shows itself on the head only; in others, on the external jugular, or neck vein, in others, on the plate vein, and runs down the inside of the fore leg (commonly called the fore arm), towards the knee, and often upwards to the brisket; in some it shows itself on the hind parts, about the pasterns, and along the large veins on the inside of the thigh, rising upwards into the groin, and towards the sheath; sometimes it appears in the flanks, and spreads by degrees towards the lower belly.

When the farcy appears on the forehead, the cheeks, the outside of the shoulders, near the withers, or the hip, it is easily cured.

The worst symptoms in the farcy, are when the veins within the thigh are corded and set with buds, so as to affect the kernels of the groin, and the cavernous body of the yard; when it breaks out on one side of the thigh, and afterwards on the other, or on both at once, so that the sores and ulcers become malignant, and affect the whole body. Without due attention to a regular course of medicine, proper feeding and exercise, this disorder will increase, and end in an incurable glanders.

The following drink will be found of great use in every stage of this disease, unless it be inveterate, or of an obstinate nature.

RECIPE.

Tutty, prepared, one ounce; red tartar, one ounce; lapis calaminaris, one ounce, all finely levigated: mix and give it in one quart of tanners' ooze, or old urine.

This drink must be given every other day, or once in three days; give it fasting in the morning, and let the horse eat nothing for four hours after taking it, then let him have a hot mash of scalded bran and oats, and warm water.—But in the most obstinate farcy, where the veins are obstructed, and attended with a large inflammatory tumour, recourse must be had to some powerful medicine, such as the following corrosive mercurial solution.

SOLUTION RECIPE.

Corrosive mercurial sublimate, twelve grains; dissolved in two ounces of spirits of wine; added to one quart of the following decoction; and given to the horse in the morning, fasting.

DECOCTION.

Guaiacum shavings, one pound; crude antimony, powdered, four ounces, tied in a rag; logwood chips, one pound; sassafras chips, one pound; water, three gallons; boil them all together till one half is consumed, then pour the decoction into an earthen vessel for use.

The above solution and decoction, will be found very powerful in purifying and opening obstructions in the blood-vessels, and dissolving those buds which appear tracked along the veins. The solution may be given every day for a week, or every other day for a fortnight, or longer; but if his mouth grows sore, and his breath offensive, omit it for a week; then repeat it again, as before. Keep him warm, and in regular diet, with gentle exercise, twice a day, if the weather be fine: give him warm water and mashes morning and evening, during the course of this medicine. The solution may

be made stronger, if necessary, by adding one or two grains of mercurial sublimate to each dose, till it amounts to double the quantity; if it should gripe the horse, add two drams of tincture of thebaic to the dose: this will relieve the griping pains which often attend mercurials of this sort.

It is necessary in this disease, that the following dose of cooling physic be administered once every week, while under a course of mercurials.

RECIPE.

Aloes succotrine, eight drams; cream of tartar, two ounces; ginger, two drams; nitre, one ounce: dissolve them in three half pints of ale.

This drink must be given in the morning, fasting, and the horse must eat nothing for two hours after; then let him have a mash of scalded bran and oats, and warm water, twice a day: if the horse be fat and full of blood, bleeding and rowelling under the belly, are necessary in the beginning of this disorder; but if lean, the loss of too much blood will prove injurious.

The following is a mercurial ointment to rub the farcy-buds with, both before and after they are broken.

RECIPE.

Hog's lard, one pound; goose grease, one pound; quick-silver, one pound; common turpentine, four ounces.

Rub the quicksilver with the turpentine in a marble mortar, till they are perfectly incorporated; then add the lard and goose grease, melted, by a little at a time, beating and mixing them carefully together. This ointment will dissolve the farcy tumours which obstruct the blood-vessels, and must be well rubbed once a day on the parts affected.

When the skin is thickened over the ulcers so as to confine the matter, it must be opened with a small hot iron, or a lancet. The buds in the farcy are very apt to turn into foul ulcers, and the orifices to fill with proud flesh; which may be suppressed by touching the flesh with a skewer dipped in the butter of antimony, or aquafortis. If the part be much swelled, or inflamed, it must be fomented twice every day, with the following fomentation.

RECIPE.

Wormwood, marshmallow roots, plaintain leaves, horseradish roots, each one handful: boil them in three gallons of old urine.

Old urine is reckoned by some much superior to ale dregs, in fomentations of this sort.—The part swelled, must be fomented with hot flannels wrung out of the same, twice every day, an hour each time. This being done, let the part be rubbed well with the aforesaid mercurial ointment, and a hot flannel applied to the swelled part, and bound on with a flannel roller, three yards long and eight inches broad.

When the tumour comes to a proper head, which may be easily felt with the finger, it may be discharged with a lancet, and dressed with a skewer dipped in a little butter of antimony; and, afterwards, with a tent made of hurds, dipped in the digestive oils, or ointment, used for green wounds. The smaller the tent is, the more oils, or ointment it carries into the wound; which should never be dressed longer than while the tumour is subsided, otherwise it may obstruct the matter, and form a caries at the bottom of the wound, and make it very difficult to cure.

Nevertheless, when the wound is perfectly cleansed, it must be dressed two or three times with Ægyptiacum ointment; then finish the cure with tincture of myrrh, or the wound balsam, anointed on the wound with a feather; and afterwards, let burnt alum, mixt with bole armenian, be strewed over it, which will soon dry and heal it up.



SECTION VII.

Of Surfeits, Hide-bound, and Mange.

Surfeits in horses proceed from various causes, and are chiefly owing to some long continued disease, which is badly cured. A horse is said to be surfeited when his coat stares, is of a dirty, rusty colour, and the skin full of scabs and dandruff, which if rubbed off, return again. Others, have small lumps like beans or peas while they are in the stable, which often disappear when turned out to grass. Some have scabs all over their limbs and bodies, sometimes moist and sometimes dry, attended with heat and inflammation, and the

humours so sharp and irritating, that they chafe themselves raw in many places. Others, have flying pains and lameness, resembling the rheumatism, or flying gout.

In curing these complaints, the following method will be found successful.

RECIPE.

Crocus of antimony, four ounces; Venice soap, four ounces; nitre, four ounces; flour of sulphur, two ounces; aloes succotrine, two ounces; precipitated sulphur of antimony, finely levigated, one ounce: mix and make them into a mess fit for balls, with a sufficient quantity of honey and liquorice powder, about the size of a pigeon's egg.

One of these balls is to be given every morning, fasting, before exercise, for the space of a week, and then omitted, for three or four days; or, if the case requires, let one be given every other morning for a fortnight, or three weeks, as may be thought most proper. While a horse is under a course of the above medicine, he must have mashes of scalded bran and oats, twice a day; and if the scabs do not come off in three or four days, or a week's time, after taking it,

let him be well dressed with the scab ointment, in the same manner as used for the mange.

Some surfeited horses have no eruption on the skin, but are heavy, dull, and indolent, lean and hide-bound, with a staring coat, and unhealthful look.—In this sort of surfeits, the following drink is an effectual remedy.

RECIPE.

Caraway seeds, in powder, one ounce; gentian root, zedoary root, fenugreek seeds, each half an ounce, in powder; mithridate, half an ounce.

Boil this drink in three half pints of ale, give it to the horse new milk warm, fasting, and let him eat nothing for two hours after; then give him a mash of bran and oats. The drink may be repeated every other day, or every third day, or oftener, as the case may require; taking care to give him, at least, two mashes, and warm water, each day during the course of this medicine.

A wet surfeit, is no more than a moist running scurvy, which appears on different parts of the body, with great heat and inflammation: the neck, or the withers, often swell greatly in one night's time, and issue a large quantity of briny humour; which, without care, will turn to a pole-evil, or fistula. This humour sometimes falls on the lower limbs, and is often very troublesome to cure.

In this case bleed plentifully, and administer the following cool physic, once a week.

RECIPE.

Aloes succotrine, four drams; lenitive electuary, three ounces; cream of tartar, two ounces: dissolve them all in a pint of warm ale.

This dose must be administered in the morning, fasting; in two hours after, give a warm mash, and warm water. If the above dose does not carry off the complaint in a week, or a fortnight's time, recourse must be had to the balls used for the dry surfeit, during a week or a fortnight, which will effectually take away the complaint.

Of the Mange.

The mange is a cutaneous disease, which affects and renders the skin tawney, thick, and full of wrinkles; especially near the mane,

ears, loins, and tail. The hair in these parts generally rubs off, and what little remains, commonly stands out like bristles. Some horses are so affected with it, that there is scarcely a clear place about the body. But the following ointment and wash, never fail to promote an entire cure.

RECIPE FOR THE OINTMENT.

Common turpentine, one pound; quicksilver, two ounces; hog's lard, half a pound; flour of sulphur, four ounces; train oil, half a pint: grind the quicksilver with the turpentine, in a marble mortar, till it disappears; then gradually add the lard, warmed, with the ingredients.

This ointment must be well rubbed on every part affected, in the open air, in hot or warm weather; and, in winter time, at the blacksmith's shop, where a large bar of iron must be heated, and held over the horse to dry and strike the ointment into the pores.

RECIPE FOR THE WASH.

Fresh butter, one pound; train oil, one quart; verdigrease, two ounces; old urine, three quarts; flour of sulphur, half a pound: boil them all together for use. This wash must be well rubbed in with a hard brush, in hot or warm weather; in winter, a hot bar of iron must be held over every part of his body affected. If the horse draws in a team, the inside of the collar must be washed, or the inside of the saddle if a saddle horse.

A horse affected with the mange, or scab, may take the following powders or balls, for three or four days before he is dressed, and the same after dressing, or longer.

RECIPE.

Crocus of antimony, half an ounce; cream of tartar, one ounce; flour of sulphur, one ounce.

These powders may be made into a couple of balls, with a proper quantity of honey and liquorice powder, and one of them given every morning and night. Or, make them into two papers of powders, and let one of them be given every morning and night, in a mash of bran and oats, or a feed of dry bran and oats, moistened with a little cold water, to make them stick together.

When a horse has got free of this disease, the place where he stood must be well cleansed, and his collar, gears, saddle, clothing, or whatever he wore during the disease, must be well washed with soap suds.—The aforesaid recipes are infallible for the scab, or mange in horses.



SECTION VIII.

Of the Staggers, Convulsions, Lethargy, Epilepsy, and Vertigo.

ALL distempers of the head, are generally included under two denominations, viz., staggers and convulsions. The symptoms are as follow: The staggers, or apoplexy, is attended with drowsiness; the eyes being full and inflamed, and sometimes watery; his head continually hanging down; and he sometimes reels and staggers about like a person intoxicated. The lethargy, commonly called the sleeping evil, is a disorder in the head; the horse frequently falls asleep, with his head resting on the manger; and often shows an inclination to eat,

but falls asleep with the food in his mouth. This disease is commonly called, amongst the country farriers, the sleeping staggers. The epilepsies and convulsions, generally arise from blows on the head, violent exercise, surfeits, strains, and sympathy of the nerves; for violent pain in any part of the body will cause convulsions, especially if the nerves and tendonous parts be affected with wounds, punctures, and bruises externally; or by botts and worms, vellicating and wounding the coats of the stomach; and is sometimes violently distended with a load of undigested food or matter, being too long retained, which is generally attended with costiveness.

When a horse is violently affected with convulsions, all the muscles of the body are seized at once, and his jaws so fast locked, that it is very difficult, without some instrument, to open them. But to give a larger description of the symptoms, I shall make use of Mr. Gibson's words, with trifling alteration.

"As soon as the horse is seized, his head is raised with his nose towards the rack; his ears

pricked up, and his tail cocked, looking with eagerness, as a hungry horse when hay is put down to him, or like a high spirited horse put upon his mettle; insomuch, that ignorant persons, when they see a horse stand in this manner, will scarcely believe any thing of consequence ails him, but they are presently convinced, when the other symptoms succeed; his neck grows stiff, cramped, and almost immoveable. If a horse in this condition, live a few days, several knots will arise on the tendonous parts of the body, and all the muscles, both before and behind, will be so much pulled, cramped, and stretched, that he appears nailed to the pavement; with his legs stiff, wide, and straddling, and his skin every where so tight, as to be almost impossible to move it: If trial be made to make him walk, he is ready to fall at every step, unless he be carefully supported; and his eyes are so fixed, from the inaction of the muscles, that his looks are languid and dead. He snorts and sneezes often, panting continually with shortness of breath: this symptom increases till he expires, which generally happens in a few days, unless some sudden and very effectual turn can be given to the distemper".

This disease has various terms, but is commonly called the staggers and convulsions.—When the horse is raging, it is called the mad staggers, and, if care be not taken, he will knock and bruise his head in such a manner, that it will be in danger of mortifying; to prevent which, every corner of the stable should be well stuffed, or bolstered with straw, so that he cannot hit his head against the wall: for a horse in this situation, is like one yoked in harness, and drawing at a weight, pushing forwards with all his power till his strength is expended, and then drops down as if shot.

In these cases, if the most powerful means are not immediately applied, the consequence will prove fatal. If the horse be fat, bleed plentifully; if lean, sparingly: then give the following ball.—I have seen an instance of this disease, wherein the horse, has, on a sudden, recovered.

RECIPE.

Calomel, two drams; jalap, one dram: make them into a ball, with conserve of roses, and administer them as soon as possible.

After the expiration of eight hours, give the following laxative drink.

RECIPE.

Succotrine aloes, four drams; lenitive electuary, two ounces; nitre, two ounces: dissolve them in one quart of rue tea.

This drink and ball, will clear the stomach of that undigested matter with which it is burdened.

If the drink be given in the morning, it generally works briskly, both by stool and urine, before night: if it fails in that space of time, the clyster, in page 13, must be administered.

If worms or botts, be the cause of the complaint (which may be easily discovered in the dung, during the operation of the physic), treat him as in the section of worms. But if he is not affected with these, and continues convulsed, recourse must be had to the following drink.

RECIPE.

Tincture of fetid, one ounce; tincture of opium, two drams; sal ammoniac, in powder, one ounce; valerian root, in powder, one ounce; salt of tartar, two drams.

This drink is powerful in all kinds of nervous, spasmodic, or convulsive disorders, and may be given every morning and night, or three times a day, if required, in three half pints of rue tea, made warm. Let the following liniment be well rubbed on the cheeks, temples, neck, shoulders, loins, and wherever there appears the greatest contractions and stiffness.

RECIPE.

Marshmallows ointment, and alder ointment, of each four ounces; spirits of sal ammoniac, four ounces; oil of turpentine, two ounces: mix and make them into a liniment.

This liniment may be rubbed on the abovementioned parts, twice a day, till the symptoms abate.

But if the disease is not attended with convulsions, the liniment may be omitted, and recourse must be had to the powerful mixture for inflammatory fevers. [See fevers.]

In these complaints, the use of rowels is attended with great danger, it being difficult to bring them to a good digestion; but if made use of, the most proper places are, in the breasts, under the jaws, or in the cheeks.

SECTION IX.

Of Fevers.

EVERS, in general, are the effect of a strong and unnatural motion of the blood, which occasions great heat and inflammation in the body, and the pulse quickened beyond its natural speed. The general symptoms are, loss of appetite; restlessness; the horse ranging from one end of the rack to the other; his eyes red and inflamed; his tongue parched and dry; his flanks beat quick; his breath hot and offensive; he nibbles his hay, and frequently hangs his head down to the ground; his pulse beats upwards of fifty times in a minute; the heat of his body appears several degrees botter than usual, though not parched as in some inflammatory disorders.

Fevers are often wrong treated by country farriers, who frequently give one dose upon another, without waiting the effect of the first; their medicines, likewise, consisting of simple articles, which have no power to check the progress of the disorder. The internal inflammatory fevers, generally take their seat at the

stomach, from a cold, or a large distention of the stomach, by a load of undigested food; causing the inflammation to extend into various parts of the body, which obstruct the perspiration; and if not removed by some powerful medicine, will presently end in a gangrene, or mortification.

The symptoms of a violent inflammatory fever, are similar to those of the staggers, and almost require the same treatment. Sometimes the horse affected, appears quite senseless and stupified; stales and dungs insensibly; ranges about in the stable, and is subject to bruise himself, especially his head, against the walls; his flanks beat; his ears and legs are hot and cold by turns; his body is often in great heat, and sometimes emits cold sweats.

In these cases, first bleed plentifully, to the quantity of three or four quarts, then give the following drink.

RECIPE.

Aloes succotrine, two drams; jalap, two drams; lenitive electuary, four ounces; nitre, one ounce; Epsom salts, one ounce: dissolve them in one quart of rue tea, and administer it as soon as possible.

This drink generally begins to purge in eleven or twelve hours after it is taken. If the fever increases after this dose, recourse must be had to this mixture for inflammatory fevers.

THE POWERFUL MIXTURE FOR FEVERS.

Emetic tartar, one ounce; calcined antimony, two ounces; calcined hartshorn, one ounce: mix and grind them together to a fine powder, in a mortar; then put them into a glass bottle, and cork them up for use: two drams of these powders to one dose.

A dose of this mixture may be given twice, or three times a day, if the fever be violent, and the horse very rageful.

The above powders are excellent for the staggers, convulsions, and all kinds of inflammatory fevers; and are equal to those which are held in such high repute by the world, that go under the name of James's.

When the disease begins to abate, the horse will begin to recover his senses, and look brisker with his eyes; his appearance is more lively, and he will now eat his meat. In this case, the medicine may be omitted, and the following mild and strengthening drink be administered.

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Peruvian bark, one ounce; gentian root, half an ounce, in powder; salt of tartar, half an ounce; spirits of vitriol, half a dram: to be given in one quart of warm ale.

This drink will strengthen the entrails, and promote an appetite; and is likewise excellent in all disorders attended with a slight fever, or when the stomach and intestines are weakened and relaxed by some long continued disease. It may be given every morning, or every other morning, fasting, for three or four times, or longer, if necessary.

Of external Inflammation.

All wounds and bruises are attended with a degree of inflammation, according to the severity thereof. Such as may be brought to a good digestion, need no internal application; but if the wound will not digest, or is violently inflamed, it may probably gangrene, and turn to a mortification, unless timely prevented; in which case, give the horse an ounce of Peruvian bark, and half an ounce of nitre, in a pint of sage tea, three or four times a day. [See section of wounds and bruises.]

SECTION X.

Of Bruises.

A HORSE that is much bruised with falls, or blows, should first be bled, and then treated as follows:

RECIPE.

Verjuice, four ounces; oil of turpentine, one ounce; bole armenian, half an ounce: mix them all together, and rub well the bruised parts with it, once or twice a day.

If the horse appears heavy, dull, stiff, and sore, and his appetite fails, give him the following comfortable sweating drink.

RECIPE.

Peruvian bark, half an ounce; gentian root, in powder, half an ounce; mithridates, half an ounce; cream of tartar, one ounce: give these in a pint of warm ale.

This drink may be repeated every morning, or every other morning, fasting, till his appetite is recovered, and the soreness and stiffness be abated, and give him warm water and mashes, twice a day until his recovery.

SECTION XI.

Of the Strangles and Vives.

THE strangles is a disease to which most young horses are subject, at one time or other. It generally begins with an inflammatory swelling, betwixt the jaw bone, which extends to the muscles of the tongue, and causes great heat, pain, and difficulty of swallowing. The internal symptoms are, a feverish heat throughout the body; a painful cough; a great thirst, attended with extreme difficulty to drink; some horses entirely lose their appetite, and others eat very sparingly. The inflammation, or swelling, generally appears on the inside of the jaw bone, sometimes in the middle betwixt the jaws under the tongue roots, the upper part of the throat, called the larynx, or the head of the windpipe or gullet; when this last part is affected, he breathes quick, and holds out his nose and head constantly in the same position, his eyes appear as though they were fixed in his head. This disorder sometimes discharges itself at the nose, which is very troublesome to cure; and is then called the bastard strangles.

The best remedy is to assist nature, by giving warm water, and hot mashes, every day; and a nourishing drink, in page 45, every other day, or every third day; which will not only very much strengthen the stomach and appetite, but abate the feverish heat internally, and bring the swelling to a suppuration, in a short time. The swelling under the jaws, must be well rubbed once or twice a day, with the following liniment; and, afterwards, a poultice must be applied over the swelled part, and his head and neck covered with a warm hood, or flannel.

RECIPE FOR THE LINIMENT.

Alder and marshmallows ointment, each four ounces; spirits of sal ammoniac, two ounces; oil of turpentine, half an ounce; vinegar, two ounces: mix them well together in a liniment.

POULTICE FOR SWELLINGS.

Ale dregs, one quart; fenugreek seeds, bruised, two ounces: boil them together, and mix them with a sufficient quantity of rye flour; then add two ounces of hog's lard, to prevent its growing stiff and dry.

This poultice may be repeated once or twice a day, and applied over the part as hot as the horse can bear it. The matter is generally formed in the course of five or six days, and makes its way through the skin. If the discharge be not large enough, it may be opened with a lancet, or knife, made for that purpose, and afterwards dressed with the following digestive ointment once a day.

RECIPE.

Bees' wax, four ounces; black pitch, two ounces; resin, six ounces; common turpentine, four ounces; linseed oil, one pound; oil of turpentine, four ounces; verdigrease, two ounces, in fine powder: melt the wax, pitch, and resin first; then add the other ingredients, and boil all together on the fire; then take them off, and stir them gradually till the whole becomes cool.

When this ointment is used, a small quantity should be melted in an iron ladle, and the wound dressed with a small tent of hurds dipped in it. If the wound appears to heal too fast, it may be dressed with a skewer, dipt in a little butter of antimony, to keep the wound open till the tumour is discharged. If any

lumps or hard swellings still remain under the jaws, they may be dressed with the mercurial ointment. [See the scab on sheep.]



SECTION XII.

Of Diseases of the Eyes.

DISEASES of the eyes require skilful attention; some of these proceed from external injuries affecting the globe of the eye; others, from internal accidents affecting the humours within the globe. In all recent disorders from external injuries; as blows, bruises, hurts, &c., and the eye lid attended with a swelling and inflammation. The eye must first be washed with a little of the following eye water, and then bathed with it three or four times a day.

RECIPE.

Camphor, one dram, dissolved in half an ounce of spirits of wine; add Goulard's extract, one ounce: stir them together, then add rose water, one quart: shake all together in a bottle for use.

Let the eye and eye lid, be bathed three or four times a day, with a clean linen rag dipped in the eye water; the eye may be opened with the finger and thumb, and a fine rag dipped in the eye water, and drawn over the eye, leaving a few drops upon it. Or, if the mouth of the bottle be smooth, it may be put betwixt the eye lids, then draw the bottom lid with the edge of the bottle towards you, leaving some of the eye water upon the eye as before. If it be much swelled and inflamed, an equal quantity of the above eye water, and white wine vinegar, may be put together, and the part well bathed morning and night, and the following poultice applied over it.

RECIPE.

Vinegar, or verjuice, one quart: boil it up with a sufficient quantity of rye flour, to the consistence of an electuary; then add two ounces of alder ointment, and stir them all together.

This poultice must be spread on thin leather, or strong linen cloth, and laid on the part affected. If the symptoms do not abate in three or four days' time, recourse must be had to bleeding and purging. A horse, in every stage of this disorder, must have warm water and mashes.

All wounds on the eye lid must be carefully searched into with a probe or quill, and afterwards dressed with the following mixture.

Take honey of roses, and Fryar's balsam, of each an equal quantity: the wound must be dressed with a small tent of fine hurds, dipped in the mixture, or the medicine forced into it with a syringe, and a bit of hurds moistened in the above mixture, and laid over the mouth of the wound. The swelled part must be rubbed with the ointment of alder, and the poultice, in page 50, applied to the part affected. If a film, or slough, remain in the eye after the above complaints, it may be removed by blowing into the eye an equal quantity of sal ammoniac and double refined sugar, in powder, once or twice a day; or, if this produces not the desired effect, take an equal quantity of burnt alum and glass, powdered; make them into a stiff paste with honey, and apply the size of a pea under the eye lid, once a day, till the speck, or film, removes; then bathe the eye twice a day, with the before-mentioned eye water, while its strength is recovered.

The Symptoms of Moon Eyes.

This disease makes its appearance when the horse is about five or six years old, and returns periodically; it begins with a dim cloud over the eye, the eye lids swelled, and generally shut; a sharp, corrosive, watery humour, constantly running from them, which scalds the cheek, and takes off the hair as far as it goes. A cataract is an obstruction of the pupil, or the interposition of some opaque substance, either diminishing, or totally extinguishing the sight.

The cure, in both cases, is nearly the same. The horse must first be bled; then let his eye be dressed, or bathed, three or four times a day, with the eye water, in page 40, and rowelled at proper times; except when the eyes appear sunk and perishing, which is often dangerous. If the symptoms are violent, the horse's body should be kept cool and open with warm water, mashes, and the following ball.

RECIPE.

Nitre, two ounces; lenitive electuary, two ounces: to be made up into a ball, or dissolved in a pint of watergruel.

This ball, or drink, may be given once every day for a week or a fortnight; and if the symptoms abate not in that time, recourse must be had to some powerful applications; such as the mercurial physic, &c., and afterwards, the alterative balls.

The haws are horney substances, which grow in the inner corner of the eyes. The operation is performed in the following manner. The horse's head must be well confined, and his nose twitched, with a twitch made for the purpose: this done, take a half crown and pass the edge of it betwixt the eye and the haw; then take a crooked needle, threaded with silk, and pass it through the haw against the half crown (by this means the eye will be out of all danger), and by drawing the silk a little towards you, it pulls it from the eye; then with a good pair of scissors, let it be clipped off close to the eye, and afterwards dress it with an equal quantity of Fryar's balsam and honey of roses.

The Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs.

Whether the inflammation takes its rise from the pleura, or the external coat of the lungs, is a matter of no great concern, as the disorders are similar. It appears most probable, that the inflammation arises in the pleura, and spreads from thence to the lungs.

