

**The New-England farrier; or a compendium of farriery, in four parts : wherein most of the diseases to which horses, neat cattle, sheep and swine are incident, are treated of; with medical and surgical observations thereon... / By Paul Jewett.**

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### **Publication/Creation**

Exeter [N. H.] : Printed by John J. Williams, 1822.

### **Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/gd2ex4us>

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THE NEW - ENGLAND FARMER

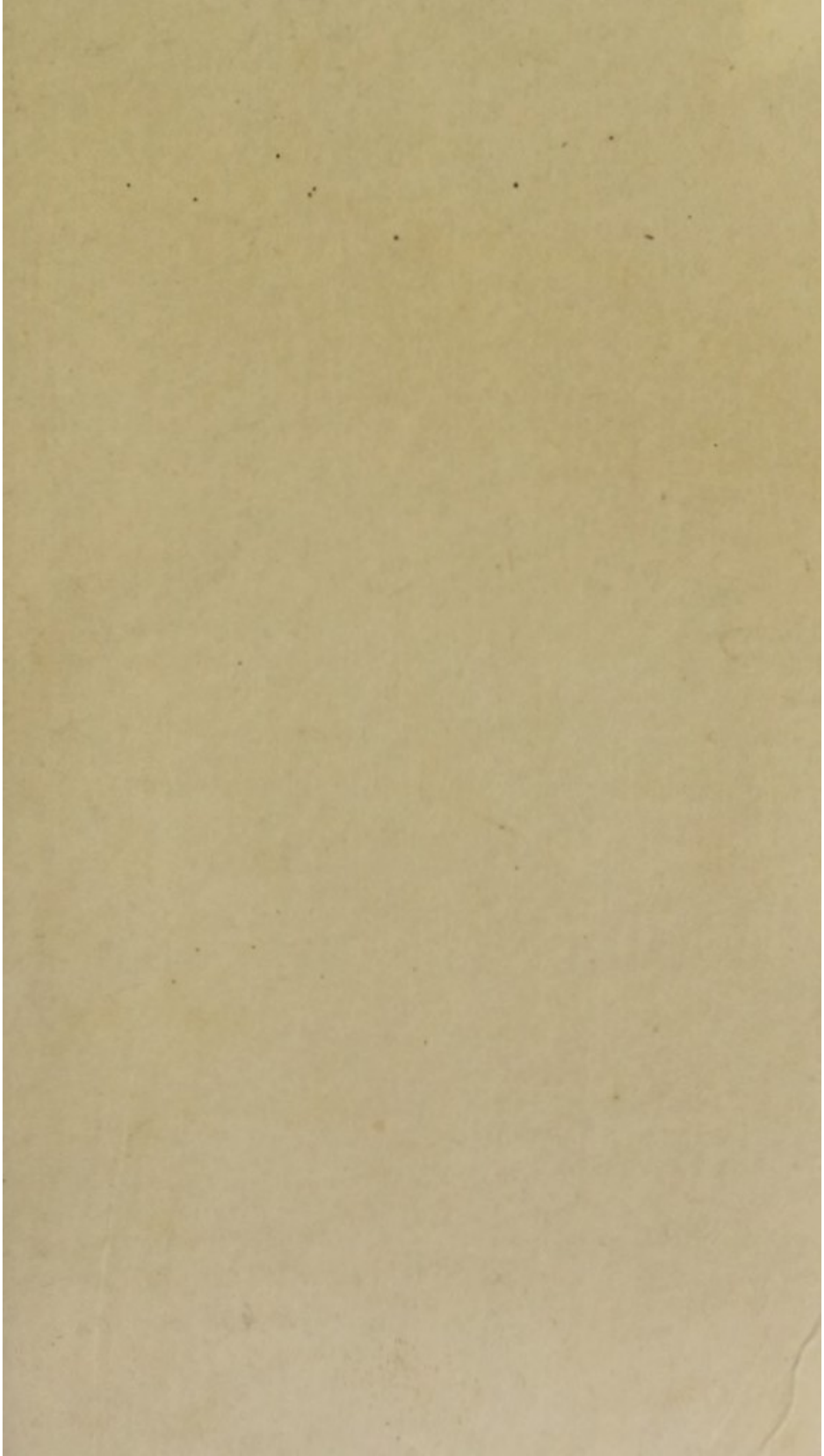


BY PAUL JEWETT

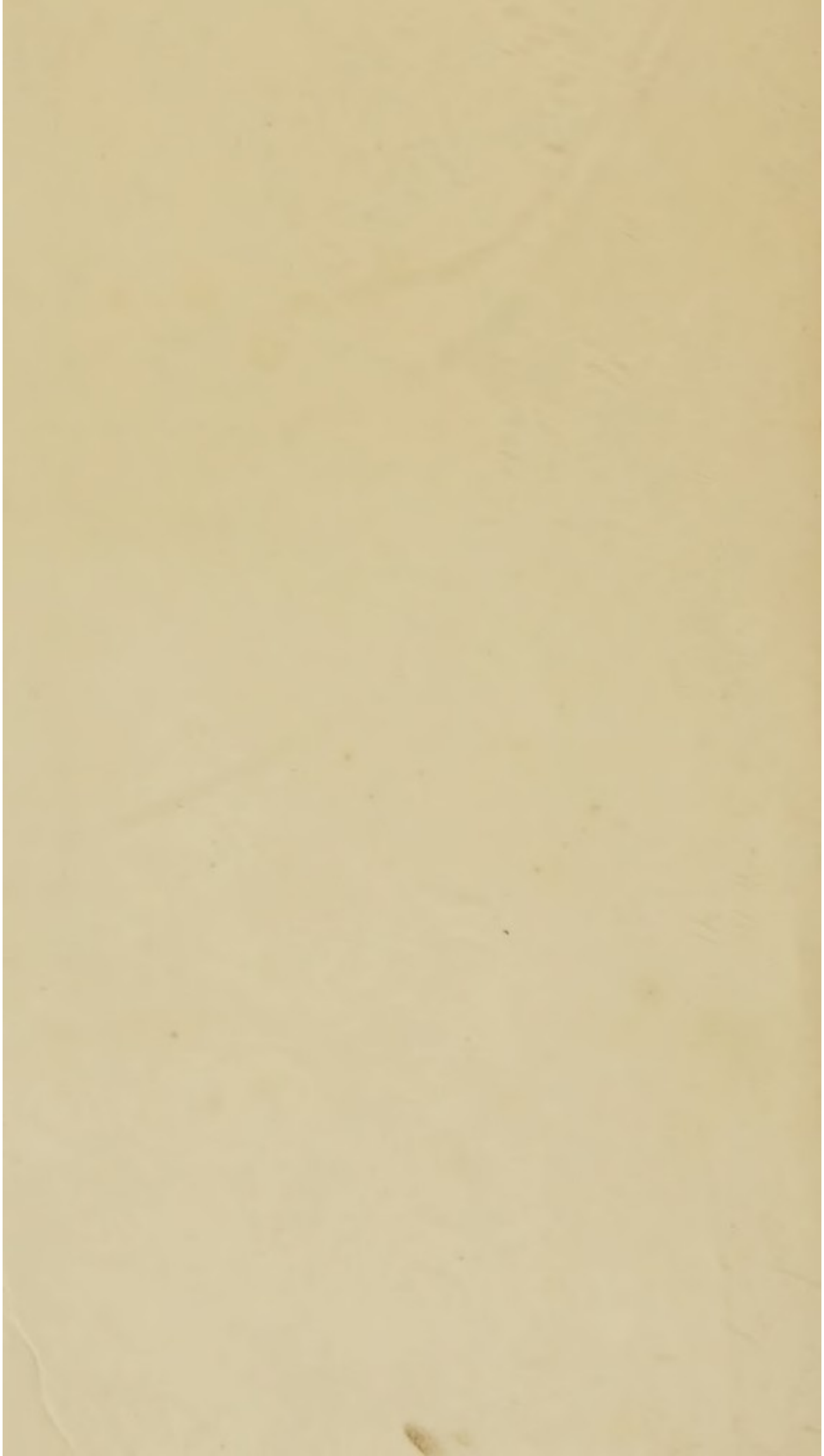
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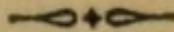
THE  
New-England Farrier;

OR  
A COMPENDIUM OF FARRIERY,

IN FOUR PARTS:

Wherein most of the Diseases to which HORSES, NEAT CAT-  
TLE, SHEEP and SWINE are incident, are treated  
of; with MEDICAL and SURGICAL ob-  
servations thereon.

The Remedies in general, are such as are easily procured, safely  
applied, and happily successful; being the result of many  
years experience—and first production of the kind  
in NEW-ENGLAND.



INTENDED FOR THE USE OF PRIVATE GENTLEMEN  
AND FARMERS.



By PAUL JEWETT.



TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN APPENDIX,

Never before published, comprising many valuable recipes, prescrip-  
tions and rules compiled by a gentleman experienced in Vete-  
rinary Practice.



SECOND EDITION ENLARGED.



EXETER:

PRINTED BY JOHN J. WILLIAMS.

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1822.



NEW-ENGLAND TRADER;

A COLLECTION OF ADVERTISEMENTS

IN 1767

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## INTRODUCTION.

THE subsequent treatise owes its rise to three principal causes.

1. The great opportunity I had, whilst young, of reading authors on Farriery, and thereby gaining an extensive theory.

2. The extensive practice I have had in this kind of business since, and the reasons experience hath given me, to differ from the most of the European theories, and confine my practice to observation only.

