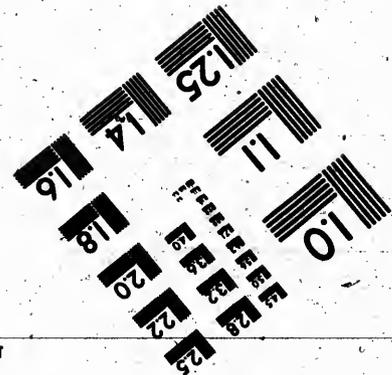
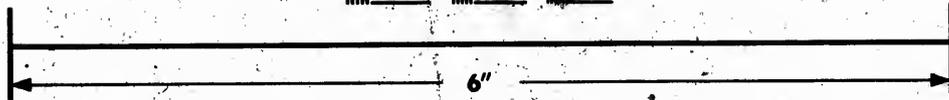
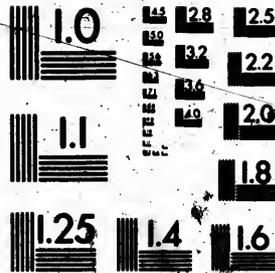


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MI-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

15 12.5
18 22
20 25
22 28
25 32
28 36
32 40
36 45
40 50
45 55
50 60
55 65
60 70
65 75
70 80
75 85
80 90
85 95
90 100

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

11
10
01

© 1993

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
 - Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
 - Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
 - Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
 - Pages detached/
Pages détachées
 - Showthrough/
Transparence
 - Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
 - Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
 - Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
 - Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
 - Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

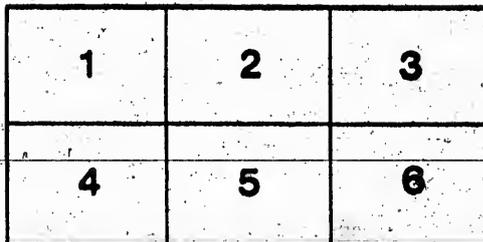
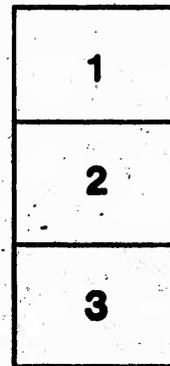
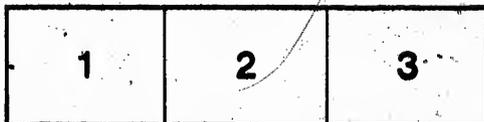
Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library
Baldwin Room

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

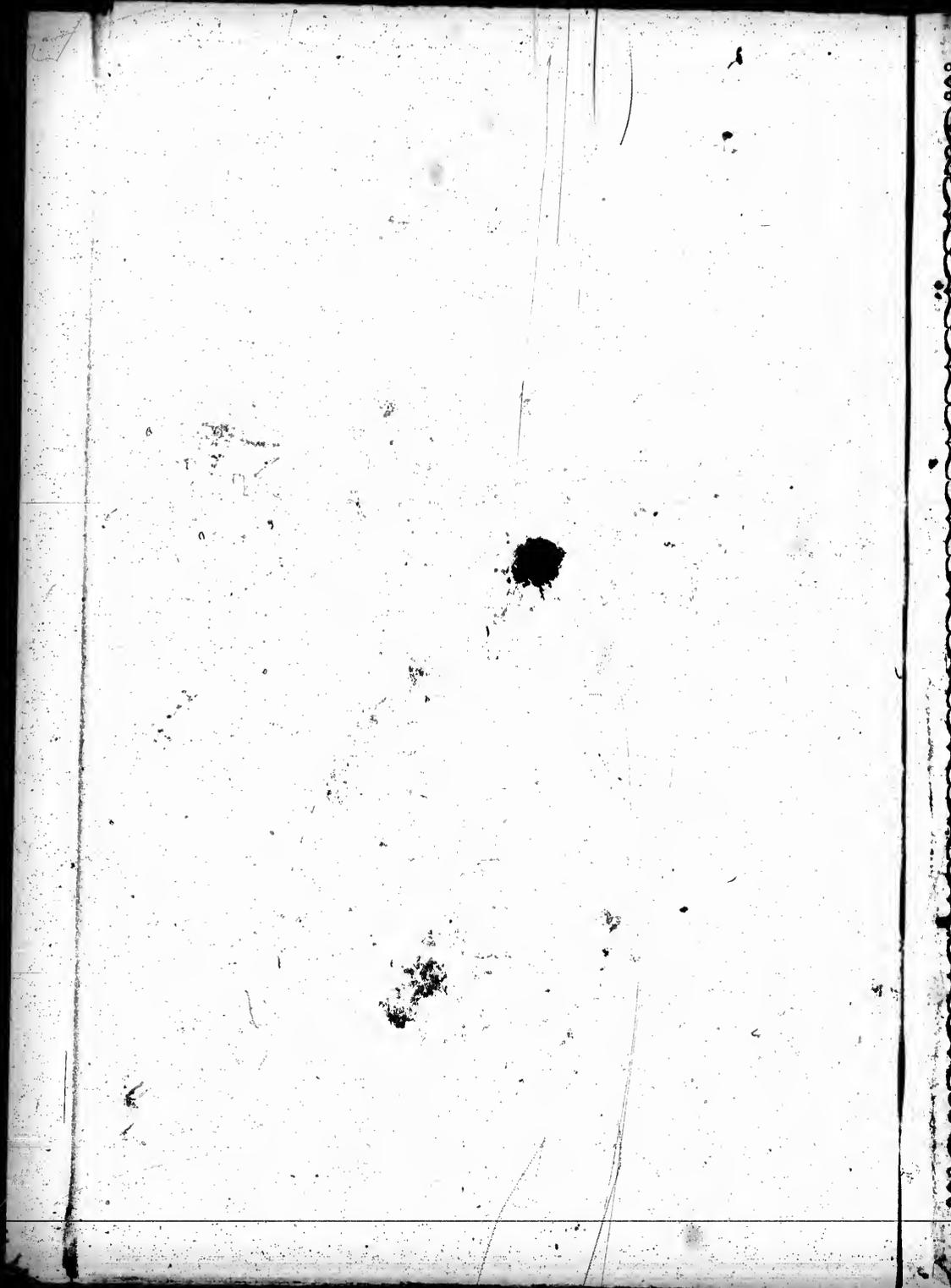
Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library
Baldwin Room

