THE FARMER AND GRAZIER'S GUIDE;
CONTAINING A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE RECIPES, FOR THE MOST COMMON AND FATAL DISORDERS TO WHICH HORSES, HORNED CATTLE, AND SHEEP, ARE SUBJECT.

THE SECOND EDITION, Improved and enlarged.

BY L. TOWNE.

NEWARK: PRINTED AND SOLD BY M. HAGE; SOLD ALSO BY LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN, LONDON.
1821.
TO THE

FARMERS AND GRAZIERS
OF THE

United Kingdom.

Sirs,

Although a Dedication is in general considered as an expression of friendship from one person to another, or of gratitude from an Author to his Patron; yet, as there should be some accordance between the character of the production and the individuals for whom it is designed, there can be no impropriety in inscribing a work which professes to treat exclusively on the Disorders of Horses and Horned Cattle, to a body of men of such importance in
the world, as those who come under the denomination of Farmers and Graziers; among whom, as well as in the scientific, the mechanical, and the literary walks of life, are to be found splendid talents, general knowledge, excursive genius, and diversified taste: and, if a private sentiment might be indulged on such an occasion, the Author would venture to add, that in no class of human society are more perfectly united zealous patriotism, laudable effort, and national utility, than in those characters to whom, with lively feelings of gratitude and esteem, I dedicate the following pages.

Highly flattered by the distinction which some personages of superior eminence and distinguished abilities have been kind enough to confer upon me, it is impossible to be wholly destitute of some impression of diffidence and anxiety in the execution of the task I have undertaken to perform. Were I convinced by
DEDICATION.

experience, that candour and kindness would be the prevalent feelings of my readers, that they would diffuse these in direct proportion to my deficiencies, and become impressed with the idea, that my desire to render the work useful and estimable is limited only by my power; devoid of any fear, I should execute the design with confidence and alacrity, rejoicing in an opportunity of exercising my talents in a cause of national benefit, and of endeavouring to unfold, to the best of my abilities, some fruits of theoretical knowledge blended with experimental skill.

It has been my endeavour, Gentlemen, to lay before you, in simple and perspicuous terms, whatever relates to Horses and Horned Cattle in a state of disease, and to divest this part of Veterinary Science as much as possible of all abstruse and recondite phrases. It is my humble hope and earnest wish,
that the work may be rendered subservient to the great purposes of extensive utility.

Aware that it is but too common with some to depreciate the reasonings of the Physiologist and the researches of the Chymist, yet the emotion hereby created is greatly alleviated by the reflection—how often it has happened, that he who has excited the derision of his cotemporaries, has received the gratitude of posterity; and that a train of sentiments generally received, enabled others to shine without labour and to conquer without a contest. When a man can steal imperceptibly into the favour of the public, and only proclaim his pretensions to honour or fame when he is certain of succeeding, he may with better hopes commence a career of this nature; for whether he ever attain much respect or not, his failings may at least escape contempt.
DEDICATION.

In the following pages, the Author has studied to avoid tiresome circumlocutions and laborious explanations, which tend to augment the size of a book without adding to the store of useful information. As no terms or phrases are made use of but such as are necessary to a right understanding of the relative subject, so no imputation of hard words will be likely to proceed from any other description of persons, than such as do not consider that words are only hard to those who do not understand them, and that the inconveniency is to be ascribed more to their own fault than to that of the writer. With these observations, and an ardent hope that it will meet with a gracious reception, I dedicate the performance to my Patrons, my Friends, and the Farmers and Graziers of the United Kingdom; nor can I withhold expressing that with confidence I submit its issue to a tribunal so competent to judge of its merits and decide
DEDICATION.

its fate: if in this my anticipations be not blasted by disappointment, its success will be certain.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your very humble

and obedient Servant,

L. TOWNE.

NEWARK.
AMBURIES.

An Ambury is an excrescence growing on a horse's body, something like a wart or wen, which may be reduced by applying the liquid caustic of antimony, vulgarly called butter of antimony; but the least troublesome and most effectual method is, to make an incision through the skin quite round the excrescence, nip the parts together near the bottom, and a kernel will be expelled: the wound may be dressed
with a little ointment made with equal parts of tar and hog’s lard.

**Blistering Ointment.**

**RECIPE.**

Mercurial Ointment, four ounces  
Cantharides, (Blistering Fly,) two ounces  
Euphorbium, in Powder, two ounces  
Muriate of Mercury, half an ounce  
Oil of Origanum, two ounces.

Mix fit for an ointment.

---

**BLINDNESS.**

As a cause, perhaps, the least apprehended, and often the most fatal, it may be expedient to enter more minutely into the particulars relative to it: The vessels of the eyes are branches of the carotides, (two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta,) which enter with the optic nerve, and cover a part of the retina, that is spread at the back of the
glassy humour. Now, if, by any means, a nerve is compressed, the part to which that nerve is directed loses its sense and motion; consequently, if the optic nerve sustain any compression, the retina loses its function, and the image of any object can no longer be painted thereon.

It not unfrequently occurs, that a horse will take fright, bolt, run away; be urged to draw with extraordinary force; be taken from the stable and ridden at great speed; in these and similar cases, a horse withholds or retains his wind generally, hence the stomach (and more particularly if he has been eating) becomes distended, and thus pressing upon the aorta, determines the vital fluid in an inordinate manner to the head; the great impetus of the blood that isoccasioned, impels it into the brain, and, inducing a greater flow than the veins of this organ can, in due time, convey away, forms a compression on the optic nerve, and suspends its undulation that no juices can flow through it; the consequence
is, a progressive decline, and ultimate loss, of vision. Blindness resulting from this cause is irremediable, excepting in an early stage, when bleeding, (from the jugular veins or the temporal artery,) purging, blistering, and these succeeded by tonics, and gentle exercise, may produce the desired effect.

BROKEN WIND.

A reputed writer on "The Art of Farriery," whose books are very notorious, says, that "broken wind seems to be but little understood by farriers and others"; and although the author of the present work, professes to rank himself in the class of those who "have but little understanding" of a disease under such an appellation; yet, he copies the following recipe, given unto him, as one of inestimable value:
RECIPE.

Gum Myrrh, Ellecampane, and Liquorice, powdered, each three ounces
Saffron, three drams
Gum Fœtida, one ounce
Sulphure, Squills, and Cinnabar of Antimony, each two ounces
Mosaic Gold, one ounce and a half
Oil of Aniseeds, eighty drops.

These to be well incorporated and made into a Paste with Molasses or Honey. A Ball the size of a hen's egg to be given every morning for a week, and afterwards every other morning. As this complaint is, unquestionably, an affection of the lungs, the following formula may answer the purpose better:

RECIPE.

Tartarized Antimony, two drams
Nitre, one ounce
Squills, one dram
Conserve of Roses, sufficient to make into a mass for one Ball.

To be repeated every other day until symptoms of recovery appear.
BRUISES.

Bruises are contusions which stagnate the juices in the capillaries for some time; and in order to restore them to their due circulation, let the following Embrocation be well rubbed on the injured part as soon as possible:

RECIPE.

Common Opopdodoc, four ounces
Spirit Ammonia, two ounces
Tincture of Cantharides, one ounce.

Mix for use.

---

CALLOSITY, or CALLUS,

Is any cutaneous, corneus, or osseous hardness, whether natural or preternatural; and very frequently it means a swelling without pain; and therefore when wounds and the edges of ulcers become indurated or hard, they are said to be callous: and in this state of disease, the following
Ointment will be found to have considerable efficacy:

**RECIPE.**

Camphor finely powdered, two drams  
Muriate of Ammonia finely powdered, half an ounce  
Oil of Origanum, two drams  
Blistering Tincture, half an ounce  
Sweet Oil, half an ounce.

Mix fit for an Ointment; to be well rubbed on the hard swelling every day.

---

**CANCER.**

A scirrhus or indurated gland will degenerate into a Cancer or Canker,.... terms used synonymously, although generally written with a *k*, when it is intended to denote bad qualities in a less degree.

Cancers, previously to their appearing in the form of Ulcers, are called *occult*. An occult Cancer, is a scirrhus swelling of a gland, attended with lancinating pains;
but ulceration in open Cancer will sometimes be produced without any previous scirrhosity. Cancer in horses, shews itself mostly on the sides and under part of the tongue, and within the lips: it is seldom or never apprehended before ulceration has taken place, or that the animal is perceived to be incapable of masticating its food, at which time the disorder becomes evident to the beholder; and the following application must be freely used:

RECIPE.

Vitriolate of Zinc, half an ounce
Burnt Alum, half an ounce
Myrrh finely powdered, two drams
Simple Oxymel, six ounces.

Mix, and apply to the parts affected once or twice a day; and during the use of this application, give the horse an alterative Ball, as under, two or three times a week:

RECIPE.

Socotrine Aloes, two drams
Tartarized Antimony, three drams
Powdered Squills, one dram
Myrrh, two drams
Syrup of Poppies, sufficient to form into a mass.
CATARRH.

Whatever causes an accumulation of too great a quantity of serum in the body, hinders the discharges by urine and the pores of the skin, too much liquifies the blood, astringes the bowels, or weakens digestion, induces this complaint, which is a defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occasioned by a diminution of insensible perspiration, commonly called a cold; wherein, what should pass by the skin oozes out upon these glands, occasions coughs, and all the usual symptoms of a Catarrh. Unless this distemper, for so it is commonly called, be arrested at an early stage of the disease, it will communicate itself, through the medium of the windpipe, to the lungs, and produce inflammation. When fever is attendant thereon, the complaint becomes epidemical and malignant. Let the alterative Ball, prescribed in the preceding article, be given two nights...
successively, and then repeated every other night, until the disorder evidently decline. Warm mashes given occasionally will be of service.

COLD AND COUGH.