3. The solicitations of my acquaintance.

In a work of this kind, I cannot be so particular in my prescriptions for cures as I am in my daily practice: The constitutions of beasts being different, will require some difference in the treatment, which must be directed by the judgment of those who are present.

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I shall, in the first place, make some remarks on the choice of seed horses, and treatment of horses in general. On the management of colts till three years old, and at first riding them. Directions for docking, nicking, &c.— Likewise, of the various maladies with which they are affected.

*Secondly*, I shall treat of the various diseases affecting Neat Cattle. Sheep and Swine, in the next place, will claim our attention.



## PART I.

### *Of SEED HORSES and manage- ment of COLTS.*

SUCH seed horses should be chosen as are large and well proportioned, straight limbed, moving in a right line, heedless of every thwarting object, of an even persevering temper, with short fine hair and lively countenance.

Colts, when they are foaled, require but little attention the first three or four months. When they are weaned (if by grass) they should be kept in a small inclosure, with a constant supply of water, and tender herbage. If they are weaned by hay, provide yourself with a quantity of rowin or second crop hay; which is a grateful fodder for their tender years, and easily masticated; while coarse hay would be neglected, and your colt starved.



Colts of the first and second years, are frequently troubled with the lampers, being a fleshy excrescence, or spongy substance, growing in the roof of the mouth, and hindering the colt from chewing. The best method of curing this inconvenience is, by applying a hot iron with a round head, till it is burnt so as to slough off; and in a few days it is well.

Give your colt a good pasture till he is three or four years old, then you must apply your rules of instruction to form the horse's manners; for (as the wise man says, in another case) train him up in the way he should go, and he will not forget it all his days.

A horse is a tractable animal, and is subjected to many servile employments, when used with gentleness and good humor; yet they remember injuries, and have recollection to avoid appearances which once gave them pain. A horse that stumbles (and 'tis a good horse that never stumbles) if he is frequently chastised for it, will at the least mistep, exert himself to an un-



common degree, fearing the lash and often plunges himself and rider to the earth. This conduct must arise from the remembrance of his stripes, on similar occasions.

If your horse espies an object of fear in his way, heighten not the sensation with a whip or harsh words; for he will presently imagine them all connected, and double his flight. Gentlemen who intend a horse for the carriage, should familiarize him to the harness in some coach or waggon, where he cannot get away, till he submits himself tamely to be checked and forwarded at pleasure.

I now think it proper to give a few directions relative to docking, nicking, &c.

The curtailing of horses is both ornamental and useful; a long tail, if the roads are muddy, gathers much dirt, and impedes the horse's travelling. Many horses of worth make but little figure on account of their low carriage; the elevation of the tail therefore, is the object of enquiry. For this purpose



the horse should be cast on some easy spot, that you may act with caution, then place a block under the tail, and hold the dividing instrument obliquely, so as to cut the under sinews the shortest; then their antagonists acting with superior force, will elevate the tail. Should the arteries bleed profusely, sear them with a hot iron, and anoint the sore with some emolient ointment, till it is well.

If nicking is thought necessary, the horse must be cast as for docking; the apparatus being ready, which should be a phlegm knife, a small pair of pincers, an iron spatula, and a cup of warm spirits: then with your knife, make an incision upon the cord of the tail which lies on each side of the bone, one inch and a half long, four inches from the body; the cord appearing, take hold of it with your pincers and run the spatula under it, then cut the cord at the upper part of the incision next the body, and do the same by the other cord. Then at two inches from your former incision, towards the



end of the tail, cut down upon the cords as before, and take away four inches of each cord, or if it is thought necessary, the whole of the cord may be taken away in the same manner. Now apply your spirit, and bind up the sore with a linen bandage; unbind the horse and put him into a very narrow stable, fix a pulley over his back, put a line through and tie one end to the horse's tail, with a sufficient weight on the other end, to keep the tail upright; wet it daily with spirit, and apply some digestive, such as basilicon, and in ten or fifteen days, you may expect a cure.



*Observations on preserving health.*

Health, is that state of an animal body, in which all the functions relative thereto, are performed with ease and agility; the food received, is duly assimilated to the nourishment of the body, the fluids have a free, and equable round of circulation, and the fibres or nervous system, which is accounted



the spring of sensation and motion, are not become rigid and elastic : which would give rise to every species of inflammatory affection ; neither flaxed, lax or weak, which would indulge a decline, and soon put a period to his existence.

In order therefore to secure a horse in a state of health, and prevent a train of ills, we must have a special regard to him, with respect to food, exercise and stabling.

The intent of this treatise is, not to lose sight of the main object, while we are busying with unnecessary details—those who are fond of prolixity, may consult Clark's Farrier on the subject.

I shall now lay before my readers, the several sorts of fodder and grain, used for horses, with the choice of each.

The principal hay for horses, is herd-grass and clover : the grain, oats, rye, barley, corn, bran, potatoes, &c. Some farmers, indeed, can support their horses on meadow or salt hay ; but I presume, unless grain is substituted for fodder, such horses are unfit for daily



and laborious exercise ; and if required, ten to one, he quits the servile scene, and leaves May verdant hill for happier brutes.

Herd-grass if well made, is the best fodder ; it is more nutritious according to its weight than clover. Horses however are extremely fond of clover, and it keeps the bowels loose, but if indulged their fill and immediately put to exercise, it may be of bad consequence, and often bring on what is called the phthisic. Farmers frequently feed their horses through the winter on corn fodder ; it is very good if rightly managed.

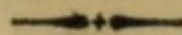
A horse is an animal of a hot constitution, and especially when fed on dry meat, is subject to costiveness—this should be guarded against by gentle laxatives. A mess of potatoes every day, or a marsh of bran, or boiled rye, will generally keep the bowels loose, and secure your horse from those complaints, which counterfeit the bots, or another disorder which is called the dry belly ache. Oats, the common provender for horses in our country, contain



a latent spirit which supports the beast under great fatigue, and encourages them to the most servile employment with the greatest freedom; yet if a small portion of corn should be added to every feed of oats, they would probably be broken much finer, and consequently be more nutritious. Barley is also very grateful to horses, but much the best ground. In feeding your horses, whether you serve up your hay in a manger or rack, be careful to give no more than your horse will eat with a good appetite; lest suffering to breathe upon, and spoil the sweetness of his hay, you imagine him sick, and either send him to the Farrier, or take some method with him, that will make him truly sick. Give your horse therefore often, and but little at a time; let his water also be given him when he craves; some horses are more thirsty than others, and unless indulged with water, will refuse the choicest hay.—There is likewise a great choice in water. Those waters that readily mix with alkaline substances and common soap, are best



suited to dilute the food, and promote the secretions of the animal body.



*On Exercise.*

A horse that hath been used to labour, or suffered to roam abroad, is an unsuitable subject for confinement, especially if his manner of living becomes more luxurious. Idleness brings on a redundancy of the fluids, and a congestion of that perspirable matter, thrown off by exercise.

When this therefore is detained in the body, it will prove a stimulus to many general and local diseases. I have seen it verified in many instances of gentlemen's horses, who afford them leisure, and are not careful to apply that excellent substitute friction, or currying.

I now find a necessity of changing my advice, and advocating the wretchedness of those animals, whose silent groans demand our commiseration.

Horses cannot travel through heat



and rain, over the sandy heath or rocky mountain, insensible as the chariot to which he is harnessed. The rider should make his stages, as the difficulty of the way and strength of the animal indicates. His limbs should be rubbed with a brush or woollen cloth, to prevent their growing stiff and swelling; he should not be permitted to drink till cool, and in dusty weather his hay should be sprinkled with water, and his grain soaked at all seasons of the year. But these remarks will more properly occur, when I shall give directions for travelling horses.

All I need say further in this place is, consider what your beast is capable of performing, and the keeping you bestow on him: then require no more than reason exacts, and you may expect a long and faithful servant.

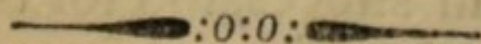


*A remark or two on Stables.*

The stabling of horses in the country, requires but few directions, their



stables in general being capacious enough for a free circulation of air, which is as necessary for a horse, as for the human species. But where thirty or forty are kept together in a close stable, where the air has no access but by the door, together with the sharp exhalations from the urine, perspiration of their bodies, &c. it renders the situation disagreeable, and almost intolerable. A horse in health to remain long in such a place, would soon be enervated and unfit for business. Stables should be situated where the air may have a draught through them; and in every horse's apartment a small window should be placed, and left open through the night, and not shut up to suffocate its inhabitant, as too frequently is the case in sea-port towns.



I shall now discourse upon the principal general disorders, to which horses are incident; next of local diseases, which will be connected with those of surgery.



*Glanders or Horse Ail.*

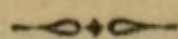
THIS disease is justly called the glanders, being principally an affection of the glands of the head; but from its frequent appearance, it is vulgarly called the horse ail.

You will perceive this disease by the sadness of the horse's countenance, loss of appetite, difficulty in drinking, and sudden debility of strength. Frequently the glands under the jaws are swelled, and in an advanced stage of the disease, there will be a continual discharge of thin ichorous matter from the nose.