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



T.B. 8-35
X 7 1/2 THE P 630.59
CANADIAN FARRIER

AND

CATTLE-KEEPER'S GUIDE;

BEING A

COMPLETE DIRECTORY

FOR THE

Choice and Management of Cattle,

WHETHER

**HORSES, OXEN, COWS, CALVES, SHEEP, LAMBS,
OR, HOGS;**

**WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE SYMPTOMS, AND MOST APPROVED
METHODS OF CURING EVERY DISORDER THEY ARE
SUBJECT TO.**

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ART OF MEASURING CATTLE,

TO ASCERTAIN THEIR WEIGHT WHILE LIVING.

TORONTO:

**PUBLISHED BY BREWER, McPHELAN, & Co., BOOKSELLERS,
AND DRUGGISTS, No. 46, KING STREET.**

1847.

RECEIVED

PAID

FOR

THE

OF

BOSTON
PRINTED BY WELLS, BARNES & CO. BOOKSELLERS
AND STATIONERS, No. 42 KING STREET.

1857

C
C
I
T

THE
CANADIAN FARRIER,
'AND
CATTLE-KEEPER'S GUIDE;
BEING A
COMPLETE DIRECTORY
FOR THE
CHOICE AND MANAGEMENT OF CATTLE,
~~WHICH~~

**HORSES, OXEN, COWS, CALVES, SHEEP, LAMBS,
OR, HOGS ;**

**WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE SYMPTOMS, AND MOST APPROVED
METHODS OF CURING EVERY DISORDER THEY ARE
SUBJECT TO.**

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
THE ART OF MEASURING CATTLE,
TO ASCERTAIN THEIR WEIGHT WHILE LIVING.

TORONTO:

**PUBLISHED BY R. BREWER, BOOKSELLER,
No. 147, KING STREET.**

1847.

559188



JUN 20 1935

IN
pub
tha
len
hav
ish
ish
Can
nte
nd

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN offering this work to the Canadian public, the Publisher begs to state, that he does it to meet the continual demands for such a compilation, and having made the selections from English works of long standing and established reputation, he hopes that the Canadian Farmer will find it, what it is intended to be, a highly useful and indispensable Manual.

C

N
be
so
to
h
th
b
u
t
a
r
c
o
t

THE CANADIAN FARRIER
AND
CATTLE-KEEPER'S GUIDE.

OF HORSES.

NEVER bargain for a horse before you ride him, because he may start or stumble, though handsome to look on; but first examine strictly his teeth, eyes, legs, and wind; and then to know his age, raise his upper lip with your finger and thumb; if his teeth shut up close, he is young; but if they point forward, and the upper lip and under edges do not meet even, he is old: and the longer the teeth are, the gums being dry and shrunk from them, looking yellow and rusty, the older he is. If his eyes are lively and clear, and you can see the bottom, and the image of your face to be reflected thence, and not from the surface of the eye, they are good: but when muddy, cloudy, or coal-black, they are bad. If his knees are not broken, nor stand bending and trembling forward, which is called knockling, his legs may be good; but if he step short, and dig his toes into the ground, beware of a founder or at least a contracted back-sinew. If his flanks beat even and slow, his wind may be good; but if they heave double and irregular, or if while he stands

in the stable he blows at the nostrils, as if he had been galloping, these are signs of a broken wind.