The causes are, cold affecting the skin, sudden and great distention of the pleura in respiration; drinking cold water after being heated by violent exercise; low or high feeding; want of exercise and bleeding; when the body is full of blood and humours, riding a horse deep in cold water when hot, or letting him stand long in the cold. The pleurisy, and most other inflammations, frequently arise in the hot fit, or fever.

The symptoms of a pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs, are much the same; but with this difference, that in a pleurisy, a horse shows great restlessness; heaves and works violently with his flanks; and for the most part, his belly is

tucked up. The fever at first is moderate, and afterwards rises to a great height.-In the beginning of this disease, he often strives to lie down, but starts up again immediately, and frequently turns his head to the side affected; his ears and feet are burning hot, and his mouth parched and dry. This disease, when a horse is seized with it, has frequently been mistaken for the gripes; the difference is, when a horse is taken with the gripes, he lies down and rolls about; his eyes are turned up, and his limbs stretched out like one that is dying with convulsive twitches; his ears and feet are sometimes cold as ice; at other times hot as fire; he falls into profound sweats, and then intocold damps, which generally continue until some relief be obtained. In inflammations of the lungs, several of the symptoms are nearly similar; except that the horse, in some cases, appears more heavy and dull, scarcely ever attempting to lie down during the time of his sickness; his fever is strong, with a difficult breathing and short cough, and when his mouth is opened, a great deal of ropy slime will run from it; he gleets at the nose a yellow or reddish matter, which sticks to the inside of his

nostrils like glue.—The beating of his flanks, however, is inconsiderable; nor is his belly tucked up, as in the pleurisy: his ears and feet are generally cold, and he often falls into cold damp sweats.

The cure of both these disorders is much the same. In the first place, if the horse be strong, let him be bled, to the quantity of three quarts, or more; but if poor, or lean of flesh, a quart, or three pints will be sufficient; then give the following drink.

RECIPE.

Jesuit's bark, half an ounce; nitre, one ounce, dissolved in a pint of rue tea; add half an ounce of tincture of thebaic.

Give this drink, new milk warm, as soon as possible; and if the symptoms abate not in two hours time, repeat the drink again, and give the following clyster.

RECIPE.

Fenugreek, four ounces, boil it in three pints of water; then strain the liquor, and add to the same, a quarter of a pound of common treacle; nitre, one ounce; Glauber's salts, four ounces; and linseed oil, half a pint.

Before the clyster is applied, a small hand must be passed up the fundament, in order to bring away the dung, otherwise it will impede the clyster. It may be repeated once a day till the symptoms are entirely abated.

The pleurisy, and peripneumony, properly speaking, are inflammatory fevers, arising from the stagnation of the blood in the bronchia of the lungs, and unless speedy relief be obtained, death will be the consequence.

Many authors recommend rowelling in the above disorders, but as it generally takes three days to bring them to a proper discharge, the consequence in that time either proves fatal, or relief is obtained. There is likewise an external pleurisy, or inflammation of the muscles between the ribs, which if not properly treated, is apt to turn to an abscess, and cause an internal eruption: in this case the horse grows weak, and his appetite fails. Sometimes the matter of this abscess will form itself in another part, particularly on the inside of the fore leg, betwixt the knee and the shoulder. At other times, the disorder leaves a taint on the lungs, and the fever settles down his legs, into his coffin-joints,

which occasions so many horses to founder in the feet. In all the aforesaid disorders, when the violence of the symptoms are abated, recourse must be had to the antimony balls, in page 30, of which, let one be given every morning, fasting. The diet must be warm water and mashes, twice a day, with regular exercise.



SECTION XIII.

Of the Broken Wind.

A BROKEN wind, in general, seems to be little understood by the farriers, and others. Mr. Gibson says, that hasty feeding a horse for sale, causes the lungs and heart to grow, and all the contents within the chest to increase so much in a few years, as to be nearly twice their natural size. This, however, never can be owing to hasty feeding, but to the parts being overstretched to prevent suffocation: since a horse may distend his nostrils, and work his flanks, to the greatest degree; but in all other respects, be quite healthful, and eat his meat as well as a horse that has no disorder upon him. Therefore, when the diaphragm, heart,

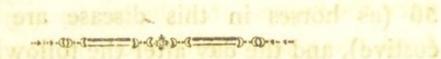
lungs, &c., all appear sound and free from any ulceration whatsoever; it will be proper to inspect further into this disorder, in order to find out the true origin and source of it. It appears to me to be in that passage of the head, betwixt the nostrils and windpipe, but in general very near the windpipe; otherwise, a broken-winded horse would not make a whistling noise with the air through his nostrils; hence, when a person suspects a broken-winded horse, it is the common practice to squeeze the part with the fingers and thumb, to make him cough; and if a horse, in this situation, be kept in the stable on dry meat, with little or no exercise, and then taken out and rode three or four miles, he will discharge a large quantity of matter from his nostrils; or if he is turned out to grass for two or three days, it will produce the same effect. If, therefore, the horse's lungs and windpipe both are sound, whence comes the matter above mentioned, but from the passage between the nostrils and windpipe, by some sinews formed in the membrane, which line the passage of the nostrils; or from an inflammation of the mucus. glands, by which the membrane becomes so swelled and thickened, that it seems almost

impossible for the horse to draw his breath?-In order to cure this disease, the horse anust be kept up in the stable, and fed with the best hay, and two mashes of scalded bran and oats every day. He must always eat his food out of a crib upon the ground, that the matter may discharge from those parts with more facility. Let his exercise be very sharp for upwards of two miles, then walk him gently a little way; afterwards give him some water, and the same exercise as before. By this time, he will discharge a large quantity of thick matter from his nostrils, and breathe a great deal easier. When taken into the stable, let as much of the following powder as will lie on a shilling, be blown up each nostril twice a day, after exercise.

RECIPE.

Euphorbium, in powder, one ounce; turpeth mineral, two drams: rub them together in a marble mortar, and put them into a bottle for use.

Rowelling between the jaws may be applied to draw the humours from the parts affected. But if the hair be clipped off on the top part of the windpipe, opposite the jaws, and the milder blister rubbed well thereon, will answer the same end. The blister may be repeated every other day, for three times. For the internal medicine, give the antimony powders, in page 34, or the last antimony balls, in page 63, two or three times a week.



SECTION XIV.

Of the Yellows or Jaundice.

THE signs of the jaundice are, costiveness, a dusky yellowness in the eyes, and all the internal parts of the mouth; the horse is heavy, dull, and regardless of his food; his urine of a dark, dirty, saffron colour, and when exposed to the air, sometimes looks as red as blood. The dung is hard, dry, and of a pale yellow, or greenish colour; the fever is slow, and unless checked in time, both it and the yellowness will increase, which may bring on an inflammation of the liver. In this case, the horse will soon grow frantic; he will stale with pain and difficulty; the off side of his belly will feel hard and distended, from the swelling of the liver. This disease, if of long standing, and in

old horses, becomes very troublesome to cure; but if the distemper is recent, and in young horses, the cure will presently be performed, by the following directions. First let the horse be bled plentifully, then give the clyster, in page 56 (as horses in this disease are generally costive), and the day after the following drink.

RECIPE.

Succotrine aloes, six drams; rhubarb, in powder, half an ounce; jalap, two drams; salt of tartar, half an ounce: these may be dissolved in a pint of warm ale; or made into a ball with a sufficient quantity of sirup of buckthorn.

This purging drink, or ball, must be given in the morning, fasting; and the horse managed in the same manner as in other purges. It may be repeated two or three times, once every fortnight; and in the interim, betwixt each purging, give the horse the following drink, or balls, as you please, two or three times a week, after the purging drink has done operating.

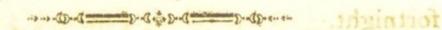
RECIPE.

Turmeric, and madder root, each one ounce; saffron, two drams; gentian, two drams, all in powder: boil them in three half pints of ale; then dissolve one ounce of Castile soap therein, and give the whole for one drink.

RECIPE FOR THE BALLS, WHICH MAY BE GIVEN WITH GOOD SUCCESS.

Salt of tartar, two ounces; prepared rust of steel, three ounces; saffron, half an ounce; Castile soap, half a pound; turmeric, four ounces; cinnabar of antimony, three ounces: make these into balls of the size of a pullet's egg, with honey.

By this method, the distemper generally abates in a week's time, which may be discovered by an alteration of the horse's eyes and mouth; but the medicine must not be omitted till the disorder totally disappears.



SECTION XV.

Of Alterative Medicines.

By alterative medicines are meant, such as have no sensible operation, but imperceptibly carry off the humours and distempers, until the constitution and health are restored to their pristine state. This sort of medicine may be given in most internal diseases, when the violence of the symptoms are abated.

RECIPE.

Crocus of antimony, finely levigated, two ounces; Castile soap, sliced, two ounces; nitre, two ounces; flour of sulphur, one ounce; succotrine aloes, one ounce: let them be made into four balls, with a sufficient quantity of honey and liquorice powder.

These balls are calculated for horses of gross constitutions, such as are inclined to swell, or grease at the heels; and are proper for cooling and purifying the blood when a horse grows fleshy. In this case, first bleed, then give one ball in the morning, which may be repeated for a week, or every other morning for a fortnight.

ALTERATIVE BALLS FOR THE FARCY.

RECIPE.

Precipitated sulphur of antimony, one ounce; gum guaiacum, one ounce; mercurius dulcis, two drams; succotrine aloes, one ounce: reduce the whole into fine powder, and make it into four balls, with two ounces of lenitive electuary.

These balls are useful in all kinds of obstinate disorders where the blood is foul; as the farcy, glanders, scab or mange; and also for the molten-grease, &c., for which, one ball may

be given every other morning, fasting, for a week, fortnight, or three weeks together, as may be thought most proper.

N. B. All medicines administered as alteratives, must be continued a considerable time, in obstinate cases.



SECTION XVI.

Of the Molten-Grease.

MOLTEN-GREASE, is the voiding of a fat, or oily matter with the dung, occasioned by violent exercise, and drinking cold water too soon after it, in hot weather.—The symptoms are, a fever; restlessness; startings; tremblings; great sickness; shortness of breath; and sometimes the pleurisy in this disorder. The dung is generally very greasy, and accompanied with scouring; his blood, when cold, has a thick fat skin over it, of a buff colour. The red, or coagulated part, is commonly a mixture of size and grease, which causes it to be very slippery. The horse soon looses his flesh, and

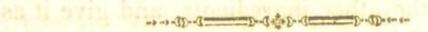
after recovery, generally becomes hide-bound, with a swelling of his legs. These symptoms if not cured in time, will turn to a farcy. To remedy the above complaint, the horse must first be bled to the quantity of a quart; then lay plenty of clothes on him to raise the heat of his blood; and in half an hour after give the following ball.

RECIPE.

Calomel, two drams; jalap, two drams: make these into a ball with conserve of roses.

In four hours after the above ball is administered, let the cooling purging drink, mentioned in page 42, be given, in order to cleanse the stomach and bowels of that slimy and greasy matter, as well as coagulated blood, which is apt to run into grumes, and occasion a total stagnation. If the fever should continue after the above medicine is given, recourse must be had to the fever mixture, in page 43, which may be administered once or twice a day, till it totally disappears, and the horse's appetite is recovered. Then give the horse two or three alterative balls, mentioned in page 64, once

every week, for three weeks together, and a cool purging drink, once a fortnight. By this method, the swelled legs will return to their proper state. But if the horse should be poor, or lean, let two or three of the surfeit drinks, as directed in page 31, be given, with warm water and mashes. The observation of these particulars, will render every sensible person capable of managing the complaint throughout every stage.



SECTION XVII.

Hurts and Strains in the Kidneys.

THE kidneys of a horse may be injured divers ways; either by overloading, drawing, or hard riding. The symptoms are, weakness of the back and loins; faintness; loss of appetite; deadness in the eyes, and difficulty of staling, with a thick, foul, and sometimes bloody urine; especially after a violent strain. The cure must be performed by bleeding first, and then give the following drink.

RECIPE.

Venice treacle, one ounce; the best dragon's blood, one ounce, in powder; oil of amber, one ounce; wheat flour, half an ounce: mix the whole into an electuary, and administer it in a quart of old milk, with half an ounce of isinglass.

This drink must be given every morning, or every other morning, fasting, for a week or a fortnight, as necessity requires. Beat the isinglass in a mortar; then dissolve it in the milk, add the other ingredients, and give it as directed. If the horse still appears weak across the loins, and can scarcely lift his hind parts after him, let the following strengthening charge be applied all over his loins.

RECIPE.

Burgundy pitch, four ounces; common pitch, four ounces; oxycroceum plaister, two ounces; strengthening plaister, two ounces: melt them all together.

This medicine must be spread all over the loins, before it is cold, and afterwards some short wool spread upon it: this operation done, let the horse be turned out to grass for six or eight weeks.

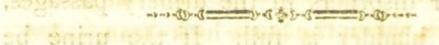
The strangury proceeds from an inflammation of the kidneys; a stone in the neck of the bladder, &c. The signs of an inflammation in the kidneys, is a preternatural heat in the loins, attended with a fever. When there is a stone in the bladder, the urine is generally mixed with a mucus of pus; and in an inflammation of the neck of the bladder; there is a great heat between the anus and the scrotum. If there be a cramp in the neck of the bladder, the urine which comes away will have a strong smell; and whenever the urine is obstructed by a stone in the kidneys, or urethra, the bladder will be empty, and the horse will not strive to stale, as in other disorders in the urinary passages, when the bladder is full. If the urine be entirely stopped, the horse's body, in a few days, will be distended with water, and swelled to an amazing degree; his skin will be covered with blotches, and, unless speedy relief be obtained, he will die very soon.

If the disorder be an inflammation in the kidneys, or the bladder, bleed to the quantity of three pints; then give the following drink, which is very powerful in all kinds of obstructions in the urinary passages.

noilsmanning of RECIPE.

Ointment of marshmallows, two ounces, incorporated with the yolks of two eggs; then add oil of turpentine, half an ounce; balsam of capiva, one ounce: when all the ingredients are well incorporated, mix them in a pint of warm ale, and give it fasting.

This drink will open all obstructions of the urinary passages, and promote a free discharge by urine, as well as cleanse and heal the ulcerations. It generally mitigates the symptoms in one day's time, though it will be proper to repeat it every morning, or every other morning, for three or four times, in order to carry off all remains of the disorder.



SECTION XVIII.

Of Worms.

W ORMS are of three sorts, viz., the botts, teretes, or round worms, and the ascarides. Botts are bred in the stomach of horses, and often occasion convulsions. They appear very large, and much resemble maggots, with small sharp prickly feet, along the sides of their bellies, by which they adhere closely to the parts where they are bred. Those of the

stomach are commonly of a red colour; but in the strait gut they are white. The botts in the strait gut, generally appear in the month of May or June, and are very easily cured by administering half an ounce of savin, dried and powdered, in a feed of corn, moistened, once or twice a day, for a week or more.

The botts in the stomach generally appear at the latter end of a dry summer, when the ponds, or springs, are very low; as at that time the water becomes muddy, and swarms with insects, which may occasion so many hundreds to die in the low fens, and marshy countries.—The other sort is rather troublesome than dangerous. The signs are, when the horse looks lean, jaded, or surfeited, and thrives not with his food; he is sometimes griped, but with no violent symptoms; he often strikes his hind feet against his belly; and voids them with his dung.

The cure of the botts, or grubs, in the stomach, may be affected by taking two drams of calomel, and half an ounce of myrrh, in powder, made into a ball with conserve of wormwood, and given over night. Or the following ball, if thought more proper.

RECIPE.

Quicksilver, two drams; Venice turpentine, half an ounce; rub them together till no glistening appears; then add scammony, in powder, two drams; jalap, two drams; oil of savin, sufficient to make it into a ball.

Either of the aforesaid balls may be given at night, and a pint of linseed oil after it; and the following worm purge next morning.

soil omit dend de RECIPE.

Succotrine aloes, eight drams; myrrh, jalap, long pepper, and ginger, each two drams, in powder; oil of savin, two drams; sirup of buckthorn, sufficient to make them into a ball.

This purge is calculated for a strong horse, but may be made weaker by lessening the quantity of aloes: six drams are sufficient after a mercurial ball. [See the rules laid down in the section of purging.]

Linseed oil, has been found a powerful remedy for botts in the stomach; and likewise will be found very useful in preserving the stomach and bowels from the effects of the mercury.

The aforesaid purge, and one of the balls, may be repeated once a week, for three or four times, which will effectually destroy all the different sorts of worms in the stomach, guts, or intestines. After the destruction of these kind of vermin, the horse's appetite and digestion generally are weak and bad; therefore, the following drink must be given in order to strengthen the stomach, and promote his digestion.

RECIPE.

Tincture of rhubarb, tincture of saffron, dulcified spirits of nitre, each one ounce; gentian, one ounce, in powder; jesuit's bark, half an ounce; hiera picra, half an ounce; prepared steel, half an ounce; horse spice, two ounces: mix the whole in three pints of ale, and divide it into three parts; give one every morning, fasting.

In two hours after, give a mash and warm water.—The virtues of this drink deserve the highest commendation: it is excellent in every disorder attended with a slow fever, and lowness of spirits; likewise, for horses that lose their appetite on a journey, or at other times; as nothing will restore it sooner than the above drink.

OF THE

Lax and Scouring.

When horses overpurge, they should not be stopped unless the purging be attended with violent griping pains, and the mucus, or the linings of the bowels come away; which often proceed from cold, hard riding, overfeeding, eating unwholesome food, &c.—This disorder is always attended with a fever, more or less.—Give the cooling, purging drink, in page 8, but if the scouring be of long standing, and the symptoms not violent, administer that excellent drink which is given at three times, as directed in page 73. But if the disorder is attended with gripes and convulsions, the following drink will be most useful.

Ban linear p RECIPE.

Diascordium, one ounce; saffron, two drams; liquid laudanum, two drams; spirits of hartshorn, one ounce; tincture of japan earth, one ounce: give it in a pint of red wine made warm.

This drink will be found very efficacious to stop the overpurging, and likewise to strengthen and heal the internal parts.

SECTION XIX.

Of Strains in various Parts.

STRAINS most commonly proceed from the forcible extension of the muscles, or tendinous fibres; and are attended with a degree of inflammation, more or less, according to the violence of the complaint. When a horse is strained in the shoulder, he cannot get his lame leg forward with the other, but forms a circle with it as he trots.

In order to cure this lameness, first bleed him, and then rub his shoulder once or twice a day with the following oils.

RECIPE.

Oil of turpentine, two ounces; spirits of wine, two ounces; oil of amber, one ounce; oil of origanum, half an ounce; Fryar's balsam, one ounce; hog's lard, two ounces, melted: shake them all well together in a bottle for use.

OR, THE FOLLOWING.

Wine vinegar, four ounces; spirits of sal ammoniac, two ounces; Ægyptiacum, two ounces; oil of origanum,

one ounce; oil of turpentine, one ounce: put these into a bottle, and shake them well together every time they are used.

Both these recipes are very excellent in all kinds of old strains, especially those in the shoulder, stifle, whirlbone, and the coffin-joint. A poultice made of rye flour, and old verjuice, boiled together, with a lump of hog's lard in it, may be applied on a strain in the coffin-joint, after the oils are well rubbed in. Strains and bruises on the back sinews are easily discovered by the swelling, or inflammation, which extends from the back side of the knee down to the heel, or by the lame leg appearing thicker than the other: or by a pressure of the finger and thumb on the part affected, which will make him flinch by the sensation of pain occasioned thereby. In this case, let the tendon from the knee to the fetlock-joint be well rubbed with the following mixture.

RECIPE.

Old verjuice, one quart; camphor, one ounce, dissolved in two ounces of spirits of wine; bole armenic, four ounces; spirits of sal ammoniac, four ounces: shake them all well together in a bottle for use. This mixture is a great cooler and bracer for the sinews, and after it has been well rubbed in, a linen bandage, two or three yards long, must be rolled upon the tendon, in order to strengthen and brace them: but if the sinews be much swelled and inflamed, foment the parts twice a day with the following fomentation.

RECIPE FOR THE FOMENTATION.

Camphor, six drams, dissolved in three ounces of spirits of wine; extract of Saturn, called goulard, three ounces; spring water, boiled, three quarts; let the water stand till new milk warm; then add the other ingredients.

This fomentation is excellent for dispersing inflammatory swellings; especially those on the tendons. When the part has been well fomented, the aforesaid mixtures for strains in the sinews must be well rubbed in, and afterwards a flannel bandage rolled round the leg, from the knee to the fetlock. Strains about the knees and pasterns, often proceed from kicks, or blows, and are easily cured by bathing the part with the following mixture.

RECIPE.

Verjuice, four ounces; oil of turpentine, half an ounce; bole armenic, half an ounce; spirits of sal ammoniac, one ounce: shake them well together in a bottle for use.

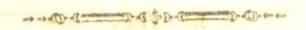
This mixture may be rubbed on with the hand once or twice a day. Sometimes when the sinews, or tendons, are much distended and swelled, the inflammation goes off, and leaves a very obstinate callous, which must be removed with the following blistering ointment.

RECIPE.

Tar, fresh butter, bees' wax, each three ounces, melted all together; then add corrosive sublimate, half an ounce, in powder; euphorbium, cantharides, each half an ounce, in powder; oil of turpentine, two ounces: mix and stir them all together, till almost cold.

Before this blistering ointment is used, all the hair must be entirely clipped off, over the callous, and the ointment rubbed in gradually with a spatula, or dull case knife. After the first time of using the ointment, it must be rubbed in with the fingers, and repeated every morning for seven or eight days together. When done, the horse's head must be tied to the rack, to prevent him gnawing the place with his teeth; and the litter must be taken away to hinder him from rubbing the blister off before it takes effect, which is generally in six or eight hours. When the blister has done running, the horse may be turned out to grass for two months; and if the callous does not subside in that time, he must be fetched up again, and the blisters repeated as before, till the cure is quite completed.

The said blistering ointment will dissolve all callous tumours, either in the sinews or hock, though ever so obstinate, or long standing, if repeated as directed.



SECTION XX.

Of Firing.

FIRING is useful to strengthen and brace the relaxed sinews; but should never be applied till the swelling, or inflammation is entirely femoved. The firing irons must be smooth, thin, and fine on the edge, and the lines on the sinews five in number; one down the main tendon, and two on each side, about the distance of an inch from each other. The cross, or inclining lines, must be at the distance of three quarters of an inch from each other, and the thinner and finer the irons are, the neater will be the work.

Great care must be taken not to fire through the skin, which would greatly blemish the horse, and run the hazard of laming him; particularly if near any tendon. Soon as he is fired, the following blister must be used.

RECIPE.

Bees' wax, four ounces; hog's lard, two ounces; common turpentine, six ounces; simmer them over a slow fire till dissolved; then add oil of turpentine, four ounces; corrosive sublimate, in powder, half an ounce; euphorbium and cantharides, each an ounce; train oil, half a pint: stir them all gently together over a slow fire; then take it off, and let it stand till almost cold, and add half an ounce of oil of vitriol, stiring the ingredients well together.

Let the blistering ointment be spread all over the part with a spatula, for three mornings together; and when the blister has ceased running, let the horse be turned out to grass for a fortnight, or three weeks, till the scurf comes off, and then he may be fetched up again, and the following blistering charge applied.

RECIPE.

Burgundy pitch, half a pound; black pitch, half a pound; oxycroceum plaister, four ounces; mercurial plaister, two ounces: melt them all together; then add euphorbium and cantharides, in powder, each half an ounce, and stir them all together.

This blistering charge must be spread all over the part affected, before it is cold, and a piece of flannel applied over it, whilst warm, and sewed on the fore part of the leg. The blistering ointment being applied first, and the charge at proper intervals, will remove an obstinate callous, either before firing, or after.—But if a horse is fired, only in a form to strengthen the sinews, or joints, it will not require the above treatment; as the following strengthening charge will be quite sufficient in every simple case whatsoever.

RECIPE.

Black pitch, white pitch, each half a pound; oxycroccum plaister, two ounces; dachylon plaister, two ounces; melt them all together and apply it as in the former charge.

When a charge is repeated, the hair is generally grown long enough to have it applied without a flannel bandage; instead of which, use short wool, or dier's flocks, and apply them before the charge grows cold.

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SECTION XXI.

Wounds in various Parts.

WOUNDS are of various kinds and situations; some are caused by cutting, or pricking with forks, or other instruments; others, by bruising, tearing, staking, &c. All wounds, in fleshy parts, must first be cleansed from the blood, and carefully searched with a finger; and if the entrance of the wound be too small for the finger, the skin must be cut open; or, if the wound be large enough, the whole hand may be put in, in order to extract any extraneous bodies which might be left behind.

If the horse be staked, it will be proper to examine what sort of a place it was where the accident happened; which will enable you to judge rightly of the nature of the wound, its cure, and consequence.

All wounds which are out of the reach of the finger, and are not wide enough for the hand, must be examined with a candle, as it is very improper to examine wounds with a probe in fleshy parts. If the wound bleeds much from the incision of an artery, or vein, dress it with a skewer dipped in oil of vitriol, with a bit of sublimate therein. [See the poll evil.]

It is proper to dress all wounds with this stiptic; especially in fleshy parts, if not near any tendon or sinew; but if the wound should bleed fast, apply the following.

RECIPE.

Fresh nettles, one handful, bruised in a mortar; add blue vitriol, four ounces, in powder; wheat flour, two ounces; vinegar, four ounces: beat them all together into a paste. Let the wound be filled up with this paste, and a pledget of hurds laid upon the mouth of it, and then bandage it on with a strong roller. This dressing must remain on the wound ten or twelve hours; then dress it with the following digestive oil, or ointment.

RECIPE.

Red lead, half a pound; common salt, four ounces; powder them well together; add the yolks of three eggs, and mix the whole: then add linseed oil, one quart, by a little at a time: stir them well together, and put them into a bottle for use.

The manner of using these oils is as follows: take a handful of rue leaves, pulled small, and put them in a sufficient quantity of the above oils, to dress the wound with. The horse must be thrown with the wound upwards, that the oil may be poured in so as to run to the bottom of it, and the leaves put in with the fingers.—Then lay a pledget of hurds upon it: this done, stitch up the wound, in order to hold up the dressing. Cut the stitches the second day, and let the dressing remain three days, then dress the wound with a small tent of hurds dipped in the above oils, but not passed too far into it.

