

sometimes he is not able to lift his head to the rack.

In this disease, drinking is absolutely necessary to thin the blood; and therefore if the horse refuse warm water he should be indulged with such only as has had the cold taken off. This may be done with a hot iron, or by letting it stand in the pail in a warm stable; and this will be better than forcing warm water on the horse's stomach. If this method do not prove sufficient, but the fever shall continue to increase, the following balls should be given immediately, as the danger augments every hour

- 1 oz. of Camphor.
- ½ do. Gum Myrrh.
- 1 do. Squills.
- 2 drams of Castor.

Make them up into two balls, and give one at night, and the other in the morning. If no better in a short time, give the following infusion.

- 1 oz. of Snake Root.
- 2 do. Gentian Root.
- 2 do. Lemon Peel.
- 2 drams of Saffron.

Boil these well together in three quarts of water, and give a pint once a day. If the above ball fail of success, give the following.

- 1 oz. of Camphor, dissolved in Spirits of Wine.
- 1 do. Sal. Ammoniac.
- 1 pint of good Vinegar.

Put them all together, and stir them about till the fume subside. This is for two doses to be taken a twelve hours' distance, diluted with water. There is not perhaps a more powerful and effectual medicine known than camphor in all kinds of putrid fevers, it being active, attenuating, and particularly calculated to promote urine and perspiration, the two principal outlets by which relief is obtained; and if this medicine were more often given than it is, it would be a greater credit to the farrier, and give greater relief to the horse.

If the horse be costive, the clysters, or an opening drink, should be given; and should he purge moderately, be careful not to suppress it; but if it continue so long as to enfeeble the horse, give him a little red port wine and bark.

Also observe to let the animal drink plentifully, for that will greatly promote the operation of the above named medicines, as both the disorder and the medicine will cause the thirst. If the horse can bear walking about, a little open air will be very proper, but be careful to keep him well covered.

Particular regard should also be paid to his staling, which, if it flow in too great quantities, must be repressed by proper astringents, and by giving him lime water; and, on the other hand, if he stale so little as to occasion a fullness or swelling in his body and legs, give him the following drink.

- 1 oz. of Nitre.
- 2 do. Castile Soap.
- 1 do. Venice Turpentine.
- 2 drams Oil Juriper,

Make them into a ball with liquorice powder, and give them at twice in twenty-four hours' distance. These balls may be given as occasion may require, and are very proper to convey off the greasy, slimy matter from the passage of the urine, and to settle swelled legs.

These are the best methods of management, and will generally prove successful; but sometimes art will fail, and the horse will discharge a greenish or reddish gleet from his nostrils, and sneeze very frequently; he will continue to lose his flesh, become hide-bound, refuse his meat, swell about his joints, and his eyes will appear fixed and dead; a purging also ensues, and a dark-colored fœtid matter is discharged. When these symptoms appear, the case may be considered desperate, and all attempts to save the horse will be fruitless.

In this disorder you must take care not to let the horse eat too much, for his diet should be light, and in small quantities at once, and increased gradually as he may gain strength. When his skin feels kind, his ears and feet continue moderately warm, his eyes look lively, his nose remains clean and dry, his appetite mends, he lies down with ease, and dungs and stales well, you may conclude that the danger is nearly over, and that nothing more is needful but care to complete the cure. On the contrary, by over-feeding you will run the risk of bringing on a bad sweat, and the horse may be, according to the old saying,—*killed with keeping*.

Sometimes the fever returns; so that every one who has a horse in a fever should be careful of cold for some time after, as his blood is left in a thin bad state. His legs will probably be subject to swell; and if the swelling leave a dimple when you press your finger upon it, it is a sign of a dropsy; in which case it will be advisable to put two towels on each side of his belly, and to give him half an ounce of the best yellow bark every day for some time. At other times a fever leaves a running at his nose, of a thin yellow, glueish matter, and small swellings below his ears and chaps.

When you find these symptoms, give one ounce of crocus metalorum every day in a mash of bran, and rub the swellings with mercurial ointment.

In the years 1796, 1797 and 1798, a distemper prevailed among horses, attended with a strong fever, which in a few days turned to a putrid fever. Some horses had their eyes so much inflamed as to stand goggling out of their sockets; they had also swellings all over their bodies, and in two or three days dropped down dead. At that time I observed that the horses which had camphor given them got the best through. Some horses which had this distemper, have a relapse of it in the spring season; and it is difficult to eradicate.

Care should be taken to keep the head and throat warmer than common, as the kernels about the latter are swelled; and also to promote