The operation of Cold is negative: it is merely an abstraction of the stimulant powers of heat; and, by its application to the living body, renders the frame, in a more than ordinary measure, susceptible of such, and other stimulant powers.

Colds are the harbingers of most diseases, and, on this account, should not, by any means, be disregarded. The ordinary consequences of cold are coughs, asthma, catarrh, broken wind, &c. &c.; and, in horned cattle, cold very frequently produces the yellows, felon, downfall, vitu-lineal fever, &c. Let it be observed, that a common inflammatory cold is a degree of the same disease with an inflammation
of the lungs; for the membrane of the nostrils is a part of the same expansion with that which lines the windpipe, and enters the lungs.

If a horse have got a cold, accompanied with a snorting, his appetite good, and but a slight cough; a warm mash, and sometimes a little nitre dissolved in the water he is to drink, will afford relief; but if not, the following pectoral Ball, given two or three nights successively, will prove an effectual remedy; but, if he breathe with difficulty, cough excessively, and have much fever, let the alterative Ball, prescribed under the head Cancer, be had recourse to.

**Pectoral Ball.**

**RECIPE.**

Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha, three drams
Tartarized Antimony, two drams and a half
Cream of Tartar, three drams
Strained Storax, one dram,

Make into a Ball, with a sufficient quantity of the Syrup of Squills.
COLIC.

As this disorder may be occasioned by different causes, and produce effects as various, the method of cure must, in some respects, also vary. As to enter into an enumeration of these causes and effects would not conduce to the relief of the horse, nor impart any information essential to the knowledge of a disease which is generally exhibited in a manner sufficiently palpable; it will be enough to remark, that when this disorder is not attended with costiveness, the following Draught will answer the wished-for end:

RECIPE.

Compound Tincture of Senna, six drams
Ditto ditto of Rhubarb, six drams
Spirit of Nitre, one ounce
Laudanum, six drams
Milk of Assafoetida,* half a pint.

* The Milk of Assafoetida is prepared by rubbing two drams of Gum Assafoetida with half a pint of Water, gradually poured on, until it become an Emulsion.
Let this Draught be given as soon as possible.

When it happens that the horse is costive at the time when he is afflicted with the Colic, the first attempt should be to force a passage through the bowels, by giving a pint of castor oil, which should be well drenched down with warm oatmeal gruel....and, in a short time after, let the preceding Draught be administered.

CORE, or SITFAST,

Is a perfect Fungus, generally the consequence of neglect in wounded parts; and, what would at first, if duly applied, have healed the sore, now becomes inefficacious, and recourse must therefore be had to more active means. The following Ointment, rubbed well on the part affected every day, will, probably, be found superior in
its effect to any other application whatever:

RECIPE.

Digestive Liniment, and Nitrated Ointment of Mercury, each one ounce.

Let them be perfectly incorporated, and apply the Ointment as above directed.

From whatever cause these fungi proceed, they are generally palpable enough both to feeling and to sight; and it is more consonant with the design of this work, to prescribe the means of extirpating them, rather than enter on a dissertation as to the origin, progress, and eventual termination of them. A writer on these subjects, to whom I have formerly alluded, says, that "Sitfasts are easily cured," and in order thereto recommends "a bracing mixture"! There appears as little probability in one, as there is propriety in the other.
Cordial Balls.

RECIPE.

Cummin Seeds, Liquorice, Sulphure, Ellecampane, Aniseed, Linseed, and Fennel Seeds, all in Powder, each two ounces
Treacle, half a pound
Honey, a sufficient quantity to form a proper consistency fit for Balls.

Divide into twelve parts.

These Balls may be judiciously administered to revive the stamina, when a horse is impoverished by grazing in cold swampy ground, distressed by too much exercise, or looks poor and jaded from the effects of a cold; but it is a practice founded in error to administer cordials for a cold....a term erroneously made use of in common language, principally to denote an inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the nose, and producing coughs, &c. &c. for which see Cold and Cough.
CORNs.

When these hard troublesome excrescences, which are commonly the result of improper management, make their appearance on the foot of a horse, the most effectual mode of treatment is, excision by means of the knife, filling the cavity with tar ointment. The free use of caustics in these cases, a practice too common with the unlettered farrier, has often proved a cause of considerable loss to the owner of the horse, by inducing a considerable lameness, in consequence of the cartilages becoming ossified.

COSTIVENESS.

This is a state in which no animal whatever should be suffered to continue: in the horse, it is productive of flatulent colic, blotches upon the skin, and difficulty
of staling. In oxen, it conduces to the blend water, or the staling of blood; and militates against their recovery from a variety of disorders. The only difference, in the propriety of the medicine to be administered to the horse in this case, is, whether the disorder is accompanied with any fever....if it be, a dose of castor oil will be the properest application; but, if otherways, the following cathartic Ball may be given once or twice....for it ought to be observed that, although aloes are aperient, they are not considered as a cooling medicine.

_Cathartic Ball._

**RECIPE.**

Barbadoes Aloes, six drams
Jalap, two drams
Cream Tartar, three drams
Ginger, two drams
Syrup of Buckthorn, sufficient to form a mass fit for one Ball.

For the proper remedy in these cases in oxen, see under the head of _Blood Stale._
CRUSH, or CONTUSION.

Crushes, Bruises, or Contusions, have the effect of stagnating the juices in the capillaries for a certain time; and, for want of cure, by timely application, frequently turn fistulous, from an obstruction of the fluids in that part, which forms a collection of matter. In recent cases, the following application will be found to answer the desired purpose:

RECIPE.

Acetated Water of Lytharge, two ounces
Spirit Camphor, two ounces
Distilled Vinegar, four ounces.

Mix, and rub well on the part affected: but if, by neglect, inflammation and consequent swelling have taken place, use the following Embrocation:

RECIPE.

Opodeldoc, four ounces
Spirit Ammonia, two ounces
Tincture Cantharides, one ounce.
Mix fit for an Embrocation, with which let the part affected be well rubbed.

CURB,

Is a callous swelling on the back part of the hough, and so soon as it comes in contact with, or touches the tendon, lameness ensues: it partakes of the nature of bone spavin, and hence a similar application becomes requisite.

RECIPE.

Tincture Cantharides, two ounces
Compound Liniment of Camphor, four ounces
Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum, two ounces.

Rub in a table spoonful at a time of this Mixture once or twice a day.
Detergent Mixture.

RECIPE.

Gum Galbanum, two drams, finely powdered, to be rubbed down in a mortar, and well incorporated with two ounces of Opoponax; this being done, add
Saltpetre, three ounces
Spirit Turpentine, two ounces
Distilled Vinegar, four ounces.

These, if properly combined, will form a white Liniment.

Detergent Mixtures are designed to cleanse and to heal; that is, to incarnate or fill up, with new flesh, all foulnesses occasioned by ulcerations, &c. they adhere to the slough of ulcerous exudations, which, by their loose situations, are easily carried off with the application; and, when such matter is so carried away, which is the cleansing or deterging part, what was instrumental in this office will afterwards stick to and adhere with the filaments, until, by their addition, and the protrusion
of proper nourishment, the waste is made up, that is; the wound is healed.

Horses of every description, and in almost every state, are at least liable to get wounded: and whenever the injury is not of a superficial nature, but of such sort as arises from being staked, or treading on a stub, a harrow, or any accident of the kind, the Detergent Mixture will be found a most excellent application, and most effectual in preventing any gangrenous effect.

DIABETES,
OR PROFUSE DISCHARGE OF URINE.

This is a disease which is rarely met with in the brute creation, and probably, on that account, is not noticed by writers on Veterinarianism; yet, as appearances may sometimes justify the idea of the existence of a disorder symptomatic of a
Diabetes, there can be no impropriety in introducing a recipe for such a case: and although an actual Diabetes be not evident, yet frequent and involuntary discharges of urine may, from a diseased state of the kidneys, or other causes, be induced; in either case, the following medicine will prove very serviceable:

RECIPE.

Tincture of Japan Earth, one ounce
Etherial Spirit Nitre, half an ounce
Decoction of Willow Bark, four ounces.

Mix fit for one Draught, and repeat it two or three times a week, if necessary.

DIARRHŒA, or LOOSENESS.

What constitutes this disease, is a morbid action in the excretories of the intestines; sometimes, however, and frequently, purging arises from mere loss of
excitability in the intestinal fibre, without increase either of bile or any other excretion. It is immediately occasioned by acrid matter in the intestines, by acidities, by sudden cold. The best method of cure that is pointed out is, by first purging off the cause, and afterwards administering astringents.

It is doubtful whether there is any thing better than castor oil to effectuate the former; or, if more convenient, let the following Ball be used in its stead:

RECIPE.

Bitter Apple, in Powder, two drams
Rhubarb, in Powder, two drams
Prepared Kali, two drams
Camphor, in Powder, half a dram
Castile Soap, a sufficient quantity to form a mass fit for one Ball.

When this has passed off, or in forty-eight hours after it has been given, it will be proper to use, once every day, until the disorder be corrected, as follows, namely,
RECIPE.

Willow Bark, in Powder, one ounce and a half
Camphor, in Powder, half a dram
Prepared Chalk, one ounce
Laudanum, half an ounce.

Let these be mixed up with gruel made of wheat flour.

DISTEMPER.

The general term Distemper, is commonly applied to a disease which, in strict propriety, is called a Catarrh. It is a defluxion, or flowing downward, of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occasioned by a diminution of insensible perspiration, well known by the name Cold, wherein, what should pass by the skin, oozes out upon those glands, and causes irritations, coughs, and all the usual symptoms; for, from whatever cause the serum has accumulated in the vessels beyond its quantity, its greatest
part cannot but, after some circulations, lodge itself about the head or brain; because that is furnished with the least resistances, either to oppose it, or throw it off after lodgment. When a fever accompanies the symptoms, the complaint becomes infectious and pestilential.

