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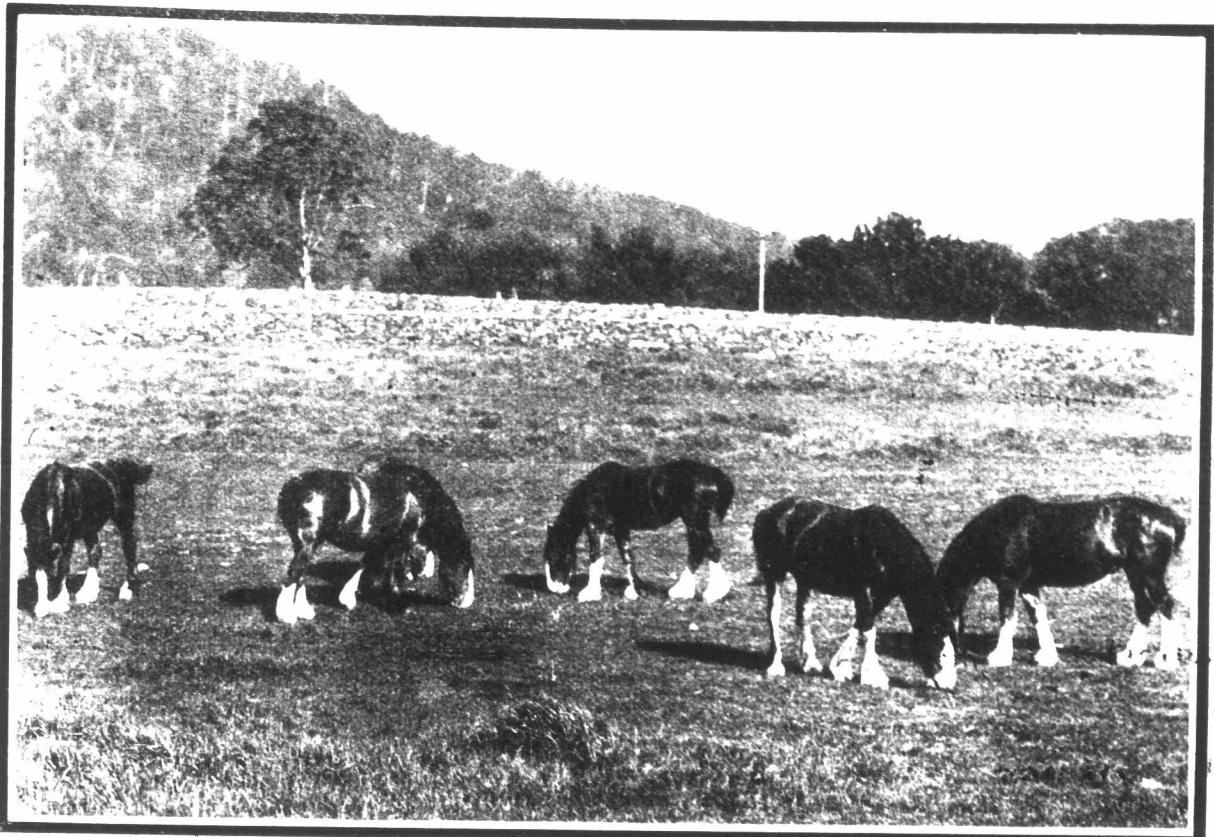
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This, of course, is one to four, and the mixture may be made stronger or weaker as desired. The seat of application should be clipped, and the animal tied, or some arrangement made to prevent him biting or licking the part. The blister causes an irritation, and if the patient be at liberty he will lick or bite the parts, and thereby get some of the blister on his lips and tongue, or he may bite sufficiently hard to scarify the skin of the blistered parts. The blister should be applied a little at a time with smart friction, then a little more, etc., until fifteen to twenty minutes of smart rubbing have been spent in the application. In about twenty-four hours a little more of the blister should be rubbed in, and in about twenty-four hours longer sweet oil, clean lard, or other non-irritant lubricant, should be applied. The patient's head should now be let down, and if he can be provided with a comfortable box-stall, it is advisable. The blistered parts should be oiled every day until the scale becomes loose and is removed, which is generally in ten days to two weeks, when, if necessary, another blister can be applied as at first and when further blistering is required it should be done in about every four weeks. While blistering in this manner causes the hair to fall out, it does not destroy the hair follicles, provide reasonable attention to directions be observed; hence, there is no danger of causing an area permanently devoid of hair. There are certain ingredients, such as nitric acid, sulphuric acid, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, etc., which have well-marked blistering and corrosive action and if used, except in small quantities, in blistering applications, will surely destroy the hair follicles and leave a permanent scar, or bare spot. Blemishes of this nature are often noticed after the application of many of the proprietary medicines which are advertised as a "Sure Cure" for nearly all the diseases to which the bones, muscles, tendons, etc., are liable. In cases where a paste blister is used it is necessary to give the patient a rest for at least two days, and wise to continue the rest for at least a few days longer until the acute inflammatory action is allayed. In cases where it is necessary to continue the work or drive the patient during and immediately following the application of a blister, a liquid preparation is generally used. This avoids the necessity of tying the patient so that he cannot reach the parts with his mouth, as there being practically none of the irritant on the hair, or surface of the skin, he cannot irritate his lips, etc., with it. Then again, the ordinary liquid blister is not usually of as great strength as the paste blister, it does not cause so acute an irritation and usually requires repeated application to cause well marked skin irritation. We, of course, refer to liquid blisters prescribed by those versed in such matters, not to some of the proprietary medicines advertised, such as the different "Constitutive Balsams", etc., which quickly produce more marked superficial irritation than a safe paste blister. Liquid blisters are often referred to as "Sweat Blisters," from the supposition that the exudate they usually cause and the results that follow, are due to a sweating of the parts.