The inflammatory swelling which is round the wound, must be well rubbed twice a day with the mixture for swellings, in page 88. After the swelling subsides, and the wound discharges thick, white matter, it need not be tented any longer. But if the lips of the wound appear wide and gaping, it may be dressed with Fryar's balsam, or tincture of myrrh, and afterwards a little powdered resin sprinkled on the same in order to heal it.

RECIPE FOR DIGESTIVE OINTMENT.

Bees' wax, three ounces; black pitch; one ounce; resin, six ounces; melt them together: then add common turpentine, three ounces; linseed oil, one pound; oil of turpentine, four ounces: stir them all together till they are cold.

This ointment is a very good digestive in fresh wounds. When it is used, a proper quantity must be heated in an iron ladle, and poured into the wound; otherwise, a tent of hurds may be dipped therein, and passed up the wound. The smaller the tent is, in proportion to the wound, the more medicine it carries along with it. Fresh wounds should never be tented longer than while a good matter appears; except in some cases, a small tent may be put

a week, in order to keep it open, while the bottom part heals. Wounds that require stitching, must be done with a fine shred of whitleather, which is much better than either silk or thread; the former will not cut the flesh and skin, as the latter does. The stitches should be two or three inches from each other; and the needle bent in the shape of a half moon.

Many fine horses are entirely ruined by only tenting the wounds, or forcing in one piece of hurds after another, dipped in a little melted hog's lard and turpentine, with a couple of canes, or sticks. This injudicious application blocks up the matter, and renders the wound foul, ulcered, and callous, and it proves very tedious to cure.

If the inflammation and swelling are considerable, and the wound does not digest kindly, a gangrene, or mortification may ensue, unless some speedy application be made use of; in which case, use the fomentation, in page 88, two or three times a day, and afterwards rub the following blistering oils over the part affected; and give the following drink.

RECIPE.

Bark, one ounce; mithridate, one ounce: to be given in a pint of warm ale.

This drink may be administered every four, or eight hours, or once a day, as the horse requires, and the owner can afford. The blistering oils are thus prepared.

RECIPE.

Linseed oil, one pint; euphorbium, one ounce; cantharides, half an ounce, each in powder: shake them in a bottle for use.

These blistering oils are excellent for inflammatory swellings, and outward wounds, to prevent a mortification. They may be rubbed on twice or thrice a day, till such time as the swelling abates, and the wound discharges its matter. Or the following black ointment will answer nearly the same end as the oils.

RECIPE.

Horse grease, four pounds; hog's lard, four pounds; oil of turpentine, four ounces; oil of vitriol, two ounces: mix them together carefully lest they should fire.

This ointment is very useful in all kinds of imposthumes, or inflammatory swellings about wounds.

RECIPE.

Oil of spike, oil of bricks, oil of swallows, oil of origanum, oil of trotter, each two ounces; linseed oil, four ounces; oil of turpentine, three ounces; oil of vitriol, one ounce: mix them together carefully in a bottle, to prevent their taking fire.

These oils are proper for all wounds which threaten a mortification; as well as for sheep that have been bit by dogs, instead of the black oils.

The following is an excellent fomentation for inflammatory swellings; particularly those arising from wounds, &c.

RECIPE.

Wormwood tops, marshmallow roots, each one handful; boil them in three gallons of ale dregs, or old urine:—the latter is best.

The parts must be fomented two or three times a day, if the case requires.

SECTION XXII.

Wounds in the Elbow, Stifle, &c.

WOUNDS in the lower limbs, as elbow, stifle, hock, fetlock-joints, knees, sinews, tendons, &c., should never be dressed with greasy oils, or ointments; but with healing and bracing medicines, such as the following.

RECIPE.

Ægyptiacum, four ounces; Fryar's balsam, two ounces; oil of turpentine, half an ounce, mixed together.

This mixture must be forced into the wound with a syringe, and afterwards a bit of lint, or fine hurds, clapped over the mouth of the wound, to keep the medicine well in, until it has taken effect; and a plaister of the wound ointment, in page 85, spread on hurds must be applied over the same, to

keep it from growing dry, which must be bandaged on with a flannel roller; though, if the part be free from swelling, or inflammation, a linen one will be much better. Wounds in the stifle, or elbow, are very awkward to bandage with a roller; instead of which, let a small tent of hurds, dipped in the above mixture, be put into the wound once or twice a day, with a probe, or crow quill. Wounds in these parts should never be tented longer than while the matter ceases.—But if the swelling and inflammation be considerable, the part affected should be fomented twice a day with a fomentation mentioned in page 77, and afterwards rubbed well with the liniment, in page 47, twice a day.

By a strict application to the above method, every person will be enabled to perform a cure, when the wound is fresh contracted; but if it be of long standing, and the synovia, or joint oil, runs out, it must be treated in the same manner, as in section 23, on humours oozing from the joints, commonly called joint oil.

SECTION XXIII.

Humours oozing from the Joints, commonly called joint Oil.

THIS species of wound is but little understood by writers on Farriery in general. When the capsula, or ligamental purse, which surrounds the joint is divided, and the synovia, or the joint oil, is running out, the following mixture will be found very effectual in wounds of this sort.

RECIPE.

Ægyptiacum ointment, four ounces; wine vinegar, two ounces; verdigrease, in powder, two drams; blue vitriol, in powder, three drams; corrosive sublimate, one dram, in powder; Fryar's balsam, one ounce: shake them together in a bottle for use.

OR, THE FOLLOWING.

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Corrosive sublimate, one dram; blue vitriol, two drams; sugar of lead, two drams, each in powder; spirits of wine, two ounces: mix them together in a vial for use.

Either of these mixtures are very powerful to stop the synovia, or joint oil; though the former is far the best, and will cure any wounds in the joints, when properly managed. A spoonful or two of either mixture, may be thrown into the wound by means of a syringe, twice a day, and a bit of lint dipped in the mixture, and applied to the mouth of the wound, in order to keep the mixture in.

RECIPE.

Spirits of sal ammoniac, two ounces; old verjuice, four ounces; bole armenic, one ounce: mix them together.

Let this mixture be rubbed all round the joint, then bandage the part tight with a proper compress and roller. Where the cartilage, or bone, is not yet eroded, which is easily discovered by the use of the probe, this method will always answer, though the case be very desperate. But if the bones are naked and rough, the cure will be difficult; though sometimes the rotten bones may separate, and the wound heal, but will leave a stiffness in the joint, which, however, is removable by strict application of the blistering ointment, in page 78.

SECTION XXIV.

Of Ulcers.

IT may be needless here to enter into a large description of ulcers; I shall therefore only treat of such as are internal or external. The internal proceeds from a depravation of the nutritious juices, which are hindered from flowing to the extremity of the vessels; in which case, a few alterative balls will be of great service. Or if this method does not succeed, mercurial physic may be given, and repeated at proper intervals. External ulcers are a solution continually oozing from a soft part: for when it affects the hard parts, it is called caries.—Ulcers, or wounds, so situated, are often very troublesome.

The first method of cure is, to get rid of the caries, by cutting it clean out with a knife; then dress it well with a skewer dipped in oil of vitriol; and, if the wound should bleed much, a handful or two of salt, and two handsful of alum leather shavings, may be applied to it, which must be bandaged on fast, and remain twelve hours; then the wound may be dressed

with the digestive ointment, in page 85, till it mends; and afterwards with an equal quantity of Fryar's balsam, and Ægyptiacum, applied with a feather. Then take burnt alum, coloured with French bole, and sprinkle it all over the sore. If the wound be too dangerous to cut with a knife, it will be better to eat it out with a caustic, as follows. If the callous be large, holes must be made in it, and a lump of corrosive sublimate, about the size of a bean, put in each hole, and blocked up with a bit of dry hurds. This method, however, must not be used near any tendons, for fear of laming the horse. Take care, soon as the caustic comes out, which is generally in the course of a week, to dress the part as above.

Ulcers which appear on those parts where a bandage or roller may be applied, must be dressed in the same manner as the joint oil. The following is very efficacious to cleanse ulcers in the tendinous parts.

RECIPE.

Tincture of euphorbium, one ounce; wound balsam, one ounce; corrosive sublimate, one dram, powdered and mixed together.

Let this be applied in the same manner as the medicine for the joint oil.

What has been said concerning ulcers of this sort will prove quite sufficient. [See section on the poll evil, fistula, and twitters.]



SECTION XXV.

Of the Bone-Spavin, Ring-Bone, and Splints.

IT will be needless to say much on the nature of these, as they are so well known to every person who keeps a horse. Bone-spavins, are hard excrescences, or swellings, growing on the inside of the hock; those on the lower part, are not so bad as those on the middle of the joint, or the hock. The ring-bone, is a hard swelling on the lower part of the pastern, and generally reaches round the fore part of the foot, in form of a ring: though sometimes it will only appear on each side of the foot, and then is called the splinters of a ring-bone. It

generally takes its rise from the joining of the great and little pastern bones, which causes a stiffness in the motion of the joint. Spavins and ring-bones, in general, are occasioned by strains: though the former may come by a blow; and the latter, by a stub, or tread in winter, when the shoes are turned up for the frost. Splints are hard excrescences growing on the shank bone of a horse, of various shapes and sizes. When they grow large, and press against the back sinew, they generally cause lameness, or stiffness.—Others, except they are situated near the joint, seldom occasion lameness. The cure is nearly similar in all the above cases .- When any of the above complaintsare first discovered, they may be easily cured by the following application.

RECIPE.

Ægyptiacum, two ounces; wine vinegar, two ounces; spirits of sal ammoniac, one ounce; oil of turpentine, one ounce; oil of origanum, one ounce; euphorbium and cantharides, each one dram, in powder.

Let this mixture be rubbed on with two or three fingers, for half an hour, seven or eight mornings together.

This recipe is certainly one of the best that can be formed out of the Materia Medica, and deserves the highest commendation. It will not only cure spavins, ring-bones, and splints, in their infancy, but when they are obstinate, and of long standing. It operates by blistering and sweating the part; opens the pores, and makes way for the oil of origanum, and spirits of sal ammoniac, even to penetrate through the ligamental purse which surrounds the joints, and by that means relieves very obstinate strains in any part, when of long standing. It may be made somewhat stronger, by adding ten or fifteen grains of sublimate, in powder, to the whole, and then shake it well about .-Much might be said in recommendation of this mixture, but every person that has occasion to make use of it, will soon be convinced of its good effects.

The following is a very good mixture for splints and spavins in their first appearance.

RECIPE.

Oil of origanum, one ounce; oil of turpentine, half an ounce; white vitriol, two drams, in powder.

Let this be rubbed on every morning as the former.

In all the said cases, where the callous is not large, firing will answer the end, and afterwards spread the blistering ointment, in page 80, all over the part for three mornings together, and then turn him out to grass.

In very obstinate cases, where the callous is large, and the part full of pain, the following method must be strictly attended to. The hair must always be clipped off before the medicine is applied.

It is usual to stamp them with an iron instrument for that purpose; but from the hardness of the blow shaking the part, it often does more harm than good. The best method, therefore, is to prick the callous part, with an instrument about an inch long, sharp at the point, and thicker upwards in proportion, as full of holes as possible.

Let a bit of cork, or alder, be fixed to it with the pith taken out, in order to go no

deeper than the substance of the callous, yet always through it. This done, let the part be bathed with vinegar; and soon as the blood is stopped, apply the following blister.

RECIPE.

The blistering ointment, in page 80, one ounce; oil of vitriol, one dram; spirits of sal ammoniac, two drams; oil of origanum, one dram; common salt, one dram: mix them carefully together for use.

This blister must be worked in with a spatula, half an hour together, by little at a time, and repeated every morning, for four or five days together. After the first time of using it, the ointment must only be spread on, and a bit of hog's lard rubbed round the edge to prevent its spreading any further.

When this treatment is finished, and the blisters are dry, the horse may be turned out to grass two or three months. And if any lameness still remain, he must be brought up, and the blister repeated as before. This method will cure spavins, ring-bones, and splints, of three or four years standing, after all other methods have failed.

SECTION XXVI.

Of the Curb.

HE curb is universally known to all who keep horses. It proceeds from the juncture of the same bones as the spavin, and rises on the back part of the hind leg, a little below the hock, where it forms a considerable tumour. When the disorder is first perceived, the cure is easily performed, by cooling and bracing applications, such as those used for strains in the back sinews; if it be of long standing, hard, and full of pain, apply the blistering mixture, as directed for spavins, otherwise firing must be made use of. When a curb is fired, let the irons be thin and smooth on the edge, but never too hot. The irons must be run all round the outside of the curb, so as to form it in the middle of the circle; then fire three strokes downward, one down the main tendon, one on each side, and across, in the same manner as firing on the sinews. Apply the same blister, in the same manner, as is used after firing the sinews. The horse must always have proper rest, and be turned out to grass.

SECTION XXVII.

Of Tumours, or Imposthumes.

TUMOURS, or imposthumes, are swellings which arise from external injuries, or internal causes. Those arising from external accidents, as blows and bruises, must first be treated with restringents, and the part rubbed with the following mixture twice a day.

RECIPE.

Verjuice, four ounces; spirits of sal ammoniae, two ounces; oil of turpentine, half an ounce; oil of origanum, one ounce: mix and shake them well together in a bottle for use.

If the part will admit a bandage, let a flannel dipped in the mixture, be rolled on. But in bruises, where the extravasated blood cannot be dispersed, the best way is to open the skin, and let out the grumes, which may then be dressed with the digestive ointment, or oils, in the same manner as wounds. When critical tumours, or swellings, arise from internal causes, as fevers, &c., they must not be dispersed, except they fall on the lower parts, as the pastern, or coffin-joint, so as to put the horse in danger of

being foundered. In this case, the formentation, in page 77, should be applied three times a day; and a flannel, wrung out of the same, be bound on, in order to keep the joint continually breathing. But if the swelling appears under the jaws, behind the ears, on the poll, withers, or in the groins, and causes it to swell, it must be encouraged with the softening ointment, in page 87, and a poultice made of rye flour, boiled in milk, and a proper quantity of hog's lard added to it; or fomented with a sufficient quantity of wormwood, marshmallow roots, and ale dregs, two or three times a day. Soon as the matter is formed, the tumour may be let out with a hot iron, or lancet, and afterwards dressed with the digestive ointment, in page 85, and in the same manner as there directed .-Wounds of this sort must never be tented, nor dressed with digestives, any longer than while a good matter appears, and the swelling subsides: let it then be healed with tincture of myrrh, and Ægyptiacum ointment, smeared on with a feather; and a little burnt alum, coloured with bole armenic, may be sprinkled on the sore. And if fungous, or proud flesh should appear, whilst it is dressed with digestives, the wound may be touched with a little butter of antimony.

SECTION XXVIII.

Of the Poll Evil.

THE poll evil, is an abscess near the poll of a horse, formed in the sinews, between the pollbone, and the top vertebra of the neck.—It generally proceeds from blows, hurts, or strains; by drawing, or sometimes a critical translation of matter in fevers. The last is most difficult to cure.

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If it proceeds from any external violence, it may easily be cured by rubbing the part well once a day, with the bracing mixture, in page 76, afterwards bleed, and give the diuretic drink, or ball, for greasy heels, and repeat it every third day, three or four times. If the swelling does not begin to abate in a fortnight's time, the blister, in page 80, may be rubbed on once every other day, three or four times, which will soon disperse it, or bring it to a suppuration. Soon as the matter is formed, it must be opened with a sharp knife, made for the purpose of opening wounds. There is no danger in cutting, if you miss the tendon, or sinew, which runs

under the mane. To avoid which, let the horse's nose be twitched, and lifted up to slacken the tendon; for if his nose be hooked in, the tendon will be so confined down, that it will be difficult to get the finger under it. About an inch and a half from the mane, put in your knife, and examine the part with your finger; then lifting up the tendon with the same, cut up to the poll-bone, and from thence along the side of the mane, as far as it is hollow, or the ulcer goes. It is easily known how far the ulcer extends before the swelling is cut; for so far as the swelling reaches, it is always ulcerated under the tendon. When you are cutting, do it by a little at a time, and constantly feel with your finger where the tendon lies. If both sides be bad, they must be treated in the same manner. This done, the fingers may be run along under the mane, in order to find whether any rough, or decayed bones are left behind, which may be taken out with a drawing knife. When the above is performed, let the wound be dressed with the following stiptic.

RECIPE.

Oil of vitriol, one ounce; corrosive sublimate, two drams: shake them well together in a bottle.

The wound must be well dressed with a skewer dipped in the said stiptic, and afterwards with the following mixture.

RECIPE.

Tincture of myrrh, four ounces; oil of turpentine, four ounces: mix them together,

Soon as the wound is dressed with the said stiptic, two or three dossels of tow may be dipped in the mixture, and put into the wound; let it remain six or eight hours, or till the next morning, and then taken out and dressed with the following scalding mixture, or ointment.

RECIPE.

Tar, a quarter of a pint; mutton suet, four ounces; resin, four ounces; bees' wax, two ounces; melt them all together; then add oil of turpentine, two ounces; spirits of wine, two ounces; distilled verdigrease, in powder, one ounce: mix and stir them all together till almost cold.

Before the mixture is used, the abscess must be well cleansed with a spunge, and the wound dressed again with a little of the stiptic medicine, in the preceding page. Then put a proper quantity of the aforesaid mixture, or ointment, into an iron ladle with a spout, and when it is scalding hot, put a wooden spatula about an inch and half, or two inches broad, into the wound, holding it edgeways, so as to open the wound; then pour it into the abscess, and lay a pledget of hurds, lengthways, along the top of the wound, and close it together with three or four stitches. This dressing must remain a fortnight; then scald and stitch up the place again: and at the expiration of three weeks, scald and stitch it once more, which generally forms the cure. The wound must never be meddled with betwixt the dressings, only taking care to keep his neck clean; as the wound will run three weeks, or a month, after it is dressed the last time. If any fungous, or proud flesh, should remain, it must be touched with the stiptic aforesaid. The horse must not be turned to grass till such time as he is thoroughly cured, and then grass will be of service.

SECTION XXIX.

Of the Fistula, and Bruises in the Withers.

HIS disorder generally begins on the top of the withers, is small at first, but soon enlarges and spreads on each side. It commonly proceeds from bruises, or pinches of the saddle, and unless timely care be taken, will terminate in very obstinate ulcers, or fistulas. If it be owing to bruises, and the skin not broken, let the swelled part be rubbed twice a day with the repelling mixture, in page 76. This done, take a large forkful of horse dung from the dunghil, as hot as possible, and apply it to the swelling with a rug and surcingle garthed over it, which will disperse it in a few days. But if the swelling arises from a critical translation of matter in a fever, repellents must be omitted. and the swelling assisted, to bring it to a pus, or matter, by rubbing the part, morning and night, with the black ointment, in page 87, and the hot dung applied as above. This method will soon break the tumour, and be much better than cutting. When the wound is thus broken, it must be opened with a knife*, to prevent any matter being confined in it; and then dressed with the stiptic, in page 104, and afterwards with the scalding mixture, in page 105, in the manner there directed, twice a week. As soon as a good matter discharges, and the swelling subsides, the wound generally looks wide and ill, which may be healed, by smearing the raw part with a feather dipped in the wound balsam, and an equal quantity of burnt alum, and bole armenic, mixed together and sprinkled over the wound.

Warbles, are small, hard tumours, which appear on the horse's back, chiefly about the saddle, and proceed from heats and keels in travelling. The cure will easily be performed, by rubbing the warbles once or twice with that excellent mercurial ointment mentioned for sheep.

A setfast, generally arises from a pinch of the saddle and collar. Let the parts be rubbed once a day with the above-mentioned sheep

^{*} There is no danger in cutting, if care be taken to avoid the ligaments which run along the neck to the withers.

ointment; and if the skin turns horney, it must be cut out, and the place smeared with the wound balsam twice a day, and afterwards the above powders strewed on it.



SECTION XXX.

Of the Grease, Crown Scab, and Rat Tail.

HE grease is a disorder well known. It affects horses of gross constitutions, and is owing to a relaxation of the vessels, or bad disposition of the blood and juices, chiefly owing to the negligence of the groom; as keeping the limbs clean and dry, is a great preventative against this disorder. The effect is a swelling of the limbs, and sharp eruption, which discharges a stinking matter, somewhat like melted glue. When the horse's heels are first observed to swell, while he stands in the stable, and go down with exercise, let them be well washed when he comes in with soap suds, chamber-lye, or vinegar and water; and the parts afterwards rubbed incessantly for a considerable time. The rubbing with the palm

of the hand, may be repeated three or four times a day, in order to prevent the stagnation of blood and humours obstructing the vessels in those parts. After rubbing with the hand, let the parts be rubbed with the following.

RECIPE.

Vinegar, four ounces; spirits of sal ammoniae, two ounces; bole armenic, one ounce: mixed together in a vial.

The above remedy will brace the fibres, strengthen the vessels, and prevent horses from greasing at the heels. Horses that grease at the heels, must first have all the hair clipped off as bare as possible, and their heels washed with burnt chamber-lye; then let them stand half an hour after, and rub the parts well where he greases with the following sharp water.

RECIPE.

Rosemary, thyme, sage, each one large handful; boil them in five gallons of soft water; then strain off four gallons through a flannel; and add alum, three pounds and a half; green vitriol, three pounds and a half; blue vitriol, half a pound; white vitriol, quarter of a pound, all in fine powder: add them to the above liquor whilst hot, and stir the whole well, till the powders are dissolved; then put it in a bottle, and cork it fast for use.

When the heels have been well dressed with the said sharp water, proper pledgets made of hurds, and spread with the following heel ointment must be applied on the part which greases, and bandaged on with a flannel roller, or an old stocking leg. This done, let it be bandaged a second time with beggar's inkle, or the hem of cloth, commonly called listing.

RECIPE FOR THE OINTMENT.

Honey, one pound; hog's lard, one pound; balsam of sulphur, two ounces; tar, one pound; melt them all together; then add white vitriol, two ounces; sugar of lead, two ounces; alum, one pound and a half, all in fine powder: mixed all together until cold.

The above dressing must stay on forty-eight hours, and the sharp water and pledgets repeated again. Thrice dressing, with the other applications, is deemed sufficient to cure, though the case be ever so bad. At the same time, it will be necessary to give two or three of the following diuretic drinks, or balls, as this disorder is generally attended with a dropsical complaint.

THE DIURETIC DRINK.

RECIPE.

Yellow resin, in powder, six ounces; juniper berries, bruised, two ounces; caraway seeds, in powder, two ounces; nitre, in powder, one ounce; turmeric, in powder, one ounce: mixed together, and given in three half pints of cold ale.

This drink must be given in the morning, fasting, and the horse must eat nothing of two hours after; then give him cold water and meat as usual. The day following, give him as much water as he will take, and walk him out plentifully. Let this drink be repeated every third morning, in the same manner as above, three or four times; otherwise give the following diuretic balls.

RECIPE:

Nitre, yellow resin, crocus of antimony, each one pound, in fine powder; add Castile soap, sliced, one pound; balsam of capiva, two ounces; liquorice powder, four ounces: beat them all together in a mortar, till they can be formed into balls of the size of a pullet's egg.

One of these balls may be given every other morning, during a week or a fortnight, and the horse treated in the same manner as with the before-mentioned diuretic drink.

These methods will cure horses which grease at the heels, though ever so bad, or long standing.

N. B. A poultice made of rye flour and ale dregs boiled together, with one ounce of hog's lard and common turpentine in it, must be used once or twice, for a greasy heel, before the dry medicine is applied.

The crown scab, is a humour which breaks out round the coronet, producing a scurviness and itching, and may be cured in the same manner as the grease, with the above poultice, and then the sharp water and brown ointment as before.

Rat tails generally take their course from the pastern to the middle of the shanks; and are so called from the resemblance they bear to the tail of a rat. Some are moist; others dry. The moist must be treated as the grease; and the dry, with the mercurial ointment for sheep.

—[See the section on this head.]

SECTION XXXI.

Of the Wind Galls, and Blood or Bog Spavins.

THE wind gall, is a flatulent, or windy tumour, that yields to the pressure of the finger, which being removed returns to itself. These tumours are visible to the eye, and seated on both sides of the back sinew, a little above the fetlocks, on both fore and hind legs.

First clip off the hair, and rub the blistering ointment, in page 80, every morning, three or four days together. In a few days after this, turn him out to grass for a month or six weeks, which will take the tumours entirely away; or if he be fired and blistered, and then turned out, they are sure not to return again. A bog spavin is generally, though falsly, called a blood spavin.

This is a tumour which appears on the inside of the hough, and gives way to the pressure of the finger, but recovers its shape on the removal of it. The bog spavin arises from a strain in the hock joint, occasioned by hard riding, drawing, leaping, &c.

Sometimes young horses will strain themselves by galloping in the pastures; by which the capsula ligament that surrounds the joint, is divided, and the synovia discharges itself into the bend of the hock, where it is contained in a bag or cyst. In this disorder, the horse goes stiff, or lame in the joint; and if the hand is laid on the inside of the bend of the hock, it will feel somewhat hotter than usual; or if his leg be lifted up, shook, or turned about, the bones will grate together as if they were bare. The first method of cure must be with the following liniment.

RECIPE.

Old urine, two quarts; soft soap, six ounces: boil them together till they acquire the consistence of an ointment, or liniment, and put it into a pot for use.

