

**CAUSES.** Fevers are often brought on by sudden heats and colds; by going out of warm stables into cold ones; by being clothed, and then having the clothes stripped off; by being turned out to grass; for many people turn their horses out to grass in the morning, and let them lay out, which is quite wrong: for when they are turned out to grass, to be there night and day, it is best to turn them out at night, for then they will graze all night; but if you turn them out in the morning, they will fill themselves in the day-time, and lie still all night, which is the way to catch cold. Most fevers are brought on by colds, therefore be careful to keep your horses as much as possible from catching cold.

**SYMPTOMS.** The horse is remarkably restless, ranging from one end of his rack to the other; his flanks work, his eyes appear red and inflamed, his tongue is parched, and his breath hot and of a strong smell. He often smells at the ground, he loses his appetite, and though he will take hay into his mouth, he does not chew it; his whole body is hotter than usual, but not parched; he dungs often, but little at a time, and it is generally hard, and in small pieces; his urine is high-colored, and he generally stales with pain and difficulty; he is always craving for water, but drinks very little at a time; and his pulse is much quicker than usual.

**CURE.** Whenever a fever takes place, the first part of a cure is bleeding, and if the horse be strong and in good condition, the quantity should be two or three quarts. When this has been done give him a pint of the following infusion, three or four times a day.

- 4 oz. of Juice of Liquorice.
- 4 do. of Liquorice Root.
- 2 do. of Salt Peter.
- 4 do. of Salt of Tartar.
- 8 do. Good Raisins.
- 2 do. Aniseeds.
- 2 drams of Saffron

Boil all these together in six quarts of water, for ten minutes, let it stand till cold, and then strain it off. It is one of the best medicines for colds, coughs, hoarseness, or fevers, in either horse or man; and if it were more known, and more used, it would give greater relief in violent colds than anything yet found out. It is kind in its operations, opening the lungs, works gently by stool and urine, is free in its passage, and opening in its nature.

The horse should scarcely eat anything but mashes made of linseed and bran, and given in small quantities. If he refuses them, let him have dry bran sprinkled with water, and put a little hay into his rack, as a small quantity of it will not hurt him, and a horse will often eat hay when he will not eat anything else. His water should be rather warm, and given often but in small quantities; and clothing moderate, too much heat being pernicious in a fever. If he refuses his meat, do not let it lie before him, but take it away, and clean his rack and manger. If he is able to go about, a little walking exercise in the

open air will be very proper, but you must be careful not to get him wet.

This method, with good nursing, will often be sufficient to restore the horse to health; but if he refuse his meat, more blood should be taken from him, and the drink continued; and if his dung be hard and knotty a clyster should be given.

**Take Marshmallows and Cammomile flowers,** a handful of each, boil them in three quarts of water till one quart is wasted; then strain it off, and add four ounces of Venice Treacle, and one pint of Pale Rape Oil.

The above will make three clysters, to be given at four hour's distance. If his pulse continue high and quick, give the following.

- 2 oz. of Nitre.
- 2 do. of Cream of Tartar.
- 4 do. of Glauber's Salt.
- 2 do. of Lenitive Electuary.

Dissolve them in hot water, give one half, and and the other half the day following. If the horse be very open in his body, you need not give the above: but if dry, be sure to give him it. If he be very open, give him four drams of bark in a gill of red port. By pursuing this method, the horse will begin to recover, and will relish his hay, though his flanks will continue to heave for a fortnight. Nothing more will be requisite to complete the cure than walking him abroad in the air, and giving him plenty of clean litter to rest on in the stable.

There is another and much worse kind of fever to which horses are very subject, and which often proves fatal if not properly treated, viz.

#### A COMPOUND FEVER.

**SYMPTOMS.** The symptoms of this disease are—a slow fever, with great depression; and sometimes inward heat and outward cold and at other times heat all over, but not excessive. The horse's eyes are moist and languid; his mouth is continually moist, so that he is not desirous of drinking, and when he does drink, a very little satisfies him, he eats very little, and moves his joints in a loose, feeble manner, grating his teeth very disagreeably; his body is generally open, his dung soft and moist, and he stales irregularly, sometimes making little water, and at others a large quantity, which is of a pale color, and has very little sediment.

**CURE.** In the first place, take from the horse a moderate quantity of blood. Let it not exceed three pints, but repeat the operation according to its strength, if there be any tendency to inflammation; and after this the nitre drink already described may be given with the following addition.

- 1 oz. of Snake Root.
- 3 drams of Saffron.
- 3 drams of Camphor, dissolved in Spirits of Wine.

The horse's diet should be scalded bran; and linseed, boiled, and wrought up with bran. Also give him the best hay by a handful at a time. It is often necessary to feed him by the hand, for