Two drams of either cantharides or binodide of mercury mixed with four ounces alcohol, make a good liquid blister. Of course the mixture can be made either weaker or stronger by using less or more of the drug, in proportion to the quantity of alcohol. The usual method of using preparations of this kind is to apply a little with smart friction once daily, until the parts become somewhat smart, then applying oil daily until they become smart again, then applying the blister again, as at first, etc. The application of a blister in any form, with the idea of curing some bone disease, as bone spavin, ringbone, etc., is from the assumption that the counter-irritation caused by the blister increases the deep-seated inflammation and hastens its course to completion. The course of diseases of the bones of a



Clydesdale Brood Mares at Pasture.

joint usually destroys the articular cartilages which clothe the surfaces of the bones that contact each other after which the bones become united, as one bone, by bony union. This is called *ankylosis*, and when it is completed inflammation and pain cease. Counter-irritation, such as blistering, or firing and blistering hastens this process, and if the bones involved are not those in which the normal motion is considerable, lameness will disappear and whether or not a more or less marked stiffness will remain, depends upon the extent of said motion.

WHIP

The Feminine Character in Brood Mares.

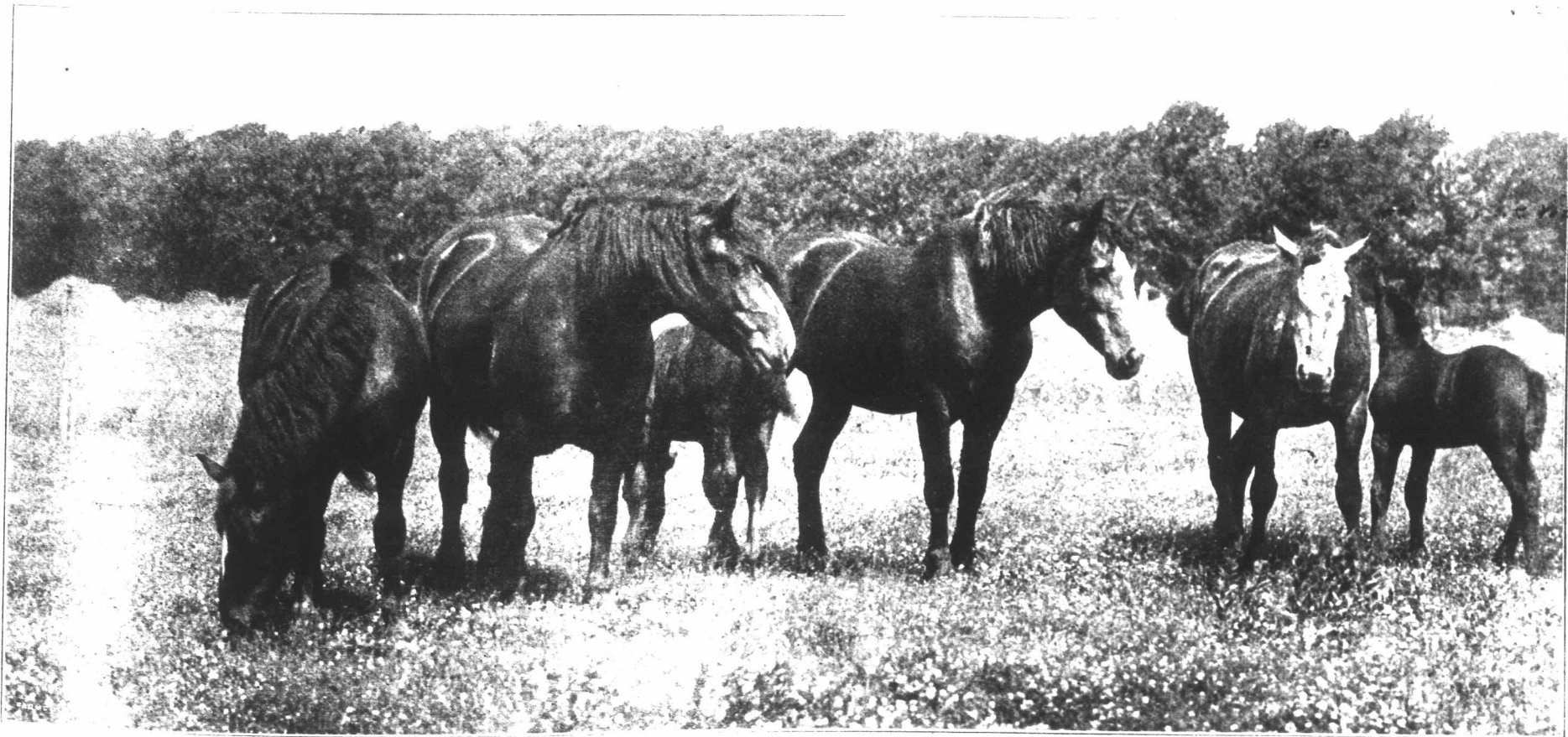
The good brood mare is a treasure to her owner. She asks for little but good food, liberty and kindness. Differing from the male of her species whose function is to dominate and procreate by an ever ready aggressive and at times spasmodic energy, she produces continuously and is shy and timid, because continually vulnerable through her maternity. Therefore, a watchfulness for herself and her progeny are ever part of the quiet and constant activities of her life.