When the above liniment, or ointment, is used, take four ounces of it, and two ounces of spirits of sal ammoniac: shake them well together in a bottle, and rub the spavin every morning and night with it, for a fortnight, or three weeks. This procedure will cure bog spavins, commonly called blood spavins, in their worst state, if not of too long standing. When the tumour, or spavin, is of long date, a

small orifice must be made with a lancet about the middle of the tumour, and a little on one side the vein; by which means it will discharge a large quantity of slimy matter, of the colour of whey. Soon as the matter is squeezed out with the fingers and thumb, take an equal quantity of Ægyptiacum and the wound balsam; mix them together, then force it into the wound with a syringe, and rub the blistering ointment, in page 80, all round the outside of the wound, three mornings together. The wound must never be dressed after the first time; and the horse should be kept in the stable a week, or ten days, until the wound is quite healed.— This done, he may be turned out to grass for six weeks. If he should be weak at that time, firing will be of great service, if it be done neatly and the blistering charge be applied on the joint, in page 81, and then turned out to grass, the same space as before, or longer. This method will cure bog spavins, though ever so violent, or long standing.—If the spavin be opened when it first appears, it is of dangerous consequence. The matter then discharged is of a brownish colour, and sometimes tinged with blood. But if it has been a good while standing, there is no danger in opening the tumour.

SECTION XXXII.

Of the Mallenders and Sallenders.

WALLENDERS and sallenders, are synonymous distempers; the former appears in the bend of the knee; the latter in the bend of the hough, and discharges a sharp, corrosive, undigestive matter. Mallenders often occasion lameness, stiffness in the joints, and stumbling. The cure must be performed in the same manner as for a horse that greases at the heels. First clip off the hair, then wash the parts with old chamber-lye, and let the horse stand half an hour after; then rub the parts with the sharp water, in page 110, and then spread the brown ointment, in page 111, on tow, to be applied on the cracks, and bandaged on with a flannel roller, or one made of an old stocking. Dress them once a day till they are well, which is never longer than three or four days, or a week. The horse must be kept in the stable during the time of cure; and two or three diuretic balls, in page 112, given him. Before he is dressed, take off the things, and give him proper exercise and water, and dress him when he comes in again, as before.

SECTION XXXIII.

Of the Lampas.

THE lampas is an excrescence on the first bar in the roof of the horse's mouth. The cure is generally performed by burning it out with a hot iron: but take care to burn no more out than the first bar in the roof of his mouth, and not too deep. Afterwards rub his mouth with a little common salt, and the cure will be completed.

SECTION XXXIV.

Or or De Composition of the Comp

Of the Eye Teeth,

By some called Wolves' Teeth.

THIS is a small tooth appearing on the top jaw, at the distance of about half an inch, or an inch, from the grinders, sometimes on one side, and at other times on both sides. As these teeth are said to affect the eyes, more or less, at different times, they must be knocked out with a hammer and chissel made for that purpose.

SECTION XXXV.

Of the Grinders.

A HORSE which is kept on dry meat, will often slaver at the mouth. If he champs his hay and corn, and puts it out again, it arises from some fault in the grinders: otherwise from the canker. In the former case, it is easily discovered by examining the internal parts of the mouth, as there will sometimes be great holes cut with his grinders in the weaks of his mouth. First file his grinders quite smooth, with a file made for that purpose; one smooth side of which must be next the weaks of his mouth. This done, dress his mouth once or twice a day, with the mixture for the canker in the mouth, in page 120.



SECTION XXXVI

Of the Barbs.

BARBS, are small excrescences under the tongue, which are easily discovered by drawing the tongue aside. The method of cure is to cut them off, and rub the parts with a little salt.

SECTION XXXVII.

Of the Canker in the Mouth.

HE canker is generally owing to the bridle being rusty, and known by the little blotches, or brown specks, which appear on the tongue. But if the canker does not proceed from the bridle bit, it appears in small, white specks, and, in time, will spread over the biggest part of the mouth, and occasion irregular ulcers. The cure is as follows.

RECIPE.

Strong vinegar, half a pint; burnt alum, in powder, one ounce; common salt, one ounce; bole armenic, half an ounce: mix and shake them together in a bottle for use.

With this mixture, the horse's mouth must be dressed every morning and night, in the following manner.

Let a bit of tow be tied round one end of a cane, the thickness of a small finger, and half a yard long, and dipped in the mixture. Pass this up into his mouth, and work it well about the parts affected; let him fast an hour, and then give him meat as usual.

SECTION XXXVIII.

Of Narrow Heels.

NARROW heels are generally natural defects, and often rendered incurable by bad shoeing. Some farriers are very faulty in applying their drawing knives to the feet, which they will draw or pare, till the blood starts.—This method is very destructive, and causes many horses to founder in the feet, from which, nothing should be pared but what is rotten or foul, and not too much hollowed in shoeing. If the feet be hard and dry, they must be filled up every night with the following composition. The horse should never work with any stuffing in his feet, but let it be taken out before he goes to work, and fresh put in when he returns.

RECIPE.

by treated in the following meanur. Take #

Tar, four ounces; hog's lard, four ounces; common turpentine, one ounce: melted together in an iron ladle,

Dip a few hurds in this mixture, and stop the horse's foot with them; this done, put two bits of sticks, commonly called splints, crossways, with each end under the shoe. When the horse's hoofs are dry and brittle, it is a common, though an injudicious practice, to oil or grease them, which has ruined many a good foot.

The best method is to wash the horse's hoofs in old urine, once or twice a day. This will strengthen the hoof, and prevent its either cracking or breaking, after the shells are first rasped off, and will so rust the nails, that a clinch will not start from the time of shoeing till he wants it again. But if the hoofs be greased or oiled, the clinches will sometimes rise a quarter of an inch in a week's time, which loosens the shoe, and cracks the hoof as far as the nails extend. The narrow heels may be treated in the following manner. Take a firing iron, not too hot, and fire from the point of the heel, as far as the hoof is drawn in, between the hair and hoof, but rather more upon the hoof. This must be done on both in-heel and out; if they bind in, fire tolerably deep towards the heels. Soon as the firing is done, dress the parts with the following.

RECIPE.

Ægyptiacum, two ounces; oil of turpentine, one ounce; tincture of myrrh and aloes, each one ounce: mix and shake them in a bottle for use.

A small tent of tow dipped in the above mixture must be laid lengthways on the wound, with a pledget of dry hurds upon it, and bandaged on with a roller made of an old stocking; repeat the dressing once a day, till the wound is dried; then turn the horse into a straw yard, and let him continue there the winter season, which is most suitable for a cure.

In six weeks after the above operation is performed, a new hoof will appear round the coronet, betwixt the hair and hoof, and as it grows down, will be a quarter, or half an inch wider than the old one.

SECTION XXXIX.

. Of Hoof-bound.

AL HORSE is hoof-bound, when the hoof is very tight round the instep, between the hair and hoof, and wide at the bottom, resembling the shape of a bell. It is often occasioned by setting on broad and hollow shoes; though, sometimes, by a fever falling down into the horse's feet. In this case, the farrier generally falls to work, in paring and drawing the horse's foot, in order to find out the lameness, and afterwards puts on a broad shoe, very much hollowed. By this fatal practice, in a week, or a fortnight's time, the horse's coffin drops, and all cure is rendered ineffectual.—This is owing to the chief support of the foot being taken away, and bad shoeing. But if the above complaint be taken in time, it may be cured by easing the shoe, and stopping the foot with the preparation, in page 121, and then rubbing the blistering ointment, in page 80, all round the instep, just above the hoof. In a few days after, let the horse be turned out to grass the space of two or three months.

SECTION XL.

of trieds, stubs, and bruises, on the feet of

Of Quittors.

A QUITTOR, is an ulcer formed between the hair and the hoof, generally on the inside quarter of the horse's foot. It arises from treads, bruises, and stubs; or from gravel, which works upwards and lodges near the coronet. If the symptoms be slight, it will be easily cured with the following oils.

RECIPE.

Ægyptiacum, four ounces; oil of turpentine, four ounces; spirits of wine, eight ounces; oil of vitriol, half an ounce; double aquafortis, one ounce: mix them carefully together in a bottle, to prevent them taking fire.

Let these oils be rubbed on every morning and night, and the horse have rest during the time of cure.

If he cannot be rested, the foot must be washed every night when he comes in, and in half an hour after, or when it is dry, rub the oils well on, and repeat them in the morning, half an hour before he goes to work.

These oils are excellent in curing all kinds of treads, stubs, and bruises, on the feet of horses, before they are ulcered; and equally efficacious for the foul in beasts' feet.

When the quittor is ulcered, or piped, it is easily discovered, by washing the part with a little water, and letting the horse stand half an hour, or an hour; in which time, a thick matter will appear over the mouth of the ulcer. The depth and situation of the wound, or pipe, must be examined with a probe, or crow quill; then let half an ounce of sublimate be made into a paste with a little spirits of hartshorn, and lay it on a fireshovel, setting it by the fireside to dry, till it turns black; a small quantity of which paste, of the bulk of a pea or bean, must be rolled in a bit of paper, and forced to the bottom of the ulcer, or pipe, with a skewer; then fill up the hole with tow. But if the part be swelled, it is certainly hollow at the bottom.

In this case, two or three little holes must be made through the swelling, with a blacksmith's poker, heated and sharpened; then put in each hole, a bit of the above powder, and fill them with tow as before. A little of the beforementioned oils may also be rubbed on once a day, for a week; and the following poultice spread on a cloth, and applied to the swelling.

RECIPE.

this disorder, it would be unnecessary to mental

Ale dregs, one quart; rye flour, a sufficient quantity: boil them to the consistence of a poultice, and add two ounces of hog's lard.

This poultice may be repeated every day, for a week, in which time the core will be ready to fall out; afterwards dress the wound with the following mixture.

RECIPE.

Ægyptiacum, two ounces; wound balsam, one ounce: shake them together in a bottle for use.

The wound, until it is well, must be dressed once a day, with a small tent of tow dipped in the mixture. The before-mentioned oils must be rubbed on quite round the outside of the wound. But if the matter be lodged, or confined under the hoof, the hoof must be entirely taken away in that part, and a bar-shoe put on to ease the quarter.

The matter, if retained too long, will rot the cossin bone, being of a soft and spungy nature. There are many recipes for quittors, but as the before mentioned seldom fail in every stage of this disorder, it would be unnecessary to mention any other.

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SECTION XLL.

Of the Running Thrush.

A RUNNING frush or thrush, is an imposthume in the frogs of horses' feet which have fleshy heels, or ragged or rotten frogs. The frog must first be cleansed, or pared as far as it is hollow, and the part rubbed with the sharp water, in page 110, then lay a small pledget of hurds, dipped in Ægyptiacum, upon the thrush, and a pledget dipped in tar, over the whole, splinted fast under the shoe. This must be repeated once every day, till the horse is well; and the thrush rubbed once a day with the sharp water, after the cure is finished, to prevent the disorder returning.

N. B. Diuretics for the grease, must also be administered during the time of cure.

SECTION XLII.

Of the Canker.

A CANKER in the foot, generally proceeds from the running thrush, which spreads and runs under the sole of the foot till it falls off, and turns rotten and putrid. The first intention of cure must be to pare the foot down; then with a knife, bent in the shape of a half moon, pare out the rotten and putrified flesh, which grows on the bottom of the foot, taking care not to cut deeper than the rotten part, lest it should endanger the coffin bone. This done, put on the shoe with two nails on each side, and take a handful of common salt, and lay it over the part which is cut, then wedge it fast up with hurds, which will stop the bleeding .-The next day take off the dressing, and examine whether the hoof presses on a tender part; if so, it must be pared quite thin; and if hollow underneath, it may be taken out; which, if necessary, must be done every time it is dressed. Rub the parts with the Ægyptiaeum, and dip small pledgets of tow in

it, and lay them upon every part affected with the canker; afterwards lay a pledget of hurds dipped in tar, over the dressing, and dry hurds upon the whole. The dressing must be splinted to the foot as fast as possible, as that will be a means of bringing about the cure sooner. The foot must be dressed once a day, as before directed; and if any fungous flesh appears, sprinkle a little verdigrease, in powder, over it. Sometimes in this disorder the horse looses his hoof, and then it becomes very troublesome to cure. For when the shoe cannot be made fast, it is impossible to fasten the dressing; unless a boot be made on purpose, and so many cloths or rags applied as will heat the foot, and make it worse than before. Therefore, to prevent the hoof from falling off, let it be well washed every day with the sharp water, used for the grease, before the foot is dressed, and the cankered part, and all round the instep, must be washed with the same. This method will preserve the hoof from falling off, and with the help of the above-mentioned instructions, every skilful person will be able to effect a cure on the worst kind of cankered feet whatsoever.

SECTION XLIII.

Of Bites and Stings

OF

Venomous Creatures.

THE bite of a viper may be cured, by rubbing the parts, or the whole limb, a considerable time, with warm sallad oil, repeating it twice or thrice a day.

Stings of hornets or wasps, may be remedied by rubbing an equal quantity of vinegar and sallad oil, on the parts affected. Some persons chose, in these cases, to give internal medicines, of which the following is very excellent.

RECIPE.

Mithridate, one ounce; salt of tartar, two drams: dissolve them in a pint of rue tea; add four ounces of sallad oil; and give it to the horse as soon as possible.

Carrie heads, and rue leaves, dried and r

SECTION XLIV.

Of the Bite of a Mad Dog.

THE following recipes have been much recommended for the bite of a mad dog.

RECIPE.

Musk, sixteen grains; native and factitious cinnabar, each twenty-five grains, to be taken in a glass of arrack, three nights together, and the night preceding the full of three successive moons.

ANOTHER FOR THE SAME.

RECIPE.

Garlic heads, and rue leaves, dried and powdered, three ounces and a half; pewter, in powder, two ounces and a half; oyster shells, prepared, three ounces and a half; savin leaves, dried and powdered, two drams:—to be taken in ale.

SECTION XLV.

Of Gelding.

TELDING, is an operation well known to most persons. The usual method is to cauterize the extremities of the spermatic vessels, and fill up the scrotum, or cod, with digestive ointment, melted, or with common salt. But when the stones are required to be taken away from a full grown horse, great care and ingenuity is required. Soon as the cod is opened, and the stones are discharged, a strong wax thread must be tied round the spermatic vessels, and the testicles cut off, which must afterwards be dressed with digestive ointment, and the swelled parts rubbed twice a day with the ointment, in page 87. If the swelling and inflammation are considerable, give the horse one ounce of bark, and half an ounce of nitre, in a pint of warm ale, twice a day; and foment the parts twice a day, with the fomentation, in page 88. These methods will preserve the horse from any danger which might happen in all such kinds of operations.

SECTION XLVI.

Of Docking.

OCKING, or cutting off a horse's tail, is an operation almost universally known, and seldom attended with any danger. The operation is best performed with an engine, used for that purpose by the farriers. When the tail is taken off, let it be gently seared with a hot iron, polished, till the blood is stopped. Then lay a bit of resin upon it, and touch it with the iron till it dissolves, and runs over the end of the strut. This is all that is requisite in docking a horse; though sometimes an inflammation and gangrene may succeed, especially if the tail is fleshy, or the horse be stunted too close to the rump. In this case, no time must be lost. Give the powerful mixture, in page 43, twice or three times a day; fomenting the part twice a day, and rubbing it with the blistering oils, in page 87, which must be strictly observed till the inflammation abates, and his appetite returns, which generally leaves the horse in this disorder.

SECTION XLVII.

Of Nicking.

NICKING, is an operation to make the horse carry his tail neat and elegant.—This operation must not be performed when the weather is too hot or cold, but in a mild and temperate air. First let the horse be thrown down, and about four or five nicks made in his tail, according to the length of it. The first nick must be made about an inch and a half, or two inches from the rump; the others at a proportionate distance from each other. The greatest art in nicking is, to cut deep enough on each side the under part of the tail; as there are two tendons, or sinews on each side, the ends of which will spout or rise up, after they are cut. Some persons take a small quantity of these tendons out, in order to prevent their growing together again; but this is absurd, since, if the horse's tail be well pullied, the tendons never unite again. Soon as the tail is nicked, small pledgets of tow must be dipped in an equal quantity of myrrh and oil of turpentine, shaked together; and after the tents

are dipped in the mixture and applied, a pledget of dry tow must be put over them, and tied on with laps of tow, or old cloth, that the blood may be stopped. When this is done, let the horse be walked ten or twenty minutes, or until he is cool; then put him in the stable, and the day following, at night, cut the laps, without pulling the dressing off; next morning take off the old dressing, and dress it with the following, till such time as he is well.

RECIPE.

Ægyptiacum, four ounces; oil of turpentine, three ounces: shake them well together.

A small dossel of tow, dipped in this mixture, must be applied on every nick, and tied up with laps of tow, or old cloth, as before; then put the horse into pulleys. But as all the art of making a horse to carry his tail well consists in this, care must be taken in the execution. The pulleys should be fixed about a yard above the horse's shoulder, in order to bring the end of his tail within four or five inches of the croup. The method of fixing it must be according to the position of the horse. If he is placed on one side of his standing more than the other, the pulleys

must be fixed to that side to keep his tail straight. Let the said dressing be repeated every other day, during eight or ten days; afterwards anoint the wounds once a day with a feather dipped in the mixture, and then sprinkle a little powdered resin upon them, which must be done till he is well.—N. B. The horse must be taken out of doors every other day, and trotted. If he does not carry his tail straight, the pulleys must be altered to one side, according as he stands in the stable.



SECTION XLVIII.

Of False Quarters and Sand-Cracks.

A SAND-CRACK, is a little cleft running in a straight line down the hoof; and, sometimes, through the horny part, which, in process of time, often grows out of itself. But if the erack passes through the ligament, which joins the hoof with the coronet, it must be remedied in the following manner. First rasp the cleft thin and wide, close to the hair, and with a firing iron, moderately heated, fire straight across the eleft, betwixt the hair and the hoof, and dress it in the same manner as the false quarter.

A false quarter, is when one part of the hoof is destroyed by some bad and long continued quittor, which renders the quarter useless, and the horse frequently lame. The following will be found an effectual cure in these cases. First rasp the quarter quite thin throughout, and with a firing iron, gently heated, fire exactly between the bar and hoof, beginning at the corner of the heel, and going forward, half an inch, or an inch, upon the sound part of the foot, and fire it pretty deep through the ligament which unites the hoof with the coronet. This done, dress the parts with the digestive ointment, in page 85, a week or ten days; then heal the wound with an equal quantity of Ægyptiacum and the wound balsam, mixed together. [See appendix.]

Let the horse be kept in the stable till the wound be dried and healed; and afterwards turned out into a good straw yard, to continue there all winter: this operation being always best performed at the latter end of the year.

In six or eight weeks after the horse is fired, a new hoof will appear all round the coronet, as far as he was fired. When it is grown half an inch down, and any ways out of form, it must be brought into shape by rasping, and washed with old urine. Soon as the quarter is grown down, and the horse begins to work again, every time he is new shod, his feet must be washed with old chamber-lye, in order to rust the nails, and strengthen and corroborate the hoof.

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SECTION XLIX.

Of Wounds in the Feet, from Nails, Gravel, &c.

HORSES, in general, are more subject to lameness in the feet than in any other part of the body, and, for want of timely care and proper judgment, it often proves of bad consequence; these parts being naturally tender and exposed to inflammation. When matter is once formed in any part of the foot, it must be discharged; otherwise, the bone, which is of a spungy nature, soon becomes affected, and the whole foot is in danger. The most dangerous part in a horse's foot, when stubbed, is the point of the frog, being near the coffin bone.

When any foreign bodies are lodged in the feet; such as nails, stubs, thorns, &c., the foot must be pared with a drawing knife to the quick, all round the part, and the bodies extracted soon as possible. If the wound be recent, or slight, a little oil of turpentine poured on it, and set fire to it with a hot poker, is commonly a present cure, without further application; but if it penetrate so deep as to affect the coffin bone, no time should be lost in the cure; for which, the following remedy is very suitable.

RECIPE.

Wound balsam, one ounce; tincture of myrrh, one ounce; oil of turpentine, half an ounce: mix and shake them all together.

Let a small tent dipped in this mixture, be applied to the wound, which, if slight, must only be laid over the mouth of it, and a little of the following stopping applied on the dressing.

RECIPE.

Tar, four ounces; bees' wax, four ounces; hog's lard, four ounces; common turpentine, one ounce: melt them together for use.

When the wound has been dressed with the said mixture, a small quantity of the stopping must next be melted in an iron ladle, and the foot stopped up with hurds dipped in it, and two splints put across to fasten it on. The above is an effectual cure for all wounds in the feet. proceeding from pricks in shoeing, or from gravel, stubs, thorns, nails, &c. First, the foot must be well cleared with a drawing knife, and the piece, or particle, extracted with a pair of nippers, if any remains behind. Should this prove unsuccessful, and the horse recovers not of his lameness, and the matter discharged be thin, bloody, and offensive in smell, the wound must be immediately opened with a drawing knife, to the bottom, and then dressed as before directed.

If any nail should penetrate the joint of the foot, so as to endanger the cartilages which surround the joint, and cause the synovia, or joint oil to discharge, it is extremely difficult to cure. In cases of this sort, therefore, no time must be lost in dressing the horse in the manner directed, in page 91, on joint oil.

Country farriers are prone to a very bad fault in the management of a horse that is lame in the

foot. After it has been pared quite thin, and the horse so far recovered from his lameness as to be capable of work, the farrier generally wedges the lame part, under the shoe, with hurds, to prevent the gravel working to the wound .--This is very wrong, as the pressing of the hurds, fills the lame part full of pain, and the gravel is sure to work between the hoof and the hurds, so as to make it impossible to be extracted, and the horse lamer than he was at first. To prevent which, a horse when lame in the feet, must never work with any kind of stuffing in them, but should be shod so as to ease the part, and that the gravel may wear out. Whenever he comes from work, the foot must always be well washed, and dressed as before mentioned.

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SECTION L.

Of the Colt Evil.

THE colt evil, chiefly affects young stoned colts, which have full liberty with mares before they are able to cover them. This disorder generally causes the skin to fret off the horse's yard, and the sheath to swell. It is chiefly

owing to dirt, or nastiness lodging in the parts, which may be removed by washing them clean with a little warm vinegar and sweet oil; but if the yard be much swelled, let the following fomentation be used twice a day.

RECIPE.

Marshmallow roots, one handful; alder leaves, one handful: boil these in three quarts of milk till reduced to two.

The parts affected must be fomented with two pieces of flannel squeezed out of the above medicine, every morning and evening, as warm as the horse will bear it; and the swelled parts rubbed with the liniment, in page 47. Or the fomentation, in page 77, may be applied, twice a day, till he recovers.

The excoriation, or fretting of the glands, may likewise be gently rubbed once every two days, with a little of the mercurial ointment, mentioned for the scab on sheep. The oozing, or dribbling from the yard, is properly a gonorrhœa simplex. It is chiefly owing to high feeding in young horses, and a relaxation

of the glands and seminal vessels, brought on by frequent emissions. This disorder must be cured, by giving the horse the purge, in page 5. When the purging has ceased, a diuretic ball may be given every morning, or every other morning, for a fortnight. Or the diuretic balls may be omitted, and the following balls given instead of them.

RECIPE.

Electuary lenitive, four ounces; nitre, four ounces, in powder; yellow resin, in powder, four ounces; gum arabic, two ounces, in powder; liquorice powder, two ounces; balsam of capivi, sufficient to form the whole into a proper consistence for balls, of the size of a pullet's egg.

One of these balls may be given every morning and night, till the horse is well. Or if the case be desperate, the solution and decoction, mentioned in page 25, may be given as there directed. But if the above methods should fail, two or three spoonsful of the injection, in page 20, may be thrown up his yard, once or twice a day, with a syringe, till the cure is completed.

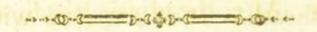
SECTION LI.

Of the Anticor,
Or, Feltoric Tumour.

THIS disorder begins with a malignant swelling in the breast, and extends along the belly as far as the sheath. It is attended with a fever and inflammation, great depression, weakness, and loss of appetite. This last symptom is owing to the inflammation, which sometimes affects the whole gullet and throat, and is very dangerous. To effect a cure, first give the purge, in page 42, and when the purge has done working, give the drink, in page 45, every morning till the swelling abates, and afterwards once a day till he is well. The swelled part must be rubbed with the blistering ointment, in page 80, once a day for three days together; and then with the blistering oils, in page 87, once or twice every day, till the swelling subsides. In this case, the horse must have warm water and mashes twice a day, till he recovers.

It is usual to open the tumour in five or six places with a lancet, or a hot pointed cautery,

and dress it with digestives. But this is always attended with great danger, for the blood being in a bad state, it is very difficult to bring the wounds to a good digestion, and if not, generally causes gangrene and mortification about the wounds, and often the death of the horse.



SECTION LIL

Of the Founder in the Feet.

HIS disorder is superficially understood, by most persons, and is called the chest founder; though it might be queried whether ever such a disorder existed. It is very common to hear of horses foundering in the feet, but never in the chest. Founder in the feet arises from cold after violent exercise, drinking cold water, riding into ponds, &c. when overheated, which brings on a violent fever, and, for want of proper management, settles down into his feet, and is improperly called the chest founder. When the horse is thus affected, after violent exercise, &c., administer the following ball.

RECIPE.

Calomel, two drams; opium, one scruple; jalap, two drams: make these into a ball with conserve of roses, and give it to the horse as soon as possible.

In an hour after taking the ball, give the purge, in page 42, and two hours after the purge, a mash of scalded bran and oats, and warm gruel, twice a day. After the physic has done working, let the horse be treated in the same manner as in other fevers. If he is bound, let the clyster, in page 13, be given once every day, and the parts round his fetlocks and pasterns rubbed with the mixture, in page 45, or fomented with the fomentation, in page 77. If the above methods are attended to, they will prevent the fever settling in the feet. When the horse has been foundered a considerable time, small lumps, of the size of a finger, or thumb end, will frequently rise on each side of the heel, upon the coronet; these may be called splints of a ring-bone, arising from pain in the feet.

The cure must be performed by clipping off the hair quite bare, and the lumps on each side the foot pricked in the same manner as in bonespavins; and afterwards dressed with the blistering mixture, in page 99, once every morning for a week. Soon as the blisters have done running, the horse must be turned into a good straw yard, and run there all winter.—If the horse is only foundered in one foot, and it not sunk, or less than the other, the sole may be drawn, and the shoe put on; then let the foot be filled up with nettles and salt, each one handful, pounded in a mortar, and a pledget of hurds laid over the dressing, and fastened with three or four splints, till the bleeding is stopped.