Warm mashes will be found serviceable, chiefly by reason of the steam that is inhaled, and received by the nostrils; this, however, is but an auxiliary, the principal is the following medicine:

**RECIPE:**

Socotrine Aloes, two drams
Tartarized Antimony, three drams
Powdered Squills, one dram
Gum Myrrh, in Powder, two drams.

Make into a Ball with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Poppies. Let this be repeated two or three nights successively, and then every other night, until the desired effect be visible; and let the horse be kept warm while under this course of medicine.
Observe, that, if the horse be in a very weak state, the quantity of Aloes must be reduced; and further, that *Socotrine*, and not *Barbadoes* Aloes be used.

---

**Diuretic Balls.**

**RECIPE.**

Saltpetre, half a pound  
Flowers of Sulphur, half a pound  
Juniper Berries, half a pound  
Muriate of Ammonia, three ounces  
Oil of Juniper, one ounce  
Common Soap, four ounces.

These, beaten to a proper consistency, will be sufficient to form twelve Balls.

Let it be observed, that Diuretic Balls should never be given to a horse, if his bowels be constipated, as it might, very probably, be productive of an irritation of the kidneys, and other bad effects: but first relieve the bowels by a gentle cathartic, and then diuretics may be administered with safety.
EYES.

Diseases of the eyes arise from various causes. There is a practice, not very uncommon with grooms, of clipping or burning out from the interior of horses' ears, the wool which preserves them from the injuries of the air. The close connexion that this organ has with the brain, is sufficiently well known to induce a belief that, when the barricade, which was designed by nature for its preservation, is destroyed, the nerves are likely to become injured, and the eyes to partake of the bad effects; or, by a complete exposure to wet and cold, an obstruction may be occasioned in the head, and an inflammation of the eyes induced. In this case, the following treatment should be adopted:

**RECIPE.**

Tartarized Antimony, one dram and a half
Camphor, one scruple
Barbadoes Aloes, two drams
Nitre, two drams
Common Soap, sufficient to make a mass fit for one Ball.
To be repeated every other night for a week or ten days; and the horse, during this time, not suffered to be out, except in the middle part of the day, and not even then in inclement weather.

**RECIPE.**

Vitriolate of Zinc, half a dram  
Acetated Water of Lytharge, two ounces  
Tincture of Opium, half a dram  
Nitrate of Mercury, six grains  
Rose Water, eight ounces.

Rub the Nitrate of Mercury down to a fine powder, and dissolve it along with the Vitriolate of Zinc in a part of the Rose Water; this being done, add the Tincture of Opium, acetated Water of Lytharge, and the residue of the Rose Water.—Let a piece of cloth, with two foldings, dipped into this Lotion, be secured to a head band, so as to fall upon the eye ball; and a little of the Lotion be poured on the cloth so soon as it becomes dry, thus will the application be constant and regular.
FARCY.

In this disorder, where mercurials are given as alteratives, the grand object seems to be, the introducing them into the blood and juices, without operating on the stomach and bowels: and to do this effectually, they must be given in small quantities, and so checked as to control their force on the first passages; as the intention is not to purge, but to act as a powerful alternative: taken in this way, they mix gradually with the fluids, and operate effectually and safely.

In a curable Faracy mercurials generally prove successful. Give the following Ball every other night for a fortnight, and to be continued, if needful. The patient must not be subjected to cold while under this regimen.

RECIPE.

Muriate of Mercury, one scruple
Camphor, one scruple
Opium, ten grains
Tartarized Antimony, one dram.
These, in fine powder, to be made into a Ball with a sufficient quantity of Cordial Paste.

If the constitution and low condition of the horse be such as to render the above medicine too corrosive for him to bear, great good may be reasonably hoped for from the following:

**RECIPE.**

Mercury with Chalk, two drams
Tartarized Antimony, one dram.

Formed into a Ball with a little Cordial Paste. To be given every day until signs of amendment become evident, when they may be given only every other day.

As a wash to cleanse the foul ulcers, there is not any thing superior to the following:

In two quarts of Lime Water dissolve one dram of the Muriate of Mercury, and add to the solution an ounce or two of Charcoal very finely powdered.

Mix for use.
FELTORIC,

Is a disorder that begins with swellings in the breast, which extend along the belly, and are filled with a pituitous humour, and the blood becomes viscid and cold; this complaint is mostly attended with a low fever, occasioning great depression and loss of appetite. The cure requires a dry, nourishing diet, and a discharge of the accumulated fluid, which is done by an acrid, opening medicine, as follows:

**RECIPE.**

Camphor, in Powder, one scruple  
Digitalis, in Powder, one scruple  
Calomel, half a dram  
Cream of Tartar, two drams.

Made into a Ball with Syrup of Poppies; and to be given every day so long as the animal’s constitution will bear it, or symptoms of recovery become visible.
In cases where foals are not very minutely observed, and a relief timely administered, they often fall a sacrifice to extreme costiveness. So soon as it is discovered that they evacuate with difficulty, or have no alvine evacuation at all, which is sometimes the case, let half a pint of Castor Oil be immediately given, and assisted by subsequent draughts of warm Gruel. It is a common practice, in some parts of the kingdom, to administer four ounces of the compound Tincture of Senna or Daffy’s Elixir, which has been found to answer very well; but I think that the Castor Oil is preferable.

Many instances occur of foals refusing to take their natural support from the dam; and also of the dam not being reconciled to its young. In the former of these cases, rub a little of the following Mixture about the nostrils of the foal, and also on
the teats of the dam; and when the latter takes place, let a little of it be applied to the nostrils of the dam, and also on any part of the head of the foal: one will have the effect of inducing the foal to suck, and the other of attaching the mother to its young.

**RECIPE.**

Oil of Cummin Seeds, two drams
Oil of Aniseeds, one dram
Musk, in Powder, eight grains.

Mix these well together fit for use.

---

**FOUNDER.**

A reputed writer on "The Art of Farriery" says, that "this disorder is superficially understood by most persons, and is in general called the chest-founder, though it is a query whether such a disorder ever existed." We may conclude from this, that his idea is, there is no such
thing as foundering, but what relates to the feet. What the learned orthographist conceives of the etymology of the word, I will not dare to intimate, but it will be found to have a somewhat more extensive application than the above limited meaning comprehends.

An author, of no very modern date, says, that “it sometimes proceeds from suffering a horse to drink cold water when he is much heated; or being allowed to cool rapidly after having been very hot.” Admitting this ever to be the case,

TAKE

Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha, half an ounce
Cream of Tartar, half an ounce
Tartarized Antimony, two drams
Myrrh, in Powder, one dram.

Made into a Ball with a sufficient quantity of the Compound Tincture of Benzoin: repeat this every other day until five or six of the Balls be taken, unless an early recovery of the horse render it unnecessary.
When the complaint is confined to the feet, cooling physic, as before prescribed, the soles stuffed with tow dipped in Tar Ointment, and the horse turned out a few months to grass, will prove the most likely means to restore.

GLANDERS.

The Glanders is a disease that has long been the veterinary opprobrium, nor does it appear, after an infinity of attempts at various periods, that much advancement has been made towards a probability of cure; nor, indeed, is such an attainment, with some horses, an object of much consequence, from the length of time the cure must require, and the little subsequent use to be expected from the patient. In some stages of the disease, the Glanders will submit to proper remedies and cure. The disease is atmospheric and catarrhal, and
occasionally, but perhaps not so frequently as is supposed, caught by contagion of other horses. I have found Corrosive Mercury very efficacious, used agreeably to the following

**RECIPE.**

Muriate of Mercury, one scruple
Tartarized Antimony, one dram
Dried Willow Bark, in Powder, three drams
Camphor, in Powder, one scruple
Syrup of Poppies, sufficient to form a mass for a Ball.

This should be repeated every other day for a fortnight, if the horse can bear it: and cleanse or wash the nostrils once a day with the Lotion prescribed for the *Farcy.*

---

**GREASE.**

The Grease is an extravasation, or bursting from the vessels, and afterwards through the skin, of serum, or simple humour, either from defect of exercise, or
any cause of obstructed circulation in these depending parts. A slight case, in a horse not constitutionally liable to the Grease, will often yield to thorough cleansing or ablution with soap and water; the discharge being afterwards dried up with astringent Lotions, such as Goulard and water, White Vitriol dissolved in vinegar and water, or Sulphuric Acid diluted with water, &c. But purges and alterants are unquestionably the most certain remedies in every case of the Grease. Let the following Ball be given twice in the space of a week, and succeeded by a Diuretic Ball every other day for a week or ten days.

**RECIPE.**

Socotrine Aloes, four drams
Calomel, one dram
Ginger, one dram
Cream of Tartar, two drams
Syrup of Poppies, as much as is necessary to form the whole into a Ball.
JOINT LYE, or JOINT OIL.

I am fully of opinion with a cotemporary writer, that "these species of wounds are but little understood by Farriers," for the too general practice is, to prescribe caustic applications, instead of creating a healthy discharge of matter, which the subsequent Liniment is calculated to effect:

RECIPE.

Ointment of Yellow Rosin, (Yellow Basilicon,) two ounces
Gum Galbanum, strained, half an ounce.

Melt these together, and, when taken off the fire, add one ounce of the Spirit of Turpentine, and stir the mixture until it be cold; then add two drams of Red Precipitate finely powdered. Dress the wound with this Liniment once a day, and if the swelling is considerable, cover the dressing with a poultice of Linseed.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, whether arising from any injury externally occasioned, or from a superabundance of bilious acid, which, not being properly secreted by the liver, cannot be duly collected in the gall bladder, to mix with its peculiar produce, but gets diffused through the system, instead of passing through the biliary ducts into the intestinal canal; frequently produces a discharge of blood mingled with the urine: when this appears,

TAKE

Dried Willow Bark, in Powder, one ounce
Opium, in Powder, half a dram
Prepared Kali, one dram
Japan Earth, powdered, half a dram.