Such feminine exercises are instinctive, and that they may become characteristic will depend somewhat upon the way we treat her. It is impossible for us to kill in the mare this instinctive predisposition of sex, but we may by mismanagement prevent it from becoming habitual and characteristic. The acknowledgement of these instinctive qualities of the female will help us to recognize the good brood mare when we see her, and the

feminine character which shows itself in the disposition and build of a good brood mare is accepted by breeders as denoting her value as a matron.

We will find feminine character outstanding in the head, neck, loins and body, and to a less extent, in the female's general condition. In the appearance of the head we will especially find the mare's predisposition towards feminine function, in her body the ability towards its performance. The eye will be fairly large and set out prominently, giving a wide range of vision, which encompasses the following foal without effort. Its expression in repose will be quietly contemplative, kindly and unselfish in its depths, differing from the eye of the stallion, which is focussed by self interest and glowing with the fires of aggression. This expression of the mare's eye will be verified by her passive appreciation of kindness and fondling, differing from the stallion in whom a restless reciprocation denotes the vigor of his kind. There will be no sulkiness or dullness in the expression of her eye or the carriage of her head, nor the opposite ready excitability or over activity. The ears will appear from the front to be set high on her head because the soft submissive line of her neck is straight from the head to the shoulder, differing from the ears of the stallion, the hard aggressive line of whose crest rises above them. The mare's loins will be strong to carry the body's load, the ribs will be wide and long to hold the organs of digestion, the coupling roomy and the flanks well let down.

The management of the brood mare should be directed by considerations of her femininity. Her instincts of liberty and self reliance should be gratified by an approach to natural conditions. Her diet should not be too stimulative, her exercise should be normally constant



Illustrating the Feminine Character in Brood Mares.