The remedies are these. Let blood freely in the mouth, or by perforating the nose with a sharp awl; put him under a course of physic, by giving him brimstone, antimony and tumerick in succession for two weeks. Let a dose be given him every day in a mess of bran.—The dose of brimstone and turmerick, half an ounce each; that of antimony, one fourth of an ounce. Put a rowel in



his breast, and then strive to bring the swelling under his throat, to a suppuration, by applying emolient poultices and fomenting baths. When the swelling becomes soft, and the matter fluctuating, place a seton in the most depending part, to discharge the humour. Fumigate his head twice a day, with sulphur and camphor mixed with rye paste dried, and burnt under his nose ; likewise scraps of old leather—and occasionally blow snuff up his nose. If the discharge of matter becomes thick, white and mild, you may soon expect a cure.



### *Frenzy or Staggers.*

This disease is known by a hanging down of the head, watery eyes, and reeling of the body. From the general cause of this disease, we infer the method of cure. The excretions are diminished, consequently a costiveness and induration of the contents of the intestines seems the cause. The



horse must be bled the first day in the neck, the third day in the mouth; give him the first day, four quart- of herb drink made of mallows and flax seed, to lubricate his bowels, and prepare for a dose of aloes; one ounce and a half is to be given him the second day to purge him. The third day bleed in the mouth as before; the fourth day give him the following nourishing decoction: Take two quarts of ale, boil in it a white loaf crust, or hard biscuit; when taken from the fire, add one gill of honey, and give it to the horse luke warm; put a plaister of pitch upon his temples. Be sure to keep him in a dark stable, and let his food be given him sparingly.

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*Yellows.*

This disease in horses is similar to the jaundice in men. It arises from obstructions formed in the biliary ducts, which prevent the bile from flowing into the stomach, but forces it to return



into the circulation, which gives that yellow appearance in the white of the eyes and urine, and that sense of weariness to the limbs in the animal diseased.

CURE.—Take aloes, venetian soap and honey equal quantities, to be made into pills, and half an ounce given daily for a week. If this does not effect a cure, steep celandine and cyder, to be given one quart a day. It is often necessary in this disease to let blood.



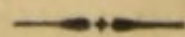
*Strangury or difficulty of Staling.*

Many causes may produce this disease, such as over fatigue or catching cold; which bring on a stricture in the renal vessels, and consequently an obstruction of urine. Another frequent cause is, driving the beast too long without suffering him to stop and stale.

CURE.—Take one ounce of nitre and dissolve it in one quart of ale or beer, to be given the horse blood



warm : or a pint of juniper berries boiled in two quarts of fair water to the consumption of one half, and given warm ; half an ounce of rosin pounded and given in meal a few days will perform wonders.



### *Fever.*

To judge of the state of the fever, you may examine the pulse ; which you will find in thin skinned horses, by pressing your finger gently on the temporal artery, about an inch and a quarter backward from the upper corner of the eye ; or in the inside of the leg, just above the knee. But you may be better satisfied by putting your hands to the horse's nostrils, and judging from the heat of his breath.

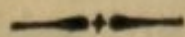
CURE.—In the beginning of a fever, it is generally necessary to let blood ; but in an advanced state, when the heat is great and the discharge from the bowels diminished, or the dung hard and dry, glysters are also necessary.



*For a glyster or clyster.*

Take one handful of mallows, boil in milk and water, also two spoonfuls of flax seed; and add to it, when boiled, half a pound of sugar, and as much sweet oil, with a handful of salt; then with the necessary apparatus, put it up the horse's body.

You must also observe a cooling regimen. Take a four pail pot and hang over your fire, full of water, and clover or honey suckle hay; make a tea of it. When your horse is thirsty, let him drink it luke warm. Then take a quart of this liquor and dissolve in it one ounce of nitre, to be given morning and evening, till the fever abates. Let his hay, if he will eat, be sprinkled with warm water, and his provender soaked.

*Cramp or drawing of the Nerves.*

This is a disease, I have never read of, but have had many instances of it

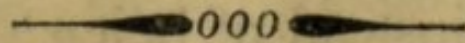


in my practice. The almost only cause, is taking cold after hard labour and sweating. The excretions being suddenly diminished, brings on these spasmodic and convulsive symptoms. Upon the least motion, every nerve seems contracted, to overthrow its antagonist, and as it were to dismember its ungovernable body.—The eyes are contorted in their sockets, and they are blind except by accident, and nothing but the white appears.

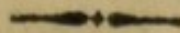
The method I have found of uncommon efficacy, is this. Immediately take a pound and a half of blood from the jugular; then place your horse in a warm stable, and prepare to sweat him: Take a large pot, and fill it with Mayweed and tansy; when boiled place it under the horse's belly, and cover him with a large coverlet, to keep the steam of the bath confined to his body. A little previous to the bath, give him fifteen or eighteen grains of opium in half a pint of wine. Now take special care that the cold be not repeated; let him wear his covering a day or two, and carry



him his water moderately warm. This method has proved salutary many times, and seems to have its reason in the nature of things.



Having attended briefly to the more general distempers, I shall call my reader's attention, to the more partial or local inconveniences, to which horses are subject. As I purpose brevity, I shall not enter into theoretical, or physical disputations on the subject, but strive to discover simple truth in a simple manner.



### *Fistula.*

The fistula is an ulcer of the callous kind, and from its well known fatality to horses, is generally supposed incurable. I confess there are few diseases more stubborn, yet must remark, that neglect of means, or wrong applications have in ten instances to one, been the cause of my ill success. Its seat in



horses is between the sadder and collar; which are commonly the source from which it arises. Bruises of any kind may produce it. From its position on the top of the withers, the matter when collected, instead of being discharged, corrodes and insinuates between the cords of the neck, from which it can hardly be eradicated. Most people apply clay mixed with vinegar, to the surface of the sore, to dry it up; which might answer well, where a good drain is opened; but here it proves a source of deception, and while you anticipate a cure your horse is ruined.

My method of cure is this; first with a limber probe, search the bottom of the sore, see whether it is sinuous or hollow; find the direction of the sinews, whether it runs between the shoulder blades, or only on one side. When you have made sufficient search into the depth of the sore, and find it curable, you must prepare to make a drain from the bottom: and this must be done either by the knife or rowel.



*Observation.*--Where the rowel will answer, never take the knife; for by destroying the teguments, you make a large sore, cause great pain to the beast, and protract the cure. If roweling, therefore, is proposed, make one of hair, put it through the eye of a crooked needle; put your needle to the bottom of the sore, and thrust it through in a depending manner, that the discharge may be easy; stir it frequently, and wash the sore with strong lye, or soap suds, to keep it clean. If fungous flesh arises, sprinkle it with blue stone, or red precipitate; and sometimes fill the sore with lime or ashes, which will help the digestion, and cleanse the sore. If the sore is filled with a callous pipe, and appears of long standing: the knife or hot iron must be applied.

The horse being cast on an easy spot, with a knife or hot iron, as most convenient, you must take away the callous or fungous flesh, if it should bleed profusely, melt some rosin on the sore with a hot iron, and sear the arteries. Lay a cloth upon the sore wet



with spirit, and unbind your horse ; if an inflammation succeeds, supple it with a hot bath, to reduce the swelling, and bring on a suppuration. Now be careful to keep it from the air, and apply your digestive, made of basilicon ; and if proud or fungous flesh is seen, add to it a little verdigrease. Yet, if after all your care, the matter falls between the shoulder blades, or upon the neck bone, so that no drain can be made from the bottom of the sore ; you had better give up the cure, and save your trouble.

Horses often have swellings upon their shoulders, that are not sinuous ; in such cases bathing in hot vinegar or urine will generally make a resolution of the humour, and prevent further mischief.

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### *Shoulder Strain.*

This lameness is brought on by overstraining the limb. There is a collection of grumous blood, between



the shoulder blade and body ; the the small vessels being over-extended or ruptured by the strain, is the cause of that extravasated fluid, which must be re-absorbed or drained off, before the beast will get well.

CURE.—My method of cure is this : Take up a piece of skin on the corner of the shoulder, as large as a ninepence, then put your finger to the hole, and start the skin from the flesh two inches round and blow up the shoulder. Now put in a piece of leather, cut round with a hole in the middle, answering to that in the shoulder. This in about ten or fifteen days, will discharge the humour, and being taken out will seldom fail of a cure.

This method has been reprobated by some ; but experience has taught me to adopt it. Where the lameness is slight, I have found the following an efficacious remedy :

Take of high wines one pint, oil of spike one gill, pigs' feet oil one gill, gum camphor half an ounce, and one beasts' gall. Simmer these to,



gether over a gentle fire, apply it warm to the diseased part, and heat it in with a dish of coals or hot slice twice a day.

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*Clap in the Back Sinews.*

This disease is a lameness in the back sinews, between the knee and fetlock joint. It is produced by a strain, which debilitates the nerves, and therefore produces lameness. The cords of the legs will sometimes swell, which will determine the seat of the disease; if not, you may know it from a shoulder strain by the horse's stepping short, but taking his foot from the ground; whereas in a shoulder strain, the horse will drag his toe on the ground when he walks.

**CURE.**—This may be easily effected, by bathing the leg in the day time, with the ointment prescribed for a shoulder strain; at night apply an emollient poultice of turnips and Indian meal. Make a boot for the horse's leg, and tie it at the fetlock, then fill



it with your poultice, and tie it again above the knee. This method followed a few days, will prove an efficacious remedy.

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### *Hide Bound.*

This is brought on by low keeping and surfeits; the juices of the body are dissipated, the skin becomes rigid, and as it were adheres to the ribs.— To cure this inconvenience, it will be necessary to put your horse on a more liberal diet; also every day a mash of bran or boiled rye should be given him; and twice a week give him half an ounce of brimstone in his bran.