Form these into a Ball with a proper quantity of Castile Soap, and, if needful, repeat it.
MALLENDERS,

Are chinks or clefts behind the knees of the fore legs; Sallenders, the same defects in the hinder legs. Sometimes they discharge matter, and at others, a thin acrimonious liquor: these discharges must be treated with thorough ablution and repellent applications; alteratives being also administered internally.

**Repellent Application.**

Sal Ammoniac, in very fine Powder, one ounce
Saltpetre, powdered, one ounce
Common Opodeldoc, four ounces.

Mix, and apply to the part affected.

**Alterative Medicine.**

Socotrine Aloes, two drams
Tartarized Antimony, one dram and a half
Camphor, in Powder, one scruple
Common Soap, sufficient to make into a Ball.

May be repeated every other day for a week, or longer.
MANGE.

This cutaneous disease is too well known to render any attempt at description necessary. The subsequent Ointment will at all times prove a remedy:

RECIPE.

Roll Brimstone, finely powdered, eight ounces
Hellebore Root, in Powder, six ounces
Hog's Lard, one pound
Sheep Ointment, one pound
Sulphuric Acid, one ounce.

Mix fit for an Ointment; with which rub the parts affected two or three times, if found requisite: it will also be advisable to give a table spoonful of the following Powder in the horse's corn every day:

RECIPE.

Crude Antimony, one pound
Sulphur and Nitre, each half a pound
Cream of Tartar, four ounces.

Mix, and give a large spoonful every day in the horse's corn.
POLL EVIL.

The Poll Evil is an abscess near the poll of a horse, formed in the sinuses between the poll-bone and the uppermost vertebra of the neck: the tumour that is formed by the injury from which this disorder springs, may be readily and effectually dispersed by the following application, if taken in due time:

RECIPE.

Muriate of Ammonia, in very fine Powder, one ounce
Common Gunpowder, pulverized, one ounce
Soft Soap, four ounces.

Rub a little of this Liniment well on the part affected, once, or even twice a day, until the swelling disappear, which will be in about a week: and during this time, or longer, a little alterative medicine will be necessary.—But if, by neglect, the tumour has become critical, and bears the sign of matter forming therein, ripening Poultices must be had recourse to, in order to bring
it to maturity, and induce it to burst; and here, perhaps, Linseed Poultries, applied hot repeatedly, will answer the best; after this, dress the ulcer with the Digestive Ointment, as prescribed for the Joint Lye. If the matter have penetrated to the ligaments and bones, the cure is difficult, and the remedies often dangerous. In this stage of the disease,

Mix one dram of the Muriate of Mercury, powdered, with one pint of Lime Water.

Inject a little of the Mixture two or three times a week; and also use the Digestive, as above stated.

All swellings of this kind, whether they arise from kicks, blows, or contusions, may be discussed by the proper application of the above Liniment; but such as are of an indurated kind, and, consequently, do not yield to any pressure of the fingers, are not often affected by this application, but hardly ever resist the acute action of the Ointment prescribed under the head Tumour.
QUITTOR,

Is a hard round lump or excrescence on the coronet, between hair and hoof, on the one or the other, but usually on the inside quarter of the foot; confirmed, it is a very bad case, generally inducing, in the cure, the ill consequences of a false quarter, or seam adown the foot, from loss of substance; subsequently to which, the horse is seldom, perhaps never, rightly sound.

As cleanliness is very essential towards accelerating a cure in all wounds, wash the part or parts with soft soap and water, and wipe it off quite dry, cleaning the ulcer at the same time by means of a bit of tow wrapped round the end of a skewer, and then use the Caustic Mixture as in the last case directed, by injection. When the discharge of matter ceases, it indicates an approaching cure, and Tar Ointment may be used to heal.
SAND-CRACK.

The Sand-crack is a cleft in the external part of the hoof, either vertical or with the grain, occasioned, of course, by too great dryness, and to be prevented and relieved by the opposite. Rest the horse, bind the hoof, pare, and dress the part with the following emollient Ointment:

RECIPE.

Palm Oil, Common Tar, ) equal parts.

Melt them together fit for use.

- - 

SPAVIN,

Splints, Ring-bone, Curb, Thorough-pin, &c.

Are bony excrescences differently posited, originating in an extravasation by pressure of weight, or over-exertion, of the mucilage or oil of the joints, which gradually con- dences and becomes ossified. Blistering
and caustics are the most usual modes of attempt at cure. To obviate the bad effects of these means, which considerably lessen the value of a horse, use the following Embrocation:

**RECIPE.**

Tincture of Cantharides, two ounces
Compound Liniment of Camphor, (London Pharmacopœia,) four ounces
Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum, two ounces.

Rub a table spoonful or two of this Embrocation on the swelling twice a day.

**SPRAINS.**

The first object is, to determine the seat of the accident: if it be in the shoulder, plant a rowel in the chest, bleed in the plate vein, and, if the injury be considerable, rub round the shoulder well with Blistering Ointment, and give a Laxative Ball. When the inflammation is abated, turn the horse out to grass.
When the sprain is on the back sinew, fetlock, &c. bathe the part well twice a day with a solution of one ounce of Muriate of Ammonia in one pint of Vinegar, and keep moistening the part by means of a bandage of flannel wrapped thereon, and frequently supplied with the solution.

STAGGERS.

The Staggers in horses, like apoplexy in the human species, is a sudden deprivation of all internal and external sensation, and of all motion, except of the heart and thorax. Objects compressing or sticking upon the extremities of the nerves, by their motion excite sensation, and drive back the nervous fluid towards the brain. The Staggers is produced by any cause which hinders such undulation of the nerves, unless those which are destined to move the heart and breast. Bleeding, from the temporal artery, and large evacuations,
are necessary. In a short time after bleeding, give the following Ball:

**RECIPE.**

Gum Gualacum, one dram  
Camphor, half a dram  
Tartarized Antimony, four drams  
Calomel, one dram.

Beat them into a mass fit for a Ball, with Syrup of Squills. If the horse be in high condition, let two thirds of this quantity be given, also, the following day.

---

**STRANGLES.**

This disorder, so incident to young horses, generally shews itself by a swelling under the throat, between the jaw bones, terminating in an imposthume, either from an obstruction of the fluids in that part, which makes them change into such matter, or from a translation of it from some
other, where it is generated. So soon as the first signs are visible, the swelling may be discussed by the free use of an Ointment made by melting half an ounce of Gum Ammoniacum, and adding to it, when taken off the fire, three ounces of strong Mercurial Ointment; a little alterative Physic should be given daily for a week; but, if the swelling has extended itself to the near formation of matter, hot Linseed Poultices must be frequently applied, to encourage the suppurating process; and, when the matter is discharged, dress the wound with the Ointment of Tar, and let warm mashues be given, together with the following Powder:

RECIPE.

Nitre, in Powder,
Diaphoretic Antimony, each half an ounce.
Peruvian Bark,

Mixed together in warm Gruel, and given every, or, at least, every other day.
SURFEITS, or SCROPHULA.

The symptoms by which a Surfeit may be known, are, a dirty appearance, rough coat, and scales upon the skin. Let the following Ball be given every night, and the patient preserved from cold:

**RECIPE.**

Socotrine Aloes, two drams
Mercury with Chalk, two drams
Tartarized Antimony, one dram and a half.

To be made into a Ball with Syrup of Poppies.

With carriers, as well as in other departments of life, it is not always convenient to suspend the daily labour of a horse, and, under such circumstances, it will doubtless, be considered an eligible thing to have an application which will at once prove an effectual remedy, without obliging the owner to keep his horse from its accustomed work. A large spoonful of the following
Powder, given in the horse’s corn once every day for a week, or longer, if necessary, will be found to answer this desirable purpose.

RECIPE.

Crude Antimony, in Powder, eight ounces
Flowers of Sulphur, four ounces
Nitre, in Powder, four ounces.

Mix for a Powder.

Note,—The quantity of Nitre contained in the horse’s daily portion is but trifling, yet it is at all times better to give this salt in a state of solution, when it can be done without inconvenience.

THRUSH, RUNNING,

Is not very dissimilar to the Grease, and, if attended to in an early stage, is soon remedied, but, by neglect, a discharge and an offensive ulcer ensue, which often produce an almost incurable lameness. So
soon as it is perceived, take off the shoe, wash the foot clean, and once or twice a day cleanse the diseased frog with the Ablution directed to be used in ulcers arising from the Farcy. During this, the horse should also undergo a regular course of physic of the following kind:

**RECIPE.**

Socotrine Aloes, two drams  
Cream of Tartar, three drams  
Tartarized Antimony, one dram and a half  
Syrup of Squills, sufficient to make the whole into a Ball.

To be repeated two or three times a week until the foot recover.

---

**TUMOUR,**

Is a morbid swelling, in which the parts recede from their natural state by an undue increase of their bigness. There are very few affections of this nature that will not yield to the proper application of the following Ointment:
RECIPE.

Ointment of Spermaceti, four ounces
Tartarized Antimony, one ounce and a half.

Mixed fit for use. Clip off the hair, and rub a little of this Ointment well on the Tumour every other day, so long as it is considered necessary.

ULCERS,

Are preternatural discharges of various kinds from any part, by reason of a solution or discontinuity of texture: when attended with inflammations and the appearance of fungus flesh, use the digestive application; but if no signs of this sort are exhibited, apply the Detergent Mixture, page 20. This Mixture will be found also very efficacious in bites or stings of venomous animals.
WIND-GALLS,

Are well known distinct tumours on the pastern joints, filled with extravasated fluid. Horses are in general subject to this infirmity in proportion to the racing they have, and there have been common bred hacks in which no labour would produce a Wind-Gall. Work will generally bring them more or less; but bandage and astringent Lotions, with runs abroad, and the loose stable, are the only preventives. When they feel tense and elastic, they may not be an immediate occasion of lameness; and the application under the head of Spavin will have an excellent palliative effect: but, if flabby and inelastic, and of considerable bulk, the tendons are debilitated, and there can be little expectation of soundness.
WORMS.

