

**The gentleman's pocket farrier. Shewing, how to use your horse on a journey, and what remedies are proper for common misfortunes that may befall him on the road ... / By Capt. William Burdon.**

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M. 8. 2  
18/16  
To the Honourable  
Sir *William Morgan*  
of *Tredegar*, Knight  
of the most Ho-  
nourable Order of  
the *Bath*.

S I R,

BY your Permission I have  
the Honour to put this  
Manual under your Protec-  
tion ; in it I do not offer any  
Thing that is new to you, or  
what I have not experienc'd ;  
yourself have been pleased to  
prove

16154/p



# Dedication.

prove (in your own Stables)  
the Truth of almost every  
Recipe inserted here. Un-  
der so many Obligations as  
I have to you, I had been  
wanting to my Duty in  
thinking of any other Pa-  
tron; it is therefore, with  
the greatest Respect and  
Gratitude, humbly Dedicated  
to you, by,

S I R,

Your most obedient humble  
Servant and Esquire,

William Burdon.





THE  
PREFACE.

A FARRIER is as useful a Trade as any other in His Majesty's Dominions; we commonly call him Doctor, because he professes Physick and Surgery among Horses; and some are good sensible Men; but  
People



## *The PREFACE.*

People who are able to give their Sons Learning, seldom bind 'em to that Trade; so that Farriers are oblig'd to take such Apprentices as they can get, without Regard to their Education.

When an Apprentice has served out his Time, a few Recipes, (the same that for Time out of Mind have been secretly handed down from Master to Man, without any Variation or Amendment) set him up; and fully contented, he seeks to know no more :



## *The P R E F A C E.*

more : Thus many are illiterate, and some totally incapable of Improvement. I have great Compassion for that noble and serviceable Creature a Horse, when I consider how precarious his Life is in the Hands of such Men.

The Design therefore of this little Treatise, is to inform Gentlemen,

1<sup>st</sup>. What Methods are best to be us'd if their Horses fall Lame.

2<sup>dly</sup>. What Medicines  
are



## *The P R E F A C E.*

are proper to give 'em,  
when Sick.

3dly. How to direct the  
manual Operations, and es-  
cape the Impositions of ig-  
norant Men.

A Horse ( who neither  
drinks strong Liquors, nor  
eats Flesh-Meat naturally)  
does not stand in need (like  
human Body's) of many  
Medicines, therefore the  
few that are necessary will  
be the easier understood:  
And Gentlemen, by the  
help of this Treatise, will  
be



## *The P R E F A C E.*

be able to prevent a Groom or Farrier too often mistaking one Distemper for another, and suffer less in their Stables.

But the Farriers, Coachmen, and Grooms united say, How should Gentlemen understand Horses, since 'tis not their Business? It is not indeed Gentlemen's Business to Shooe, Drive, or Clean Horses; those will and ought to be for ever the Provinces of Farriers,  
b Coach-



## *The P R E F A C E.*

Coachmen and Grooms; but it is every Gentleman's concern to understand all the rest, and many do, much better than any of the former, by the Advantage they have above the vulgar in Learning and Parts. Witness, the famous Duke of *Newcastle*, Sir *William Hope's* Translation of *Monf. Solleysel*, Mr. *Snape*, Mr. *Gibson*, and others, who prove (by their Works) that Gentlemen are very capable of understanding



## *The P R E F A C E.*

standing Horses, and that the Study thereof, is not unworthy the highest Rank of Men.

*Virgil* (one of the greatest Genius's of his Time) understood the Breeding of Horses perfectly; his third *Georgic* may serve to shew some of his Skill in the Choice and Management of this Creature; he gain'd the Acquaintance of the Master of Horse to *Octavius*, and cured a great many Diseases of Horses by Methods

b 2



## *The P R E F A C E.*

thods they had never heard of; and this was his Introduction to the Acquaintance and Friendship of the Emperor, and all the great Men of his Age in *Rome*.

Sure it can be no Reflection on any Gentleman now, to apply himself to the Knowledge of the Diseases and Cures of the most valuable Beast in the Creation; especially if he has the Honour to serve his Country, either in the Horse or Dragoons.

It



## *The P R E F A C E.*

It may be objected to this Treatise ( by those whom it exposes) that the Recipes are few, naked and cheap, with only one sort of Poultice through the whole.

*To which I Answer,*

It is contrived so, on Purpose to prevent Trouble, and to save Time and Charges, by pointing out the best Remedies at first, such as are easiest to be had, and make the speediest Cures ; and also to avoid surfeiting  
your



## *The P R E F A C E.*

your Horse with a Load of Drugs ; having for near Thirty Years Study and Practice, found experimentally, That a few ( rightly chosen ) are not only safest, but Cure the Distemper sooner. . But I must beg of the Reader to observe, I am not in this, treating of Chronical Diseases, and as for the Poultice, if it performs ( as I am sure it will ) what is expected from it, those who cavil at it may take



## *The P R E F A C E.*

take their Objection back again, and make the most of it.

There is no Part of the World, where Horses are more belov'd, and more severely handled, than in these Kingdoms; we have therefore the greater need of skilful Farriers; I may instance in the Care our Colonels take in the Choice of one for each Troop, well knowing the Trouble and Charge that attend the  
Cure



## *The P R E F A C E.*

Cure of Distempers, and accidental Lamenesses, even amongst seasoned Horses, as well as those which unavoidably befall the young Horses, of a new raised Regiment.

But it is not every Man's Lott to be born with a Genius capable of understanding what a Horse's Distemper is, and what Physick is proper for him, tho' it is what so many profess.

And



## *The P R E F A C E.*

And what still makes that Knowledge the more difficult to be obtain'd, is the want of Speech in the Patient to inform you where his Pain and Grief lies.

It must therefore depend entirely upon Observation and Practice : On the Strength of which, and at the Request of a few Friends, I have compos'd this short Treatise, with Notes in the Margin,

c

cal-



# *The P R E F A C E.*

calculated for a Gentle-  
man's Pocket, supposing  
him on a Journey.



THE



THE  
GENTLEMAN's  
Pocket-Farrier.

**I**F you meet with a Horfe <sup>Choice of</sup>  
you like, and have a De- <sup>a Horfe.</sup>  
fire to buy him ; don't  
fall in Love with him before  
you Ride him ; because he  
may Start and Stumble, tho'  
very handsome to look upon.

*Examine strictly four Things.  
Teeth, Eyes, Legs, and Wind.*

Every Author extant has <sup>To know</sup>  
instructed you how to know <sup>his Age.</sup>



## The GENTLEMAN'S

Teeth.

a Horse's Age, by the Mark in his Mouth ; but not one in Five Hundred ( a Dealer excepted ) can retain it in his Mind. Therefore, with your Finger and Thumb, raise his upper Lip, and if his Teeth shut close, he's Young ; but if they Point forward, and the upper and under Edges don't meet even, he's Old ; And the longer his Teeth are ( the Gums being dry and shrunk from them, looking Yellow and Rusty ) the Older he is.

Eyes.

If his Eyes are lively and clear, and you can see to the Bottom, and the Image of  
your



your Face is reflected from thence, and not from the Surface of the Eye, they are good ; but if muddy, cloudy, or Coal-black, they are bad.

If his Knees are not broke, <sup>Legs.</sup> nor stand bending and trembling forward ( which is call'd Knuckling ) his Legs may be good ; but if he Steps short, and digs his Toes in the Ground, beware of a Founder, or at least a contracted Back-Sinew.