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### *Broken wind.*

Horses by over riding, especially when their bellies are full of water, or clover hay, have their wind hurt, and are called broken-winded. The cure is difficult. Take of tar and honey one spoonful each; liquorish ball, half the



quantity; opium eight grains; mix and dissolve them in a quart of new milk, to be given every morning fasting. Let his water be that wherein quick-lime has been slacked; the proportion is a pint of lime to a pail of water.

Feed him as much as possible on arse-mart hay, which has been sprinkled with warm water.



### *Botts and Worms.*

The signs that indicate the botts, are uneasy motions in the horse, frequently turning his head to his sides, often lying down, or scouring of the guts.

CURE.—Sweeten one quart of milk with honey, and give it to the horse with a horn; then powder half an ounce of aloes, and give it directly in a strong decoction of savine bows; if they have not eaten through the intestines, you may depend on a cure. Tobacco leaves cut fine, or coarse horse hair, and mixed with a horse's provender, will prevent botts and worms from collecting in the maw; and will often kill them.



*Gripes.*

This disease hath similar symptoms with the botts; it arises from sudden colds, indurated dung and spasms of the intestines. If you are not sure whether botts are the cause, take this method first, which will often destroy them:

Give the horse three gills of gin, with as much sweet oil; if he is costive, give him an ounce of aloes, made into balls with castile soap and honey. If this does not work, give him a glyster, made of tobacco leaves steeped in old urine, and sweetened with molasses; these remedies are adapted as near as possible, to suit both disorders.

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*Scouring.*

This is brought on by drinking too much cold water, or by eating sour hay, &c.

CURE.—Give your horse two quarts of the liquor, wherein garden rheu-



barb, flaxseed and mallows, have been boiled; or boil white oak bark and white pine together; give him one quart of this, morning and evening, till well.

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### *Sore Back.*

If the skin is worn off the horse's back, and the sides of the sore are swelled, bathe it with hot urine, or with salt and water; this will disperse the swelling. If you wish to dry up the sore, powder chalk, or old shoes burnt, and cover the sore with it. If his back is full of hard lumps, or what is commonly called saddle boils, bleed him freely in the mouth, which will serve as a dose of physic; then wash his back often with hot rum and vinegar.

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### *Bleeding.*

This is a resource which unskilful men fly to on every failure of their horse, without considering the nature



of the disease, or state or the horse's body.

*Proper subjects for bleeding.*

Horses that are affected with any inflammatory disorder, whether general or topical, as fevers, inflamed sores, or any hot humor, are proper subjects for bleeding. Horses that are fat and plethoric, require more frequent bleeding than those of the opposite state; but observe not to deprive them of the vital fluid beyond necessity; rather bleed often, and but little at a time. Horses that are poor have no fluid to spare, rather recruit them by a generous diet and leisure.

Unskillful grooms, when they bleed in the jugular, often cut through the vein; whence an extravasation of the blood, and no small danger to the horse.

Among many other instances, the Honorable BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, Esq. sent me a horse in this condition. I ordered the servant to apply the simple remedy of cold water liberally, and in a few days he was cured.



*Pricked or Graveled Hoofs.*

Horses are sometimes pricked in shoeing, it will fester, and cause the horse to be lame; extract the nail and fill up the hole with the horse ointment, to be mentioned by and by. Sometimes gravel will get into the nail hole, or into cracks in the hoof; unless this is soon extracted it will remain long in the hoof; and spoil the horse's usefulness. Many by cutting the hoof to get out the gravel, make the remedy worse than the disease: if you cannot find the gravel with a little cutting, make a poultice of turnips and put the horse's foot into it, repeat this a few days, and the gravel will generally work out.

Note if you omit this practice too long, the horse will not be cured till the gravel works out the top of the hoof.

*The Horse Ointment.*

Take yellow rosin, bees wax and honey, like quantities; hog's lard and



turpentine double their quantity; melt them all together over a gentle fire, and keep a continual stirring; when they are well compounded, take it from the fire and stir in a little verdigrease.

This is an excellent ointment for sores, burns, bruises, chopped heels, &c.

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*Spavins.*

There are three sorts of spavins. First, the bone spavin; it is a bony excrescence formed on the joint which impedes the motion of the joint and is seldom curable.

Secondly, the wind spavin; it commonly comes in the horse's ham. Prick the swelling with a phlegm knife, but take special care not to injure the nervous cords, for this will often bring on the lockjaw. Upon opening the swelling, you will often find a gelatinous humour to issue from the opening; now apply your turnip poultice for a few days to suck out the humour; then strengthen the part by bathing it with good brandy.



Thirdly, the blood spavin. The coats of the vein being ruptured, the blood extravasates and forms a protuberance in the vein.

CURE.—Take up the vein with a crooked needle, and tie it above the swelling; then let blood below it, and apply cowdung fried in goose grease and vinegar, by way of poultice.

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*Splent.*

Splents are of the same nature with spavins, but not upon the joints. They are bony excrescences of an oblong figure, coming between the fetlock joint and knee, or gambrel; while they are growing they make the horse lame, but when they are formed, unless they press upon the cords of the leg, they are of very little damage.

CURE.—Shave the part and put on a smart blistering plaister, to be kept on three days; chafe the part strongly with the tincture of flies; and once a day rub in oppodeldoc with one quar-



ter part oil of turpentine ; this will generally effect a cure, if curable.

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### *Wind Galls.*

These appear upon the fetlocks, and are the consequence of hard riding. They are full of wind or jelly, they seldom lame a horse, and may be cured in the same manner that wind spavins are.

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### *Ring Bone.*

This is a long callous just above the hoof, if long neglected, the hoof will become narrow and twist, and often prove incurable.

I have cured many recent ring bones in the following manner :—Make a boot for the horse's foot, tie it at the top of the hoof, then take oyster shell lime newly burned, and fill the boot against the ring bone with the lime ; place the horse's foot in a tub of water, or in a pond of standing water ;



repeat this five days; after this poultice the foot for five days more with a turnip poultice and linseed oil; observing to chafe the part before you apply the poultice. Lastly apply a plaister of pitch to the ring bone, to be worn two or three weeks. This method hath succeeded with the greater half I have tried. Those who use stone lime, may expect a fire that he cannot extinguish, for by this, many have ruined their horses.

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### *Sore Eyes.*

If the eyes are much inflamed, let blood in the neck, then boil the bark of basswood root with roseleaves, sweeten the decoction with loaf sugar, wash the horse's eyes three times a day with this water, and keep him in a dark stable. If films grow over the eye, dissolve ten grains of white vitriol and as much rock allum in a gill of spring water, dip a feather into it, touch the eye with it, and it will eat away the film.



*Scratchers.*

Horses are troubled with these most frequently in the spring while the roads are muddy, which obstructs the perspiration of the parts; together with the snow water, which is very unfavourable to this disorder.

CURE.—Cut the hair off close, and wash the legs with strong soap suds or urine; put on a turnip poultice (as this is the best I know of for horses) a few days, mixed with hog's fat and linseed oil; it will soon effect a cure.

*Filing Teeth.*

When horses are old, their fore-teeth grow long, while their jaw-teeth wear short: this prevents the horses from grinding their hay; and by that means they grow poor and die, before their natural vigor is exhausted. To remedy this inconvenience, and prolong a serviceable life, provide a gag to put in his mouth, then a course file—having gag-



ged your horse, file his fore-teeth so short that his grinders may touch, and break the hardest hay.

This is an easy and certain method of making old horses eat their hay equal to young ones ; provided their jaw-teeth are sound.



### *Stifle.*

The stifle joint is above the inside bend of the hough or gambrel : its use is much the same as the knee-pan in man. If the stifle is only strained, bathe it with the ointment prescribed for strains in the hip ; which will soon cure it. If it is dislocated, or out of place, make a stifle shoe, in form of a cone—let a natural shoe be the base ; then with three pieces of iron, one from the toe, the other two from the sides of the shoe, to meet in a point three inches from the base. Put this upon the well foot, that the horse may stand upon the lame one four or five days ; that will keep the joint in place—and in the mean



time bathe the part in the ointment above mentioned.

Note.—The stifle shoe is preferable to strapping the well leg, for strapping hinders the circulation, brings off the hair, and often lames the well leg.

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*Strains in the Hip.*

Horses are frequently lame in the hip, this is occasioned by the ligament which holds the thigh bone into the socket, being overstretched. To effect a cure, the horse must have but little exercise, and the joints should be bathed three times a day, with three parts of brandy, and one of oil of spike, to be heat in by a chafing-dish of coals; this will contract and strengthen the ligament, and if a recent lameness, will prove a certain remedy.

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*Hiped and half Hiped.*

When the bones of the hip fall so low as to be called hiped, the horse becomes



useless; but when they are only half hiped, or hip shot, the hip may be strengthened, and the horse (though disfigured) may perform much labour.

CURE.—Take white-oak bark, elm and white-pine bark, roots, Solomon-seal, buck horn and comfrey; boil them all together, and frequently bath the hip with it; this in a little time will strengthen the hip and fit the horse for business.

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### *Hoof Bound.*

Hoofs that are hard, dry, and withal contracted at the top so as to pinch upon the quick, and prevent a free circulation, are said to be hoof bound. To prevent this, keep the hoofs cool and moist; to cure it take a phlegm lancet, and open the hoof at the edge of the hair, to give it liberty of spreading. Then grease it daily with woodchuck, skunk or dog's grease, that it may grow.