There are several species of this tribe of insects, and as many different formulas have been prescribed for their destruction. Calomel has generally been considered the sovereign remedy: but it does not always succeed, except with the Ascarides or small thread-like Worm, and here, combined with Rhubarb and Aloes, as stated below, it seldom fails.

RECIPE.

Calomel, 
Rhubarb, 
Socotrine Aloes, 
Ginger, 
Syrup of Squills, enough to make the whole into a Ball.

\{ each two drams \}

Yet, as a general application, saline substances have a preference, united with a strong bitter principle; and, agreeably to this, give the following quantity every day, as a draught, for three or four days:
RECIPE.

Nitre, one ounce, dissolved in half a pint of water
Spirit of Turpentine, half an ounce
Tincture of Gentian Root, one ounce and a half.

Mix fit for a Dose.

If it be more convenient to give the medicine in the form of Paste; mix one ounce of Nitre, and one ounce of Gentian Root in powder, together with Oil of Tar sufficient to reduce the whole to a consistency fit for a Ball.

WOUNDS.

There are many instances in which a prompt and accurate judgment respecting the consequences of Wounds, immediate, and remote, can only be formed by habits of reflective observation, grounded on a knowledge of the anatomy, and a general
acquaintance with the functions of the body.

In endeavouring to heal recent wounds, the whole duty consists in securing bleeding vessels, and then bringing the edges of such wounds as accurately as possible, in contact, and leave the rest to nature.

Whether wounds be trivial or very deep, it is by no means an unusual practice, to torture the patient by the crude application of caustic liquids: In slight cases, a bit of tow dipped into a mixture composed of equal parts of Spirit of Turpentine and fine Oil, applied thereon and bandaged over, will effect all that is desired.

Lacerated wounds, or wounds that are made by pointed instruments of any kind, are generally attended with inflammation, unless prevented by timely means, for
which purpose, use the *Detergent Mixture*: but, if inflammation have taken place, it must be brought to a state of suppuration by daily dressing with the *Digestive Liniment*. 
HORNED CATTLE.

BLACK LEG.

This complaint, which is peculiar to Calves, is so immediate and fatal in its effects, that to prescribe a mode of prevention is likely to prove of greater use than that of a remedy.—As the generality of breeders can form a tolerably correct notion as to the time when calves are most liable to this disease, as a preventive, give to each calf one dram of Tartarized Antimony twice a week, and repeat it during two or three successive weeks. Bleeding also is well known to be serviceable.
BLAIN,

Is a distemper incident to Beasts; it is a certain bladder growing on the root of the tongue, against the wind-pipe, which swells to such a degree as to produce suffocation. It is occasioned by great irritation and heating of the stomach, and is perceived by the beast's gaping and holding out its tongue, and foaming at the mouth: When these symptoms are discovered, the beast should be cast, the tongue taken forth, and the bladder slit, these being done, wash the part gently with Vinegar and a little Salt, and a cure is effected.

BLEND WATER.

Blend Water in Neat Cattle, the Blood Stale in Horses, and the Red Water in Sheep; are diseases of a directly similar nature. The following will be found alike efficacious in each:
RECIPE.

Dried Willow Bark, finely powdered, two ounces
Balsam Capivi, one ounce
Laudanum, half an ounce
Epsom Salts, four ounces
Decoction of Linseed, three pints.

This quantity should be divided into two parts for a Beast, or for a Horse, one of which should be given immediately, and the other in twenty-four hours after.

BLOOD STALE,

Or what is commonly denominated "Stale Foul," in Oxen, is a complaint which evinces itself in so evident a form, by a discharge of turbid blood with the urine, as to render description unnecessary.

As the principle object in this case, is to prevent a constipation of the bowels, let the following powder be given every twelve hours, until a proper evacuation of urine is effected.—It rarely happens that more than one powder is required, if a
copious quantity of warm gruel be given after it.

RECIPE.

Prepared Kali, three drams
Tartarized Antimony, three drams
Gamboge, one dram
Gum Fœtida, half an ounce.

To be given in a quantity of Linseed Gruel.

If, after the bowels are relieved, the water still continue stained a little with blood, which in some instances, arising from negligence, will occur, then, after the above, give the medicine prescribed for “Blend Water.”

SANGUIFERUS, or BLEND MILK.

When milk comes mingled with blood from the teats of the Cow,

TAKE

Nitre, in powder, one ounce
Prepared Kali, three drams
Dried Willow Bark, one ounce
Aniseeds, in powder, one ounce
Japan Earth, in powder, one dram.
Mix these for a Powder, to be given in thickened water: let this be repeated, if needful.

CALVING.

Except Cows betray some evident sign of illness after calving, it is seldom considered necessary to administer any thing like medicine; but almost daily experience furnishes instances enough of the fallacy of this maxim: Considering the Cow a domesticated animal, is sufficient to justify the idea, that, immediately after parturition, some medicinal support is required; and it cannot be doubted, that the adoption of this practice is highly calculated to prevent those disorders which so often succeed to calving.

RECIPE.

Dried Willow Bark, in powder, one ounce
Fennel Seeds, powdered, one ounce
Febrifuge Antimonial powder, half an ounce:
Venice Treacle, one ounce.
Let these be nicely mixed in a quart of Gruel, and given as soon as convenient—the like may be repeated the following day, if it be thought necessary.

---

Calf Picking.

Picking of Calf very frequently increases the difficulty of expelling the placenta, and is not unlikely to be connected with putrescent tendency: To obviate the latter, and promote at the same time the expulsion of the former, administer the following Powder:

**Recipe.**

- Febrifuge Powder of Antimony, one ounce
- Dried Willow Bark, in powder, two ounces
- Camphor, half a dram
- Gum Fertida, one dram
- Tincture Opium, half an ounce.

To be well mixed together, and given in water thickened with Flour.
In the event of a cow picking her Calf, the preceding Powder will be found essentially serviceable, as well as in having the combined effect of greatly assisting her to cleanse.

CLEANSING.

Most of the complaints which succeed to calving, owe their origin to injudicious treatment, or a disregard to the mandates of nature. In the extraction of the placenta, as well as in the act of parturition, too much artificial assistance often proves subversive of what it is intended to establish. If the laws of nature were allowed more frequently to operate, and the impatient interference of the cowherd suspended, many evils that occur would be avoided. In order to restore the lost power, from spasmodic action, of the uterus, and assist in expelling the placenta, administer
the same medicine as in the preceding case, in Linseed Porridge.

---

**DOWNFALL.**

This is a complaint, the effects of which are so generally known and understood, as to render description of no purpose. It originates in a coagulation or curdling of the milk, which is owing to the previous formation of an acid; hence medicines of an alkaline nature become necessary, in order to correct it.

**RECIPE.**

Prepared Kali, three drams
Epsom Salts, six ounces
Saltpetre, two ounces.

Dissolve these, in a quart of Oatmeal Gruel, or Linseed Porridge, for a dose, and if one be found insufficient, repeat it in a few days.
Drying Drink.

RECIPE.

Yellow Rosin, four ounces
Roche Alum, six ounces
Bole Armenian, one ounce.

Mix fit for a Powder, and give it in skimmed Milk, thickened with Wheat Flour. It will be proper to take away some Blood prior to giving the above Powder. It is never, or seldom, requisite to repeat it.

FALL.

This seems to be the climax of a compound of disorders that generally have their origin in cold, which often produces the Felon, Yellows, Tale-Worm, Costiveness, Milk Fever, Paralysis of the hinder Extremities, and lastly,—the Fall; for being deprived of the use of their limbs, the cattle lie down and are unable to rise again.
In order to the production of motion in any part, there is necessarily required a free passage, both of the blood and the animal spirits, into the muscles allotted for the motion of that part; besides the conflux of the arterial and nervous fluids for the moving any parts, there is also required a sudden rarefaction: to a defection of these succeeds a privation of motion, or of sensibility, as in every case of a paralytic nature.

When this disorder is the effect of high feeding, bleeding is doubtless necessary, in conjunction with the other means prescribed; the inside should be kept loose by the use of purgatives, and at the same time the stamina be preserved by stimulants. For the former, when required,

TAKE

Gamboge, two scruples
Tartarized Antimony, two drams
Gum Asafoetida, half an ounce.

Let these be finely powdered and mixed together, and be given in a pint of the
infusion of Black Hellebore, prepared by pouring on two drams of Black Hellebore Root bruised, one pint and a half of boiling water, which must be strained off for use, after having infused about an hour.

The bowels being sufficiently stirred, give the following Powder every day until restoration takes place:

**RECIPE.**

- Gum Guaiacum, three drams
- Tartarized Antimony, half an ounce
- Fennel Seeds, one ounce
- Camphor, two scruples
- Venice Treacle, one ounce.

To be given in Gruel, or water thickened with Flour.

**FELON.**

What is commonly termed the *Felon*, is a partial paralysis of the part that is affected, arising from an inflammation in
the lymphatic arteries of the membranes which are about the ligaments of the joints, and generally precedes what is called the *Fall*; the causes and progressive effects of these two disorders have such a close analogy to each other, that there is very little difference in the treatment to be adopted; in both cases the beast should be kept warm, and as a remedy for the Felon, the following Powder will be found most efficacious:

**RECIPE.**

Gum Guaiicum, three drams  
Fennel Seeds powdered, one ounce  
Tartarized Antimony, three drams  
Camphor, in powder, half a dram  
Venice Treacle, one ounce.

Mix these together, and give the whole in a quart of thick Gruel; it may be repeated during the second day, if one dose be not sufficient.
FEVER.