If his Flanks beat even and <sup>Wind.</sup> flow, his Wind may be good ; but if they heave double and irregular, or (while he stands  
in



## The GENTLEMAN'S

in the Stable) blows at the Nostrils, as if he had just been Galloping, they are signs of a broken Wind.

A Draught  
Horse.

A Horse with thick Shoulders, and a broad Chest laden with Flesh, hanging too forward and heavily projecting over his Knees and Feet, is fitter for a Collar than a Saddle.

A Saddle  
Horse.

A Horse with thin Shoulders, and a flat Chest, whose fore Feet stand boldly forward and even, his Neck rising Semicurcular from the Points of those thin Shoulders to his Head, may justly be said to have a light Forehand



hand, and is fitter for a Saddle than a Collar.

*Next enquire into four other Things,  
Biteing, Kicking, Stopping,  
Starting.*

A Horse may be Sound, tho' guilty of all four, which a Man can hardly discover by barely looking on him, so I refer you to his Keeper.

When you are buying, 'tis common for the Owner to say in Praise of his Horse, that he hath neither Splint, Spaven, nor Windgal.

That you may not be impos'd upon, those Three are thus describ'd.

The Splint is a fixed cal- Splint.  
lous



## The GENTLEMAN'S

lous Excrescence or hard Knob, growing upon the flat of the in or out-side (and sometimes both) of the Shank-Gone, a little under, and not far from the Knee, and may be seen and felt.

Spavin.

The Spavin is of the same Nature, and appears in the like Manner on the Shank-Bone behind, not far below the Hough.

Windgal.

The Windgals are several little Swellings just above the Fetlock-joints of all the four Legs : They seem (in feeling) to be full of Wind or Jelly, but they never lame a Horse; the Splint and Spavin always do :



do: They all three proceed from one and the same Cause, which is hard riding, traveling too long a Journey in one Day, or carrying too great Weight when young. In some Colts the Splint and Spavin are thought Hereditary:

If you go to buy of one that knows you, 'tis not unreasonable to desire to ride him for an Hour before the Agreement be clos'd, to try if his Goings please you, or whether he Stumbles or Starts: If refus'd, then the Owner had rather be paid before you discover his Horse's Faults; but if it is granted, mount  
B him

Try before  
you Buy.



## The GENTLEMAN'S

him at the Stable Door where he stands ; let him neither feel your Spurs nor see your Whip ; keep yourself in a profound Calm in mounting ; and when you are seated, go gently off with a loose Rein, which will make him Careless, and (if he's a Stumbler) he'll discover himself in a very little Way.

To discover  
a Stumbler.

The best Horse may Stumble, but if he Springs out when he Stumbles, as if he fear'd your Whip and Spur, you may justly suspect him to be an old-Offender : A Man should never strike a Horse for Stumbling or Starting :  
I



I confess the Provocation is great, but the Fright of Correction makes him worse.

When ever you intend to Setting out.  
Travel, Hunt, or only Ride  
out for the Air, let your  
Horse's Feet be examin'd one,  
two, or three Days, or some  
convenient Time before you  
set out, to see that his Shoes  
are all fast, and fit easy on his Shoes fast.  
Feet, for on that depends the  
Pleasure and Safety of your  
Journey.

If he Cuts, either before or Cutting.  
behind, look that his Shoes  
stand not out with an Edge  
beyond the Hoof, and feel  
that the Clinches lye close ;  
B 2 but



but if his Cutting proceeds  
Interfereing. from Interfereing (that is,  
crossing his Legs in his Trott)  
then 'tis a natural Infirmary,  
and can only be a little help-  
ed by Care.

Lame.

If (as he stands in the Sta-  
ble) 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 pre-  
sently, but if the Foot is hot,  
(hurt by some unknown Ac-  
cident) make a Poultice, of  
any sort of Greens such as  
Lettice,

A Poultice.



Lettice, Cabbage, Mallow-leaves, Turniptops, or Turnips themselves, the best of all ; boil 'em tender, squeeze the Water out, chop 'em in a wooden Bowl, with two or three Ounces of Hogs-lard or Butter, put this Poultice into a Cloath, and tye his Foot in it all Night as hot as you can.

In the Morning when the Farrier comes to take off his Shoe, he will find his Hoof cut soft and easy ; so that he will soon discover (in pareing with his Buttrice) whether he is prick'd or bruise'd.

If bruise'd only, the next Bruise'd. Poultice will Cure him.

If



Pricked.

If pricked or otherwise wounded to the quick ; open the Hole with a Penknife, and drop a little Diachilon or Melilot through a Pair of warm Tongs into the Hole to suck

Graveled.

out the Gravel, (but the Horfe Ointment is best, which I shall mention by and by) cover it close with dry Tow, fastened in with a couple of Splints, and put his Foot (as before) in a hot Poultice.

The Cure.

Repeat this till he is well ; which will be in two Nights, if you have not been too free with your Penknife.

A Caution  
against the  
Farrier.

But let not the Farrier put flameing Turpentine to it, which



which will close the Hole before the Gravel is drawn out, and then it must work out at the Cronet above, and may require six Month's Time to Cure.

If your Horse is <sup>Lame in the</sup> ~~Lame~~ with a Hole in his Heel, or any <sup>Heel or</sup> ~~any~~ Part of his Hoof, be it ever so deep ; occasion'd by an over-reach of his hind Foot, or a Tread of another Horse, tho' Gravel be in it ; put his Foot in the aforesaid Poultice, and <sup>The Cure</sup> repeat it Mornings and Evenings till 'tis well ; for it will suck it out, fill it again with sound Flesh, and make the Hoof grow over it much sooner



sooner than any other Method or Medicine whatsoever.

A Caution.

The Farriers Practice is to put Causticks into such Holes, (a Composition of Mercury, Lime, Vitriol and the like) to burn 'em, and to cut a Quarter of the Hoof away, to come at the Bottom (as they say) which requires about six Months to make good again ; but ofteneft ends (if not always) in an unsound club Foot.

Cutts,  
Treads,  
and Bruises  
cured.

All Cuts, Treads and Bruises are cur'd by this Poultice ; not only sooneft and safest, but without leaving



ving any Mark, as if nothing had happen'd.

*The Horse Ointment.*

Into a clean Pipkin (that holds about a Quart) put the bigness of a Pullets Egg of yellow Rosin; when it is melted over a midling Fire, add the same Quantity of Beeswax; when that is melted, put in half a Pound of Hogslard; when it is dissolved, put in two Ounces of Honey; when that is dissolved, put in half a Pound of common Turpentine; keep it gently boiling, stirring it with a stick

C

all



## The GENTLEMAN'S

all the Time ; when the Turpentine is dissolv'd, put in two Ounces of Verdegrease finely powder'd ; but before you put in the Verdegrease, you must take off the Pipkin (else 'twill rise into the Fire in a Moment) set it on again, and give it two or three Wambles and strain it through a course Sieve into a clean Vessel for use, and throw the Dregs away.

This is an extraordinary Ointment for a Wound or Bruise in Flesh or Hoof, broken Knees, gaul'd Backs, Bites, crack'd Heels, Mallanders, or when you Geld a Horse



Horse, to heal and keep the Flies away; nothing takes Fire out of a Burn or Scald in human Flesh so soon; I have had personal Experience of it. I had it out of *Degrey*, but finding it apt to heal a Wound at the Top, before the Bottom was found, I improv'd it, by adding an Ounce of Verdegrease.