*A few directions for chusing a Horse.*

There is much pleasure and profit in the service of a good horse, but very little of either in a bad one. There are many horses that make a good appearance when taken from the hand of a jockey. In purchasing a horse, then, trust not too much to the seller's word; let your own judgment, or that of a friend, be chiefly relied on. See that he hath good feet and joints, and that he stands well on his legs; see that his fore teeth shut even, for many horses have their under jaw the shortest; these will grow poor at grass. See that his hair is short and fine, for this denotes a good horse. Observe his eyes, that they are clear and free from blemishes, that they are not moon eyed, or white eyed, for such are apt to start in the night. A large hazel coloured eye is the best.

Look at his knees, see that the hair or skin is not broken, for this denotes a stumbler. Take care that his wind is good; for a trial of this let him be



fed on good hay for twenty-four hours, take him then to water, and let him drink his fill ; place him with his head the lowest, if then he will breathe free, there is no danger. See that his countenance is bright and cheerful ; this is an excellent mirror to discover his goodness in. If his nostrils are broad, it is a sign that he is well winded ; narrow nostrils the contrary.

See that his spirits are good, but that he is gentle and easily governed, not inclined to start.—In travelling, mind that he lifts his feet neither too high nor too low : that he does not interfere or overreach, and that he carries his hind legs the widest. See that he is well rib'd back and not high boned. The size may be determined by the purchaser. Age, from five to ten is the best. There are many tricks practised by jockies, to make horses appear young, but it is not consistent with the size of my book, to detect them ; all I would say is, that horse's teeth when young, are wide, white and even ; the



inside of their mouths are fleshy ; and their lips hard and firm. On the contrary, the mouth of an old horse is lean above and below, the lips are soft and easily turned up ; their teeth grow longer, narrower, and of a yellow colour.



*Remarks on Travelling.*

According to my promise, I shall give my readers a few directions relative to travelling horses. If you are to take a long journey, you must prepare your horse by good feeding and gentle exercise. A horse that is exhausted with hard labour, advanced in age, or very young will not bear the fatigues of a long journey.—Neither will a very fat horse, or any one who has lived without exercise, be a fit subject for travelling. A horse, therefore, rather meager than fat, used to active exercise, whose flesh is firm from good living and labour, is the most likely to answer your expectation. Some days before your journey have him shod,



lest being pricked with a nail, he fail you on the road. Look well to his saddle, and see it sits with ease, and does not hurt his back; and while upon the road examine it daily, and repair it as needed.

Before your horse eats in the morning, give him a little water, that he may eat the better; but do not lead him to the trough or brook till you take him out for riding; the water now taken into the stomach, will better dilute the food; and by washing his mouth, prevent any sudden thirst on the road. Ride moderately while your horse's belly is full, for he will mend his pace as this fullness goes off.

Before you make a stage, restrain your horse, and take him in cool; let him eat a little hay before he is watered, if hot; and thus conduct at all your stages. At night, after your horse is cooled, wash his legs with water, (warm water is best) for it promotes perspiration, cleanses away the sand, and prevents his legs from swelling. His back should likewise be washed, to prevent those little saddle boils.



which the friction of the saddle often produces.

In the middle of the day, I should prefer a bating of hay to any grain; but let it be sprinkled in warm weather with water. New oats are not good for a horse, on a journey; they make him faint, and often bring on a diarkea. If old oats cannot be had (as is sometimes the case at harvest) feed him with indian meal, or oat meal. Horses on a journey, from their increased perspiration, and constant feeding on dry meat, are apt to be costive; to prevent this, give them occasionally a marsh of bran, or boiled rye.

If your horse discovers an inclination to stale on the road, let him stop for that purpose; and if the discharge is difficult, give him an ounce of nitre for a few nights in his provender. A horse hath not the faculty of speech, but subjects himself to his master, to whom he complains under every indisposition. Will not then reason, interest, and pity, prompt us to adopt the most approved methods for their welfare.



## PART II.

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### *On the Diseases of Cattle.*

CATTLE are subject to many diseases, at all seasons of the year, but more especially in the spring; which I shall endeavour in a brief manner to give an account of.

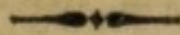
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#### *Fever.*

When a fever takes place, the beast loses his appetite, the nose becomes dry, and the horns cold, the eyes appear dull and the countenance fallen.

In the beginning of the disease, one quart of blood should be taken from the jugular; but if the fever is far advanced, and a trembling or twitching of the muscles has taken place, bleed would be dangerous, and offen-

tal. Boil feverbush and angelica, like quantities; give the beast one gallon at a time twice a day, also one gill of sweet oil per day. The above dose is for an ox or cow; for lesser cattle, it must be in proportion.



### *Murrain.*

This disorder comes under the nether jaw, the chops swell, and upon search you find it full of a watery humour. This disease commonly happens to cattle that are thin of flesh.

CURE.—In the first place put a rowel through the most depending part of the swelling, to be stirred frequently, then give the beast the following singular, but efficacious remedy.

Take half a pint of hen's dung and dissolve it in one quart of old urine, and cause the beast to drink it. This if applied seasonably, will never fail of a cure.

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*Caugh or Shortness of Breath.*

CURE.—Give the beast to drink divers mornings together, one spoonful of tar, and as much honey, dissolved in a quart of new milk, with one head of garlic, bruised and put in with it.

*Wind Cholic.*

This is discovered by the beast being very uneasy, lying down and getting up often, and frequently swelling much.

CURE.—Take a quart of warm water and half a pint of gin, sweetened well with molasses, then put in half a pint of pounded mustard seed, pour it down, and drive the beast about and it will move the wind.

*For The Scab or Scurf.*

Take soft soap and tar and anoint the place, and it will soon cure it.

*For Pissing of Blood.*

Take milk and bring it to a curd with rûnnet, mix it with ash leaves and nettle seeds chopped fine, and made into balls, to be put down the beast's throat.

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*Bladders.*

This disease happens under the tongue, being a number of small bladders, full of watry humour: the beast breathes with difficulty and drools at the mouth.

CURE.—The saline watry humour must be let out with an incision knife, or the bladders may be broken with your fingers. Then give the beast water to drink wherein bay salt and bay leaves have been concocted.

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*Taint or Garget.*

This is a hot humour that mostly affects cows bags, but sometimes their limbs, and other cattle also.



CURE.—If the humour affects the cow's bag, the first thing to be done, is to take two pounds of blood from the neck, then put a piece of garget root in the double skin between the fore legs with a hair rowel below that; when the humour subsides take the garget and rowel out, wash the bag three or four times a day with cold brine. If the swelling increases, scarify the skin and wash it with the brine of salt and urine.

If the garget affects the limbs, after bleeding, you must make a tea of horse radish root, mustard seed and sage; give the beast two quarts at a time, daily, till well.

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*Blains.*

This is a stoppage of the body, attended with a fever. It hath all the symptoms of fever, such as dry nose, cold horns, &c. The body swells, and they make constant efforts to dung but discharge little.

CURE.—Take away one quart of blood; then let some person skilled in



the business, put his hand into the creature's body after it is well greased, and take away the indurated dung; then such things as are physical must be given. First take one quart of chamber lye, half a pint of molasses with as much hogs lard, let them be simmered together, then add a spoonful of gunpowder pounded, let it be put down the creature's throat with a horn. If the fever is not high, hiera picra is a good medicine, and the herb thoroughwort made into a strong tea will often effect a cure.

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*For any Poisonous thing Eaten.*

Take milk, sallad oil and London treacle, mix them together and give it warm.

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*To kill Worms.*

Take savine, cut it fine and make it into balls with fresh butter, to be put down the creature's throat. Or give



half an ounce of powdered aloes in a quart of savine tea.

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### *Horn Ail.*

This disease is seated in the horns of cattle, the inside becomes carious, putrifies and is discharged from the nose. The beast that is taken with this disorder will frequently shake his head and appear to be dizzy.

If you would be sure of this disease, take a nail gimblet and perforate the horn, if it is hollow and no blood follows, it is the horn ail.

CURE.—Bore each horn into the hollow part, then inject into it strong vinegar and camphorated spirits; this will cleanse the horn and generally effect a cure.

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### *Overflowing of the Gall.*

This distemper is similar to the jaundice in men or the yellows in horses. The beasts grow suddenly weak; eat

but little, often have a cough, their eyes and urine turn yellow.

CURE.—Any thing bitter is good, cherrytree bark, barberry bark, orcelandine steeped in cyder will generally effect a cure.

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*Cattle's Teeth that are loose.*

CURE.—Rub their teeth well with fine salt and it will fasten them.

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*Barbs in the Mouth.*

These are little white protuberances growing on the inside of the cheeks. In their natural state they are about one third of an inch long, but when they grow to such a length as to get between the teeth and turn blue, the beast will not eat, but grows poor and slavers at the mouth.

CURE.—Cut the barbs with a pair of scissors, and rub them with fine salt, which will soon cure them.



*To stop Vomiting.*

Boil tansy and mint together ; give one quart of this to the beast. If it does not stop in an hour, give the same quantity again, and repeat it till stoped.

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*For loss of the Cud.*

When cattle lose the cud, they will not masticate their food the second time, as they usually do ; neither will they eat with an appetite.

CURE.—The quickest and best method is to take half the cud from another creature, and put it in warm into the mouth of that which hath lost it ; this remedy is infallible.