A want of care and due attention to Cows at calving, not unfrequently subjects them to the Milk Fever; when this is unhappily the case, administer the following Powder, once in every twenty-four hours, until the fever abate, and the fluids have recovered their proper circulation.

RECIPE.

Saltpetre, one ounce, dissolved in a little warm water
Febrifuge Powder of Antimony, six drams
Camphor, in powder, half a dram
Prepared Kali, two drams
Willow Bark, in powder, one ounce.

To be given in a quart of thick Gruel, or Linseed Porridge.

FILTH.

From whatever cause Filth may infest either Horses or horned Cattle, the following application will have the effect of destroying the evil:
RECIPE.

Common Shag Tobacco, one ounce
White Hellebore Root bruised, two ounces
Vinegar, two pints and a half.

Boil these very gently together for half an hour, and apply the strained liquor to the body of the animal.

FLY GALL.

This affection, so troublesome to Sheep in the summer, is considerably relieved by the application of the following Composition:

RECIPE.

To half a pound of Coal Tar, add two ounces of the Spirit of Hartshorn.

Let them be well incorporated, and then introduce to the mixture as much quick lime as will form the whole into a soft Paste. Cover each wounded part with a proper quantity of this, which will adhere very closely to the skin, and answer the two-fold purpose of repelling flies, and of healing the irritated sore.
FOOT HALT.

Under this denomination, the complaint is confined solely to Sheep; but Oxen are also subject to a similar affection, which, in them, is termed the *Foul*. In both instances, the following Mixture will be productive of relief:

**RECIPE.**

Verdigris, in powder, one ounce  
Vitriolate of Copper, one ounce  
Arsenic, in powder, one ounce  
Roche Alum, in powder, two ounces  
Diluted Nitrous Acid, half an ounce  
Vinegar, one pint.

Boil these together half an hour, and the Mixture is fit for use. Pare the foot before the Liquid be applied, and shake the Solution well immediately before it is used.
HEAVE.

When any affection of this kind is occasioned by too eagerly eating a quantity of fresh clover, a copious dose of Castor Oil will generally yield relief; but if it result from an apparent inflammation of the Lungs, bleeding will be necessary, as well as the following Medicine:

RECIPE.

Dried Leaves of Foxglove, crushed to a coarse powder, as much as can be taken up in a tea spoon, simmer it in a pint of water for a quarter of an hour, and to the strained liquor, add,

Saltpetre, one ounce
Tartarized Antimony, two drams
Milk of Asafoetida, half a pint.

Mix for one dose, which must be repeated if required.

Note. Half of the above quantities will be sufficient for a Calf.
HIDEBOUND.

When either Horses or horned Cattle are Hidebound, it is rather a consequence of a disorder, than an original disease; the skin, to the touch, appears almost immovably fixed to the ribs. It is most commonly induced by obstructed perspiration. Adopt the means prescribed below, and relief will soon be manifested.

RECIPE.

Gum Guaiacum, two drams
Camphor, one dram
Febrifuge Antimonial Powder, six drams
Gentian Root, powdered, one ounce
Mithridate, one ounce.

Mix fit for a Powder, which give in Linseed Porridge.

LAX, or SCOURING.

This complaint does not always arise from the same cause; in Calves, it may
often be ascribed to the milk with which they are nurtured, or to being turned into a rich pasture to feed; and hence it may reasonably be concluded, that the relaxation is occasioned by an excess of acid matter generated in the stomach, which must be corrected by Absorbents, Anodynes, and gentle Astringents.

**RECIPE.**

Prepared Chalk, two ounces
Japan Earth, powdered, two drams
Dried Willow Bark, in powder, one ounce
Prepared Kali, two drams
Laudanum, half an ounce.

Mix fit for one Powder, to be given in a quart of water, thickened with Wheat Flour.

*Note.* The above quantity should be divided into two parts for a Calf, and in both young and full-grown animals, be repeated as often as is needful.
MILK FEVER.

Exposure to cold at, or immediately after calving, and a want of that medicinal nourishment so essential at those seasons, are the leading causes of this complaint; as a remedy for which,

TAKE

Saltpetre, in powder, one ounce
Camphor, in powder, half a dram
Tartarized Antimony, three drams
Prepared Kali, one dram
Dried Willow Bark, in powder, one ounce.

Mix these together in a quart of warm Gruel for one dose, and repeat the same in a day or two, if perfect recovery be not effected.
POISON.

That Cattle should sometimes evince striking symptoms of being poisoned is not surprizing, when we consider how many poisonous plants grow up with the vegetable matter that they are destined to feed upon; and, perhaps not the least common of these is Hemlock, which, in a young state of growth, both Oxen and Sheep will crop, and the effects have often proved fatal. When there is reason to apprehend that some cause of this nature has given rise to the disorderly appearance of the animal; let the following medicine be immediately given:

RECIPE.

Nitre, in powder, half an ounce
Gum Fœtida, in powder, half an ounce
Mithridate, one ounce
Prepared Kali, one dram and a half
Tartarized Antimony, two drams.

Mix and give in any convenient vehicle.
ROTTENNESS.

It has been affirmed that there is no such thing as Rottenness in a beast; notwithstanding this, it is a complaint that is often thought to have existence; and when this has happened to be the case, I have ever found the most desirable results to arise from the following Mixture;

RECIPE.

Opium, in powder, one dram
Camphor, in powder, two drams
Febrifuge Powder of Antimony, one ounce
Peruvian Bark,* two ounces
Mithridate, two ounces.

Mix together and divide into two Powders, to be given in two successive days, in water thickened with Wheat Flour.

* Probably dried Willow Bark would answer as well, and make a material difference in the cost.
SAP, or COSTIVENESS.

In every case of this nature, and it is much to be dreaded in the Blood Stale, the following Powder is decidedly preferable to any means that can be used, or, perhaps other Medicine that can be administered; for neither Clysters, Salts, nor Castor Oil, will at all times succeed in expelling the excremeutitious matter so hardened and constipated as it sometimes is.

RECIPE.

Prepared Kali, three drams
Gamboge, in powder, two scruples
Tartarized Antimony, three drams
Gum Asafoetida, half an ounce.

Rub down the Gum Asafoetida in a little warm water, to this add the Gamboge, and when both appear in a state of solution, pour the liquor into a quart or more of warm Gruel, into which introduce the other two articles.
TAIL WORM.

In that part of the tail which is affected in this case, the spine is evidently deprived of sensibility, and has lost its power of action.

The most common method of cure is, not to effect a restoration, but to lop off the paralyzed part; and as this is generally found to answer the wished-for purpose, the advantage derived from so speedy a remedy is, doubtless, paramount to the consideration of the loss which the animal sustains, on being deprived of a part of that useful and ornamental appendage.

For other remedies, refer to the medicine prescribed for the Felon.
TEATS.

Sore Teats are usually consequent on, and sometimes precede, the Downfall; and, in addition to the remedy recommended for that disorder, rub a little Emollient Ointment, or Palm Oil, on the excoriated parts.

YELLOWS.

This debilitating disorder evidences signs by which it may be distinguished from every other to which the animal creation is subject: the eyes, and the interior of the ears, are tinged with a dusky yellowness, the appetite declines, and a sluggishness is observable in the movements of the beast. Costiveness is commonly a forerunner of this complaint; for so soon as the obstruction is formed, and the gall is not poured out into the gut as usual, a costiveness will
naturally ensue, because the gall is a kind of natural purge, and stimulates the guts to the exclusion of the faeces: therefore the yellowness cannot appear till the gall regurgitates into the blood; and this being the consequence of the obstruction, it is no wonder that costiveness should be the first symptom, although we can infer nothing from it until the yellowness of the eyes appears, as it may possibly be induced by other causes. So soon as ever any signs of the complaint appear, administer the following medicine, which must be repeated in two days, if needful:

RECIPE.

Columbo Root, bruised, half an ounce, to be boiled gently for half an hour in one quart of water—strain the Decoction through a sieve or linen cloth, and add to it, while hot,

- Nitre, in powder, half an ounce
- Prepared Kali, half an ounce
- Tartarized Antimony, two drams
- Venice Treacle, half an ounce.
ON SHEEP.

This animal is so generally known, that a particular description of its form and manners may be dispensed with. The domestic Sheep, in its most valuable and woolly state, exists hardly anywhere in perfection, except in Europe and some of the temperate parts of Asia. Of all the domestic animals, none is so subject to various disorders as the Sheep: of these, one of the most extraordinary, as well as the most fatal, is the Rot, owing to vast numbers of grubs, called Flukes, which are formed in the liver and gall bladder. It would be a research by no means unworthy of the Naturalist, to endeavour
to ascertain, so far as human genius could penetrate, the origin and nature of these animals; how or in what particular places they are engendered, what most fosters their incubation, and what constitutes their nutriment: this is certainly of no little importance; for without such previous knowledge, it is not very probable that any means, founded on rational principles, can be prescribed for the destruction of the fluke.

This grub is rarely, if ever, found on high dry soils. Although moisture seems to be essential to its existence, yet it is not always to be met with even on moist lands, unless such lands have been exposed to a warm, cloudy atmosphere, and but little wind. In such seasons, the fluke may be seen in various situations; in ponds, ditches, and in vallies where grass most flourishes; here it is imbibed in a state of animalcule or ova, deposited with the herbage on which the sheep fatten, or in the water which they drink.
There are assertors on this subject, who, from their education and professional calling in life, are justly entitled to our high respect, yet who will, I trust, with a liberality coherent with their endowments, allow others to assert opinions, however inimical to their own.