Before you mount, look round your Horse to see if his Bridle, Curb, Saddle, and Girts are all fitted in their proper Places. Always accustom your Horse to stand firm and without Motion till you are fixed in your Seat, and

Directions  
for mounting.



and your Cloths adjusted.

Directions  
for Going.

When you wou'd have him go, teach him to move by pressing close your Knees, or speaking to him, without using Whip or Spur; for a Horse will learn any thing; and a good Quality may as easily be taught him, as an ill one.

Correction  
ill tim'd.

Most Men Whip and Spur a Horse to make him go faster before they bid him; but that is cruel Treatment, to beat a generous Creature before you have signified your mind to him (by some Token which he may be taught to understand) who wou'd obey you,



you, if he knew your Pleasure ; 'tis Time enough to correct him when he refuses, Correction well tim'd. or resists you. Don't haul his Head about with too tight a Rein, it deadens his An Easy Rein. Mouth ; besides, he will carry you Safer, and take better Care of his Steps with an easy Hand, than a heavy One ; much depends on the quietness of the Bridle Hand ; keep your Elbows steady and you cannot hurt his Mouth. Again, nothing discovers a bad Horseman (even at a Distance) so much, as throwing his Legs and Arms about ; 'tis easiest to the Horse and Rider,



## The GENTLEMAN'S

Learn to  
Ride.

Rider, and he can carry you further by Ten Miles a Day, when you sit steady upon him as if you were a Part of himself; every Gentleman shou'd learn a little to ride, tho' it were but half a score Times, for whatever he acquires by this, will never depart from him; a Boy who can once swim, never forgets it when a Man.

Swell'd or  
crack'd  
Heels.

If (upon Travel) your Horse's Legs and Heels swell and crack, and become Stiff and Sore, so that he can hardly be got out of the Stable in the Morning, and perhaps did not lye down all Night; Travel on, but Walk him for the first Mile or two very gently, till the



the Swelling falls, and he begins to feel his Legs.

When you end the Day's Directions.  
Journey, wash his fore Legs with warm Water and a great deal of Soap ; then prepare the foregoing Poultice as directed in Page the 10th, and tye it on hot as soon as it can be got ready, letting it stay on all Night. Feed him as usual, and offer him warm Water in the House. About Eight or Nine a-Clock ( that is three or four Hours after he is put up for all Night and fed) give him, The Cure.

*Half an Ounce of Æthiops Mineral. Ditto of Balsum of Sulphur.*



## The GENTLEMAN'S

*phur Terib. Ditto of Daipente  
or powder'd Anniseeds mixed  
and made into a Ball with  
Honey or Treacle. You may  
give him a Pint of warm  
Ale after it.*

A Ball.

Don't stir him out of the Stable on any Account whatever, till you mount him the next Morning for your Journey, and give him a Draught of warm Water in the Stable before you set out (that being proper on Account of the Ball.) When you are on the Road, he may drink cold Water as usual.

The next Night omit the Ball, but continue the Poultice.  
The



The third Night give the second Ball.

The fifth Night give the third Ball, and still continue the Poultice till his Heels are well : But if you can get no sort of Poulticeing, then melt Hogs-lard, Butter, <sup>To greafe</sup> Heels, or Kitchen Grease in a Sauce-pan and (with a Rabits Foot, or a Rag) greafe his Heels with it very hot.

A Day or two after, take a Pint of Blood from his Neck.

If he's a young Horse, and the Distemper new, you will hear no more on't ; but if he's Old, and hath had it a long Time on him, 'twill require further Repetition.

D

N. B.



## The GENTLEMAN'S

N. B. During this Operation, you must not Gallop on the Road, but ride moderately, for sweating will retard the Cure. You must also consider, that wet Weather and wet Roads, are by no Means proper for this Regimen.

Mallander,

The Mallander is a Crack in the bend of the Knee, it ouzes a sharp Humour like that at the Heels or Frush; a Horse dare not step out for fear of tearing it wider; 'tis so painful it takes away his Belly; it makes him Step short, and Stumble much.

The Cure.

The same Method, Medicine



cine, Greasing and Poultice-  
ing (which you used for swell'd  
or crack'd Heels) will cure it.

The Sellender is a Crack Sellender.  
in the bend of the Hough ;  
and must be cured with the <sup>The Cure.</sup>  
same Things, and after the  
same Manner.

If the Saddle bruises his <sup>Sore Back.</sup>  
Back, and makes it Swell, a  
greasy Dishclout laid on hot, <sup>The Cure.</sup>  
and a Cloth or Rag over it,  
bound on a quarter of an Hour  
(with a Surcingle) and repeat-  
ed once or twice, will sink it  
flat. If 'tis Slight, wash it  
with a little Water and Salt  
only : But you must have the  
Saddle alter'd, that it press  
not upon the tender Part, for



## The GENTLEMAN'S

a second Bruise will be worse than the first. If his Furniture does not fit and sit Easy, 'twill Damp him ; but if nothing wound or hurt him, he will travel with Courage.

Advice for  
Watering.

Ever make it a standing Rule to water on the Way before you arrive at the baiting Place, be it Noon or Night ; if there's no Water by the Way, do not (when once you have enter'd the Stable) suffer any Man to lead him out to a River or Horsepond, to wash his Legs or Drink, but give him warm Water in the House.

Moderate  
Riding.

If you Ride moderately,  
you



you ought to let your Horse drink at any Time on the Way. You may trust him, he will not take harm, but always refresh himself : But if he has been long without Water and is hot, he will then overdrink himself, and it may spoil him ; because a Load of cold Water greedily swallow'd while he's hot, will certainly chill and deaden the Tone of the Stomach ; but two or three go-downs are really necessary to cool his Mouth, and may be allow'd him at any Time on the Road.

If you ride hard, and go in <sup>Hard Riding,</sup> hot, your Horse will be off his Stomach



Surfeit.

Stomach, then is your Time to guard against a Surfeit, which is always attended with the Grease, the Farcy, or both; the Symptoms are the staring of the Coat, and Hidebound.

Stareing  
Coat and  
Hidebound.

Stareing of the Coat will appear the very next Morning. To prevent which, as soon as you dismount, rub him well, cover him, pick his Feet, throw a Handful or two of Beans before him, and litter him deep. Go immediately and boil for a Cordial, half a Pound of Anniseeds in a Quart of Ale, pour it upon half a Pound of Honey, into a Bowl or Bason; brew it about

The Anni-  
seed Cordial.



bout till 'tis almost as cool as Blood, then give it (with a Horn) Seeds and all.

Feed as usual, but keep him warm cloath'd ; give him warm Water that Night and next Morning. A Mash will do well that Night, and lest the Cordial should not have force enough to carry off the Surfeit, you must give him *The Cure.* (after all, and just before Bed Time) one of those Balls as directed in Page 21. 22.

To prevent Stiffness ; supple and wash his Legs with greasy Dishwash, or Water and Soap as hot as a Man can bear his Hand in it with a Dish-



## The GENTLEMAN'S

Dishclout, and by no Means take him out of the Stable that Night. Grease his Hoofs, and Stop his Feet with the following Ball, 'tis Safe and Innocent.

A Ball to  
stop Feet.