This done, clip off the hair all round the coronet and fire him neatly, rubbing the blistering ointment, in page 80, over the part affected, three or four mornings together; always remembering to tie up the horse's head to the rack, and take the litter from before him, to prevent his rubbing off the blister. When the sole of the foot begins to strengthen, the horse may be turned out into a straw yard, or foddered in a close.

· Some horses, which have been foundered a long time, and used to have their feet pared down, and the soles drawn thin, in order to cool the feet; but in this state, the air penetrates and dries to such a degree, that the whole foot is considerably lessened thereby; nor is there

any method to throw out the foot again, but by firing between the hair and hoof, round half the foot, at one time, and the other half soon as a new hoof appears where he was first fired. The sole being the main support of the horse's foot, should never be pared more than the loose, or shelly parts out. For if the feet be ever so strong, sound, or good, and the sole constantly pared and drawn thin with a drawing knife every time he is shod, he will become lame, tender footed, and in time, as bad as one that is foundered.

SECTION LIII.

Of Rowelling.

Prowerling is useful in some respects, and answers nearly the same intention as blistering does on the human body. When this operation is performed, the skin must be cut, so as to get a finger or a thumb into it, which must be worked about till the skin is parted from the body three or four inches round, then dip the rowel in a little digestive ointment, in page 85, melted, or an equal quantity of hog's lard and common turpentine, melted together. When the rowel is put in, two or three tents of

tow, dipped in the digestive ointment, must be applied along with the rowel; and let the horse have warm water for three days. When a good matter appears, take out the tent, and turn the rowel every two or three days.—A fortnight, or three weeks, is always deemed sufficient time for a rowel to be in.—Rowelling is very useful in old strains of long standing, either in the shoulder, stifle, or whirlbone.

When a rowel is used in the shoulder, it must be about three or four inches below the joint of the shoulder, and the same distance below the whirlbone; and in the stifle, rather in the inside of the thigh.

The use of rowelling in the above cases, is to relax the capsula, or ligamental purse, which surrounds the joints, and makes way for the jellied blood which may lodge there from the severity of the strain. It is likewise proper in diseases of the head, viz., headachs, sleepiness, staggers, and disorders of the eyes; also in achs, pains, internal inflammation, &c.

N. B. A horse must never be bled nor purged, till a good digestion appears; nor rowelled, if he is lean, surfeited, or hide-bound.

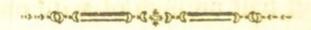
SECTION LIV.

A Star in the Forehead.

HE method of making an artificial star in the forehead of a horse, is done by making two holes through the skin, two inches distant from each other, and two more holes at the same distance, right across. The holes must be of the size just to pass an ivory, or bone skewer into them, which must be worked about till the skin be parted from the horse's skull, in the same manner as a rowel, quite round from one hole to another. Then let two bits of wire be put into two holes across, and out of the other, leaving about half an inch of wire out of every hole; afterwards lap between the ends of the wire and the skin, with a strong packthread ten or twenty times round, as fast as you possibly can. This done, lay a plaister of pitch over the whole, and let it remain three days. Then take off the plaister, and unlapping the cord, take out the wires, and dress the parts with an equal quantity of honey of roses, and the wound balsam, mixed together, and smeared on with a feather, pouring a little in the holes, once every day, till he is well.

By pinching the skin in the same manner, it looses its nature and perishes; then the hair falls, and afterwards becomes white.

There are several methods of making a star, but none of them so certain as the aforesaid. Some apply caustics: but these destroy both the skin and hair, and generally renders the part bald. Horses which carry great loads; such as packhorses, &c., have a number of white spots on their backs, called saddle marks, which are entirely owing to pinches of the saddle, and nearly similar to pinching with wires and cords.



SECTION LV.

Mercurial Ointment, and its extraordinary virtues described.

THE following mercurial ointment, is one of the best preparations that can be formed out of the Materia Medica, for a number of disorders, particularly the scab on sheep.

RECIPE.

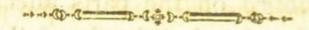
Quicksilver, half a pound; Venice turpentine, four ounces: rub the quicksilver with the turpentine in a bason, or marble mortar, with the smooth end of a blood stick, till the mercurial globules disappear; then add hog's lard, one pound; goose grease, one pound; bees' wax, half a pound: melt the wax with the goose grease and lard; add them to the former by little at a time, and stir them about while grown stiff.

When this ointment is used for the scab on sheep, the wool must be sheared, and a small quantity rubbed on the parts affected. In a few days after dressing the sheep, the ointment will cause the scab to shell off, and the wool to grow as fast as possible.

Every innkeeper who runs post horses, should always have the above mercurial ointment ready prepared, being a speedy and effectual cure for sore shoulders and backs, bruises, scratches, &c. on any part of the horse's body, where the skin is broken, or the hair rubbed off. In these cases, a little of the ointment must be rubbed on once a day, till the cure is performed.

This ointment is very excellent for beasts, when feeding, which are very apt to rub and

chafe themselves bare; also, for warbles which breed in their backs. A little of it must be rubbed well on the parts affected, once or twice, which is generally sufficient to abate the itching, and cause the hair to grow, or destroy the warbles. It is also an effectual cure for lice in either horse or beast; a little of it must be rubbed under the mane, along the back, and down the shoulders and flanks; once dressing being generally sufficient.



SECTION LVI.

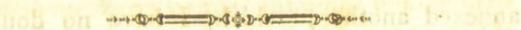
Of Beasts which stale Blood.

In the spring of the year, in some pastures, beasts are very apt to stale blood. The following drink is an effectual cure.

RECIPE.

Red sanders, in powder, two ounces; bay berries, in powder, two ounces; bole armenic, in powder, two ounces; common turpentine, four ounces: beat them together in the form of a ball, to be dissolved in a quart of old milk, and given warm.

If the beast be no better in two days, repeat the drink a second time, which will be sufficient, even in desperate cases. common. For this reason, have



SECTION LVII.

Of Black Oils.

ry then add oil of spile, two du THESE oils are effectual for sheep that have been bit by dogs, or torn with lambing. They may be rubbed on once or twice a day, two or three days together, which generally works a cure. They are likewise excellent for wounds in horse or beast, when in the fleshy parts; and if a gangrene is likely to ensue, there is nothing better.

RECIPE.

Oil of turpentine, two ounces; oil of linseed, four ounces; oil of vitriol, one ounce: put them in a strong quart bottle, and shake them together, which will cause great agitation; then fill up the bottle with linseed oil, and shake it as before.

The said oils are excellent for the purpose they are designed for, but may not give satisfaction to every one, on account of the articles being few and common. For this reason, have annexed another; which, I have no doubt, will meet with general approbation.

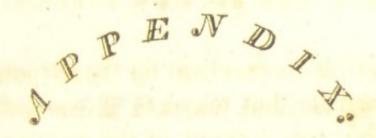
RECIPE.

Oil of turpentine, two ounces; oil of linseed, three ounces; oil of vitriol, one ounce: mix them carefully together; then add oil of spike, two ounces; oil of petre, two ounces; oil of swallows, two ounces; oil of alder, four ounces; oil of origanum, one ounce; Barbadoes tar, two ounces; tincture of myrrh and aloes, four ounces; oil of bays, two ounces: mix them well together in a bottle for use.

N. B. When either of the aforesaid oils are made up, the bottles must not be corked, till the agitation has entirely ceased.

RECIPE.

Oil of turpentine, two ounces; oil of linseed,: four ounces; oil of vinjol, one ounces! put them in a school quitty bottle, and whake them regarder, which will cause great agreeign; then fill up the bottle with



CONTAINING

The method of preparing and compounding

Such Medicines, &c.,

AS ARE RECOMMENDED IN THIS BOOK,

With the addition of several others

OF A SIMILAR NATURE.

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Remarks on the

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APPENDIX.

THE following are a few select prescriptions and preparations of various medicines; which will enable the public to prepare great part of the compositions genuine, and at a small expense.

OINTMENT OF ÆGYPTIACUM.

Take honey, three pounds, and melt it over a fire; then add blue vitriol and verdigrease, in fine powder, each three ounces: boil them over a slow fire, till they have acquired a due consistence, and a reddish colour.

ANOTHER METHOD TO MAKE ÆGYPTIACUM.

Take verdigrease, in powder, five ounces; honey, fourteen ounces; vinegar, seven ounces: boil them over a gentle fire, to the consistence of an ointment.

If this mixture be kept a considerable time, the thick part falls to the bottom; therefore it is necessary it should be stirred up before made use of. It is excellent for cleansing and deterging ulcers, and suppressing fungous flesh; and is preferable, for these purposes, to that before mentioned. These preparations are only for external use.

ANOTHER GINTMENT OF ÆGYPTIACUM.

Take verdigrease and alum, each three ounces, in powder; blue vitriol, one ounce, in powder; corrosive sublimate, two drams, in powder; vinegar, five ounces; honey, one pound and a half: boil them over a slow fire to the consistence of an ointment.

When this is used it must be stirred from the bottom of the pot. This is well calculated for a running thrush, or cankered feet, [see the sections on cankered feet and running thrushes,] also, for cleansing, and deterging old ulcers in different parts of the body, and the suppression of fungous flesh.

WHITE OINTMENT.

Take hog's lard, two pounds; goose grease, two pounds; white lead, in powder, four ounces: melt the lard and goose grease first; then add the powder, and stir it about till it is cold or stiff.

This ointment is useful for cracked heels, sore shoulders and backs; it is very cooling, and will presently shell off any hard or dry scab. It is excellent for burns, scalds, &c.—Rub it on the parts affected once or twice a day.

SIRUP OF GARLIC.

Take garlic, sliced, one pound; boiling water, two pints: macerate them in a close vessel for twelve hours; then strain off the liquor, and dissolve it in a quantity of coarse sugar, sufficient to make a sirup thereof.

This sirup is excellent in all disorders of the breast; such as coughs, asthmas, &c. Half an ounce, or an ounce, may be given with the drink, in page 15, or that in 16, and repeated as often as the drink.

A DRINK FOR A FEVER.

Take cream of tartar, one ounce; turmeric, in powder, one ounce; diapente, one ounce: mix and give them in a pint of warm ale.

This drink has been frequently given in all kinds of fevers, and is, in general, attended with good success. It may be given once or twice every day, till the symptoms abate.

DIAPENTE POWDER.

Take myrrh, bay berries, and round bithwort roots, equal quantities; with double the quantity of ivory shavings.

This powder has been much esteemed for fevers, &c., a long time.

A CORDIAL DRINK.

Take Fryar's balsam, and spirits of volatile aromatic, each one ounce; put them in a two ounce bottle for use.

When this cordial drink is administered, it should be given in a pint of warm ale, and may be repeated once every hour, or three or four times a day, if thought needful. This cordial is excellent for the colic or gripes; and likewise in all kinds of low, nervous, and flatulent diseases. It is reported this has been sold as a quack medicine in many parts of England, under a pompous name, to cure the staggers, convulsions, fevers, the colic or gripes, &c.

THE WOUND BALSAM,

commonly called

FRYAR'S BALSAM.

Take gum Benjamin, three ounces; balsam of tolu, two ounces; gum storax, two ounces; succotrine aloes, an ounce and a half; gum guaiacum, two ounces; frankincense, two ounces; myrrh, one ounce; spirits of wine, rectified, seven pounds; proof spirits, two pounds: first bruise the ingredients; then mix them with the spirits, and digest them in a gentle heat for four days, then decant it.

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The virtues of this balsam are expressed in various passages of this book. It is excellent for healing green wounds in every part of a horse, particularly those on the tendons, or joints. [See its internal use in page 162.] It likewise cures cuts and green wounds on the human body, and is excellent in slow nervous fevers; the chronic rheumatism, flatulent colic, and all kinds of consumptions; and is a preservative from diseases in old age. Twenty or thirty drops may be taken at once, on a lump of sugar, two or three times a day.

THE GREEN OINTMENT.

Take alder leaves, five handsful; wormwood, four handsful; plaintain leaves, five handsful: cut them small, or bruise them in a mortar; then boil them in twelve pounds of fresh butter, or twelve pounds of hog's lard, prepared over a slow fire, continually stirring them, till the leaves, &c. grow crisp; then strain and press out the ointment for use.

The use of this ointment may be seen, in pages 40 and 47, and in various other passages. It is excellent for swellings about wounds, particularly those about the head, eyes, and tendinous parts.

N. B. The herbs must be gathered in the month of May, and the ointment made at the same time.

EXTRACT OF SATURN, COMMONLY CALLED GOULARD.

Take litharge of gold, two pounds; white wine vinegar, four pints: put them together into a glazed pipkin, and simmer them over a fire an hour and a half, constantly stirring them with a piece of flat wood; then take the pipkin off the fire, let the whole settle, and pour off the clear into a bottle for use.

N. B. Goulard is excellent in many cases. [See page 49, and other parts of the book.]

TINCTURE OF MYRRH AND ALOES.

Take myrrh, in powder, three ounces; hepatic aloes, in powder, two ounces; spirits of wine, or brandy, two quarts: digest them in a warm place six days; then let the tincture be strained off, and put into a bottle for use,

This tincture is good for healing all kinds of green wounds, sore backs, or shoulders; also, for cuts and wounds on the human body.

TINCTURE OF FETID.

Take asafætida, four ounces; digest it in one quart of rectified spirits of wine, three or four days; then strain it for use.

Tincture of fetid is useful to prevent flies corroding, or preying on wounds in summer.—
An equal quantity of the wound balsam, or tincture of myrrh, may be mixed along with it, and anoint the wound once a day. For its internal use, see page 39.

BALLS FOR THE STAGGERS.

Take James's powders, two drams; turmeric, in powder, half an ounce; cream of tartar, half an ounce: make them into one ball with a sufficient quantity of honey.

The above ball may be repeated once in four hours, or every two hours, when the case is desperate. If James's powders be thought too expensive, use two drams of the powerful mixture for fevers, in page 43, which will have the same, or better effect.

N. B. A horse which is affected with staggers, convulsions, epilepsies, or any kind of inflammatory fevers, should not have malt mashes given him; nor cordials that are made of boiled ale and bread, sweetened with sugar. These only aggravate the disorder, and make it worse. A horse, in a fever, requires nothing more than watergruel, well thickened with oatmeal, till his appetite is recovered.

FEVER POWDERS.

Take common antimony, one pound; put it into a crucible, then place it over a very brisk fire; when it is hot and ready to melt, put to it, by a handful

at a time, one pound of shavings of hartshorn; then raise the heat by degrees (keep stirring it all the time), till the fire is very fierce, and the powder becomes as white as possible; then take it off, and cool it gradually.

The dose of this powder, in inflammatory fevers, is two drams, which may be given in a pint of watergruel, every two, four, six, or eight hours, according to the severity of the fever. These powders are excellent for promoting perspiration.

AN OINTMENT FOR GREASY HEELS.

Take common turpentine, one pound, and melt it over a slow fire; then take it off, and add alum, in powder, one pound and a half; bole armenic, two ounces: stir the whole till it is cold.

When this ointment is used, it must be spread on strong brown paper, and applied over the heel, or the parts which grease, and bandaged on with listing. When a horse is dressed with this ointment, turn him into a dry straw yard, or a dry close

A DRINK FOR THE GRIPES, OR COLIC, WHEN ON A JOURNEY.

Take tincture of opium, two drams; oil of juniper, two drams; sweet spirits of nitre, half an ounce; Fryar's balsam, or the wound balsam, half an ounce: mix them together in a bottle for one dose, and give it in a pint of warm ale.

This drink is excellent in all kinds of gripes; if this disorder continues two hours after taking the above drink, repeat it again, give him a clyster and keep him warm.

CORDIAL BALLS.

Take caraway seeds, cardamon seeds, aniseeds, each two ounces, in powder; flour of sulphur, one ounce; turmeric, in powder, two ounces; saffron, two drams; candied sugar, four ounces; oil of olives, four ounces; Spanish juice, two ounces, dissolved in a glass of mountain wine; oil of aniseeds, two drams: bruise the ingredients in a mortar, with a sufficient quantity of liquorice powder, to a proper consistence for balls, the size of a pidgeon's egg.

Cordial balls are chiefly prepared for hunter's, and may be given every day when the horse returns from his chase, or from a long journey. These balls may likewise be given to horses which have a cold, or cough, to strengthen the appetite, and promote a good digestion; they are also given with good success in slight cases of the colic or gripes.

BALLS FOR RESTORING THE APPETITE.

Take gentian, in powder, two ounces; Virginian snakeroot, in powder, one ounce; filings of iron, prepared, two ounces; saffron, two drams, in powder; mithridate, two ounces; balsam of sulphur, with oil of aniseed, one ounce; lesser cardamon seeds, in powder, two ounces; lenitive electuary, four ounces: beat the whole in a mortar, with a sufficient quantity of sirup of roses, into a proper consistence for balls, and make them the size of a pullet's egg.

These balls are better calculated for restoring the appetite after a lingering disease than the former, and causes a quick digestion. They may be given in all internal disorders, after the symptoms are mitigated.

BALSAM OF SULPHUR.

Take linseed oil, one quart; flour of sulphur, eight ounces: boil them together over a slow fire, continually stirring them, till they have acquired the consistence of a balsam.

The vessel in which these are boiled, must be large enough to hold three times the quantity of the ingredients. As soon as the oil begins to act upon the sulphur, its agitation will be so rapid, that it will be difficult to reduce, or subdue the violence of its ebullition. The above balsam, is good in all kinds of colds, coughs, &c.

TINCTURE OF SENNA,

commonly called

DAFFY'S ELIXIR.

Take jalap, coriander seeds, and cream of tartar, each one ounce; senna, two ounces; gum guaiacum, two drams; brandy, three pints: let them stand for ten days, and then strain off what is fine for use.

This is an excellent remedy for horses which overpurge; or for pain in the bowels, &c.—
The dose is half a pint, or a pint, at a time, and may be repeated as thought proper.

SPECIES OF SCORDIUM,

in powder,

COMMONLY CALLED DIASCORDIUM.

Take bole armenic, or French bole, four ounces; scordium, two ounces; cinnamon, one ounce; storax, strained, tormentil root, bistort root, gentian, dittany of Crete, galbanum, strained, gumarabic, red roses, each one ounce; and of long pepper, and ginger, each half an ounce; strained opium, dried gently, six drams: powder the ingredients fine, mix them well together, and make a species, which must be kept in a bottle well corked for use.

This species being composed of aromatic and astringent ingredients, is excellent in many internal disorders, particularly those of the lax and scouring. [See pages 6 and 74.]

The above species of scordium may be made into an electuary, by boiling sirup of meconium to the consistence of honey; then

mix any quantity of the aforesaid powders, with three times its weight of the sirup. When this medicine is made up into an electuary, and kept a considerable time, it looses part of its astringency, wherein consists much of its virtue.

The powders may be given in a drink, from half an ounce to an ounce, twice or thrice a day.

LIME WATER.

Take unslaked lime, ten pounds; pour on it six gallons of boiling water: when the ebullition is over, and the lime settled, pour off the clear into a bottle for use.

One quart of this water may be given every morning and night, in disorders attended with eruption on the skin; it also may be given with good success in the colt evil, or the mattering of the yard. The above water is used in an injection, in page 20.

HIERA PICRA.

Take of succotrine aloes, four ounces, in powder; Virginian snakeroot and ginger, each half an ounce, in powder: mix them together. Hiera picra, thus prepared, is an excellent medicine for the stomach: particularly where the stomach is weak, and the corn he eats passes away undigested. The dose is an ounce and a half made into a ball, with sirup of buckthorn, or given in a pint of warm ale.

ANOTHER METHOD TO MAKE HIERA PICRA.

Take succotrine aloes, in powder, one pound; winter's bark, powdered, three ounces: mix them both together.

This may be given in the same manner as the other.

FOR STRAINS . IN DIFFERENT PARTS.

Take aquafortis, one ounce; camphor, two drams, dissolved in half an ounce of spirits of wine; nitre, one ounce; wine vinegar, eight ounces; oil of turpentine, four ounces; white lead, half an ounce: mix and shake them well together in a bottle for use.

These oils are excellent in all kinds of strains, particularly those in the shoulder, stifle, and whirlbone. Rub them on the part affected once or twice a day.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM, COMMONLY CALLED LIQUID LAUDANUM.

Take crude opium, two ounces; English saffron, one ounce; aqua aromatica, or spirituous cinnamon water, twenty ounces: digest them in a sand bath, with a gentle heat, till the opium is dissolved; then filter the solution, and put it into a bottle for use.

This tincture is principally calculated to subdue violent evacuations. Its use will be found in several parts of this work.

TINCTURE OF EUPHORBIUM.

Put into a phial, any quantity of pulverized euphorbium, and pour upon it oil of tartar, per deliquium, about four fingers high: stop the phial, and place it in hot digestion two days, and it will produce a deep yellow, or reddish tineture; strain it and keep it in a glass bottle for use.

This tincture is very powerful in cleansing old ulcers, carious bones, and callous lips of wounds. A tent of hurds must be dipped in the tincture, and the wound dressed once a day, or once in two days, as may be required.

A DRINK

FOR THE COLIC OR GRIPES.

Take Epsom salts, five ounces; Castile soap, sliced, two ounces and a half; tincture of opium, three drams: dissolve the salts and soap first, in a pint and a half of ale; then add the tincture, and give it to the horse new milk warm.

This drink may be repeated every four hours, till the violence of the symptoms abate.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take of rhubarb, two ounces; lesser cardamon seeds, husked, half an ounce; saffron, two drams; proof spirits, two pints: digest them without heat three or four days, then strain off the tincture for use.

This medicine should always be kept ready prepared, being excellent in slighty phlegmatic habits of the body, &c. Half a pint or a pint, may be given for a dose, two or three times a day. [See its excellent virtues in various passages of this book.]

PURGING CLYSTER.

Take mallows and camomile flowers, each one handful; fennel seeds, two ounces: mix and boil them in three quarts of water, till reduced to three pints; then strain it, and add linseed oil, half a pint; coarse sugar, quarter of a pound; Epsom salts, five ounces, dissolved in the former for use.

This clyster is very effectual for cooling and opening the body in fevers.

RESTRINGENT CLYSTER.

Take oak bark, four ounces; logwood, four ounces; boil them in three quarts of water, till decreased to two; strain it off, and dissolve in it one ounce of the species of scordium, and one ounce of wound balsam.

When the purge is violent, this clyster may be forced up once or twice a day, till the flux abates.

CLYSTER FOR CONVULSIONS.

Take linseed, four ounces; valerian root, three ounces, and boil them in three quarts of water, to three pints; and then add coarse sugar, quarter of a pound; Epsom salts, four ounces; nitre, one ounce; dissolve them in the former: then add opium and asafætida, each one dram, dissolved in a little spirits of wine and water: mix the whole together, and apply it new milk warm.

This clyster is powerful in all disorders, that are attended with pain and convulsions, or spasms in the bowels. It may be given once or twice a day, or oftener, if required.

the excellent for all fevers that are

SIRUP OF BUCKTHORN.

Take juice of ripe, and fresh buckthorn berries, two pounds; cinnamon and pimento, each four drams; boil them to the consistence of a sirup, with a pound and a half of coarse sugar: the spices being bruised, and tied up in a rag.

This sirup is chiefly used to mix up purging balls, which may be seen in the section on purging. This sirup should always be kept ready, as the preparation is easy.

A DRINK

EXSTER FOR COMVERSIO

FOR AN INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

Take emetic tartar, two scruples; salt of tartar, one ounce; camphor, one dram, dissolved in half an ounce of spirits of wine: mix the ingredients in a pint of watergruel, and give it for one dose.

This drink is excellent for all fevers that are attended with an inflammation, and in desperate cases. It may be given once every four hours; or, if the complaint be not violent, once or twice a day will be sufficient.

LENITIVE ELECTUARY.

Take figs, one pound; senna, eight ounces; pulp of casia, pulp of tamarinds, pulp of French prunes, each half a pound; coriander seeds, four ounces; liquorice, three ounces; double refined sugar, two pounds and a half.

Pulverize the senna with the coriander seeds, and sift out ten ounces of the powder. The remainder must be boiled with figs and liquorice in four pints of water, till reduced to half the quantity; then strain and press out the liquor, and evaporate it to the weight of a pound and a half, or somewhat less. In this dissolve the sugar, as to make it into sirup, which must be added, by little at a time, to the pulps; afterwards mix in the powder before separated by the sieve.

This electuary may be given to the quantity of six or eight ounces, once a day, in fevers, &c., to loosen the belly. [See its use in divers places in this work.]

will effectuate core them.

OXYCROCEUM PLAISTER.

Take Burgundy pitch and yellow wax, each one pound; galbanum and tar, each half a pound; saffron, rubbed into powder, two ounces: let the pitch, wax, and galbanum be melted together over a gentle fire; then add the tar and saffron, and make the whole into paste.

This composition is calculated to strengthen and brace the relaxed parts. [See its particular use in pages 68, 81, and 82.]

FOR THE BITE OF A

MAD DOG.

Take twelve grains of turpeth mineral, and make it into a pill with conserve of roses.

This may be given to a dog once a day, three days together; and one dose repeated the night preceding the full and change of two or three successive moons. If one or two of these doses be given to dogs afflicted with the distemper, which they are subject to, it will effectually cure them.

This electuary may be given to the quantity of six or eight ouages, once a day, in fevers, &c., to loosen the belly. [See its use in divers places in this works]

ORFEROCASINITE LAISTER

Takio Zurgundy pitch and pollow was, each one pound; galomura and tan, each half a pound; radioù, rubbed into powden, two tounees: for the picch, wax, and into powden, two tounees: for the picch, wax, and priceeum be meltid together over a gentle fire; then ald the ter and saffren, and make the each one into paste.

This composition is calculated to strengthen d brace, the calculated carrs. (See its particular

A. Tomlinson, Printer, Newark

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ON

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DISORDERS

INCIDENT TO

HORNED CATTLE,

COMPRISING A

Description of their Symptoms,

AND THE

MOST RATIONAL METHODS OF CURE, FOUNDED ON LONG EXPERIENCE.