If, as hath been declared, there are two species of the Rot in Sheep, one with flukes, and another without, it will naturally be concluded, that flukes are not the sole cause of the Rot, but that tubercles are formed on the liver from some other, occult cause, unless similar suppurating tumours are formed on the lungs also, and so constitute this latter kind of the Rot, which is not an improbable case, for I have seen Sheep that have been slaughtered on account of being in an evidently consumptive state, and the liver has appeared quite sound, while the lungs, on the contrary, have had many tubercles formed upon them: from these premises, we may not unfairly make this deduction;—that Sheep
sometimes die in consequence of a decay of the lungs, as well as of a decay of the liver; and this idea might involve another hypothesis,—is the Rot, in any stage of the disease, epidemic? I dare say it will be admitted that the complaint is of a putrid nature; and it is an argument reduced almost to an axiom in the minds of a few, that all complaints of a putrid kind are infectious, and it might follow as an antithesis, that no complaint is infectious but such as partakes of putridity. Allowing this assumption, the cause of the Rot in Sheep cannot so generally be attributed to the herbage or the water imbibed; and, under these circumstances, the disorder will be likely to spread to a greater extent than is imagined, unless arrested in its course by timely applications.

We are taught that animal digestion is the dissolution or separation of the aliments into such minute parts as fit them to circulate with the mass of blood, or the simple breaking of the cohesion of all the molliculae
which compose the substances fed upon. The fluids that are taken into the stomach constitute a principal agent in this action. When by these means the food is prepared, its parts are separated from one another, dissolved into a fluid with the liquids in the stomach, and, by the continual motion of its sides, propelled thence into the duodenum, where it mixes with the pancreatic juice and bile from the liver: the liver is a gland, and the vena portae performing the office of an artery, brings the blood full of bile, which is strained off by the glands.

It is a truth furnished by intuitive evidence, that so tender a substance as a currant swallowed whole will pass off unbroken.

These considerations are surely calculated to reconcile the idea of the possibility of flukes being primevally taken in at the mouth, and getting to the gall bladder and liver; and, indeed, how they should get
there through any other medium, would require some finely-spun sophistry to gild the argument with feasible probability.

It has been affirmed by some, with a boldness ill consisting with their popular stations, that it is a thing impossible to administer any medicine, which shall have the effect of destroying the fluke: might it not then be asked, with a coherency commensurate with such reasoning, why is any attempt made to remedy, by the force of medicine, any diseases of the liver, or the gall bladder, in the human species? It must be a vain endeavour, either to promote secretion in the liver, or a reduction or expulsion of the gall stone. Why there should be so great a difficulty in medicine getting to these parts, to which flukes find their way with so much facility, is a query nearly as awkward to solve, as the quadrature of the circle is to prove.

It is remarked by Dr. Harrison, in his valuable "Inquiry," that, "whenever any
place is laid dry by judicious management, it ceases to occasion the rot." If the land be so perfectly drained as not to retain any moisture whatever on the surface, there is little doubt but it would "cease to occasion the rot:" and whether it would not cease also to afford eatage for the sheep, and become literally sterile, in this completely dry state, is a question which probably is yet incapable of decision.

The Author avails himself of this opportunity of making known to the public, that he prepares and sells a medicine for the rot in sheep, at Sixpence a dose. Encouraged by the numerous attestations which he has received during the last two years, corroborative of the unvaried efficacy of this remedy, he is induced, agreeably to the advice of several Gentlemen and eminent Graziers, to adopt what he conceives to be the most eligible mode of insuring its claims on the public attention,
The testimonials at the end of this work, published by permission, are selected from a numerous class, as tending, from the quality of the individuals whose names are subjoined thereto, to carry along with them the most palpable conviction.

---

ON THE

DISEASES OF SHEEP.

Of the various disorders of Sheep, it will be necessary to state those particularly of the most frequent occurrence. It may be easily ascertained whether these animals are in health, or diseased, by their agility and briskness; the clearness of their eyes; the sweetness of their breath; the coolness of their feet; regularity of perspiration; the fine colour of their skin; soundness and firmness of their teeth; and by the uniform unbroken texture of their wool.
The Lamb, when newly dropped, is frequently so feeble and defenceless, that it would often perish without extraneous assistance. The size of the Lamb, as well as the frequency of twins, is influenced both by the condition of the Ewe, and the vigour of the Ram; for a well-fed flock will produce more twins, than one supplied more scantily with food. The Ewe being usually much debilitated by the severity of winter, and the pains incident to parturition, will be sometimes apt to die if neglected, and unable to lamb without assistance; but when the lamb is brought forth, if it be healthy and the weather good, it will in a few minutes search for suck, and after getting it, seldom perishes from cold: as, however, the inclemency of the weather not unfrequently destroys the Lamb before it reach the ground, the necessity of carefully observing the point from which the wind is likely to blow, and of conducting his flock to the most sheltered situation, should be strongly inculcated on the Shepherd.
Among the diseases to which Lambs are subject, Hunger is reckoned the most frequent; a Lamb perishing from hunger appears hollow at the flanks, has a weak and mournful cry, is apt to follow any Sheep that comes nearest to it, and is either unattended by its mother, or, if it attempt to suck her, she springs forward and will not suffer it to touch her.

If, on examination, her nipples are found to be sore, they should be anointed with some emollient ointment, such as simple Cerate, or Palm Oil; and if she have little or no milk, she should be supplied with plenty of green food, which will produce it in abundance; and, in the mean time, the Lamb should be often fed with Ewe’s milk.

And in case a Lamb should die, and it be found desirable to give another to the mother; it is recommended to cover the Lamb to be adopted with the skin of the dead one, and to confine it some days
with the mother, and when it is at length permitted to suck, it runs no hazard of being repulsed or deserted.

**Castration** is usually performed upon Tup Lambs when they are about eight weeks old. As the operation is painful, and sometimes fatal, it should never be done when there is electricity in the atmosphere, when the nights are frosty, or when it rains heavily; but in clear mild weather, or during mild thaw; and care should be taken that the Lamb be not previously heated by driving or catching; and after the operation, as much attention as possible should be given, that the Lambs do not get sand or dirt into the wound, or irritate it in any other way, and that the instrument be clean and in good order.

The probability of any great loss from the operation will be evident the second day, though some die on the day of the operation, but the greatest mortality is on the third or fourth; and as death in this
case is caused by mortification, nothing will arrest its progress.

It is worthy of remark, that some persons have suffered great loss in Lambs after being cut; and the Ewe Lambs have sickened, and died with highly putrid symptoms; the disorder had risen into the form of a putrid fever, which became at last infectious.

The Sickness, or, as it is called by some, the Braxy, is a fatal disease to which Sheep are liable; since six or seven, or sometimes more, are carried off in the course of a night, out of a flock of three hundred. When the progress of this disease can be observed, the animal seems to become uneasy, and ceases to feed, but, when it has an opportunity, drinks freely: the eyes are found to be half closed, inflamed, and watery; the mouth, tongue, and skin, dry and parched; the pulse, strong and frequent; and the breathing, quick and difficult. It avoids the company
of the rest of the flock, and expresses its agony by bleating, or, rather, screaming; the rein of the belly sometimes gives way, and strong convulsions are succeeded by death, one time or other, in a few hours after the first attack: there are instances, however, of the animal living several days, but seldom a week, unless it recover, which is a rare occurrence; and, if the body be examined after death, almost every part of it exhibits appearances of putrefaction. If in any instance a cure for this disease is at all possible, it can only be hoped for from such means as are calculated to counteract inflammation. Since so little can be done in this case, the principal effort should be directed to find out a preventive. Bleeding has been recommended, but it is an operation attended with some difficulty. It may often be checked by giving them turnips on their own pasture, or removing them to another situation where they can get plenty of succulent food. If, however, the observant shepherd discover the disease before the chance of recovery be
hopeless, let him give the following Powder every morning, for three or four days, in water thickened with wheat flour:

**RECIPE.**

Nitre, in Powder, Febrifuge Antimonial Powder, } each two drams.
Peruvian Bark,
Camphor, one scruple.

The **Sturdy** is a disorder of considerable importance, both on account of its frequency, and because it always proves fatal, unless when relieved by art. When a sheep is attacked with one species of the Sturdy it ceases to improve, becomes dull, and separates from the rest of the flock; it does not walk straight, and the eyes glare in the head, and seem enlarged; its vision is impaired and indistinct, and it frequently starts, and runs furiously without any aim. Sometimes, after these symptoms appear, on examining the head, by pressing with the thumbs, a remarkable degree of softness is found at one part of it, where the skull seems to be wanting. In a few
instances, no softness is to be found in any period of the disease; but, in either case, if not relieved by operation, the animal loses the power of standing, and dies perfectly emaciated. There is, however, another variety, more rapid in its progress, in which stupor is, in a few days, followed by total blindness, and no softness is ever found in any part of the skull. The cause of the symptoms is, undoubtedly, pressure on the brain, and probably arises from accidental contusion, or from a bony excrescence, which is called the false Sturdy, or from a collection of water, which is the true Sturdy. The termination of this disease is invariably fatal, except in rare recoveries, which sometimes are the consequences of accidental blows upon the head, probably rupturing the bag which contains the water. The cure, however, may be attempted by three ways; tapping, trepanning, or wiring: but the trouble attendant on any one of these would be considered so great as to yield to the more decisive operation of the knife.
Blindness in Sheep, though not a fatal disease in itself, yet exposes the animal to so many accidents, that where it cannot be cured by abating the inflammation, or by destroying the film over the eye, it is advised to kill the animal. A little of the Ointment of the Nitric Oxide of Mercury streaked horizontally on the eye-ball, with a camel-hair pen or a feather, has been productive of good effect.