*Two or three Handfuls of Bran put into a little Saucepan 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 Ball with a little Tow or Straw, and put a couple of Splints over that, to keep it in all Night. This do every Night if you please throughout your Journey, 'tis good at any Time if he lyes



lyes still : But these Balls are not necessary in the Winter, or when the Roads are full of Water.

Ever avoid all Stuffings made of Cow-Dung, Clay and Urine ; which you will find ready mix'd in a Tub, in the Custody of almost every Hostler ; such cold Stuffings benumb the Feet to that Degree, that the Horse Fumbles and Steps short for two or three Miles, till he gets a little Warmth and Feels his Feet again ; for it perfectly chills his Hoofs, and sometimes the natural Heat never Returns, so it Ends in a Founder.

A Caution  
against  
Hostlers.

E

If



## The GENTLEMAN'S

If you Wrench his Shoul-  
der, or what we commonly  
call Shoulder Slip,

The Cure.

*Mix two Ounces of Oil of  
Spike, with one Ounce of  
Oil of Swallows, and with  
your Hand rub a little of  
it all over his Shoulder.*

Then Bleed him in the  
plait Vein, and let him rest  
two Days ; that may cure a  
slight Strain. If he conti-  
nues Lame, you must put a  
round Rowel (to draw away  
the Humours,) about two  
Inches below the Point of  
his Shoulder ; in doing of  
which, let the Farrier take  
care to keep off the plait  
Vein ;

A Rowel.



Vein ; for if he wounds that, 'tis a hundred to one but it Strikes into his Body and Mortifies ; I have known several dye that Way. After you have Rowel'd him, you must let him rest two Days at least, till the Rowel digests and runs ; and then (tho' Lame) you may Travel on, but it must be very slowly, and he will grow well on the Road : You must remember to turn the Rowel every Morning after it runs. Turn the Rowel.

This Experiment I try'd with Success on a Journey from Bordeaux to Paris.

Some Farriers cut a Hole

E 2

through



A Caution  
againſt  
Boreing and  
Fireing.

through the Skin in the middle of the Shoulder, and (with the Shank of a Tobacco Pipe,) blow it, as a Butcher does a Shoulder of Veal ; then they run a flat cold Iron (like a Horſeman's Sword Blade) eight or ten Inches up, between the Shoulder-Blade and his Ribs (which they call Boreing) after that they burn him round his Shoulder with a hot Iron, and croſs it like a Glaſs Window ; next they lay a Charge all over the Shoulder (which is a Composition of Pitch, Roſin and Tar) then put a Pattin Shoe upon the contrary Foot, and in that  
Con-



P O C K E T - F A R R I E R.

35

Condition turn him to Grafs.

I cannot say I ever knew a Horse cur'd by this Method, but I have known many a one Lame ever after ; for they never get clear of the Stiffness which the Boreing and Fireing leave in the Shoulder ; a tender hearted Man wou'd be astonish'd at the Cruelty of this Invention ; for all that can be obtain'd, is, a free Discharge of the Humours (occasion'd by the Wrench) which may lodge between the Shoulder-Blade and the Ribs ; for which, you will find Roweling alone sufficient.

Most



## The GENTLEMAN'S

Most Farriers will Endeavour to perswade you to use Oil of Origanum in all cases of Strains ; but I am against that also by Experience ; 'tis too hot and subtle, and by frequent Application will insinuate it self into the Bone, and make it Brittle.

I saw one Instance, when the thickest Bone in a Horse (between the Shoulder-Blade and the Elbow) broke, while a Servant led him a Foot-pace in Hand. The Farrier confess'd he had us'd much of that Oil.

Stifle.

If you Strain your Horse in the Stifle (a little Bone upon



upon the Thigh Bone, above the inside bend of the Hough; (you find such another in a Leg of Mutton) the Turnip Poultice will infallibly cure The 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 Lint.

If it is not well, or very Hipshot. much mended in three or four Days, examine the Hip, perhaps you may find it there; but that must be cur'd by a Rowel, because you can't fasten a Poultice on that Part.

First rub his Hip with the The Cure. two Oils as directed in Page the



## The GENTLEMAN'S

the 3<sup>d</sup> 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 Hogs-lard, that it may heal smooth.

A Clap in  
the Back  
Sinews.

There is a Lameness, which most frequently happens; and therefore I put it last, for Memory sake. Our Farriers make great Slight of it; yet they very rarely  
ly



ly find it out ; and when they do, can seldom or never cure it. Some of our Authors prescribe such difficult Remedies (as the Lungs of a Sheep ; a fat Puppy Dog kill'd and roasted ; a Cat Split alive and laid on hot) which makes it too troublesome to execute. For my Part, (tho' the Lameness is of the worst Consequence) yet I think the cure so very Easy, that I am ashamed to make so many Words about it. I mean,

*A Clap in the Back Sinews.*

Take a spoonful or two  
F of



## The GENTLEMAN'S

of Hogs-lard, or rather Goose-grease; melt it in a Saucepan, and rub it into the Back Sinew very hot, from the bend of the Knee to the Fetlock; make (as you are directed in Pages the 10th and 11th, a Turnip Poultice, and tye it on hot from the Fetlock to above the Knee, and let it stay on all Night; thus, first tye the Cloath about the Fetlock, then put in the Poultice and raise the Cloath and the Poultice together, till you get it above the bend of the Knee; twisting the Liff or String round his Leg as you rise, and fasten it above the Knee;

The Cure.



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, The Cure.  
five or six an old one.

If he has been Lame a long Time, the Sinew will be contracted ; this Poultice will relax it. A Caution  
against  
Contraction. If the Farrier should advise you to rub his Leg with strong Oils, and chafe 'em in with a hot Iron, tell him 'twill Contract the more. If he wou'd Fire him (for that's his tip-top Remedy) by no Means Consent, for that will cause a greater Contraction, and make him almost incureably Lame.



Haltercast.

The same Poultice will also cure the Fetlock of a Horse that is cast in his Halter, by repeating it till he is well.

Caution  
against Blis-  
tering and  
Fireing.

Blistering is almost as bad as Fireing : Consider (in the first Place) the Trouble of keeping it on : And (in the second Place (if the Horse should accidentally come at it with his Teeth, he will tear Skin, Flesh, Sinew and all away ; who wou'd run such Hazards, and put a Horse to so much Misery to do him more harm than good ? Besides, Blistering and Fireing for ever leave Scars and



and hard Swellings behind 'em. And who will buy a Horse with such Marks upon him ? Lastly, they neither of 'em perform the Cure sought after ; why then shou'd we not leave off those old fashion'd hard hearted Practices ? Stick to the simple Poultice, and don't dispise it, for that leaves no Marks behind it, and makes an infalliable Cure.

But I must Caution you, A Caution. that this Lameness is generally taken for a Shoulder Slip ; and the Farrier will be for working his Shoulder with hot Oils ; blowing him, boreing him, putting a Rowel



el in the Point ; and so (mistaking the Ailment) your Horse will be useles a long Time. Be not impos'd upon, but be sure that it is in his Shoulder before you admit the Operation.

How to  
know a  
Shoulder  
Slip, from  
a Strain in  
the Back  
Sinew.

If 'tis in his Shoulder, he will drag his Toe on the Ground as he Walks.

If in the Back Sinew, he will lift it off and Step Short, tho' down right Lame.

There does not happen above one Shoulder Slip, to fifty Back Sinew Strains.

A Cold  
Running  
Eyes and  
Nostrils.

