

satisfy his thirst fully at night. Never, if possible to avoid it, work him on a full stomach. Give carrots when procurable, as they contain considerable moisture, are very nutritious, and generally have a beneficial effect in chest complaints. As medical treatment is of no avail, I hope none of my hearers will suffer themselves to be imposed upon by such trash as "Heaves Powders," and other nostrums advertised by impudent quacks; they might as well try to set a broken leg by salving their boots with Holloway's ointment, as to cure broken wind with any powders whatsoever.

From the form of the shoulder, lameness very rarely occurs there, but when it does happen, from a slip or side fall, it may be known by the horse dragging his toe along the ground. It is in lifting the foot that the shoulder is principally used, and let a horse be ever so lame, if he lifts his foot the shoulder is not at all affected. In the stable, also, when a lame horse puts his foot flat to the ground, when pointing to ease a lame leg, he is not shoulder lame, were he so the toe only would rest on the ground.

Fomentations, entire rest, and a dose of physic in cases of real strain of the shoulder are the best modes of treatment. Swining the horse is most inhuman, as it tortures the animal, and only increases the inflammation. If the lameness continues a blister will be of service.

Bog spavin and bone spavin are both so very difficult to cure, that, so far as farmers are concerned, it is not worth their while to meddle with them at all, particularly as spavined horses can be put to all slow work, and if not driven too fast are rather improved by it. I consider both these diseases incurable; repeated blistering is said, however, sometimes to have proved effectual.

Splint is a bony excrescence mostly found on the inside of the leg, it seldom either lames a horse or in any way interferes with his action, except at the time of its formation. If, from being close to the tendon, it causes lameness, shave the hair off the tumor, rub in a little mercurial ointment for a day or two, and blister actively. If of recent formation, they readily yield to this treatment.

Curbs are an enlargement three or four inches below the point of the hock, and are usually accompanied by considerable lameness. Absolute rest, cold fomentations, and repeated blistering when the inflammation is subdued, will prove useful.

Ringbone is incurable.

Corns are more frequently produced by bad shoeing than by any other cause. They are very difficult to cure. Paring the corn well out and painting with butyr of antimony will prove serviceable.

Disease of the navicular joint, situated inside the foot, is frequently taken for shoulder-strain, but they can easily be distinguished by observing whether the toe be dragged along the ground, as it always is in the latter case. Navicular lameness is incurable.

Young horses all have strangles, and epidemic catarrh or distemper is often very prevalent. Strangles begins with a cough and a discharge from the nostrils of a yellowish color mixed with matter, a considerable discharge of ropy fluid from the mouth, and swelling under the lower jaw, which increases with more or less rapidity, accompanied by some fever. The horse, also, has great difficulty in swallowing. The tumor is about the centre of the channel under the jaw,—it soon fills the whole space, is one uniform body, and may thus be distinguished from enlarged glands in distemper. Its treatment is very simple. Blister the tumor well, as soon as it appears, to ripen it sooner; when it is soft at the top and evidently contains matter, lance it freely and deeply. Suffering the tumor to burst forth of itself, is apt to form a ragged ulcer, which is very difficult to heal. Bleeding is not necessary unless the horse be very feverish. A little nitre and a few bran mashies, with green food, if in season, will complete the cure. A mild dose of physic may be given to prevent the swellings and eruptions which sometimes follow strangles. This disease is not contagious.

Distemper is a more serious complaint and is very infectious. It usually commences with fever and a shivering fit, followed by a hot mouth, greater heat of the skin than is natural, heaving of the flanks, and cough. The eyes are red and heavy, the membrane of the nose red, and there is a discharge from it at the very commencement of the disease. This at first is watery, but soon thickens, and becomes mattery and offensive. The glands under the jaw become enlarged, the membranes of the nostrils and throat are inflamed and tender, causing great difficulty in swallowing either food or water. The horse rapidly becomes weak. The legs generally swell, and enlargements appear on the chest and belly; this is, however, rather favorable. On first discovering the disease, the horse should be bled, and the bleeding repeated, if the pulse be frequent and strong.