By J. DOWNING.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

RECEIPTS

FOR CURING THE

GRIPES, STAGGERS, and WORMS

IN

HORSES;

AND

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE

EXTRACTING of CALVES.

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1797.

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The Nobility, Gentry, Farmers, Graziers, &c.

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PUBLICATIONS

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TERRITARION AND VALUE OF THE COLUMN TARGET OF THE C

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THEORY OFFICER

TELLVELIS HIMMUN CHA

Joseph Downing.

PREFACE.

HE utility of a Treatife on the disorders of CATTLE, is a point that can hardly be disputed by any who are the least conversant with the subject, and a Publication similar in defign to the following, has been acknowledged by FARMERS and GRAZIERS to have been long wanted, great numbers of CATTLE, being lost for want of a proper knowledge of the best modes of treatment, when affected with the various maladies they are subject to.

The

The Author having had a very extensive range of Practice, for a considerable number of years, prefents the following Prescriptions to the public, under a well grounded consciousness of the important benefit, that may result from their application.

FAIRFIELD, OF COMPONING

NEAR BROMSGROVE, WORCESTERSHIRE,

January, 1797. Torganinas

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Of the Fever in the Brain.

THE fymptoms of this diforder, are constant watchings, ravings, slow respiration, a disturbed and frightful countenance, with the usual signs of madness; strong pulsation in the temporal artery, sometimes irregular, especially when the beast has been much agitated by exercise, &c. the beast falling down suddenly, sever augmenting gradually, a great dimness of sight, runnings at the nose, and a perpetual delirium, with a sierceness in the looks and actions, and a continual sever in the brain, the part originally affected.

This disorder is frequently occasioned by a suppression of natural evacuations, and may have

for its cause an acute sever, wounds or contusions in the head, great heat of the blood, producing an inflammation of the vessels of the brain, stagnation, putrefaction, or mortification, great pain in the head, convulsive motions, &c.

It requires the most powerful remedies to be administered without delay, and such as are able to remove the inflammation from the arteries in the head.

In the first place, bleed freely and repeatedly, duly considering the strength and bulk of the beast. You will find the jugular vein near twice its usual substance: these large and repeated bleedings, will greatly unload the arteries in the brain: keeping the body open is of great service in hot severs or inflammations, as it purges and rectifies the blood.

Then give the following medicine;

Take Epsom salts, four ounces,

Nitre in powder, two ounces,

Cream of tartar, two ounces,

Valerian Powder, two ounces.

Mix these together for two doses, one to be given in a quart of thin gruel or camomile tea, and repeated every twelve hours. The beast should fast two hours before taking the medicine and two hours after.

Treatment.

The beast should be kept up where it will receive some fresh air; give it some scalded bran or scalded oats and warm water. Should it not eat or drink, drench it with camomile tea twice or three times a day.

This medicine is cooling and laxative, it works its passages through the bowels, without causing any griping; it thins the blood, and dilutes its siziness, it opens obstructions, and extinguishes the inflammatory lentor; it repels its sury and humours residing in the head, and thereby restores the affected vessels to their former state.

Further Treatment.

If the beaft continues two days little or no better, and does not eat or drink; give it two quarts of water gruel, about three times a day or nourishment.

Then the following medicine must be given—
Take Nitre, powdered, one ounce; twenty drops of oil of vitriol dropped into the nitre and rubbed well together in a mortar, when the insussion is gone, add one ounce of valerian powder, one ounce of virginian snake root powder, to be mixed for one dose, and given in a quart of camomile tea and half a pound of treacle; repeat the dose every twenty-four hours.

I have found the jaws inflamed, with a rough hard fubstance mounting up the head; this often creates great pain to animals thus afflicted, also great heart-beating, and pulsations in the part affected; they work and toss with great labour and are frothy at the mouth.

Outward Application.

TAKE Castile soap, three ounces, but enions Rectified spirits of wine, eight ounces, Camphor, fix ounces.

Let these be well mixed over a flow fire. As much of this mixture may be applied warm to the fwelled part of the jaws, as will well moisten the part.... To be used two or three times a day.

This mixture has not its equal in the whole extent of medicine, for procuring ease in the most excruciating pains, particularly in the glandulous parts of the body. mucoms are

Take two quarts of blood from the beaft, and give the following drink.

> Two ounces of glauber falts, One ditto of nitre, and and and and Two ditto of diapente.

These to be mixed for one dose, and given in a quart of thin gruel, to be repeated in twentyhours

four hours after, if necessary.... The beast to fast two hours before and two after taking the medicine, and then to have any sort of food it will eat or drink.

taried louries of wine, eight ounces,

be well mixed over a flow fire.

Of the Inflammation in the Brain, resembling
Madness.

THIS is an inflammation of the fubftance of the brain itself and its membranes, occasioning a perpetual delirium, and a continued acute sever

The fymptoms are as much like those of the fever of the brain as possible, and require the same treatment. This disease and all inflammations of the brain require large and repeated bleedings, in order to abate their proceedings and bring about a regular motion of the pulse.

In the first place, a large quantity of blood must be let out of a large orifice, duly considering ing the strength and bulk of the beast, then give the following medicine:

Take, Epsom salts, four ounces,
Nitre in powder two ounces,
Cream of Tartar, two ounces,

Mix these together for one dose, to be given in a quart of thin gruel, and repeated every twelve hours. The beast to fast two hours before and two after taking the medicine.

In these disorders, no hot or stimulating medicine must be given, but such only as are of a quality; and will powerfully dilute the blood, so as to unload the arteries in the brain.

Treatment.

Give the beast one quart of water gruel, several times a day, and warm water for many days after it will eat its usual food. If the beast is found too weak for the above medicine, give the following:

Glauber falts, two ounces,
Nitre, one ditto
Cream of tartar, one ditto
Best liquorice, powdered, ditto
To be given as before.

Of a Lethargy, or what is commonly called, a Sleeping Fever.

A LETHARGY, is a difease caused by cold phlegmatic humours, oppressing the brain, so as to deprive the animal of its spirits, and occasion a dull sleepiness.

This disease is not a putrifying phlegm in the brain, but a slight inflammatory disposition of the whole substance of the brain, proceeding from blood that is forced out of its proper vessels, and dispersed through it; and from this cause a change in the work of nature, and those symptoms appearing may be easily understood.

The

The fleepiness or doziness to which the beast, thus affected, is inclined to, does not proceed from a total obstruction in the brain, for that would be an apoplexy, but it proceeds from a slight obstruction of the blood, which slightly inflames the brain, by clogging its substance, and therefore motion is necessary to keep the animal awake and alive.

Bleeding in this case is requisite, but in a more sparing manner, than in disorders of a more inflammatory kind. If the blood is found buffy after standing some time, it indicates that evacuations are necessary, and to be repeated as circumstances may require. After the first bleeding, strong and powerful medicines must be given, in order to thin the curdled or condensed blood and create perspiration; they are therefore necessary in all lethargic disorders; they take off that heavy oppression from the smaller vessels of the brain, the compact state and confinement of which, by a stagnation of the blood, obstructing its natural motions and courses, stops the pores of the skin, renders the beast dull and inactive, and produces numberless disorders.

Remedy

Remedy.

Bleeding is indispensably necessary in some degree, and, if well timed, often proves almost a cure, by the assistance of warm coverings, and frequent frictions, or rubbing with wisps of straw, or other suitable materials.

Take Valerian, in powder, one ounce,
Gentiana, in powder, two ounces,
Virginian fnake-root, in powder, one
ounce.

Mix these together in a quart of penny-royal tea; give it the beast milk warm, and repeat it every twelve hours. Fast two hours before and two after taking the medicine.

This medicine abates the painful heat of the contracted vessels, lessens its quantity, and gently promotes perspiration; it puts the blood into a brisk motion, whereby it breaks the curdled or condensed, so as to render the sluids able to persorm their courses; it strengthens the stomach, disperseth wind, refreshes the spirits, and confirms the tone of the nerves.

Treatment

Treatment.

Keep the beast warm, and give it warm water and dry food. If it will not take that food or drink any water, give it bitter teas made of camomile, feversew and balm; one handful of each infused in boiling water: give one pint every three or four hours with a large spoonful of treacle in each pint.

Of a Giddiness, or Swimming in the Head.

THIS giddiness and swimming in the head, is a distemper chiefly belonging to the cavities of the eyes, and the optic nerves; it causes distant objects to appear to the fight to turn round, and gives a wavering and staggering motion to the body:—for if the optic nerve, or its expansion in the bottom of the eye, called the retina, be agitated by any preternatural heat, or other emotion, the image of distant bodies will

will change their situation on the retina, and consequently the objects themselves will appear to move, this being consistent with the nature of vision, it is reasonable to suppose that this disorder is a fever, chiefly affecting the cavities of the eyes and the optic nerves.

Bleeding is of great efficacy in this diforder, and should by no means be omitted, but repeated as occasion may require.

TAKE Valerian root, in powder, one ounce, Virginian snake-root, in powder, two ditto,

Venice treacle, half an ounce,

Depurated nitre, half an ounce.

Mix these together for one dose, to be given in a quart of rosemary tea, milk warm, and repeated every twelve hours. The beast should fast two hours before and two after.

Or give the following:-

TAKE Valerian, in powder, one ounce,
Rhubarb, in powder, three drachms
Camphor, in powder, two drachms,
Nitre, in powder, two ounces.

Mix

Mix these together in a quart of camomile tea, and add one ounce of spirits of hartshorn to it, give it the beast milk warm, and repeat the dose every twenty-four hours.

These medicines are of the greatest efficacy in promoting insensible perspiration; are well adapted for the removal of complaints arising from obstructions in the pores of the skin, and distempers which owe their origin, to grumes like the white of an egg, that stuff the vessels, and suppress the necessary motion of the nervous shuids. They powerfully attenuate the cloggy disposition of the blood, and gradually invigorate the whole body, they will almost infallibly remove the symptoms attendant on this disorder, and finally expel the obstinacy thereof.

Treatment.

The beaft should have bran mashes and plenty of warm water.... If it will not eat the bran, gather some grass dry, free from dew or rain, and give it that. After the beast begins to get better, great care must be taken to shelter it from severe

fevere weather, either wet or cold or violent heat; the milder state it is kept for seven or eight days on the recovery, the better.

Of the Inflammation of the Lungs, commonly called the rising of the Lights.

is brought on by dry cold winds, for when cold air is continually admitted into the lungs, it corrugates their internal membranes, shuts up their excretory ducts, and hinders a due exhalation, and perspiration of the surcharges from the retained perspirables; for the air by its great degree of coldness and nearness to the blood vessels in the lungs, is apt to congeal, at least greatly to condense it. This disease in general occurs from the beast sometimes drinking too much cold water, which commonly happens after sudden heats; or the keeping it too long from any water,

water, or when turned into fresh aftermath pastures, that contain great dews, and white frost in the season.

The fymptoms are a great difficulty in breathing, attended with a cough or hoose, opening the mouth, putting out the tongue; often a ropy flime will run out of the mouth in abundance, also at the nose a watery substance, which sticks like glue to the infide of the nostrils: the eyes look dull, and the pulse is hard, the mouth is harsh and dry, the skin stiff, and all the external parts cold, but coldness especially of the legs, ears, and roots of the horns, always attend this disease.—The beast always appears full, somewhat refembling those fwelled by clover. It grunts as it walks, and goes down hill with much difficulty, holding down its head low, and putting forward the nose, as it cannot move in its proper posture, being so inwardly fore.

Remedy.

In the first place bleed freely, which if well timed and executed (having particular regard to

the strength and constitution of the beast, and likewise the symptoms of the disease) will sometimes effect a cure.

When bled, let the beaft be allowed plenty of room and free air; likewise frictions on the legs of the beast, in order to increase the circulation, and promote warmth of the extremities, by that means the increased force of the circulation from the centre to the circumference is restored.

Then give the following medicine:-

Take Nitre, in powder, three ounces,
Salt of Tartar, two ounces,
Elecampane powder, three ounces,
Turmeric powder, two ounces,
Rhubarb in powder, half an ounce.

Mix these for two doses, to be given in a quart of camomile tea, add half a pint of cold drawn linseed oil to each dose, and repeat it every twenty-four hours.....Fasting two hours before and two afterwards.

Or this.

TAKE Salts, one ounce Nitre, one ounce, Salts of wormwood, one ounce. Turmeric, one ounce, Oil of aniseeds, quarter of an ounce, Sulphur, half an ounce.

Mix these for one dose to be given as above.

This medicine deserves great praise; it disperfes pituitous skins, and the fizy blood, diffolves its close contexture, and renders it fit to shed off its serum; it also cleanseth the urinary pipes, and moves urine very powerfully, even beyond expectation; it is endowed with a mucilaginous, foft and friendly quality, maturating crude phlegm, collected in the lungs, it dissolves the concreted, extravafated and coagulated blood, depurates feculent humours, opens the obstructed pulmonic veffels in the lungs, and returns the blood again into the circulating channels without kindling any pain, it corroborates the parts that are hurt, conglutinates and heals them, it obtunds the acrimonious particles of the blood, and brings on a mild perspiration, raises and **fupports**

supports the drooping spirits, resists malignity, and drives it out from the centre to the circumference, and effectually cures the disease.

Treatment.

The beast must have warm water until it recovers, and give it any kind of food it will eat: be careful the beast does not drink too much cold water at a time: I have often known a relapse from that cause....Bleed every third day while the malady continues.

Of the Murrain, or Black Leg; which is also known by several other Names in different Countries.

THIS distemper is incident to young cattle; it often begins with a swelling, attended with lameness and a mortifying blackness: this swelling will alarm you with a crackling noise, like a blown bladder when rubbed with your hand, and the part becomes insensible.

It fometimes begins in the mouth, other times in the head, back or belly, but most commonly makes its appearance in the legs, which causeth immediate stiffness and lameness.

It is a matter of the greatest importance to manage fo as to reduce the crackling or fwelling, for on the proper management of it depends the whole cure,

In the first place, foment round the sides of the fwelling, with the following mixture:-

TAKE Oil of turpentine, four ounces, Vinegar, four ounces, Oil of vitriol two ounces.

Mix these together.

This application is in order to suppress the rapid progress of the morbid humours, till proper endeavours are made to extirpate the morbifick matter. In short, the chief part of the management consists, in clearing the mortifying substance. Take a sharp knife and make an incision the whole length of the swelling, and then Separate feparate all the black fubstance, till the communication betwixt living and dead flesh, is totally divided: when the mortified matter is wholly cut away, the found parts will bleed freely, which will be a good symptom. Do not be too hasty in stopping the blood. Dress the wound afterwards with the following:

TAKE Spirits of turpentine, two ounces,
Spirits of fal ammoniac, two ounces,
Honey, one ounce.

Mix these, and fill the cavity of the wound, with pledgets of tow.

The next dreffing, the wound ought to be well bathed with a fomentation made of aromatic plants; fuch as wormwood, tanfey, camomile, bay leaves, and rofemary: of each one handful, to be boiled in a gallon of strong drink grounds; add spirits of wine and camphor and fal ammoniac, of each two ounces to it; this will make the wound digest, by which the matter will separate. Afterwards it may be treated as any common wound or ulcer.

When this distemper begins in the mouth, the symptoms are evident, by the mouth being generally open and a matter falling therefrom: by opening the mouth you will find upon one or both sides of the tongue, a large blackish coloured substance, which will easily yield to the pressure of your singer.

The Method of Treatment.

First gag the cow, then take a sharp knise, and totally cut all the discoloured slesh from the sound substance, which may be done by guiding the knise in your hand in a suitable manner, according to its situation; then dress the wound with the following.

Take Ægyptiacum, two ounces,
Camphorated spirits of wine, two ounces
Honey, two ounces,
Oil of vitriol one ounce.

Mix them, and let the wound be dreffed three or four times a day, till the discharge thereof be of a good kind matter.

Give the following medicine:

TAKE Æthiop's Mineral, one ounce,

Liver of Antimony, in powder, one
ounce,

Flowers of fulphur, one ounce, Nitre, in powder, one ounce, Valerian, in powder, one ounce,

Mix these for one dose, to be given in a quart of camomile tea, and repeat it once a day, for several days. The beast should fast two hours before and two afterwards.

This medicine opens obstructions, invigorates the fluids, and moves the circulation till the morbific matter is thrown off, by separating the various fluids of the body.

Treatment.

Bleed the beaft and keep it by itself, as this disease is very catching. Give a quart of herb grass tea three or four times a day, that will help to fine and thin the blood, and let it have the usual food.

To prevent the Murrain.

THIS medicine might be given to any beaft as a prefervative against the murrain.

The Medicine.

Take Myrrh, in powder, one ounce,

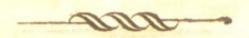
Epsom falts, two ounces,

Flowers of sulphur, one ounce,

Liver of antimony in powder, half an ounce,

Diapente powder, one ounce.

Mix these together for one dose, and give it in a quart of strong rue tea, and take two quarts of blood from the beast. Fast as before-mentioned.



Setoning.

A SETON in the dew lap, is very necessary; if it takes the desired effect, it will swell very much and discharge plentifully. The method is to cut a small orifice through the skin, then divide the skin from the slesh about two inches; take a small slice of bears soot about one inch

inch long, and two of red dock root; place one on each fide the bearsfoot, then fix it in the cavity with a little tow and fresh liquor. Keep stirring it daily after it begins to discharge.

Another Method of Setoning.

TAKE some platted hair and draw through betwixt the skin and the slesh and anoint the platted hair with horse turpentine. There must be a knot left at each end, as it may be moved backwards and forwards every day, and it should be anointed each day for the first two or three days.

Of the Yellows, White Water, Longsuf, Gorgel, in the Elder; Cows that give bad Milk, &c.

THIS disorder is called by many names, therefore it would be lost labour to attempt to give all or every signs, and it is impossible to convince mankind of their ill-grounded

grounded notions. I shall therefore just make some observations on this disease, and add those remedies which will infallibly answer their intended purposes, if properly applied.

In order to make any confiderable progress in any science, it is necessary to begin with the first elements thereof: we must first endeavour to comprehend that which is most simple, and afterwards that which is more complex: therefore, in examining the nature of these diseases which are commonly called by the aforesaid names, it will be proper first to consider the most simple of that class.

Suppose, then, a beast in perfect health, engaged in violent exercises, such as fast driving, &c. so as greatly to increase the velocity, friction, and heat of the blood, which, when it is considerably so, is called a febrile state. This then is the most simple disease, arising from nothing but the increased action of the solids on the sluids, and the re-action of the latter on the former. When a beast is in this warm state, the pores of its skin are relaxed, and very susceptible of cold by

by a too hasty cooling, the consequence of which is often, a suppression of natural evacuation, the coat contracts and loses its natural colour, and the hide becomes hard and stiff; the cuticular glands are deprived of their sluids, which are therefore confined in the more internal parts, and the disease is properly called obstructed perspiration.

Perspiration is always obstructed, when the pores of the skin are so contracted as not to allow discharge to the common materia perspirablis, or when the circulation is so languid that it will not throw off the requisite quantity through the pores.

The matter of infensible perspiration is mild, that of provoked or accelerated perspiration, commonly called sweat, resembles urine, is oily, sociid, and yields a volatile salt: sweat is the watery part of what is drank; impregnated with salt, it is produced by changing or destroying the balance between the sluids and solids: and it must be acknowledged, that health subsists by a just balance between the solids and sluids: the resistance

resistance of the former being sufficient to continue the motion of the latter: therefore sweat is produced by relaxing or opening the pores of the skin, by diluting the sluids, by dissolving the blood, and accelerating its motion: so that whatever diminishes sweating or sensible perspiration too suddenly, may bring on an obstructed perspiration.

Infensible perspiration is the last and most persect action of animal digestion, the keeping it up in due measure, is the cause as well as the true sign of good health, and a derivation from that due quality is a certain forerunner of a disease: therefore the best indication of health, or the want of it, is the measure of perspiration; for the obstruction of perspiration is the cause of numberless diseases.

I shall therefore point out to you in as plain a manner as possible, the symptoms of this disease.

The beaft will rife up with great difficulty, walk very stiff, and feem fore on the back when pinched

pinched; it affects the knees, joints, hocks, &c. fo that the beaft can scarce creep along, for it cannot be called walking. This may be called the joint yellows, for every joint of the beaft is full of a yellow liquor resembling glue: this causeth stiffness, lameness and great pain. It also affects the milk, so that one pap or more will give bad milk; and if it is not milked out frequently, it will bring on an inflammation in the udder, and putrify the kernels.

The beaft appearing sometimes very hot, at other times cold; very often shivering fits refembling an ague fit. The muscles contract and work in many parts of the body, particularly about the slank; the pulses beat very strong, and the lungs in great motion. This may be called the fever of the yellows.

Do not give any hot stimulating medicines, as they are more prejudicial to the beast affected with this malady than serviceable; except at the beginning of the disease, and while the shivering sit is on. Very sew will die of this complaint, unless by giving improperly hot medicines and

and repeating them. Many a good beaft has been destroyed through that to my knowledge.

In the first place, bleed freely according to the strength of the beast, then give the following:

Take Nitre in powder, three ounces,
Salt of tartar, one ounce,
Castile soap, one ounce,
Epsom salts, sour ounces,
Rhubarb in powder, half an ounce,
Bay berries, in powder, two ounces,
Turmeric, in powder, two ounces.

Mix these together for two doses, one to be given in a quart of warm whey or gruel, and repeated every twenty-four hours..... The beast should fast as before-mentioned.

The bleeding must be repeated according to the violence of the disease.

Or give the following:

Take Flowers of sulphur, two ounces,
Epsom salts, three ounces,
Nitre, in powder, three ounces,
Diaphoretic antimony, one ounce,
Diapente

Diapente powder, two ounces Turmeric powder, one ounce.

Mix these together for two doses, and give them as above.

Or this medicine:

TAKE Virginian snake root, in powder, one ounce;

Castile soap, two ounces,
Valerian, in powder, three ounces,
Jalap, in powder, half an ounce.
Gentian, in powder, one ounce,
Diapente powder, two ounces.

Mix these together for two doses, to be given the same as the other.

These medicines will relax the vessels, and procure a regular discharge, or secretion of perspirables. They infallibly incide and remove heavy stime, and putrid matter sticking in the solds, and villa of the venticles, polluting and loading them; imbubes the seeble and slaccid sibres: they corroborate, resresh, and encourage the spirits to flow in a plentiful manner; they repair

repair the tone of the stomach, restore its natural heat, recall lost appetite, and open the obstructed glands.

Treatment.

If the beaft is so ill as to refuse its food, which often happens; keep it up and give it plenty of water gruel, scalded malt-dust, fresh grains, or scalded bran. Good Mashes of this kind greatly help to forward a cure.

An excellent Ointment for a Cow's Elder, which is swelled or inflamed.

Take Fox-glove blows, get them when they are dry, pound them in a mortar all to a falve; then get whey butter, twice the weight of the above, and pound them all together. To every pound of the above, add fal ammoniac powder and oil of turpentine, one ounce of each, and half an ounce of bol armenic in powder.

Mix

Mix all together for use. The elder to be rubbed well with this ointment two or three times a day, and great pains must be taken to milk the affected milk out of the udder, every time the ointment is used.

Or this Ointment.

Take half a pound of goose oil or liquor, and half a pint of cold spring water, put them together in an earthen pot or cup, and beat them with a spoon until they incorporate and become a white paste, then rub well the inslamed part of the udder twice or three times a day. Observe to milk the affected quarter every time.

If the udder keeps hard, black and cold, you must expect a suppurating, or putrifying state is near at hand: then the following somentation should be used.

TAKE Chick-weed, groundfil, and plantain, of each a large handful, boil them in a gallon of whey. The affected part to be fomented

fomented with a piece of flannel, as hot as a person's hand can bear it every three hours. If it tends to a suppuration, let out the matter when ripe, and dress it with some mild digestive salve, such as basilicon, &c.

Of the foint Yellows, or Tail Rot.

THIS disorder is much the same as the white water, but the beast is in a more impoverished state.

It in general happens to cows that live on bad food, straw, &c. in the winter the food being so bad and the nourishment so little to the beast, that the perspiration must in consequence be very small. The beast creeps and droops about by herself; feeds very sparingly, gets thinner and weaker, every day, the skin contracts and soon becomes very stiff, her coat stands an

end, particularly about the shoulders and neck, a large quantity of yellow scurf will be sound in the coat; and by examining her mouth, you will find the teeth loose, and the tail will be sound weak and the joints very loose. This disorder being a more lingering one than almost any other, and ought to be particularly attended to in the first stage, but it is in general neglected so long, that the constitution of the beast is nearly destroyed before any remedy is applied.

In the first place bleed in proportion to the strength of the beast.....Then give the following medicine.

TAKE Grains of paradife, in powder, two ounces,
Salt of tartar, two ounces

Castile soap, three ounces,
Saffron, two drachms,
Turmeric powder, two ounces,
Gentian powder, two ounces,

Mix these together for two doses; one to be given in a quart of warm ale, and repeated every twelve hours.

This

This medicine enriches poor watery blood, corrects crude juices, frees the liver from obfitructions, inspires the mass of blood with a fresh and mild ferment; cleanses the bilious passages, and lubricates the intestines. It infallibly disfolves tough clammy phlegm wheresoever it sticks, and depurates the sluids, penetrating into the glands and the smallest passages; piercing through obstructions, and sheathing the acrimonious particles of the bile.

Another Medicine.

Take Flowers of fulphur, half an ounce,
Salts, one ounce,
Nitre, one ounce,
Grains of paradife, half an ounce,
Diapente, half an ounce,
Turmeric, half an ounce.

Mix these together for one dose, to be given in a quart of warm ale: and repeated every ten or twelve hours.

Or give this medicine:

Take Flours of fulphur, four ounces, Diaphoretic antimony, one ounce. Mix these together and give it in a quart of warm urine. When it is necessary to give this, it must be repeated every other day only.