You may know if your Horse has caught Cold, by a running at his Eyes, and a little Gleetings at his Nostrils ;  
tho'



tho' 'tis impossible to know exactly how he came by it ; (for standing near a Hole, a Window, or a Door, a damp new built Stable, and many other Ways may do it) yet I wou'd warn you against one Practice in particular too much in Use, which seldom fails to give a Horse Cold ;

That is, taking him out of a warm Stable and rideing into a River or Horsepond, at an unseasonable Hour, either too late or too early, read Page the 22d ; a Horse shou'd never be taken out of a warm Stable on a Journey, till you mount him for Travel, unless you stay above three Nights in one Place.

A Caution  
against  
catching  
Cold.



A Caution  
to prevent  
Foundering  
on the  
Road.

I know 'tis the Opinion of most Grooms, that a Horse heats his Legs and Feet upon a dry Road in hot Weather ; especially, if he's a heavy Horse, or carries a great Weight ; and that he shou'd be refresh'd and cool'd by washing. To which I agree, but then it must be with hot Water, for that cools best. Cold Water will shut the Pores, and confine the Heat within, which you want to get quit of ; whereas, washing with hot Water and Soap, or hot greasy Dishwash, cleans and opens the Pores, and makes his Legs and Feet perspire,



spire, which consequently draws out and cools that unnatural Heat contracted on a hard beaten Road ; but more so, if you stop his Feet with the hot Ball as directed in Page the 30th: And by doing thus, your Horse will run no hazard of catching Cold or Foundering.

Take this Memorandum,

*Hot Water cools, and Cold  
Water heats.*

Sometimes (upon a violent Swellings  
Cold) a large Swelling, as big <sup>on each side</sup>  
as one's Arm, from the Elbow <sup>the Belly.</sup>

G

to



to the Sheath (on both Sides his Belly) will rise.

The Cure.

Take (if you can get it, for the Swellings may hinder) half a Pint of Blood (or thereabouts) from the Spur Vein on each Side ; then Cloath him warmer than usual, and give him the Anniseed Cordial, Seeds and all, as directed in Page the 28th. Repeat it for a Day or two, taking such Care of him as belongs to a Horse that has just catch'd Cold. If the Swelling continues, and Corruption gathers in it, you must let it out with a Flem ; he'll grow well as his Cold goes off.

If



If (after a Day or two) you <sup>A Cough.</sup> perceive a Running at his Eyes, and a little Gleeti<sup>ng</sup> at his Nostrils, you may expect to hear him Cough. In that Case,

Take a Pint of Blood from his Neck in a Morning (a Horse will travel for all that, if you do not exceed it) and at Noon give an additional Feed, to make amends for the Loss of Blood.

At Night give him a Mash over and above his usual Allowance. The next Night give him the Anniseed Cordial as before.

If his Cough continues <sup>A great</sup> three <sup>Cough.</sup>



## The GENTLEMAN'S

three Days, you must take another Pint of Blood from his Neck, and try to remove it with abler Medicines. Therefore, to keep it off his Lungs, give him just before you go to Bed,

The Cure.

*Liquorish Powder an Ounce.  
Sweet Oil a Spoonful. Æ-  
thiops Mineral an Ounce.  
Balsum of Sulphur half an  
Ounce. Made into a Ball  
with a little Honey.*

Cloath and keep him warm. Repeat the Ball next Night, which will be sufficient to cure any new gotten Cold or Surfeit.

Knotted  
between the  
Jaws.

Feel between his Jaws, and  
if



if his Kernels are swell'd, don't let the Farriers cut them out with a Pair of red hot Scissars (as some of them do) but dis- The Cure. solve them with two or three or more Turnip Poultices; and continue the Anniseed Cordial till he is well. If the Almonds of a Man's Ears were down; that is, if the Glands were swell'd, and a Surgeon propos'd to cut them out for a Cure, you wou'd treat him with great contempt for his Ignorance; the Thing is the same with Relation to a Horfe.

I will next mention the Eyes, for 'tis as bad for a Horfe  
to



to be Blind as to be Lame.

A Cold in  
the Eyes.

When a Horfe has got Cold, it sometimes falls in his Eyes ; which you may know by the Symptoms before-mention'd in Page 44. (a Running or a thick Glare upon 'em) put your Hand to his Nostrils, and if you find his Breath hotter than usual, 'twill then be necessary to take a little Blood from his Neck : 'Tis an idle Notion to think that Bleeding in the Dock or Thigh-Vein is best for the Eyes (as is commonly said) for 'tis certain, the nearer you bleed to the Part agriev'd, the sooner 'tis cool'd, and reliev'd. 'Tis



'Tis a common thing with some Farriers, to take two, three, and sometimes four Quarts of Blood away at one Time. I am very much against that Practice, because you rob a Horse of more animal Spirits, than you can restore in a long Time without much Rest and high Feeding; the latter of which is diametrically opposite to the Cure.

Therefore, a Pint or a Quart at most (unless 'tis very thick and very hot) will be sufficient; 'tis safer to take a Gallon at five or six Bleedings, than two Quarts at once, for the Reason above.

Let



Bleed by  
Measure.

Let me advise you also to take it by Measure, I mean in a Pint or Quart Pot; for when you bleed at random upon the Ground, you never can know what Quantity you take, nor what Quality his Blood is of. From such violent Methods used with Ignorance, proceed the Death of half the Horses in the Nation.

What Proof must a Farrier, a Groom or a Coachman give of his Skill, to administer to a Horse a comfortable Drink (as they call it) compos'd of Diapente, Long Pepper, Grains of Paradise, and the rest



rest of the hot Ingredients, at a Time when his Blood is boiling in his Veins? 'Tis like giving a Man burnt Brandy in a Fever. I say, by knowing the true State of your Horse's Blood, you can better Judge what Medicines are most proper to give him.

Therefore, a Pint of Blood for the first Time is enough, and you may repeat that as you see Occasion ; but you cannot easily restore (as I said) the Blood and Spirits you have been too lavish of.

H

To



*To return to the Eyes,*

A Poultice.

After you have taken a Pint of Blood, get a Quartern Loaf hot out of the Oven, cut away the Crust, and put the soft inside into a Linnen Bag large enough to cover his Forehead and Temples; press it flat, and bind it on by Way of Poultice, as hot as may be without Scalding; at the same Time fasten something of a Cloth about his Neck to keep his Throat warm. Let the Poultice stay on till 'tis almost Cold, and repeat it once or twice; then  
prepare



prepare the following Eye-Water.

*Into half a Pint of Rose or Eye Water.*

*Spring Water, put one Dram of Tutty finely prepared. One Dram of white Sugar Candy powder'd ; and half a Dram of Sugar of Lead : With a Feather put a Drop into each Eye Mornings and Evenings.*

Never blow any Powders A Caution  
against Eye  
Powders. into the Eyes ; always use Liquids.

The next Day (if needful) repeat the Poultice ; and for want of a hot Loaf at any Time, make a Poultice of Bread boil'd in Milk, con-

H 2                   tinuing



## The GENTLEMAN'S

tinuing the Eye Water every Day. You may use the Turnip Poultice, but you must not put Grease into it.

*Never let Grease or Oil come near the Eyes.*

A Philm.

The Cure.

