

off very close, and then the ointment laid very thick on the affected part. It is proper to make the application in the morning, and to keep the horse tied up to the rack all day without any litter; but at night he must be littered in order that he may lie down; and to prevent the blister from coming off, put a white pitch plaster over it, and tie it on with broad tape.

When the blister has done running, and the scabs begin to dry and peel off, it should be applied a second time in the same manner as before, and the second will have a much greater effect than the first.

When the Spavin has continued long, the blister will have to be often renewed, perhaps five or six times; but it is necessary to observe that after the second time you must not be less than three weeks before you lay on the third, or you will destroy the roots of the hair and leave the place bald. By these means Bone-Spavins may often be cured; but when they fail, recourse must be had to firing.

Before you fire a horse for the Bone Spavin, be careful to take the vein out of the way, for it generally lies over the Spavin, and you cannot fire deep enough to come at the callous substance without its removal. In order to destroy the vein, cut a nick through the skin upon it, just below the Spavin, and another just above it, and put a crooked needle under the vein, and tie both ends; then cut the vein across between the tyings, both above and below, and you may either draw the piece of the vein out or leave it in.

Let the iron you fire with be pretty sharp; cut four or five nicks upon the bone, and let the iron take hold of the superfluous bone, in order that it may waste away by mattering; and when you have done, lay on some white pitch, pretty hot, and put a cloth round it to keep it on. In three days open the place, and dress it with yellow basilicon.

Some people put lunar caustic, or sublimate, into the places; but it is a dangerous practice, and often lames the horse for ever. I wish those who have got a horse that has a Bone-Spavin to make a full trial of the directions here given, and I trust they will find them to answer the purpose as well as any hitherto found out.

A CORB.

This is a soft swelling that rises out of the joint on the back part of the hind-leg, just below the hock, and mostly lames the horse, besides being unpleasant to the eye. To cure it, strike a few holes into it with a pricker, made so as just to go through the skin, then rub well with oil of origanum, and blister as often as needful.

A RING-BONE.

This is so well known that I need not describe it, but only point out the remedy; yet I must observe that a Sprain in the Coffin is sometimes taken for a Ring-bone when it causes a rim to rise just above the foot. Ring-bones come out from the pastern, between the fetlock and the

foot; but if the pastern is long, they are nearer the foot.

They will generally yield to the same method of cure as a Corb, especially if just coming out but if not, recourse must be had to firing.

Splents, Osselets, or any other bony or fleshy substances on the legs, may be cured in the same manner. A Splent on the shank-bone is only a grievance to the eye, and will go away of itself when the horse comes to age; but the sooner those that are near the knees or the tendons are removed the better.

THE STRANGLES.

Most horses have this disorder while young, but at seven years old they are out of danger. There are two kinds of this disorder. The common kind is a swelling under or between the jaw bones. The other, which is called the bastard kind, is much the worst. Sometimes swellings appear on the buttocks, break, and discharge matter for a few days, and then dry up, after which others appear in a fresh place in the same manner. I have known horses that have had this complaint eight or ten weeks.

The common kind begins with a swelling between the jaw-bones, which sometimes extends to the muscles of the tongue, and is often attended with so much heat, pain and inflammation, that before the matter is formed the creature swallows with the utmost difficulty.

SYMPTOMS. The Strangles is attended with great heat and fever, a painful cough, and great inclination to drink, without being able. Some horses lose their appetites entirely, and others eat but very little, occasioned by the pain resulting from the motion of the jaws in chewing and swallowing. When the horse runs much at the nose, it is not a good sign.

Although this disease is very troublesome, it is not dangerous, except when the swelling turns upwards against the windpipe and gullet, and then there is danger of suffocation if it do not break soon.

CURE. The Strangles is not properly a disease, but a discharge common to young horses, and therefore it follows that the discharge must be promoted in order to throw off the offensive matter. The best method of doing this is to keep the swelling always soft by soaking it with softening ointment, such as marshmallows, or elder ointment. I have known oil of swallows, with a little spirits of hartshorn in it, be very useful in bringing the swelling forward and causing it to break. A cloth in the form of a cap, put on the horse's head, and stuffed with wool to keep the swelling warm, will be of great service. Some people apply a poultice, but there is no need of this if the above be properly used. Give plenty of warm water, with a little meal in it; for in this disorder a horse cannot swallow dry meat enough for its support.

Sometimes the Strangles gather four or five times, and break in many places; and you must