Treatment.

Let the beaft be kept on good hay, oats, &c. and other nourishing food.

Of the Black Water.

he any thing that constringes the external habit, either constipating or lubricating the sluids beyond their due tone, forcing an insurrection upon the vessels, so as to rupture them: or a great scarcity of water, or bad waters, such as ponds, &c. may give rise to this disease; or a sudden change of weather, from hot to cold, will almost certainly bring it on; for it locks up the whole external habit, makes the skin dry and corrugated, shutting up the pores, and suppressing perspiration; at least only suffering the thinner parts of the humours to sly off:

off: then the whole mass of blood is forced into the larger vessels, hence it becomes elastic or immediately bursts open the vessels and evacuates itself along with the urine. When the disease is far gone, it will drop into the udder and discolor the milk.

Fresh pastures are subject to give this disease, and some land more than others, especially to cattle which are brought from different climates. It is supposed some vegetable will occasion it, which the cattle pick up in their food, and is, in a great measure, very pernicious to their health. It is most prevalent upon cold wet land, increased by sulphurs, &c. which arise in the night.

Take Dragon's blood, in powder, two ounces
Nitre in powder, three ounces,
Roch alum in powder, two ounces,
Bole armenic, one ounce,
Rhubarb in powder, half an ounce,
Red fanders, one ounce.

Mix these together for two doses, one to be given in a quart of butter-milk, and repeated every

every twelve hours. The beast must fast as before-mentioned, and be sure not to bleed in this case.

Sometimes a violent straining comes on, this seldom happens till the beast has been affected two or three days; in that case give the sollowing clyster.

Take Three quarts of thin gruel, Sweet oil, fix ounces, Common falt, one pound.

Mix these together and inject it up the rectum milk warm.

Another Medicine.

Take Nitre in powder, fix ounces,
Prepared steel, one ounce,
Red sanders two ounces,
Bole powder, two ounces,

Mix these for two doses, to be given in a quart of butter-milk, and repeated every twelve hours.

The thefe tonether for two doles, one to be

or bas chimeronica to many a mino An

An opening Drink to be given after the Water gets better.

TAKE Epfom falts, three ounces

Nitre in powder, two ounces,

Cream of tartar, two ounces,

Liquorice powder, two ounces.

Mix these for two doses, one to be given in a quart of warm whey or thin gruel, and repeated as occasion may require.

This medicine moderates the acrid, incrassates the thin and cools the hot boiling blood; it strengthens and corrugates the sibres, and closes up the mouth of the ruptured vessels; it allays extreme thirst, obtunds the acrimony of humours, thickens the too thin serum; and is a well suited medicine in hot constitutions; it opens obstructions and promotes a regular discharge, puts an effectual stop to disorders arising from relaxed diseased vessels, allays their irritation, and restores their due tone.

Or this.

TAKE Bole armenic two ounces, Red fanders, one ounce, Wood foot, one ounce,

Then take one handful of herbs, of crane's bill, pounded well and foaked a few hours in three pints of butter-milk, strain out the herbs, and add to it two ounces of spirits of turpentine, and give it the beast.

An excellent Medicine,

To be given when other Medicines have failed, and which gives a turn to the Disorder in general, in about twenty-four hours.

TAKE Dragon's blood, one ounce,
Bole armenic, one ounce,

Mix these together, to be given in a pint of the best French Brandy.

In two hours after administering the above medicine, give one ounce of sweet nitre, in a quart of skimmed milk or thin gruel.

Treatment.

Treatment.

The beaft will be better out of the building, unless the weather be very wet, cold or hot, then an open shade will be most proper. Give it milk-porridge often if it resuse its food.

A short enumeration of several other receipts, which are made use of by many people as remedies for this disease, is as follows: but if any benefit be gained by them, it must be at the first rise of the disease, by checking the stomach, or a change of food or habit; as those applications cannot be of any service when the relaxed state of the beast is arrived to an astringent one, or an inflammation has taken place.

Hog's dung, turpentine and butter-milk.

Ditto, red dock root, pounded and boiled in water and falt.

Ditto, nettle roots, pounded and boiled in the blacksmith's cooling trough water.

Ditto, red fanders and milk only.

Ditto, fulphur and diapente.

Ditto, spring water and common falt.

Ditto, rennet, anvil flack and butter-milk.

Ditto, shepherd's pouch, red robin, &c.

Some persons have dressed the urine of the beast by catching a small quantity, keeping it in a vessel, and putting one penny worth of blue vitriol into it, and as that clears, they are weak enough to imagine it will effect a cure, which is too ridiculous for any person to attempt to practise.

For instance, I have known cattle kept sometimes upon high and at other times upon low land; and the owner has discovered a beast affected with this disease, when it has been upon low wet land. He then removed the beast to high land where there was a brisker circulation of air; whence the beast has sometimes recovered, without giving any medicine...But this is a case that very seldom happens.

Digo, red dock root, pounded and boiled in water and falt.

Digo pettle roots, pounded and boiled in the

Hoe's dang, totpensiae and butter-mille.

Butto, red familers and milks only,
Duted, fulphur and diagente.

Ditto, fpring water and common fair,

Ditto, inepherd's pouch, fed robid, &c.

Of the Disorder called the Blain.

THE beaft is generally affected with this disease in the beginning of the summer, particularly gleamy weather.

It is feized very fuddenly with a fwelling at the nofe, pants and breathes very quick; the eyes are fwelled and inflamed, with water gushing therefrom continually, large blisters arising at the root of the tongue: and if not relieved immediately, the beast will swell very much, and blisters will appear very large at the fundament, also the shape and fundament will appear swelled and of a liver colour.

In the first place, break the blisters in the mouth and throat with your hand, then bleed plentifully, and give the beast a pint of the blood with one handful of salt in it. The beast should likewise be raked backwards, in order to break the blisters and bring the dung out of the strait gut, then give the following medicine.

TAKE Epsom salts, four ounces,
Aniseed powder, two ounces,
Gentian powder, two ounces,
Powder jalap, half an ounce.

and breathes wery quick; the

Mix these together for one dose, to be given in a quart of ale milk warm. The beast should walk about for an hour after the draught is given.

This medicine is cooling and laxative, works its passage through the bowels, cools the blood, opens obstructions, extinguishes the inflammatory lentor, depurates the coagulated humours, and finally obtunds the malignity, and acrimonious disposition and rage thereof.

Treatment.

Give the beast warm water for two or three days and bran mashes, to work off the medicine.

Another for a weak or small Beast.

Aniseed powder, one ounce,
Gentian powder, one ounce,
Salt of wormwood, half an ounce.

Mix these for one dose, to be given in a quart of ale milk warm.

Treatment as before-mentioned; and by no means omit bleeding at the beginning of the disease, as in this ease it is peculiarly requisite.

Of a slimy Flux, or Looseness, commonly called a Scouring Cow.

THE fymptoms of this diforder, are a frequent and liquid injection of the inteftines, caused by an irritation therein; the excrements are slimy, bilious or black, sometimes they are limpid and sluid, like water cast out; at other times, they are frothy, greasy, and mixed with a fat clayish substance. This disorder is generally attended with a bad appetite, a weak depressed pulse, harsh dry skin, dull countenance, and sometimes a slow sever. This disease is so obvious that it needs no further description, for the copious evacuation of the excrements, and

many other figns make it evident to the knowledge of every person.

To dwell long on this difease, will be giving too much trouble to my readers; or else half a volume might be written upon it. I shall only observe, that the first stage of it is a companion of the joint yellows, and may be traced out to the satisfaction of any one who will take the trouble to open an animal that dies of this disorder. I have opened many in the different stages of it, for my own satisfaction. There will always be found grumes, lodged in the stomach or round the digester, and down the passages from that through the intestines, which is of a strong sizy substance, when it arrives to be fatal to the beast.

TAKE Mutton suet, one pound,
Oil of turpentine, four ounces,

Boil these together in three quarts of milk, till the suet is dissolved, and give it at night milk warm, and the next morning give the following medicine. Take Pomegranate powder, eight ounces,
Log-wood, in powder two ounces,
New pipes pounded, two ounces,
Peruvian bark in powder, two ounces,
Roch alum in powder, fix ounces.

Mix these together, to be given in two quarts of old ale or urine, and repeated every other day. The beast should fast two hours before and two after taking the medicine.

This medicine comforts the ventricles and intestines, restores the tone of the bowels, and bridles their disorderly peristaltic motion: there is in all loosenesses a sharp or slimy matter sticking to and irritating the coats of the intestines, exciting them to excessive and preternatural evacuations.

Treatment.

After giving two or three of the above medicines, and the cow begins to dung in a more regular manner, then it will be proper to take one pint of crab verjuice, one handful of herb grass, cut fine or small, and boiled in the verjuice,

let it stand till it is milk warm, then give it to the beast. This dose to be repeated nine or ten mornings together, it will greatly strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite, and destroy the bile that overslows in the stomach at all times in this disease.

Another Medicine.

TAKE Calcined oyster-shells in powder, four ounces,

Ditto pipe clay, one ounce,

Oak bark powder, two ounce,

Grains of paradife, one ounce,

Roch alum, one ounce.

Mix these together for one dose, to be given in a quart of old beer and a pint of red wine, or in three pints of oak dip from the tan pits.

Of an Inflammation in the Bowels, or a violent Flux.

THE beaft is taken with violent pains, refembling the gripes, the eyes and infide of the mouth will appear much inflamed, it often lies down, and arises of a sudden, purges very much, the dung will appear of a darkish or coffee colour, with a very effensive smell, more so than a scouring cow; the dung also appears to have a kind of putrified skin or slesh intermixed with it, the pulse are low, and the cow will appear very cold outwardly: this disorder is commonly called the plague in the guts.

Take Pomegranate powder, three ounces,
Rhubarb in powder, and ounce,
Diafeordium, one ounce,
Alum in powder, two ounces,
Grains of paradife in powder, one ounce,
Anifeed powder, two ounces.

Mix these together for two doses, give the beast one of them mixed in a pint of red wine, and one pint of good ale, milk warm; and repeat it every ten or twelve hours, or as occasion may require.

The rhubarb in this composition is serviceable, for it carries off the hostile matter and braces the relaxed fibres, restoring them to their due tone. The diascordium has its share in accomplishing the cure, by its astringency, rendering the vessels insensible to the pungency of morbisic particles. In short, this composition is furnished in all points, where astriction is required to repress it.

Treatment.

Keep the beast warm, and give it two or three quarts of rice milk twice a day; and at different times give it one ounce of nitre, dissolved in about a gallon of warm water. Mashes made of malt, brans or scalded oats, will be proper food as soon as it will eat. Of an Inflammation in the Bowels from Costiveness.

THE beaft lies down very much, and arifes with great difficulty, appears very full though it eats little or nothing: the eyes appear dull and heavy, the pulse strong and full, the external appearance of the body seems to handle or look in its natural state.

In the first place, bleed according to the strength or size of the beast; then give the following medicine.

Take, Epsom salts, four ounces,
Cream of tartar, four ounces,
Jalap in powder, half an ounce,
Aniseed powder, two ounces.

Mix these together, to be given in a quart of decoction of sena, with half a pint of linseed oil in it.

The Decoction of Sena,

IS MADE AS FOLLOWS,

TAKE Sena two ounces, water three pints, boil it to a quart, then strain off the decoction.

The beaft should be raked backwards, in order to bring the dung out of the strait gut, and if the beaft does not dung in five or six hours after it has had the above medicine, give it the following clyster.

The Clyster.

TAKE Three quarts of thin gruel,
Six ounces of fweet oil,
One pound of common falt,
Liquid of laudanum, one ounce.

Mix these, and inject it up the rectum milk warm. The medicine and the clyster to be repeated as occasion may require.

This clyster along with the medicine, gives affistance in horrid torturing pains of the bowels, and stubborn, spasmodic costiveness: it invigorates the membranes of the guts, relaxes corrugations of the fibres, expels wind, softens the excrements and empties the intestines.

Treatment.

Give the beaft plenty of water gruel, to help the operation of the medicine and likewise for nourishment.

Of an Inflammation in the Liver.

THE common symptoms of this distemper, are a difficulty of breathing, a preternatural swelling about the short ribs, an intermitting pulse, a perpetual load in the belly, because the liver is stuffed with blood, retained by the inflammation hindering its circulation.

Inflammations in the liver are always full of danger, commonly ending in dropfies, or decay of the body, to prevent which requires good management; but that which invades the lower part of the liver only, is more dangerous than that which invades the external or superficial part.

In the first place bleed, duly considering the bulk or size of the beast, then give the following medicine.

Take Castile soap, two ounces,
Cream of tartar, two ounces,
Rhubarb in powder, half an ounce,
Gentian in powder, one ounce,
Æthiop's mineral, one ounce.

Mix these together for one dose, to be given in a quart of thin gruel, and repeated every twentyfour hours.

Or this.

Take Castile soap, two ounces,
Venice turpentine, two ounces,
Jalap powder, half an ounce,
Depurated nitre, one ounce,
Turmeric in powder, one ounce.

Mix these for one dose, to be given as before-mentioned, and repeated every twenty-four hours, or as occasion may require.

These medicines penetrate and open the obstructed passages in the liver, and evacuate the grumous concretions therein; consequently they are applicable to inflammations in the liver.

Treatment.

Give every fort of food that is nourishing and strengthening, for in this disease the beast is in general very weak and low: warm water should be given as often as it will drink.

Of an Inflammation in the Kidneys.

THE kidneys are subject to inflammation as much as any other internal part of the body.

The common fymptoms of this difease, are a deficiency of urine, sometimes attended with a shivering and sharp pain in the region of the kidneys, a low pulse and somewhat severish; the external parts sometimes very cold, at other times of a preternatural heat. If the urine comes away in small quantities, and high coloured, without the beast making any sensible motion in order to part with it, you may conclude there is an insensibility in the parts; these are the true symptoms of an instammation in the kidneys.

Bleeding in a proper degree and well timed, will be of great service to assuage the inflammation.

Then give the following medicine.

Take Nitre in powder, two ounces, Castile soap, two ounces, Cream of tartar, two ounces.

Mix these together for one dose, to be given in a quart of gruel, with one ounce of oil of juniper added to it. This dose should be repeated every twenty four hours.

This medicine cleanses the reins and ureters, expels gravel and fand, and prevents the breeding of the stone or the lodgments of any filth. It penetrates and opens the clogginess of the kidneys, evacuates their superfluous contents and revives the drooping spirits.

Treatment.

Give the beaft a quart of pellitory tea two or three times a day, and any fort of food it will eat or drink, so as it is of a diluting kind. A Cough or a Disease in the Lungs when of long standing commonly called the Hoose.

Take Vinegar of squills, one ounce,
Balsam of capivi, one ounce,
Balsam of sulphur, two ounces,
Honey, four ounces.

Mix these for one dose in a quart of penny royal tea, and give it the beast fasting two hours before the dose and two hours after. The dose to be repeated every third day.

Or this.

TAKE Elecampane, two ounces,
Salt of wormwood, one ounce,
Liquorice powder, one ditto,
Sweet spirits of nitre, one ditto,
Æthiop's mineral, half an ounce.

Mix these as before, and repeat it every twenty-four hours.

This

This is a powerful and very commodious medicine for the lungs, it destroys the ill habit thereof, and evacuates the offending humours from the pulmonic vessels, it warms, comforts, eases, and reduces them to a state of soundness, it is likewise a good diuretic; it will greatly rouse the spirits when depressed by insensible perspiration.

The beaft should be kept in the house while taking these medicines, unless the weather is particularly fine and the grass dry; avoid giving it cold water.

For Convulsions from Cold Winds or Flatulency.

THIS is a diforder which is caused from cold winds, &c. or by bad digestion, the wind draws into the beast backwards, soon returns back with a great noise, the beast is also attacked with a violent straining, and a raging pain, the belly seems pussed up with wind,

it rumbleth about for a short time, and then breaks away.

In the first place take two quarts of blood from the beast, then give the following medicine, fasting two hours before and two hours afterwards.

Take One ounce of carraway feeds,

One ounce of grains of paradife,

One ounce of anifeeds,

One ounce of diapente,

Rhubarb, half an ounce,

Opium half a drachm, in powder.

Mix this for one dose, to be given in a quart of warm ale, and repeated every twenty four hours.

This medicine inspires the mass of blood with a fresh and mild ferment, expels wind, and subdues the most raging pains, it procures activity to the sluggish and irritating sluids, so as to hinder them from rushing through its channels, it stands in need of no recommendation, its efficacy being such as will bear the strictest trial.

For the Joint Evil.

THIS is a diftemper which is caused by foul blood, a bad habit of body, &c.

The beaft is taken with a stiffness in the joints, small tumours or knobs will appear on the joints and legs, and turn into very foul and ill disposed ulcers, resembling the farcy in horses.

Take Gum guaiacum in powder, one ounce,

Æthiops mineral, one ounce,
Grains of paradife in powder, two ounces,
Anifeed powder, two ounces,
Diapente powder, two ounces.

Mix for one dose, to be given in a quart of warm ale, repeat the dose every other day, or as occasion may require.

This medicine opens obstructions, invigorates the fluids, and moves the circulation till the disease is thrown off by secretion.

For Loofing the Curd or I browing it Up.

THE cause of this disorder is from a too relaxed state of the stomach, or too large a quantity of bile lodged thereon, the beast becomes very thin, for as soon as it has eat a little food it appears very ill, and soon throws it up again, with a great quantity of ropy slime, intermixed with it.

TAKE Verjuice, one pint,
Oil of vitriol, half an ounce.

Mix these together, and give the beast one hornful, two, three or sour times a day, till the food stays on the stomach, then give the sollowing medicine.

Take Gentian in powder, two ounces,
Grains of paradife, one ounce,
Rhubarb in powder, half an ounce,
Anifeed powder, two ounces.

Mix these for one dose, to be given in a quart of warm ale, and repeated as occasion may require.

Of the Red Water.

THE beaft will make bloody water, of a fine purple colour, which will appear for a few days, then the beaft will make clear water again, and in the course of a day or two it will return to its purple colour again; the cause of this disorder is from weak relaxed vessels, thin blood, &c. or the blood vessels being over loaded with blood, from which the urinary vessels become blood vessels, and the blood comes away with the urine.

Then give the following medicine.

Take Dragons blood in powder, two ounces,
Prepared steel, one ounce,
Nitre in powder, three ounces,
Diapente in powder, three ditto.

Mix for two doses, one to be given in a quart of good ale, with two ounces of oil of turpentine in it, and repeat the dose as occasion may require.

This medicine opens obstructions, and promotes a requisite discharge, it puts an effectual stop to disorders arising from relaxed vessels, allays their irritation, and helps to restore their due tone.

Of the Milk Fever, or Dropping after Calving.

THIS disorder is frequently occasioned by catching cold, especially the receiving cold air at the mouth of the uterine vessels; sometimes it is occasioned by the beast drinking too large a quantity of cold water, while the blood is in a strong fermentation: nearly all or most of these symptoms are occasioned by cold, and are attended with convulsive fits, and a retention of natural evacuations, which may be properly denominated a puerperal sever.

The danger of the difease, and difficulty of cure, are generally to be estimated by the degree of the symptoms.

The common figns of this diforder are as follows, an inability to stand, stretching out the legs, violent convulsions, cold extremities, an intermitting pulse, little or nothing evacuated from the calf bag, with many other obvious symptoms.

In cases so evidently dangerous speedy remedies must be applied, or the attempt to cure will be to little or no purpose.

Give the following medicine:

Take Nitre in powder, two ounces, oil of vitriol, one tea-spoonful, rub the nitre and oil of vitriol together in an iron or marble mortar, then add, valerian in powder, one ounce and a half, virginian snake-root in powder, one ounce,

Mix these for one dose, to be given in a quart of the following decoction, with half a pound of treacle in it, and repeat it every twelve hours.

The Decoction.

TAKE A good handful of feverfew,

Balm, two handfuls,

Camomile flowers, two ounces,

Boil these in one gallon of water for half-an-hour, and let the herbs remain in the decoction.

A pint of this decoction sweetened with treacle, to be given the beast every two hours between each medicine, untill she can rise and stand tolerably well herself.

This medicine gives strength to the blood, when its compages are too lax and soluble, it conglutinates ruptured vessels, and is of singular benefit against immoderate sluxes, such as preternatural discharges.

The beaft is generally feized with the diforder the first week after calving, about the third day; fome are taken immediately after calving: it most frequently happens to cows in high condition, for very few poor lean cows are affected with it.



Treatment.

In this disorder the beast must be kept warm, with fuitable covering, raked about twice a day, and as little difturbed as possible: when she is laid down, the fore parts should be considerably elevated in order to favour evacuations. It will be needless to offer it any food, for it cannot eat while in this state.

Many will drop down, but few if any can rife again, without the help of this medicine. The beaft should be attended night and day, as it will have restless fits and probably beat off the horns if left alone; it will often rife upon the knees in attempting to get upon its legs, and fall again in a position not proper to lie in. If the beaft lies any confiderable time with its back lowest, lowest, it will soon swell and die; the person who waits upon it, must be careful to keep it in a right posture as before described, with the head and shoulders much higher than the other part.



For an Inflammation in the Shape, or Urinary Passages.

THE beaft goes frisking her hind parts about in the hedges, her shape soon becomes swelled and instanted, there will boils arise on the shape, which will break and run very much; this is caused by too great heat in the blood and urine.....This disorder commonly makes its appearance in very hot weather, and sometimes after bulling.

In the first place, bleed freely, then give the following medicine.

Take Nitre in powder, two ounces,

Cream of tartar, three ounces,

Castile soap, one ounce,

Aniseed powder, one ounce.

Mix these for one dose, to be given in a quart of warm whey, and repeated as occasion may require.

This medicine is cooling and laxative, it refrigerates the heat in the blood, and subdues its acrimony by evacuating the humours; it also deterges the urinary pipes, and moves urine very powerfully.

The Ointment.

TAKE Half a pound of goose oil,
Bole armenic, four ounces,
Calcined allum, one ounce,

Mix these together, and with a stick and rag wrapped round it, rub a little up the inside, and also the outside of the shape, twice a day, for several days.

For a Cow that is Fardel Bound.

s shele for one siple, to be given in a quart

WHEN a beast is fardel bound, it appears fuller than usual, and although it eats but little food, it dungs very often, but a small quantity at a time, in a little time it becomes to dung very thin, much like a scouring cow, but less at a time; in this case the fresh food has found a narrow passage through the hard dung which is lodged in the bowels, but still this hard dung remains in its place: in the first place apply the following clyster.

The Clyster.

Take Four quarts of whey or thin gruel,
Six ounces of glauber falts,
One pound of common falt.

Dissolve these in the whey or gruel, then add four ounces of sweet oil; inject it milk warm.

Then give the following medicine.

Take Nitre in powder three ounces,

Epsom salts, three ditto,

Castile soap, two ditto,

Anniseed powder two ditto

Jalap powder half an ounce.

Mix these for two doses, one to be given in a quart of new milk, with four ounces of goose oil in it, and repeat it every twelve hours, or as occasion may require.

This medicine with the clyster is of great service by appealing the spirits, comforting the weak

weak fibres, attenuating heavy phlegm, correcting the intestinal glands; it softens the hard dung and empties the intestines.

The beaft may keep to its usual food, only observe to give warm water while the medicines are operating; no astringent medicines should be given in this case: I have known many cows entirely lost by giving binding medicines.

For the Plague in the Guts.

Jalap powder helfen ounce

HE beast is taken with violent pains in the bowels, appears very restless, lies down, then gets up of a sudden, with violent twinging pains, much resembling a horse affected with the gripes, the wind rumbleth in its bowels, and it is taken with a violent purging.

TAKE

Take Venice treacle, two ounces,
Aniseed powder, one ounce,
Diapente powder, one ditto,
Madder powder, one ditto,
Grains of paradise in powder, half an
ounce.

Mix these for one dose, to be given in a quart of warm ale, and repeated every twenty four hours: let the beast fast as before mentioned.

This medicine comforts the ventricles and intestines, restores the tone of the bowels, and bridles their peristaltic motion.

Treatment.

Keep the beast with dry food, and give it warm water to drink until it gets well,

For a Nervous Diforder.

THE beaft is seized with a trembling, appears very weak and low; a little excercise soon overpowers it, the pulse is weak and small, with great lassitude and weariness.

TAKE Valerian in powder, two ounces,

Snake root in powder, one ounce,

Diapente powder, one ditto,

Gentian powder, one ditto.

Mix these for one dose, to be given in a quart of warm ale, with one ounce of tincture of asafoetida in it, and repeat the dose every third day.

This medicine attenuates and invigorates the fluids, opens the obstructed nerves, and drives out the disease by force.

Treatment.

Treatment.

Feed the beaft upon good hay, bran, and oats; and give it warm water to drink.

For a Cow of a bad Surfeit or Breaking Out.

THIS is caused by a bad habit of body, foul blood, gross humours, &c.

In the first place bleed, then give the following medicine.

Take Epfom falts, two ounces,

Common antimony in powder, one ounce,

Flour of brimstone, one ditto,

Grains of paradise in powder, half an ounce,

Gentian powder, one ounce.

Mix

Mix these for one dose, to be given in a quart of warm ale, and repeat the dose every other day.

Let the beast fast two hours before and two hours after taking the medicine.

Outward Application.

Take strong lees as hot as you can bear your hand in, and bathe well with a woollen rag the affected parts where the hair is off, and where the moisture appears; by that means it will cleanse the pores of the skin from the poisonous matter which is all ready broke out.

For a Bull which is Over Heated by Riding.

HIS causeth inflammation and swelling in the yard, so that it will not return into its sheath again; the following ointment should be used.

TAKE White vitriol in powder one drachm, Sugar of lead, two drams.

Mix them with four ounces of goofe oil, and apply a little of this ointment on the yard and swelling, two or three times a day, then give the following medicine.

Take Gum guaiacum in powder, one ounce,
Madder powder, one ditto,
Diapente powder, one ditto,
Gentian powder, one ditto,

Mix these for one dose, to be given in a quart of warm ale, and repeat the dose every third day; the beast fasting as before mentioned. For a Cow which has lost her Milk of a Sudden.