If a Philm grows over the Eye, put a Scruple of white Vitriol and a Scruple of Roach-Allom, both finely powder'd, into half a Quarter of Spring Water, and with a Feather put a Drop into each Eye Mornings and Evenings, and 'twill eat it clean off in three Days, or thereabouts: But be not prevail'd



vail'd on to blow Flint and Glafs (pounded together) into the Eyes ; becaufe the ſharp Points of the Glafs wound all the tender Blood Veſſels, and cauſe an inexpressible painful Inflammation, not much interiour, and full as insignificant as the Farriers Way of burning a thouſand Holes in his Skin with a red hot Poker to cure the Farcy.

Gelding and Docking are but little helps to bad Eyes.

Blistering the Temples, cutting out the Haws, and taking up the Veins, weaken the Opticks and haſten Blindneſs.

Cautions  
againſt  
Blindneſs.

When



When first I began this Study, I try'd all those things, and many more ; nay, I confess, I have been so weak as to put out one Eye, in hopes thereby to save the other ; and found it not only a cruel, but a stupid Practice. I have now made myself Master of those Secrets, and can cure Ninety Nine in a Hundred, tho' they are as Blind as the Stones they tread on, provided I may choose 'em ; because there are different Sorts of Blindnesses. But the Method of such Cures, and all other Chronicle Distempers incident to Horses, would  
swell



swell this Treatise to too large a Bulk, which is intended for Gentlemen's Pockets, and to furnish them only with Remedies against such Accidents as may happen in a Journey.

'Tis observed, some Horses Observations on carry a good Belly all the washy Journey, others part with Horses. their Food before 'tis well digested, and scour all the Way; which makes 'em so thin and lank, that they are ready to slip through their Girts; they are called Washy. Such Horses must be chiefly fed with dry Meat; that is, Oates and Beans, and but seldom



seldom with Bran. They also will eat as much or rather more than other Horses, and you shou'd feed them oftner ; for being too soon empty, they require it ; and if you'll allow them enough, they'll perform a tollerable good Journey ; but I do not recommend such a one.

Remember  
not to for-  
get to Feed.

If you do not Gallop your Horse off his Wind, I will venture to say, it is not the Journey that hurts him, but your Neglect of him when you dismount. Consider he is ty'd up, and can have nothing but what is brought to him, for he cannot help him-



himself ; and if you don't cause him to be properly attended, a Dog that wanders about fares better than the Horse that carry'd you so well ; and since he cannot ask for what he wants, you must supply every thing.

When you end the Day's Journey, fill your Horse's Belly as soon as you can, that he may go to Rest, and he'll be the fresher for it in the Morning. 'Tis an old Observation, that young Men eat and sleep better than old ; but old Horses eat and sleep better than young.

Directions  
for Feeding.

I

Give



## The GENTLEMAN'S

Give two or three little Feeds instead of a large one ; too much at once may cloy him.

A Cordial,  
if faint on  
the Road.

If you perceive your Horse travel faintly, you may give him at any Time a Pint of warm Ale, with a Quartern 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 may cause him to carry his Food the longer.

Gripes.

If your 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



but rolls and beats himself about, seeming (as undoubtedly he is) in very great Misery ;

The Farrier, (after he has bled him) will bring you a Pint of Beef Brine mixed with a Quart of the Grounds of Stale Beer, to drench him with ; then a Glyster of the same ; and if that don't cure him, Adieu.

Caution against a Drench.

Nothing but a Horse cou'd live, after having such a Composition forced into his Stomach.

Don't bleed him, (unless his Breath is very hot) but cloath him warm immediately,



The Cure.

ly, and (with a Horn) give him half a Pint of Brandy, and as much Sweet Oil mixed ; then Trot him about till he's a little warm, which will certainly cure some Horses. If it does not your's, Boil an Ounce of beaten Pepper in a Quart of Milk, put half a Pound of Butter, and two or three Ounces of Salt, into a Bowl or Bason, and brew 'em together, give it rather warmer than usual ; 'twill purge him in half an Hour or thereabouts, and perhaps remove the Fit. If it does not, omit half the Pepper, and give the same in Quantity and Quality by way of  
of

A Glyster.



of Glyster, adding (as it cools)  
the Yolks of four Eggs.

If this has the good Effect  
that's wish'd for, you must  
nurse him up till he gets his  
Strength again: But if nei-  
ther will do, Boil a Pound of  
Anniseeds in two Quarts of  
Ale, brew it upon a Pound  
of Honey; when 'tis almost  
cool enough, put in two  
Ounces of Diafcordium, 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 himself.

If all this does not give  
him Ease, and you have a  
Suf-

Worms or  
Botts.



Suspicion of Worms, or Botts bred in his Guts, (which indeed may be the Cause, for they sometimes fasten in the Passage from the Stomach into the great Gut, and stop it; so torment him till he dies. I have seen it in Dis-

The Cure. sections) 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.

A Caution. N. B. But you must not give this to a Mare with Foal. You may bleed him in the Roof of the Mouth; 'tis to be hoped some of these things will hit. Don't



Don't let your Horse stand too long without Exercise, it fills his Belly too full of Meat, and his Veins too full of Blood. From hence the Staggers, and many other Distempers.

The Cure is to bleed and purge. The Cure.

Thin skin'd Horses that have been well kept and cloath'd, shou'd never be turn'd to Grass above three Months in the Year, viz. from the Beginning of June to the End of August. Grazing.

Thick skin'd Horses have strong Coats, which keep out the Weather, and (if well fed)



fed) will lye abroad, and endure hard Hunting all the Year, better than Stable-Horſes. For walking about to Feed, prevents Stiffneſs in their Limbs ; and treading in the Graſs, keeps their Hoofs moiſt and cool : But they ſhou'd have a Hovel to come to at Night, or when it ſnows or rains.

Never Purge a Horſe juſt taken from Graſs ; it diſſolves or looſens ſome tender Fat or Humours which fall into his Legs and Heels ; ſo that he rarely ſtands dry all the Winter after. I impute it to the Heat and Violence of the Aloes.



Aloes. But after six Days you may bleed him once under a Quart; and at Night give him the Anniseed Cordial, see Page the 28th, which is a gentle Opener.

If you needs must purge your Horfe (for which I wou'd have a good Reason given) let him not touch cold Water within or without till the Day after it has done working; but you cannot give him too much warm Water, I wish he would drink enough for Dilution sake.

A Purge.

A Purge.

*Aloes one Ounce. Fallap two  
or three Drams. Oil of  
K Cloves*



## The GENTLEMAN'S

*Cloves ten Drops, made  
into a Ball with Honey.*

Caution a-  
gainst cold  
Water.

Some obstinate Grooms will work it off with cold Water ; and tell you the Sicker he is, the better the Purge works. I deny it, for cold Water checks the working of all Physick, and causes Gripings. Make that Groom drink cold Water-Gruel with his next Pills, and that will convince him.

A Purge may work the first Day, but commonly not till the second. I have known one lie two, nay three Days, in a Horse, and work well off at last. Some-



Sometimes it works by <sup>Work by</sup> Urine only, and then the <sup>Urine.</sup> Purge steals off unobserv'd by his Keeper ; upon which, he makes haste to give him a second, which (he says) is to carry off the first Purge that <sup>Beware of</sup> has not yet work'd with him. <sup>two Purges</sup> <sup>at once.</sup> After giving the second, he takes him out of a warm Stable and Trots him Abroad (be the Wather hot or cold) 'till he warms him and opens all the Pores of his Body to make the Physick work. I do not think it possible for a Horse (with a Purge or two in his Belly) to escape catching Cold by such a Method,

K 2

and



Purge with-  
in Doors.

and must impute great Injuries to it ; for by such Carelessness, and the want of better Understanding, some Horses lose an Eye, others have irrecoverable Lamenesses settle in their Limbs, and many dye. Then they tell you his Liver was rotten, and his Lungs (upon opening) all inflam'd.