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*To cure Wens.*

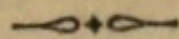
Wens, except those that are sit-fasts, are easily cured. When they appear to be ripe, put a hair rowel through the middle of them, and put on daily, soft soap.



*Broken Horns.*

Cattle, by many accidents, may have their horns broken, and unless proper methods are taken with them, they either lose their horns, or have them grow in a very unnatural manner.

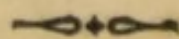
CURE.—If they are not broken so as to come off from the frith, or even if they are, I have often cured them, by replacing them quickly, and making use of the following method.—Take a piece of wood and put across the horns to keep their usual width; then put another piece in the middle of the former to rest upon the forehead, bringing the horns in their natural position: lastly, prepare a bandage two or three yards long, four inches wide, to be dipped in strong pitch, while warm; when this is cold it will keep the horn very firm, and being left on for three or four weeks, it will get perfectly well.

*Broken Legs.*

The farther a leg is broken from the joint, the better; fractures in the hip are seldom cured.

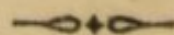


CURE.—Take Solomon seal root, buck horn and comfrey roots, each a handful, to be boiled in tar, for a knitting plaister to be placed next the leg; then splinter it in the proper place, and with your narrow bandage bind it up, let it remain till it is well. It is sometimes necessary to fling the beast, that he may not misplace the leg by standing.



### *Tapping.*

When cattle are swelled very much, it is often necessary to reduce them by tapping. Take a sharp knife, gage it about an inch, and pierce the belly of the beast just below the short ribs (always on the left side) then either keep the knife in and press it sideways, or put in a quill that the wind may extricate itself.



### *Falling down of the Matric or Reed.*

Cows just before or after calving, if they are weak and suffered to lie with



their hinder parts the lowest, sometimes have their reed protruded or inverted. When this has happened and the part is swelled or torn (for hens will pick and tear it to pieces, if they are suffered to) wash it with warm milk and water, to cleanse it of the filth and dirt; then boil a strong decoction of white oak or some other astringent bark, and bathe the part till it is contracted so as to be replaced in the body. Give the cow half a pint of brandy with a nutmeg grated in it as a cordial, prepare her bedding so that her hinder parts may lie the highest, and wring her up with three strong wrings.

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*Calving.*

Cows sometimes need assistance to bring forth their young; if they have strength, the situation of the calf may make it difficult, if not impracticable. Naturally a calf presents its fore feet and head first; but if this is the case and the head of the calf is fallen below



the bones, the hand must be introduced into the body, and push the calf back, and withal raise his head above the bones, then he may be taken away with ease. If the calf should be inverted and present his tail first, the hand should be put into the cow's body and the calf turned if possible. If that cannot be done, you may endeavor to bring it away by the hind legs, which may be done many times with ease. The cow should stand if she hath strength, which will greatly facilitate the delivery. The secundine or cleansing should be taken away directly after the calf, for if suffered to remain long in the body, it is attended with many bad consequences.

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### *Perforating Cows Dugs.*

It sometimes happens that cows when they calve, have their dugs knotted, and the passage through them becomes impervious, they consequently give no milk. To remedy this in-



convenience, make a small skewer of walnut or whalebone, and force it up the middle of the dug; take it out daily and anoint it with goose greese, do this till it heals round the skewer. I have been successful in many attempts of this kind, and would recommend it as the best method, in cases of this sort.

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*Calves that Scour.*

Young calves are subject to a looseness or scouring.

CURE.—Take a pint of new milk, and put two spoonfuls of runnet into it; to be put immediately down the calves stomach, this forming a curd in the stomach, will prevent the flux.

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*Cattle that are overheat.*

I have frequently seen cattle, especially oxen, that from too much fatigue in hot weather, were what some



call melted, or overheat. This brings on such a relaxed state of the solids, that nature will seldom restore them to their primitive tone. The circulation, being impeded (which always succeeds overheating) consequently the perspiration is diminished and retained, and the beast remains an inactive drone for life.

CURE.—Give the beast directly one quart of gin, and for want of that West India rum, this acting as a stimulus, will strengthen the solids, quicken the fluids, promote all the secretions, and very generally effect a cure.

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### *Tail Sick.*

Cattle in the spring season, more especially young ones, are what is commonly called tail sick. The end of the tail for some inches becomes loose and spongy, the creature loses its appetite and is sick. The simple remedy is, cut off the tail above the loose part, and it will form a cure.

*Bleeding.*

The best time to bleed is the spring of the year and increase of the moon. Old cattle require oftener bleeding than young ones; but the quantity should be less. Cattle you intend to fat should be bled three or four months successively in the first part of the year, in the increase of the moon, and but little at a time. In all other cases you must bleed as the exigencies of the case require, and as mentioned in the various diseases.



## PART III.

### *Of Sheep.*

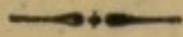
A SHEEP perhaps, is one of the most useful animals of our country; their annual fleece being manufactured at home, or in our now flourishing woollen manufactories, afford us a neat and comfortable apparel; their flesh a wholesome food for our tables.

Sheep are of a hot nature, and require to be kept cool, they should not be housed, except in rainy weather. Ewes before they lamb, should have corn, beans, or turnips every day, which will enable them to bring forth their young with vigor. After they have lambed, a few potatoes every day will make a flow of milk; if they should bring on a looseness, give them corn instead of potatoes.

Sheep should be sheared, the moon increasing, their wool will be longer

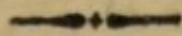
and better; some shear their lambs in August, affirming that the succeeding fleece is not the less for it. Sheep should be washed in the spring with a decoction of tobacco; this will kill the ticks, and prevent their rubbing the wool off.

I shall now enumerate some of the maladies to which sheep are subject.



*Plague.*

Wash the sheep in allum and salt water, and give them to drink a decoction of rue and balm leaves.



*To cure Poison.*

When snow falls before you have taken up your sheep, they often through force of hunger, eat wintergreen, which will make them froth at the mouth and swell, and in a little time die.

CURE.—Take a gill of sweet oil, or for want of that hogs-fat or fresh butter;



mix it with a pint of new milk to be given to the sheep; if it is taken seasonably it will effect the cure.

—

*Loss of the Cud.*

Take the cud from another sheep and divide it betwixt the two, or mix clay in urine with the powder of allum, make it up in little balls and put one or two down the sheeps throat, and after it half a pint of vinegar.

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*To increase Milk.*

In the spring give the ewes beans, corn, or potatoes, and in the summer change of pasture, this will increase the milk, and make the lambs to grow well.

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*For the Scab or Itch.*

Anoint the part affected with tar and fresh butter mixed together, or wash the sheep in penny-royal water, and it will preserve them from the scab.

~~To take N. Rum &~~  
 Spirits of ~~Turpentine~~  
 Turpentine

*Fever in Sheep.*

Dissolve half an ounce of nitre in water and vinegar, and give it to the sheep luke warm.

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*To kill Maggots in Sheep.*

Mix tar and goose grease, equal quantities, and stir in flour of sulphur, as much as to make it of a proper consistence, anoint the place with the ointment, and it will kill them.

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*For a Cough.*

Take colts foot, lung-wort, and maiden-hair, boil them to a strong tea, sweeten it with honey, and give it the sheep to drink.

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*For the Staggers.*

Dissolve assafœtida in warm water, and put half a spoonful in each ear of the sheep—It is a speedy remedy.



*To preserve from the Rot.*

Take the salt that is gathered from the marshes in summer, or for want of that, salt and allum; rub the mouth of the sheep with this once a week, and it will preserve them from the rot.

## PART IV.



### *Of Diseases in Swine.*

A HOG is a very bad creature to doctor, therefore to prevent their diseases, should be an object of our attention.

Keep him well if you can, but not so as to burden him with fat in hot weather ; keep his body open, and there will be little danger of his being sick. Brimstone in small doses, is excellent for a hog ; antimony is also good ; but if you can get neither, chamber lie put in their swill, will answer a good purpose. It is necessary to keep a hog's issues open ; but I shall make some remarks upon this elsewhere. The practice of feeding store hogs three times a day, is not good : whereas if they are fed only morning and night, they keep their appetite, eat their food clean, and grow the faster.



I shall now say a few things on the diseases of hogs.

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*Measles in Swine.*

Rub them all over with a stiff brush dipped in cold water, then boil parsley roots and rue in salt water, and give it them to drink.

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*For a Fever.*

Let them bleed in the tail, and give them thrice a day, water wherein pepper and parsnip roots have been boiled.

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*For the Swine pox.*

Take an ounce of nitre, pound it and dissolve it in a pint of cider; add to it half a pint of sweet oil and one spoonful of honey, to be given to the swine luke warm.

*For Catarrhs.*

Take two ounces of coriander seed, one of ginger, three of honey, and half an ounce of turmeric, let it be powdered fine and boiled in three quarts of new milk, then let the hog drink it.

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*Of Drenches.*

It is a practice among people in general, when their hogs are sick, to put a rope in their mouths and hang them up to drenching. This is a very bad practice—for while you are pouring your medicine down, the hog will squeak, and ten to one the liquid goes down the windpipe and choaks him. If you can give your hog his medicine in milk, or some other food, that he will drink, it is well; if not, do not force it down in the manner of drenching, but give it to him in the form of a glyster: This is always safe and as effectual as any method whatever.