THIS is caused by cold or a bad habit of body, or the vessels being too much loaded with blood.

In the first place bleed, and then give the following medicine.

TAKE Glauber falts, two ounces,

Flowers of fulphur, one ounce,

Diaphoretic antimony, one ditto,

Diapente powder, one ditto,

Turmeric powder, one ditto.

Mix these for one dose, to be given in a quart of warm ale, and repeat the dose as occasion may require.

The beast to fast two hours before, and two after taking the medicine.

The above medicine may be given to any cow with a fresh cold.

For a Cow which has taken a had Cold, and also refuseth its Food.

Give the following medicine.

TAKE Grains of paradife, one ounce,
Gentian in powder, two ounces,
Diaphoretic antimony, one ounce,
Bay berries, in powder, one ditto,

Mix these for one dose, to be given in a quart of warm ale, with half a pound of treacle, and repeated as occasion may require.

This medicine brings on perspiration; it strengthens, refreshes, and encourages the spirits to slow in a plentiful manner; it repairs the tone of the stomach, restores its natural heat, recalls lost appetite and opens the obstructed glands.

Treatment.

Keep the beast very warm and sheltered from wet weather, and give it comfortable mashes and warm water. For a Cow which is bruised inwardly by pulling the Calf away.

Give the following medicine.

TAKE Spermaceti, two ounces. Castile foap, one ounce, Irish slate in powder, two ounces, Diapente powder, one ounce.

These to be mixed for one dose, and given in a quart of warm ale, and repeated in twenty-four hours. Let the beast fast as before-mentioned,

Or, give the undermentioned balls.

TAKE Venice turpentine, four ounces, Spermaceti, half an ounce, Irish slate, one ounce,

Mix these together with as much liquorice powder as will make it fufficient for balls, then divide it into half a dozen equal parts, and give three balls for one dose, morning and evening,

with

with one quart of warm ale, and half an ounce of fweet spirits of nitre added to it, to wash them down.

Treatment.

The cow must be kept warm, and give it warm water and warm mashes.

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An excellent Cleansing Drink, for a Cow after Calving.

TAKE Juniper berries pounded, three ounces,
Birthwort powder, two ounces,
Fenugreek powder, one ounce,
Spermaceti, two ounces,
Flour of fulphur, one ounce,
Antimony powder, one ounce,
Saffron, half an ounce,

Mix these for two doses, one to be given to the beast in a quart of warm ale, and repeated every other day, till the cleansing comes away.

Treatment.

The beast must live on moist food all the time such as scalded malt-dust, but no grains or scalded brans, give it warm water to drink, and fast as before-mentioned.

A Thriving

A Thriving Drink for a Cow, or a Beast when in a Poor weak unkind State.

Take Grains of paradife in powder, one ounce,
Gentian powder, one ounce,
Snake-root in powder, half an ounce,
Diapente powder, one ounce,
Turmeric powder, half an ounce,
Aniseed powder, one ounce.

Mix these for one dose, to be given to the beast in a quart of warm ale, and repeated as occasion may require.

Treatment.

The best treatment for a beast in this situation, is to change the food as much for the better as possible.

For a Cow that is gorged or swelled, or has fed too free on Clover or any other sort of Food.

In the first place bleed freely, then give the following medicine.

Take Epsom salts, two ounces,

Nitre in powder, one ounce,

Liquorice powder, one ounce.

Mix these for one dose, to be given in a quart of camomile tea with half a pint of cold drawn linseed oil in it, or four ounces of goose oil if the other is not to be had.

Treatment.

Drive the beaft gently about for some time in order to make it dung, and should it swell so as it cannot stand, paunching will be necessary immediately to save the life of the animal.

Paunching.

This operation must be performed on the contrary side the beast is milked on, by piercing a very sharp knife just in the centre between the first rib and the hip bone, about three inches from the point of the short ribs, making an orifice an inch long or more; there cannot be any danger attending this operation, and if the knife be even as long as a butcher's knife, it will not do an injury in that place, if you be careful to avoid getting against the bones.

For a Cow that is burt in the Driving and appears to be very Sore and Ill, and also refuseth her Food.

Give the following Medicine.

TAKE Gentian in powder, one ounce,

Diapente in powder, one ounce,

Long pepper in powder, half an ounce,

Venice treacle, two ounces,

Diaphoretic antimony, one ounce.

Mix these for one dose, to be given in a quart of warm ale, and repeat the dose as occasion may require.

Treatment.

This medicine will occasion fweating, therefore the beast must be kept in a warm cow house, where a current of air cannot come, and care must be taken to let it cool moderately; give it warm water for some time, and let it out a little while at a time when the weather is tolerably dry, till exposure to the air becomes habitual to the cow.

A Drink

A Drink to Dry a Cow.

THE following medicine may be given to any cow you wish to dry, let her give little or much milk, it will be certain to answer the purpose.

Take Roch alum, in powder, four ounces,

Common alum in powder, four

ounces,

Dragon's blood in powder, half an

ounce,

Turmeric powder, one ounce.

Mix these for one dose, to be given in a pint of rennet water, and a pint of crab verjuice, or a quart of cold skimmed milk.

The beaft should be bled freely, and be milked quite clean out of the elder; there will be no necessity for milking it any more after the first time

time. If it should so happen as to be milked more than once as described before, it destroys the effect of the medicine, a second dose must therefore be given in the same manner as the first, with bleeding and milking at the time of giving it the drink, and though the udder appear full, yet it will gradually diminish without any injury to the beast.

A Drink for making a Cow take the Bull.

Take Black hellebore root, pounded, one ounce,
Capficum in powder, half an ounce,
Round birthwort in powder, one ounce,
Bay berries in powder, one ounce,
Cantharides in powder, half a drachm.

Mix these for one dose, to be given in a quart of warm ale, which will be sufficient for a large strong cow.

The following for a little Cow.

Take Black hellebore powdered, half an ounce,
Capficum powder, two drachms,
Birthwort powdered, half an ounce,
Bay berries, powdered, one ounce,
Cantharides, one fcruple.

Mix these for one dose, to be given in a quart of warm ale.

If the above drinks should irritate too much, take one ounce of nitre dissolved in a quart of thin gruel, give it the beast, and it will take off that irritation or pain.

Little or no good will ever result from forcing cows to take the bull, but as many desire the medicine, I have added it with the rest, but do not recommend it in a general way.

For a Cow of the Foul in the Foot.

THE beaft appears very lame, and by examining the foot you will find a crack in it, with an offensive discharge proceeding from it.

In the first place, scrape it with a sharp knise, and clean it well, then dress it with a little butter of antimony once a day, keep the beast from going into the water, and a cure will be effected in a few days.

If it be the fwelled foul, the beaft will be in great pain, and the foot will be fwelled very much, and the clays will stride out one from the other wider than usual, and if not attended to, it will break out near the fetlock joint, in this case use the following poultice.

Take Rag wort, and brooklime, of each two Handfuls, pound them in a mortar, down to a pulp, then add as much wheat flower as will make it of a proper confistence, then spread it on some linen cloth, apply it to the swelled foot and repeat the dressing every day.

To make a Charge for a Cow, which is Slipped in the Hip or Shoulder, &c.

Take Burgundy pitch, half an ounce,
Yellow rosin, sour ounces,
Frackincense, sour ounces,
Dragon's blood in powder, one ounce,
Hog's lard, one ounce.

Melt these together over a gentle fire, and keep it by for use.

Directions

Directions for using the Charge.

Make it boiling hot and spread it well over the slipped joints, &c. put on as much short wool as will stick, and let it remain there till it wears off; observe to be quick in putting it on, or it will get too cold for the wool to adhere.

Sometimes strong oils will effect a cure without applying the above charge, to be made into the following ointment.

The Ointment.

Take Oil of thyme, one ounce,
Spirits of fal ammoniac, one ditto,
Oil of turpentine, two ounces,

To be well mixed together, and rubbed on the part affected twice a day.

A warming

A warming Medicine for a Cow that has taken Cold, and shivers much.

Take Grains of paradife, one ounce,
Ginger, half ditto,
Gentian powder, two ounces,
Aniseed powder, one ounce.

Mix these together for one dose, to be given in a quart of good mild ale, and half a pound of treacle.

Treatment.

Keep the beast warm, and give it warm water to drink two or three times a day.

A Medicine

A Medicine for a Cow having a dry Hoose, often Straining, &c.

THIS is a flight inflammation on the lungs and kidneys occasioned by cold, which generally terminates in some bad disease, if not timely removed.

Take Vinegar of squills, half an ounce,
Balsam of sulphur, one ounce,
Elecampane, two ounces,
Turmeric, half an ounce,
Salt of tartar, half an ounce,

Mix these together in a quart of camomile tea, and a quarter of a pint of cool drawn linseed oil, to be repeated every other day.

Treatment.

Keep the beaft very warm, and avoid giving it cold water to drink.

A Drink

A Drink for a Cow that appears Lame in the Joints.

THE lameness of the cow appearing at one time in the fore quarters and at another in the hind quarters; attended with great pain. This often proceeds from hard driving, &c.

Take Gum guiacum in powder, one ounce, fleep it in a glass of brandy all night, add to it one ounce of Æthiop's mineral, and two ounces of gentian.

Mix these together, and give it the beast fasting in the morning in a quart of good old ale, and repeat it every third day, as long as is necessary.

For a Young Calf of a Costive Habit.

TAKE Cream of tartar, one ounce,
Ginger in powder, one ounce,
Rhubarb in powder, one ounce,
Liquorice powder, one ounce.

Mix these for two doses to be given in a pint of thin gruel or whey, and repeated as occafion may require, one of these doses is sufficient for a large strong cals.

This medicine purges kindly without griping or fickness, takes off the load from the intestines, and leaves them stronger than before, and is an inveterate enemy to any thing lurking in the coats of the guts.

For a Young Calf of a Purging Habit.

Take Prepared chalk, two ounces,

Pomegranate powder, one ounce,

Alum in powder, half an ounce,

Ginger in powder, half an ounce,

Bole armenic, one ounce,

Opium, half a drachm.

Mix these for one dose to be given in a pint of warm ale, and repeat it as occasion may require.

This medicine comforts the ventricles and intestines, restores the tone of the bowels, and bridles their disorderly peristaltic motion.

For a Young Calf of the Murrain or Black Leg-

Take Liver of antimony in powder, half an ounce,

Myrrh in powder, half an ounce,
Venice treacle, one ounce,
Grains of paradife in powder, half an ounce,

Gentian powder, one ounce.

Mix these for one dose, to be given in a pint of rue tea, and repeat the dose as occasion may require.

This medicine opens obstructions, invigorates the fluids, and occasions circulation, till the morbific matter is thrown off by secretion. For a Young Calf of an Inflammation in the Head.

THE fymptoms are a dull countenance, the external parts cold, with a great discharge of slime and matter from the nostrils.

This difease is caused by cold and phlegmatic humours affecting the brain.

Bleeding is requisite according to the strength of the calf, then give the following medicine.

Take Snake root in powder, two drachms,

Valerian in powder, half an ounce,

Venice treacle, one ounce,

Diaphoretic antimony, half an ounce.

Mix these for one dose, to be given in a pint of gruel, and repeat the dose every eight or ten hours, as occasion may require.

This medicine attenuates the juices, breaks the cohesion of their parts, destroys their viscidity, and makes them sufficiently thin, and sit to slow in the small vessels with ease.

For a Young Calf of a Frenzy.

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THE signs of this disorder, are a wild florid countenance, a strong pulse, with all the symptoms of melancholy.

This is a disease of the brain, and requires bleeding in a free manner, according to the strength of the calf; then give the following medicine.

Take Cream of tartar, two ounces,

Nitre in powder, half an ounce,

Jalap and rhubarb in powder of each,

one drachm.

Mix

Mix these for one dose, to be given in a pint of thin gruel or whey, and repeat the dose as occasion may require.

This medicine being cooling and laxative, refrigerates the blood, subdues its acrimony, by evacuating the morbific matter, and draws the blood from the head into the larger vessels.

7....

For a Young Calf of the Turn in the Head.

IN this disease the animal imagines wisible objects to turn round.

Bleeding is here necessary, according to the strength and size of the calf; then give the following medicine.

TAKE Valerian in powder, half an ounce,
Birthwort in powder, one ounce,
Camphire, one drachm,
Nitre in powder, one ounce.

Mix these for one dose, to be given in a pint of rosemary tea, and repeat the dose as occasion requires.

This medicine invigorates the fluids, opens the obstructed nerves, and drives out the disease by force.

FOR THE

GRIPES,

IN A HORSE.

THERE is scarce any distemper more usual among horses than the gripes, and fome horses are more subject to it than others, particularly those addicted to crib-biting, who by focking in the air often fill their stomach and guts, to fuch a degree with wind, that they fwell prodigiously, and look as if they were ready to burst, till some means are used to give them vent.

The fymptoms are, often lying down, and rifing fuddenly with a fpring, occasioned by the violence of the pain; a horse in this condition rolls about, and often tumbles on his back, these symptoms generally proceed from a stranguary or stoppage of urine, which stoppage almost always attends this difease, and is very often increased, through a fullness of

H 4

dung

dung in the strait gut, for horses often find sudden relief from raking the dung out by the hand, so by removing the pressure on the neck of the bladder, a vent is given to the urine, which excites convulsions and sweats; these signs are common in the gripes, and in all cholics to which horses are any ways subject.

In the first place let the strait gut be examined, and if there is any quantity of dung, let it be raked out with your hands, then give the following medicine.

Take Nitre in powder, three ounces,
Castile soap, two ounces,
Aniseed powder, one ounce,
Opium, one drachm.

Dissolve these in a quart of warm ale, and give it the horse milk warm; this medicine I have given with the greatest success, when the symptoms were desperate.

If the above medicines cannot easily be procured, give the following. Take a lump of common falt, about half a pound, put it into a good fire, and burn it till it is quite red hot, then take it out, and quench it in a quart of good ale, and give it the horse milk warm.

This medicine feldom fails of making a cure.

FOR THE

then take it out,

STAGGERS,

And Convulsions in a HORSE.

WHEN the staggers and convulfive symptoms arise, the horse looks dull about the head, with his eyes swoln, is feeble, reels and totters about as he moves, his mouth is generally stiff, but not quite shut up, with many tmore obvious signs which make it evident.

In the first place bleed freely, then let some person with a small hand, rake him thoroughly, and bring out the dung which lies in the strait gut, then give the following medicine.

Medicine.

Take Nitre in powder, one ounce, oil of vitriol one tea-spoonfull, rub the nitre and oil of vitriol together in an iron or marble mortar, then add valerian in powder, one ounce, snake-root in powder, half an ounce, James's powder, two drachms, dragon's blood, half an ounce.

Mix these together, to be given in a quart of camomile-tea, and repeated according to the violence of the symptoms.

FOR THE

WORMS, IN A HORSE.

THE most usual cause of worms, is foul or high feeding, which breeds crudities, and slimy undigested matter in the stomach and bowels; the following medicine may be given, which undoubtedly destroys them with the greatest safety, in any horse.

Take Petre or bay falt, two ounces,

Gentian powder, one ounce,

White hellebore root in powder, half
a drachm.

Mix these together, then take a pint of warm water, and beat up a strong lather of soap therein, then mix the above medicine in it, and give the horse the first thing in the morning fasting; this medicine may be given to any horse, which is at work, or a mare in soal may take it with the greatest safety.

DIRECTIONS, &c.

DIRECTIONS, 80

DIRECTIONS

FOR

Extracting Calves, &c.

To extract a calf when it prefents itself in any improper position or unnatural
way of lying in the cow, and in such postures
that it cannot be extracted by the force of men
and horses, without present death to either the
cow, the calf, or both, until it is moved and
replaced, so as to rectify the head and legs,
placing them in such an extractionable position
or proper form, as is hereafter described,

When

When the efforts of nature are not too much exhaufted or weakened, by rendering the necessary assistance in a suitable manner; the extraction in most difficult cases will be easily completed, and the calf brought from the cow, without any injury either to the one or the other. Unless proper and timely relief be given, the cow or the calf is fure to be destroyed, to the utter loss of the owner, as I am confident great numbers of both have been lost in a moment, by people making an attempt to extract a calf, when it has been coming in a wrong polition; no one ought to go about the operation who is unskilled in the business, as too many within my observation have fatally done. I will therefore endeavour to lay down instructions every way sufficient and as plain as possible, which, if properly attended to, will be highly useful to individuals, and beneficial to mankind in general.

o as so rechify the head and legs;

A Natural Position,

Is when the calf lies in the calf bed or bag. A natural form is when the calf presents itself with its fore-feet and head foremost, with its back upwards, or in the same direction as the cow's back, and the nose lying between the fore-feet.

Observations.

They who attempt the operation, must proceed with great care, when they undertake to examine or fearch the cow, by using the gentlest means possible, taking a proper opportunity to do it, while the pains or throes of the cow cease.

This is to be done after the bladder of water has been feen, with other evacuations, that always make an appearance fome time previous to the calf coming. Then should the cow remain very restless, with strong pains or throes upon her, for ten or a dozen quick and violent motions, and no part of the calf to be seen, a thorough search must be made to find how the calf lies, in the following manner.

First supple the hand and the arm well with warm water, then anoint them with fresh hog's lard, and introduce the hand gently up the cow's shape, and carefully fearch round about the calf as far as the arm will admit of, so as to be perfectly satisfied of the exact posture the calf may lie, or be forced into, contrary to a natural fituation, polition or form, which I have before described. See natural position-Much danger attending all unnatural extractions, I will therefore endeavour to lay down fuch methods as will prevent violent means being used, and substitute proper and gentle treatment, with different experiments to be practifed in order to effect a safe and speedy extraction, in nearly all the improper postures of a calf lying, as many will be found on examination in feveral of the unnatural politions here-after described. Due consideration must be taken,

taken, first to move and replace the calf, and put it into a position favourable for extraction.

This may at all times be done beft, when the cow is standing upon her legs, and the operator must be sure to get a right knowledge in what manner the calf lies, and adjust the head and legs before any surther attempt is made to extract or draw the calf.

Unnatural Position or the Calf coming the Reverse Way, 1.

SUPPOSE a calf present its tail where its head and fore-feet ought to be, when it comes in a natural way, with the hind legs quite under its belly, do not make the least attempt to turn it; -Push or press the flat part of the hand to the haunchessor hip of the calf, till it be removed back far enough to come at the hocks of its legs, when the calf is removed fufficiently back that the hand may raise up one of the hind feet at a time, by taking hold of the infide of the calves leg at the hock, and pull at it there, the joint will bend so as the clees or horny part of the foot can be inclosed in the hand; this will prevent the foot from doing any injury to the uterus or the calf bag; fuch as tearing it or bruifing that, or any other part in the cow.

The foot that is so inclosed in the hand is to be brought gently to the entrance of the cows shape, and if a cord be fixed to it, it will be better. Then the person should proceed with the other soot and get it up into the same direction, and by the very same method the first was got up, or placed ready for extraction, when both the seet are brought together at the entrance of the shape in a regular situation, there is nothing more wanted in this case, but pulling quite steadily at the legs of the cals, to give nature the necessary assistance, observing to do it at the time, the cow has her pains or throes upon her.

Caution.

It will fometimes happen while the operator is adjusting the calf's legs, &c. and placing them for extracting, the navel string of the calf may break, and from that a large quantity of blood

blood will come rapidly upon the person; this should not be much regarded, as the redundancy will soon stop: this slooding is general with all cows at the time of calving.

The more expeditiously the calf is extracted, when it comes the backward way, the greater probability there is of saving its life: there is some danger of suffocation, when the calf is obliged to be brought from the cow in that way, although it is quite as easy for the cow, as any natural position.

Unnatural Position, 2.

Is when a calf presents its two fore feet, and the head does not appear with the feet and legs:—In this case a long arm is very useful. Supple the hand &c. as before directed, examine gently where the head is, and it will be found mostly doubled back over the hips of the calf, or perhaps it may lie against the ribs of it on the one side or the other, the situation of the head will be at one time nearer, and another farther off just as nature has placed it by the cow's motions.

When the calf's nose lies over its rump, much difficulty will arise in bringing the head into its proper place, which is between the fore legs, that being a position suitable for extraction. When the nose is not to be come at, the fingers must be got into the calf's mouth and take hold of the jaw bone, and return the head by that means. My method at all times in this case is to keep the arm in the cow to the full extent of it, when the head is so far back till the pains or throes of the cow will enable me to fix the fingers in the nose or against the jaw of the calf: nature will greatly assist in forcing the calf nearer in this operation; if the person will keep his arm in the cow until the head can be completely adjusted. After that is done, the calf may be easily extracted, by pulling at the head and legs, duly waiting for the time when the pains or throes are on the cow.

Position, 3.

Is when the calf presents itself side ways or nearly belly upwards, and the head turned back over the one shoulder or the other with the legs appearing.....Gently remove the calf back with the hand till you can bring the head forward with the legs into a suitable form sit for extraction, then proceed in the usual way as before-mentioned to bring it from the cow.

Position, 4.

IN this posture the calf will be dead nine times out of ten, presenting its fore-feet and the head quite under its brisket and belly. Push the calf back till the hand can be introduced to the nose. There is a considerable

deal of strength and activity required from the exertions of the hand in this operation, to do it well; it chiefly depending on that to bring the head into its proper place, which is to be brought into the same direction as the feet, and placed with them at the entrance of the cow's shape ready for extraction. When the head is so rectified with the legs, the extraction will be done in the usual way, giving a little assistance at the head and legs, at a time when nature requires it.

It is in vain to attempt to bring the calf from the cow, by pulling at the feet in this case, unless the head be first rightly adjusted.

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Position, 5.

THE head will appear alone, or presenting itself and neither hind nor fore-leg with it: or perhaps the head and one fore-leg only. Push back the calf with the hand against the shoulders or brisket, till room be had to come at the knee or knees of the calf, in this case the feet are generally folded under the calf's belly; the hand must be got gently to the bend of the knee, and you must pull there by degrees that one of the feet may be got forward, fo as the clees or horny part of the foot can be enclosed in the hand, which will prevent injuring the cow in bringing each foot to the entrance of the cow's shape, and in the necessary direction fit to be extracted from the cow, by giving the efforts of nature the usual assistance as before described.

Position, 6.

THE head and one leg appearing, or the head without a leg with it: this may happen either way at different times. If the head should have appeared a few hours before the cow is discovered to be calving, as many are in that situation, the calf will be destroyed through the cow remaining in that restless state, frequently lying down and getting up in a hasty manner. This is occasioned by the violent agitation of the cow's throes or motions, whereby the head will be greatly bruised and swelled so as to make it too large to go back for the purpose of getting up the legs. The head to be skinned and cut off, if it is swelled, so as to prevent extraction.

Take a sharp knife and make a slit from the poll of the head, beginning between the two ears, and bring the knife down to the end of the nose.

In skinning it, force the skin back over the first joint of the neck, and amputate it there. Then the calf will pull back by pushing at the neck or against the brisket, either of which is most convenient to remove sufficiently to get up the feet, by taking hold at the knees of the calf and bringing them to the entrance of the shape, in the same way as the directions are given in the last position, to place the fore-feet proper for ex-After that, place or wrap the loofe skin traction. which is left on the neck carefully over the rough and rugged bony part of the neck, that no injury may be done to the cow, by drawing the calf; some part of the loose skin must be pulled at, all the time another person is assisting at the legs, as the flump end of the neck where the head is taken from does not fix itself against the haunch bone of the cow, which will entirely stop the extracting the calf, and it must be put back again to release it.

Position, 7.

A CALF may be found on its back, with its fore and hind legs folded nearly together over its belly, and close up to the cow's back, with the head appearing or perhaps the head will be doubled back even with the ribs, on the one side or the other of the calf; or it may possibly happen in such a position, that one of the hind legs may get to the entrance of the shape; that must be put back, and the fore-legs and head brought forward; always be sure to fecure the clees of the calf safe in your hand, which will at all times prevent doing any injury to the uterus or calf-bag, whenever it is necessary to put the feet back or bring them forward to the cow's shape.

It is to be understood the calf cannot be extracted with one hind leg and one fore-leg coming together: very little judgment is wanted

to make that discovery, there being such a difference between the hocks and knees of the calf, as will be easily found out by the person that searches the cow.

All instrumental methods of extraction I wish to avoid as much as possible.

Many people use a hook to return the head of the calf, when lying in the situation I have described in the second position. This hook should be made of tough iron, about sour inches long, leaving a crooked point at the one end, and a loop or hole at the other, for the purpose of sixing a cord to it. The hook is to be conveyed to the head of the calf, and the point placed either in the sockets of the calf's eyes, cavity of the ears, or in the mouth, which ever the operator finds most convenient to retain fast hold by: the head will replace by pulling at the cord, and by that means many return the head by this method placed in a position proper for extraction.

I would not recommend this method to be put in practice, but as little as ever the operator can help.

My common practice is to keep the arm in the cow as before-mentioned,—see the second position,—till I can get hold of the calf's nose or jaw, which I have there directed to be done. Great danger attends using the hook, should it be moved out of the place it is fixed, as the cow's motions may get it out of its proper place, let whatever care will be taken, and the cow may receive such injury, as will ruin and destroy her, should it catch and tear the uterus or calf-bag, or inwardly bruise any other part of the passage. It is impossible at all times to rely upon its keeping safe where it is intended to remain, while the head be returned into a right direction.

If the calf be dropfical, it will be known from the largeness thereof: and when the extraction cannot be made in the usual way, from the calf containing a large quantity of water, a knife should should be cautiously used as follows, by piercing it into the entrail part of the belly of the calf; this will let out the water; when a dropsical calf comes the backward way, it will be fafely and easily done, as the abdomen or lower part of the belly will be readily come at by guiding the knife up between the calf's hind legs.

A description of several other positions might be added, but these being the most common within my practice, I trust that great utility may be gained from these plain instructions, by every one that wishes to be informed how to perform such operations.

Finis,

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