How can any Gentleman be satisfy'd for the Loss of a good Horse with such an ignorant Account, so contrary to the Rules of Physick and even common Sense ? An understanding Man (when he has given his Horse a Purge)

will



will not stir him out of the Stable till it has done working; for there is really no Need of Exercise during the Operation; because every Purge will carry itself off, if you keep him warm, and supply him with warm Mash, and as much warm Water as he pleases to drink, and as often.

When a Purge works too long or too strong upon him (which will weaken him too much) give him an Ounce of Venice Treacle in a Pint of warm Ale, and repeat it (if needful) to blunt the Force of the Aloes.

To stop  
violent  
Purging.

All



## The GENTLEMAN'S

All the Keepers at *New-market* bleed and purge the RunningHorfes pretty often; and all the Gentlemen in *England* agree with them in doing so. The Reason given for it, is to carry off the Humours which cause their Legs to swell and grow stiff, and to clean them. The Reason's good; because no Horse is fit to run that is not clean: But bleeding and purging weakens both Man and Beast; besides the Hazard of a Horse's Life in every Purge (as I have demonstrated.) Wou'd it not therefore be a good Amendment to  
get



get quit of those superfluous Humours another Way, so as to prevent stiff and swell'd Legs without bleeding and purging ? Would not a Horse come into the Field with better Advantage, who, instead of bleeding and purging, only once a Week takes a Medicine that effectually cleans his Body ; keeps his Limbs from swelling and stiffness ; mends his Wind by opening his Lungs, and preserves him in his full Vigour ? I am sure all this can be done with very little bleeding and no purging ; which I would willingly insert here, did it properly



properly belong to this Treatise, which (as I said) is intended only for the Use and convenience of Travellers.

If a Horse  
looks ill.

If your Horse (who once look'd fat and sleek) is brought to you with a staring Coat and a hollow Flank, open his Mouth, look on the Roof, and if the Gums next his Fore-Teeth are swelled higher than his Teeth, 'twill hinder his Feeding and make him fall off his Flesh. Let a Smith burn it down with a hot Iron; that's a compleat

The Lam-  
pars.

The Cure.

Cure for the Lampars.

If that is not the Cause,  
you shou'd never cease en-  
quiring



quiring till you have found it, for the Horſe can't ſpeak, and if the Groom's in Fault, he won't tell.

If you ſuſpect that the Groom does not give him your Allowance, it behoves you to take care, that you have thirty fix Truſſes in each Load of Hay, as well as eight Buſhels in every Quarter of Oats; and that they are not brewed; for there are ſome Men that can turn Oats into Ale.

If a Groom Gallops his Horſe when he's full of Water, he'll tell you 'tis to warm the Water in his Belly; from  
L hence

Take Care  
of your Hay  
and Oats.

Broken  
Wind.



hence often comes a broken Wind. Make that Fellow drink a full Draught of Small Beer or Water, and force him to run two or three Hundred Yards upon't, I believe t'will cure him of that Opinion.

If a Horse in his Stall (when the Groom comes towards him) shifts from Side to Side, and is afraid of every Motion the Man makes about him; 'tis a shrewd Sign that the Groom beats him in your Absence; and a Fellow that will beat a Horse, will sell his Provender.

Rowels.

There is a wrong judg'd Custom amongst our Professors



fors concerning Rowels. If a Horfe is fick, they bleed him right or wrong, give him a Drench, and put a Rowel under his Belly ; without enquiring of his Master or Keeper, what Ufage he hath lately had, which did occasion that Illnefs. Rowels are absolutely neceffary in fome Cafes ; but are as absolutely unnecceffary in others, and ferve only to diffigure and torment a Horfe.

As for Example.

The Rowel in the Navel  
for the Greafe (which you  
may fee in almoft all the  
Coach and Cart Horfes about  
L 2 Town)



## The GENTLEMAN'S

Town) is very wrong ; because Rowels in a Horse that's Greas'd, promote too great a Discharge from the Blood and animal Spirits, which weaken him to a Degree of irrecoverable Poverty. I have put five Rowels in a Horse at one Time, thinking (by them) to let the Grease run off ; but the more the Rowels ran, the more he ran at the Heels, till the Texture of his Blood was so broken, that I could not recover him. That convinc'd me, 'twas the wrong Way to cure the Grease. I have heard it said amongst learned Physicians, that too  
many



many Setons or Issues will draw a Man into a Consumption. In my Opinion, Rowels will do the same thing by a Horse, as they are of like Nature and Effect.

Therefore the true and only Use of Rowels, is to dissolve hard Swellings, discharge and cool Wounds and Bruises, to draw off and divert Humours that lodge only between the Flesh and the Skin.

True Use  
of Rowels.

But if he hath not the Grease, what Need is there of the Rowel ?

They tell you, 'twill prevent the Grease in young Horses ;



Horfes ; for inftead of Running at the Heels or Frush, the Rowel will draw all Humours to itfelf.

At firft I thought fo, 'till by Experience I found the Miftake, as above.

A Defcription of the Farcy.

Heats and Colds thicken the Blood, and (the Veins being too full) it either turns to Greafe and vents at the Heels, or Frush, or (for Want of Circulation) ftagnates and corrupts in the Veins, fo breaks thro' Vein, Skin and all, into Buds of the Farcy.

I believe no Man will affirm, that a Rowel will cure  
either



either a Heat or a Cold, therefore a Rowel cannot cure either the Grease or the Farcy.

I will be bold to say, No-  
thing can cure a Running at  
the Heels or Frush, but what  
goes in at the Mouth. Yet  
our Farriers ignorantly endeavour to stop a Running at the Heels and Frush, by applying Bole Armoniack, Allom, Vitriol, Lime-water, and Verdegrease, which are quite contrary to the Cure; for all Stipticks repel the sharp Distillation which should have a free Passage, else the Limbs will swell to a very great Degree, and must (in Time)

Running at  
the Heels or  
Frush.



## The GENTLEMAN'S

Time) tumble down and burst out again in such a Tide as will be hard to stem. For Stopping is not Curing. See Pages 20 and 21.

Four Parts in Five of our Farriers, maintain, That the Farcy lies between the Flesh and the Skin. Why then don't Roweling cure it? But it does not lie between the Flesh and the Skin, therefore Roweling never did, nor ever can cure it. For Example,

Before the Buds break out, the Veins cord; which is a strong Presumption that the Distemper hath its Origin in the Blood; because there is  
its



its first Appearance. Secondly, Take a Pint of Blood from the Neck of any Horse whose Veins are corded any where about him, and 'twill shew its Corruption as soon as 'tis cold. Lastly, Bleeding checks the Distemper; whereas, if you did not bleed, it wou'd break out of every Part about him; from the Ears to the Soals of his Feet; even the Corners of his Eyes, his Yard, and the very Inside of his Hoofs, or where-ever there are any Blood Vessels.

These Demonstrations oblige me to believe the Distemper does not lie in the Skin,

M

but



but in the Veins : But the most substantial Proof, is the Cure, which I can perfect without touching the Buds, or making the least outward Application.