*Issues.*

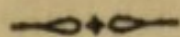
The issues in a hog, are places on the inside of their legs, which are porous, like a pepper-box top. Here it seems, is the most immediate outlet for the superfluous fluid of the body; when these get stopped (as hogs are fond of filth and mire) the hog loses his appetite, and becomes sick; then to drenching and choaking as before hinted; whereas if his issues were rubbed and picked open he would immediately recover.

---

Thus I have endeavoured in the preceding sheets, with much brevity and plainness, to treat upon those maladies, which have fallen more immediately under my inspection. I would not be thought a plagiary. I have made practical experience my guide, without regard to studied theories; I have not however, discarded the sentiments of any man, because they agreed not with my own; and if they may be in any measure serviceable to my readers, shall never regret my trouble in writing them.

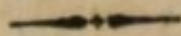


## APPENDIX.



### *Infalible cure for the Gripes in Horses and Cattle.*

On perceiving the first symptoms of the gripes in a horse, ox, cow, &c. fold a large sack or coarse sheet or cloth, in four, and let it remain some time in boiling water, then, conveying the vessel to the stable, clap the hot sack or cloth on the animal's loins, covering it over with a warm blanket. The animal must be kept in a close place, free from any admission of cold air. The pain is usually removed in less than eight minutes, and the cure is certain where the animal stools soon after the application.



### *A cure for the Scratches in Horses.*

This troublesome disorder may be effectually removed by the following



simple method. Make a strong solution of copperas in water, so that the water is completely saturated with it, apply this to the part affected, rubbing it in gently with a cob each time. A few applications of this kind will generally entirely cure the complaint.

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*Remedy for the Staggers in Horses, which has been found effectual in repeated trials. By a gentleman in North Carolina.*

This distemper, so fatal to that valuable animal, it is asserted, from the most respectable authority, may be cured by the following simple means: Take of the expressed juice of garlic six spoonful, which pour down the horse's throat by means of a horn, or give it him in a drench. If the first dose should not relieve him or he should appear to be maze headed, repeat it after an intermedium of two or three hours. The juice of the leek or onion given in rather a greater quanti-



ty, will produce nearly the same effect. As this disorder is an apoplexy of the nervous kind, it is presumed that the pungency of the liquid, by exciting powerfully the nervous system, effects the cure of a disorder hitherto considered as fatal.

---

*Doct. Morgan's (of Jersey) Recipe  
for the cure of the Botts in Horses.*

Take a table spoonful of unslacked lime, and let it be given with the water, or the feed of the horse at night and morning, regularly for three, four, or five days, and it will completely expel the botts.

---

*Doct. Loomis's (of N. Carolina) celebrated  
Recipe for the cure of the Botts.*

Make a drench, composed of half a pint of new milk, a gill of molasses, an ounce of copperas, two table spoonful of common salt, and half a pint of warm water. Give this to the horse once or twice a day for a few days and it will be sure to relieve him.



*Scalded mouth of Horses.*

As this distemper in horses is prevailing in a great degree in our part of the country, we give the following recipe from one of our customers: wash and cleanse the mouth with sweet oil, and get into the horse as much as he will swallow, not exceeding one pint; then rub the throat and glands with spirits of turpentine, sweet-oil and champhor, equal quantities, and well mixed.

The gentleman who furnished the above, has had a considerable number of horses in his stable with the above distemper, and after trying various recipes has found this to be the most efficacious.

---

*An infallible cure for the Ring Bone.*

First take a round piece of lead about one half or three fourths of an inch in diameter, put it around the pastern just so as to come to the top of the ring bone and fasten with a wire in



the shape you would wish the hoof to grow, wet it once or twice a day with train oil and a little tar, and soak it once or twice a week with hard soap suds, and you will in the course of two months see the good effects of it. The horse should be suffered to work only at a slow pace or draught while getting well. As the ring bone or callous goes off, let out the wire as it will probably make it a little sore.

---

*Remarks upon Bleeding.*

As so many useful animals are injured by the bad management of men whose ignorance bids defiance to the reasoning of skilful men, it is necessary to remark more fully upon bleeding, as great caution is necessary. After a horse is taken from the pasture, and put to hay and grain, a moderate proportion must be given him at first, and increased gradually according to the size and constitution. At the expiration of three or four days, when the



hard food may naturally be supposed to have dislodged the grass, and supplied its place, a proportion of blood may be taken away according to the size strength and temperament of the horse, with due attention to the flesh he may have gained. Too much caution cannot be given against the absurd and improper practice of suffering the blood to fall upon the ground or dunghill. This method of bleeding never can be too much discouraged, and never ought to be permitted. To ascertain the quality of the blood it is necessary to preserve it. If there remains upon the top after the blood has coagulated, a white or light buff coloured jelly, an inflammatory state of the body is indicated.

Blood drawn from a healthy horse very soon coagulates, and appears like an uniformly red jelly with a small quantity of fluid, resembling water, floating on its surface. This red jelly may by washing be rendered of a light buff colour, which proves that the most healthful blood, contains these inflammatory qualities.—If no particular pleth-



ora or fullness appears, to render large evacuations necessary, three pints will prove sufficient for a slender or delicate subject; two quarts for the more advanced in strength and size; but from the very large and strong, or remarkably full horses, may be safely drawn full five pints. These directions should be carefully made by measure, to avoid the inconvenience and danger of too much relaxing the whole system; an impropriety in conduct that cannot be so easily remedied as imagined. Gentle exercise, a regular system of food, bran mashes, scalded with warm water and warm clothing will have the desired effect.

N.B. The above remarks upon bleeding are taken from english authors, and experience has taught us that they are correct except in the quantity of blood to be taken from the horse. In England, horses are for the most part kept very fat, consequently they can suffer the loss of more blood than the horses which are raised in this country. We



should think it unsafe to take more than a pint and a half in any case.



*For a strain between the Pastern joint and Hoof.*

Many have mistaken this for the stifle, and have made the horse wear a stifle shoe for months. I have taken a horse of this description and cured him in a short time by the following remedy. In order to know whether the lameness is occasioned by the stifle being out, or a strain in the pastern joint, lead the horse over a board, if he drags his foot in so doing, the stifle is out, but if he cannot put his heel to the ground, he is strained in the pastern, or has a stub or nail in his foot.

REMEDY.—Apply from 2 to 4 Tur-  
nip poultices, and once in 12 hours ap-  
ply the bitter sweet ointment mention-  
ed in the cure for swellings, 1 gill of it,  
1 do. of brandy, 1 glass of spirits of  
turpentine until well.

*Cure for swellings on horses and cows  
bags.*

Take the bark of the Root called Jacobs ladder or bitter sweet, simmer it in hogs lard or cream, and it will make an excellent ointment, which apply to the part affected twice a day.

The bitter sweet or Jacobs ladder is a root of a gold colour, the vine runs to the top of the highest tree or on fences to a considerable length, and bears a red berry or plum which is poisonous.

---

*Remedy for the founder in horses and  
cattle.*

If the Founder is settled in the feet and legs, you may take from the horse one pint of blood once in three days, put him in running water and let him stand two hours morning and night, give him one day four ounces of Glaubers salts, and the next day one ounce of saltpetre, and in this manner repeat these doses until the horse is well. The medicine may be given to the horse



in moistened oats or meal, but he must not have much provender, until he gets well. Wash his legs down well with hot pot liquor or dish water. The horse must be bled in the foot between the hair and hoof.

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*On Staling.*

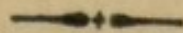
Sometimes a horse from over driving or not stopping him to give him an opportunity to stale, becomes weak from the pains, occasioned by traveling him with his bladder full, and frequently cannot stale for some time after stopping. The horse will frequently when thus afflicted put his nose to his loins, or sheath, as the pain is most acute, and sometimes will lie down and roll to and fro, as if wanting to lie on his back.

REMEDY.—Examine his sheath and see if it is dirty, if it is take some Castile or shaving soap, some water and a soft sponge, and wash his sheath clean, taking care to remove all the hard black



stuff which adheres to the yard and inside of the sheath, double a blanket, put it in a kettle of boiling water, put it on the horse's loins as hot as he can bear it, and it will soon have the desired effect; then give him one pint of gin and one half pint of molasses and he will soon begin to feed as usual.—A few doses of saltpetre or rosin will bring him to perfect order.

P. S. The above has never failed me in one instance for a number of years.



*Astringent Ointment for the Grease, &c.*

Gunpowder one ounce, Butter two ounces, mixed and made fine and smooth by the point of a knife or spoon.

Apply the ointment twice a day, the heels to be washed perfectly clean with strong soap suds, at last twice every day; this is a most efficacious remedy, and may be even used upon a journey with almost certain success.

This ointment will cure galls on the back, or elsewhere.



*Cure for the Scratches or Grease.*

Take of tobacco two thirds and hogs lard one third, cut the tobacco fine and put into a kettle over the fire, simmer the lard and tobacco together, put into it some fine salt, apply this to the heels when warm, and in three days it will effect a cure.



*Remarks upon the Grease or Scratches.*

Nothing tends so much to prevent grease and swelling of the legs, as frequent hand-rubbing, and washing the heels carefully with soap suds, as soon as a horse comes in from exercise.

In inveterate cases of grease, where the disease appears to have become habitual in some degree, a run at grass is the only remedy; if a dry pasture be procured where the horse can be sheltered in bad weather, and fed with hay and oats, it will be found extremely convenient, as in such circumstan-

ces he may perform his usual labour, and at the same time be kept free from the complaint.