Salivation. The very great losses which have been sustained by Farmers and Graziers among their sheep, in consequence of being salivated by the application of Mercurial Ointment, is of too serious a nature not to excite the most interesting scrutiny. Whether this fatality is owing to an indiscreet use of the Ointment by the Shepherd, or to a defect in the preparation by the Druggist, cannot be easily determined. Many instances have been related, of a part of the flock being salivated while the remainder were no better for the application, although the
whole were dressed alike. It would be inferred from this, that the fault was in the preparation of the Ointment, the Mercury not being properly incorporated with the Lard. Unless Sheep Ointment be made according to strict chymical principles, no Druggist can be assured that it is always of one uniform strength, notwithstanding his proportions of Mercury and Lard be invariably the same. When, from indiscretion in the Shepherd, or a want of better information or attention in the Druggist, this malady is occasioned, the following Mixture, if timely administered, will probably suspend the destructive effects:

**RECIPE.**

Sulphuret of Potass, (Liver of Sulphur,) one ounce and a half
Wine of Iron, six ounces.

Mix these fitly together, and give two table spoonsful every twelve hours until the animal is apparently better.
The Skitt is frequently produced by the early grass of soft pastures which are subject to be inundated in the Winter and Spring; this is eagerly sought after, and greedily devoured, by sheep: or by feeding on prutrescent vegetables, especially the shells of turnips, when suffered to be on the ground after the inner part has been scooped out. Poverty also, is often a primary cause of this malady.

The diseased sheep should be separated from the flock, and the following Powder given them every second or third day, as the nature of the case may require:

**RECIPE.**

Dried Willow Bark, in Powder, one ounce
Prepared Chalk, one ounce
Laudanum, two drams
Febrifuge Powder of Antimony, two drams.

Mix fit for a Powder, which may be given in any convenient vehicle.
The Resp, or Red Water, has been found to be most prevalent in the northern parts of this Island, in situations within the regions of hoar frosts, being scarcely known in such districts as are more elevated; and where sheep are confined in covered folds, during the night, it is seldom or never met with. These remarks receive confirmation from the circumstance of this disease being scarcely known in France and Tyrol, where the shepherds always confine their flocks in covered folds at night time, to guard them from wolves and other ferocious beasts of prey. The use of hay during part of the twenty-four hours, at such times as they are feeding upon succulent roots or plants of any kind, may obviate the evil tendency to this disease: for, to prescribe a remedy would be a fruitless attempt, as the disorder, in general, is discovered only when life is become extinct. Whenever circumstances justify the apprehension of this disorder, as a previous antidote,—copious bleeding, and a dram of Tartarized Antimony given
two or three times during the interval of eight or ten days, will be productive of good effects.

Jaundice, or Head-ill, or Yellows, is a common disorder among sheep, and has been variously described; the symptoms, however, are said to be a yellowness over the body, which is particularly observable in the white of the eye, and the urine tinges any thing of a yellow colour which is immersed in it. The most promising method of cure is, a solution of three ounces of Epsom Salts, and one dram of Salt of Tartar, in half a pint of Soap Suds.

FINIS.
## INDEX.

### HORSES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alterative Medicine</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amburies</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apoplexy</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balls, Alterative</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——, Cathartic</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——, Cordial</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——, Diuretic</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——, Pectoral</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——, Purging</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blindness</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blistering Ointment</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruises</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken Wind</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callus, or Callosity</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catarrh</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colic</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core, or Sitfast</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corns</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costiveness</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crush, or Contusion</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curb</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detergent Mixture</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea, or looseness</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digestive Liniment</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distemper</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes, Diseases of</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farcy</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feltoric</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foals</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Founder</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fungus</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glanders</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grease</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Lye, or Joint Oil</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidneys</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallenders and Sallenders</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mange</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine Alterative</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poll Evil</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quittor</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repellent Application</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ringbone</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running Thrush</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand Crack</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrophula</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spavin</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splints</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staggers</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.

Strains, or Sprains ........................................... 46
Strangles ......................................................... 48
Surfeit, or Scrophula ........................................... 50
Swelling ............................................................. 52
Thorough-Pin ...................................................... 54
Thrush, Running .................................................. 51
Tumour .............................................................. 52
Ulcers ............................................................... 53
Urine, Involuntary discharge of ............................... 21
Wind-Galls .......................................................... 54
Worms ............................................................... 55
Wounds .............................................................. 56

HORNED CATTLE.

Black Leg .......................................................... 59
Blain ................................................................. 60
Blend Milk .......................................................... 62
Blend Water ........................................................ 60
Blood Stale .......................................................... 61
Calf Picking ........................................................ 64
Calving ............................................................... 63
Cleansing ............................................................ 65
Costiveness .......................................................... 80
Downfall ............................................................. 66
Drying Drinks ....................................................... 67
Dysentery ............................................................ 75
Fall ................................................................... 67
Felon ................................................................. 69
Fever Milk ........................................................... 71
Filk ................................................................. 71
## INDEX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foul</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heave</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hidebound</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lax, or Looseness</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, Blend</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— Fever</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paralysis, or Felon</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picking of Calf</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placenta, to expel</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rottenness</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sap, or Costiveness</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scour</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stale-Foul</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail Worm</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teats, Sore</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellows</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SHEEP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On the Rot in</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blindness</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fly Gall</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot Halt</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaundice, or Yellows</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resp, or Red Water</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salivation</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skitt, or Scour</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sickness, or Braxy</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sturdy</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ATTESTATIONS,
Corroborative of the efficacy of the Author's Medicine
FOR THE
ROT IN SHEEP.

Mr. Towne,

Sir,

I have much pleasure in informing you that my Sheep which were so very bad of the Rot that I did not think it possible for them to live, have all of them wonderfully recovered. They have lambed and brought up their Lambs, and the Ewes are now quite fresh and good, although they only run on an open Common. If I have ever any more in a rotten state, I shall be very glad to have an opportunity of getting some of your Medicine, which I have found to be a perfect remedy for this bad disorder.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

May 21st, 1819.

J. JEPSON.

Sir,

It was my intention on my return from Derbyshire to have called on you to have made a Report to you of the effect of your Medicine for the Rot in Sheep, had on the few Sheep I had in that state last year.* I administered the whole of your Medicine to the Ewes that were beyond all doubt rotten, and I have the satisfaction to be able to inform you its effect was so salutary that they all made themselves fat on Turnip Tops, except one, which was in the last stage of the disease, and she proved to be in Lamb—four of them were slaughtered, and my Shepherd tells me their livers were perfectly healed; in fact I saw one of them myself, on which it

* August, 1819.
ATTESTATIONS.

was evident the parts where the Flukes had seated themselves were healed over, and the skins of those animals remained on some of them in a decayed state. My Shepherd tells me this morning, that the Ewe which proved in Lamb has produced a very fine Lamb, and is herself in as thriving a state as any Ewe I have belonging to me, and doing as well to her Lamb: he also tells me I have now a few Ewes tainted, and wishes me to get some more of your Medicine, therefore will thank you to send me another Bottle of it, which shall be administered by your directions as the other was.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
GEO. CHAPLIN.

Thorpelands, near Northampton,
June 2, 1820.

Sir,
I should have written earlier but have been in London. I was going to write on the 22nd ult. but waited till I had been at my distant Farm to see the Sheep that had had your Medicine given to them. I am sorry that I can only speak on the report of my Shepherd, and not from my own personal knowledge, for I did not see them: those to which he gave your Medicine he says seem to go on very well.

Our Member, Lord Althorpe, who resides not far from you, is very fond of Cattle, I will mention it to him the first opportunity.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient,
C. HILDYARD.

Tathwell, 4th June, 1820.

Sir,
The communication I made to you some time since respecting the efficacy of your Medicine for the Rot in Sheep, was made purposely for you to turn it to any advantage you considered probable to arise from it.
to yourself; in fact, considering you entitled to great merit in having discovered so valuable a Remedy for that ruinous Disorder in Sheep, I felt I was only doing justice to you, as well as the Publick, in making that communication to you, and I have the satisfaction to be able to tell you that the opinion I then entertained of your Medicine, has obtained an additional confirmation, by the pleasing prospect I have of its good effect on the Sheep I have given it to this Spring; they are all of them wonderfully improved in looks and condition, which is as much as can be expected, as it was not before the 3rd of April that it was administered; there is one observation I will make to you, which is, that I have myself attended to the Medicine being given to the Sheep regularly according to your directions, and from its result I am warranted in conceiving, with that attention, it will rarely fail of having the desired effect, and I believe I am correct in adding that four doses are as much as I have given to any one Sheep, though in the most reduced state of the disorder.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

GEO. CHAPLIN.

Mr. Towne,
Sir,

In answer to your application respecting my Sheep that were so very bad of the Rot in January last, it is with great satisfaction I inform you that out of the number which I was so unfortunate as to have in that ruinous state, I lost only two, which died before your Remedy could be tried; as for the rest of them, they are all doing extremely well, and had it not been for your excellent Medicine, I verily believe that I should have lost most of them.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Collingham, May 12, 1820.

HENRY GRIMES.
ATTESTATIONS.

Mr. Towne, Bilthorpe, June 25, 1820.

Sir,

Conceiving it a duty which we owe to the Publick as well as to yourself, we readily comply with your request, in giving our united testimony of the efficacy of your Medicine for the Rot in Sheep. From what we have witnessed of its effects upon Sheep apparently in the last stage of the disease, we feel ourselves justified in recommending it to the notice of every person who has, or is likely to have, such a dreadful disorder in his Flock.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

Wm. INGALL.
HENRY DIXON.
JOSEPH FLINT.

To Mr. D. Hebb.

Sir,

Your favour of the 4th inst. on the subject of a Medicine for the cure of the Rot in Sheep has been received. The Board is now in vacation, when it re-assembles your Letter shall be submitted to its consideration.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

HARDWICKE.

To Mr. Towne.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you, that your Letter to me together with the Recommendation of Mr. Hebb, were yesterday laid before the Committee of this Board, when the same were ordered to lie on the Table.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Board of Agriculture, GEO. WEBB HALL, 32, Sackville Str. 27 May, 1820. Secretary.

Printed by M. HAGE, Newark.