Mr. *Morgan*, who lived in 1560, has given a right Description of the Farcy in his Book ; but his Method of Cure was perform'd by putting the Medicines into the Ears of a Horse, and sewing them up ; which is very unsuccessfully practic'd to this Day.

A Description  
tion of Fire-  
ing.

The Generality of our present Farriers give the Fire ; that is, they draw (with a  
red



red hot Iron) a Circle (like a Magick Spell) round the Buds, burning half through the Skin. This, they say, stops the spreading, and is called Fire-ing. Then, into every Bud, they thrust the End of a red hot Poker, burning the Bud to the Bottom, which is accounted (by them) a compleat Cure for the Farcy : But I should rather take it to be a Description of the last Punishment allotted for wicked Men ; Who can imagine that a red hot Iron would correct the Blood, and cure a Distemper ?



## The GENTLEMAN'S

The Glanders proceed from severe repeated Colds, such as are catch'd at Winter-Grafs: And by lying long upon the Lungs and Glands, corrupt the Blood, and produce that unhappy Consequence of running at the Nostrils.

The Mourning of the Chine is downright Poverty of Flesh and Blood, which the Severity of the Distemper (i. e. Cold) brings on, and may be compar'd to the Condition of a lean Man in a Consumption: But there's no such Thing as the running of the Spinal Marrow at the Nostrils,  
(as



(as many affirm) for the Vessel that contains the spinal Marrow, is compos'd of the same Coats that inclose the Brain, and is continued from the Brain (without Disjunction) through the Neck and Chine Bones, till it ends in the Dock ; so that there is not the least Communication between the spinal Marrow and the Nostrils. 'Tis the same in human Bodies.

Wou'd you know when To discover  
a Fever.  
your Horse is in a Fever ?  
There is a Pulse a little above the Knee, in the Inside of his Leg, which may be felt in thin skin'd Horses ; but  
the



The GENTLEMAN's  
the best and surest Way, is to  
put your Hand to his No-  
strils, and discover it by the  
Heat of his Breath.

Glysters.

There is a Time (in some  
Fevers) when 'tis dangerous  
to bleed or purge ; then Gly-  
sters are of excellent Use. I  
must say absolutely necessary ;  
but not one in a Thousand  
will give themselves the trou-  
ble to relieve the poor sick  
Creature in that Way : For  
Two Reasons ; First, Few  
People know when a Horse is  
in a Fever.

Secondly, They seldom  
are provided with so material  
an Instrument as a Glyster-  
pipe ;



pipe ; therefore, for the Sake of the Creature, and those that love him, the following Glyster (in a Fever) is as good as any, and as little Trouble. But first, bespeak (at a Pewterer's) a Pipe, eight or ten Inches long, with a Bore large enough to receive the End of your Finger, and a Rim at one End of the Pipe, that what you tie on may not slip off. Then boil a Spoonful A Glyster in of Oatmeal in two Quarts of a Fever. Water, together with two Ounces of Senna, add half a Pound of brown Sugar, half a Pint of Sweet Oil, and a Handful of Salt. Get a Bladder



der at an Apothecary's that will contain the abovesaid Quantity, and tie its Neck to the Pipe. Pour the Glyster, (with a Funnel) through the Pipe into the Bladder, and give it Blood warm, setting the Horse's hinder Parts highest. Keep him quiet in the Stable till he voids it, the longer it stays with him, the better : But you need not tie his Tail down to his Fundament, 'tis ridiculous to think 'twill detain it a Moment.

If a Groom or Farrier in Bleeding miss the Vein, don't let him strike his Flem a second Time into the same Place ;



Place ; because it sometimes makes the Neck swell, and proves troublesome to cure :

But the extravasated Blood <sup>Swell'd</sup> Neck.

infallibly makes the Neck swell, and the Jugular Vein rot quite away from the Orifice up to the Jaw Bone, and downward almost to the Shoulder ; which may prove the Loss of your Horse ; therefore he should take care, (in the Pinning) that he leaves not a Drop of Blood between the Flesh and the Skin.

The Turnip Poultice makes <sup>The Cure.</sup> the best Cure ; but if the Neck shou'd happen to be extreamly bad, to help the

N

Poul-



Poultice, you must put a small Hair Rowel two or three Inches below the hard Swelling, and continue a Repetition of the Poultice Mornings and Evenings till 'tis well. And this is all that's in the great Wonder of a swell'd Neck, that costs so many Horses a long Fit of Illness, and so many Gentlemen, many a Pound.

Docking.

If you Dock a Horse, never put under his Tail, the Knife or Instrument which is to cut it off ; because you then must strike the Tail, which will bruise it ; then it mortifies, and that's the  
Rea-



Reason so many Horses die with Docking : But lay his Tail next the Block, and (at one Blow) drive the Knife through a Joint, if possible ; stand prepar'd with a hot Iron to sear the End of the Dock, and stop Bleeding.

Never draw a Horse's Soals, Never draw a Soal. on any Pretence whatever.

There is no Hurt or Wound in the Cask of the Foot, but may be come at ; and 'tis the Reverse of a Cure for a Founder, though the Farriers always do it. A Man may help a Founder'd Horse, but I never knew one cur'd.



## The GENTLEMAN'S

A False Quarter may (in three Months Time) be cured, and no Sign of it left behind. The Hoof is just so long a growing, from the first hardening at the Coronet, to the paring away at the Toe : But such Undertakings cannot be perform'd on a Journey, and are more than I promis'd in my Preface.

There are innumerable Misfortunes which no Man can cure, or human Foresight guard against.

I have mention'd most of the common Accidents, and I have taken care, that under



der some of those Heads, you may find a great deal of Help, by the Analogy they have to one another ; and having added more than is necessary on a Journey, I beg Leave to end here.

There is no Drug or Composition put in here, but what is very cheap, and may be had almost in every Country Village you travel thro'; so I hope I have left no Difficulty on any body. But if I should be condemn'd by some, for presuming to leave the beaten Paths of all the well-knowing Authors that writ before me : How could  
I



I answer to Others, had I neglected an Improvement which may turn to the general Good of Man and Beast?

I have read all I cou'd find, and have try'd their Receipts with great Attention and Expence ; and I assure you, 'twas Experience alone that led me into the Knowledge of contracting overgrown Recipes, hastening Cures, and moderating Costs.

What a Splutter has Monf. *Solleysell* made in his Works, where it costs you as many Pounds to cure a Distemper,  
as



as it does Shillings in this ?  
Besides the Difficulty, and  
the Loss of Time.

If what is here said, proves  
useful and acceptable to my  
Friends, I may not be un-  
willing to proceed another  
Time, and impart those Se-  
crets, which the Design and  
Purpose of this Treatise has  
obliged me to omit ; toge-  
ther with many more be-  
longing to Horses, which  
(by long Experience and in-  
defatigable Application) I  
have discover'd.

*The E N D.*



## ERRATA.

Preface, Page 10. Line 2. for  
(*for*) read (*from*).

Book, Page 4. l. 16. for (*Semicurcular*) read *Simicircular*).

Page. 6. l. 5. for (*Gone*)  
read (*Bone*).

P. 11. l. 9. for (*Cloath*) read  
(*Cloth*).

P. 15. l. 12. for (*disolv'd*)  
read (*dissolv'd*).

P. 18. l. 14. for (*presing*)  
read (*pressing*).

P. 22. l. 1. for (*Daipente*)  
read (*Diapente*).

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