---

*Eye Water excellent for weak eyes.*

Put half a drachm white vitriol, half a drachm sugar of lead into one half pint of rose or spring water, apply a drop or two with a feather morning and evening.

---

*A Recipe for the Cholic in a Horse.*

One table spoonful of ginger beat and sifted, two or three table spoonsful of flour of mustard, a gill of gin, and a quart of ale, mix them together and give them in a horn. In an hour or two walk the horse out, and repeat it on the following day; care should be taken that the horse drinks nothing but warm water for two or three days after.



*Observations and Recipes.*

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

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

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

Take any sort of greens, such as



lettice, cabbage, mallow leaves, turnip tops, or turnips themselves, the best of all; boil them tender, squeeze the water out, chop them in a wooden bowl, with two or three ounces of hog's lard or butter.

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

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



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

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

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

This ball will likewise prevent a horse from catching cold, or foundering, after he has been rode hard upon a dry road in hot weather.

If you wrench a horse's shoulder,



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

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

If a horse is strained in the stifle (a little bone upon the thigh bone, above the inside bend of the hough) the *Tur-*



*nip Poultice*, mentioned before, will infallibly cure it; but, by its situation, you will find a difficulty to keep it on, yet it may be done with a few yards of list.

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

*An excellent Remedy for a Clap  
in the Back Sinews.*

Take a spoonful of hog's lard, or rather goose grease, melt it in a sauce pan, and rub it into the back sinew, very hot, from the bend of the



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

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

#### *On Lameness.*

If it is in the shoulder, he will draw his toe on the ground as he walks; if in the back sinew, he will lift it off and step short, though downright lame. There does not happen above one shoulder slip to fifty back sinew strains.



*On Bleeding.*

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

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

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

When you are upon a journey, always see your horse fed as soon as you can at night, that he may go to rest, and he will be the [fresher



for it in the morning; and always give two or three feeds instead of a large one; for too much at once will cloy him.

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

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



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



*But you must not give this to a mare with foal.*

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

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

The true and only use of rowels is to dissolve hard swellings, discharge and cool wounds, and bruises, to draw off and digest humours that lodge only between the flesh and the skin : and therefore will never cure the grease or farcy.

*Staggers in a horse.*

The signs of this disease are these ; He will foam white foam at the month, and will seem dull headed ; and at that time you will see a blue film over his eyes ; and he will wander much up and down.

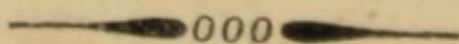
Be sure to bleed him in both his neck veins, within one or two days af-



ter he complains ; and in the third, furrow in the palate of his mouth with the point of your cornet horn ; you may likewise run an awl into the gristles of his nose, something above his nostrils : the bleeding of the mouth and nose will ease the pain in the head.

• *To cause a Horse to stale or Piss freely.*

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



*Cure for the Horn-Ail.*

Bore a hole above the hair, fill it with pepper and vinegar, blood warm ; smoke the creature with old leather, feathers, or woollen rags—to be repeated until well, (blow it in with a quill after pouring it in the horn.)



*Cure of the Rot in Sheep.*

Take a quantity of rue leaves, bruise them well, express the juice, and add an equal weight of salt: when any of the sheep are in great danger of being rotten, give them a table-spoonful of this once a week; and if they are not so bad, once in ten or twelve days. This will be found an excellent preservative, and, in fact, should always be given to sheep newly brought in, as it may preserve them in health, and can do them no harm, let them be ever so well.

*Founder in Cattle.*

The disease in horses and cattle called the founder, is always a serious evil; and frequently fatal. It is believed that its cause and cure are alike but little understood, and the people frequently sustain much loss and inconvenience from that cause.



There are two species of founder in cattle, that is, in horses, cows and sheep, which, though the same disease, pass under different names; *i. e.* the *hove*, when resulting from too freely feeding on green clover, and when arising from eating too much grain, potatoes, bran and the like, the *founder*, commonly so called. Cattle have been known to die, from all these causes; but the disease is the same, and requires the same process of cure; which if seasonably administered is effectual and sure.

The founder shews itself by the swelling of the body, by symptoms of violent pain, by gripings, voiding blood, stiffness of the limbs, by trembling, groans, debility, and after a time by a shedding of the hoofs and hair, from the effect of a burning fever.—The cause of this violent derangement of the animal system, is repletion of nutriment on the stomach. The powers of digestion are over done; and acidity arises on the stomach, which cor-



rodes the coats, causes inflammation and fever, with violent pain.—The food instead of being converted into nutriment, and assimilated, is decomposed, and the carbonic acid is generated, either in gas or in union with the water. In the former case the gas or wind is sometimes let out with a knife, and the life of the beast ingeniously saved, but it is a dangerous resort, and happily a less violent and more efficacious remedy is at hand, by the chemical agency of which, the carbonic acid is obviated, and a complete cure is effected, by neutralizing the acid, and thus destroying its corrosive quality. By the combination of an alkali with the carbonic acid, a neutral salt, called the carbonate of the alkali is produced, which is perfectly innoxious and passes off without detriment. When symptoms of founder therefore are observed, let the public be informed, that from experience, and well authenticated information, I can confidently recommend to them the following cure for founder.



Take of potash a lump of the size of an egg or apple, for a cow, more for a horse; and in proportion for a sheep: dissolve it in water, and from a bottle pour it down the beast's throat. If necessary, repeat the dose in smaller quantities. An immediate effect will be seen in the abatement of the symptoms of pain, and in a few hours the beast will feed. For a beast of size, a pound of Glauber's salts, administered in the same way, to work the whole off might be proper—though the cure is principally attributed to the alkali. When potash is not at hand, a lye made of ashes on the occasion will answer the purpose. Pour water on ashes, and take the liquor in larger quantities, in proportion as it is of less strength. It is believed that by following the above directions, the loss of many valuable animals might be prevented, which are otherwise likely to perish to the private loss of their owners, and to the general detriment of the community.



*For the Murrain in Cattle.*

Mix a pint and a half of wine which has stood several days exposed to the air, with two ounces of hens' dung; give it to the beast every evening for four times, or more if needful.

This is a plain, simple remedy, but it possesses great powers. These ingredients abound in a volatile salt, which will have great effects in this disorder as is abundantly proved by experiment.

*A remedy for cattle that are Hide-Bound.*

First bleed the ox, then mix together half an ounce of bay berries powdered, and a quarter of an ounce of powdered myrrh; brew these together in a quart of warm ale, and give it to the beast every other morning; let him be kept quiet, and fed with good hay; and after four doses of the medicine be turned into a good pasture.



*For stuting of blood in cattle.*

Take a dram of sugar of lead, dissolve it in a pint of water, and drop it into fifty drops of spirits of vitriol; give it to the beast cold, in three doses, at night, the next morning, and the night following.—This is a very powerful remedy, and scarcely ever fails of success. It is however, apt to bring on disorders in the bowels. To prevent this the creature must have a comfortable hot mash. This will commonly prevent bad consequences.

---

*Remedy for a Cow or Ox losing the cud.*

Mix together an equal quantity of sour leaven and common salt, then add a piece of loam or brick clay equal in weight to the whole; break and mix all these well together, and then add as much urine as will suffice to beat it up into a paste. Make this into two or three balls as big as the creature can swallow, force one of these down his throat every three days, and it will cure him.

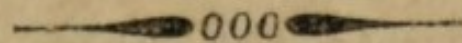


*A cure for the pants in cattle.*

Mix a quart of ale or beer with a gill of urine, to which add half an ounce of wood soot, and half a spoonful of rennet; mix the whole well together, and give it at two doses, one in the morning, the other in the evening. Repeat this dose afterwards every morning before the beast has eat or drank, for four days, or till it is cured.

*A certain cure for the Measles in Swine*

About once a week, mix two spoonful of madder in their food, and on some other day in the week give a spoonful or two of an equal quantity of flour of sulphur and saltpetre well pounded and mixed. These may be given in their food.



## THE HORSE.

The shoulders of the horse enclose the whole breast on both sides, beginning from the withers, and reaching downwards to the fore legs or arms.



The arms commence at the shoulders, and the hind part pointing posteriorly, is called the elbows. Each fore leg or arm reaches to the knee.

The shank is that part which reaches from the knee to the pastern; where these parts meet it is called the great pastern, or fetlock joint. The pastern has another joint, distinguished by the title of the lesser pastern joint, and then extends to the foot; its junction here is termed the coffin-joint.

The foot consists of the external and internal parts, the former comprises all the outside horny and insensible portions, covering and enclosing as in a case, the internal sensible foot, and it is distinguished into the crust, sole, bars, and frog. The internal, sensible foot is composed of several parts, it is contained within, and defended by the former.

Belonging to the hind parts of a horse are his haunches, they commence at the termination of the loins, and descend at each side to the hock.



The stifle is that part of the thigh which projects towards the horse's belly, when he is in the act of bending his leg, it is the knee-pan of a horse.

The whirl-bone, is the upper extremity of the thigh-bone, articulated with the bones of the pelvis.

The thigh begins at the stifle, and reaches to the bending of the ham or hock.

The ham is the bending of the hind leg; the round knob, or point behind is termed the heel of the hock, and is the part into which the tendon of Achilles (vulgo, back sinew) is inserted.

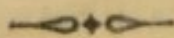
The small of the fore-leg being called the shank, the small of the hind leg is termed the instep.

The pastern and feet behind, have also the same names as before.

The right side of a horse is always called the off side, the left his near side; the latter being that we approach when we go to mount, or handle a horse.



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