Next inquire whether he bite, kick, stop, or start. A horse may be sound, though guilty of all four; and as they are not to be discovered by carefully looking on the horse, I refer you to his keeper concerning them.

A horse with thick shoulders and a breast-chest laden with flesh hanging forward, and heavily projecting over his knees and feet, is fitter for a collar than a saddle. Be careful not to buy a horse that is light-bodied and fiery, because such soon destroy themselves. A horse is said to have a light body, when he is thin and slender in the flank. If the last of the short ribs be at a considerable distance from the haunch bone, though such a horse may have a tolerable body for some time, if he is much laboured, he will lose.

When you are buying it is common for the owner to say in praise of the horse, that it hath neither splint, spavin, nor wind-gall. To guard you against imposition, these three are thus described.

The splint is a fixed, callous excrescence or hard knob, growing on the flat of the outside or inside of the legs, and not far from the knee, and may be either seen or felt. The spavin is of the same nature, and appears in like manner on the shank bone behind, just below the inock. The wind-galls are several small swellings, appearing a little above the fetlock joints of all the four legs. They seem in feeling to be full of wind or jelly; but these never lame a horse, whereas the splint

For spavin always do. For the cure look among the receipts at the end for the infections of horses.

To discover if a horse stumbles or starts. In mounting him, keep yourself in a profound calm, and let him neither feel your spurs, nor see your whip; when you are seated, go gently off with a loose rein, which will make him careless; for if he be a stumblor, he will show it in a short time. The best horse may stumble; but, if a horse spring out when he stumbles, as if he feared the whip and spur, you may justly suspect him to be an old offender. A man should never strike a horse for starting or stumbling; for though the provocation be great, the fright for correction makes him worse.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NATURAL AND ACQUIRED INFIRMITIES TO WHICH HORSES ARE LIABLE, AND THE METHODS OF TREATING THEM.

If a horse, as he stands alone in the stable, points one foot forward more than the other, either before or behind, seeming to bear no weight on it, you may reasonably conclude he is not easy. If the shoe be the cause, the farrier can remove it presently; if the foot be hot, being hurt by some unknown accident, then make the following poultice:—

The Turnip Poultice.

Take any sort of greens, such as lettuce, cabbage, mallow-leaves, turnip-tops, or turnips themselves: boil them tender, squeeze the water out,

and chop them in a wooden bowl, with two or three ounces of hog's lard or butter. Put this poultice into a cloth, and his foot into it as hot as you can: let it remain all night, this will soften the hoof; and, on the farrier's paring, he will discover if he is pricked or bruised; if only bruised, one more poultice will cure him; but if wounded to the quick, open the hole with your penknife, and put in it the following ointment, which, being kept on with dry tow, will draw out the gravel and heal the foot: putting on the poultice as before directed, for two or three nights.

The Horse Ointment.

Put in a clean pipkin, that holds about a quart, a lump of yellow rosin, the size of a pullet's egg, to which is added the same quantity of bees' wax, half a pound of common turpentine, each as in order set down. When these ingredients are mixed, which should be done over a slow fire, keep them gently boiling, and stir them with a stick all the time. When all is dissolved, take the pipkin off, or the whole will rise into the fire in a moment: put in two ounces of verdigris finely powdered, then set it on again and give it two or three warbles: after which, strain it through a coarse sieve, and throw the dregs away.

This ointment is very good for a wound or bruise in the flesh or hoofs, broken knees, galled backs, bites, crackled heels, melanders, or when you geld a horse, to heal him, and keep the flies away. The foregoing poultice will likewise cure a horse that is lame with a hole in his hoof, occa-

with two or
 . Put this
 t as hot as
 will soften
 ng, he will
 ly bruised,
 if wounded
 r penknife,
 hich, being
 the gravel
 poultice as

out a quart,
 pullet's egg,
 bees' wax,
 each as in
 edients are
 a slow fire,
 hem with a
 ed, take the
 the fire in a
 ligris finely
 ve it two or
 through a
 y.

a wound or
 nees, galled
 rs, or when
 eep the flies
 kewise cure
 hoof, occa-

sioned by an over-reach of his hind foot, or tread
 of another horse, however deep the wound be, or
 though gravel be in it; as it will draw out the
 gravel, fill the wound with sound flesh, and cause
 the hoof to grow over it much sooner than any
 other method or medicine.

NOTE.—All cuts, treads, and bruises, are cured
 by the poultice before mentioned, not only safest,
 but without leaving any mark.

If a horse's legs and knees swell or crack, and
 become stiff and sore, wash them with hot water
 and soap, then prepare the foregoing poultice and
 tie it on hot, letting it stay on all night. Feed
 him as usual, and offer him warm water. About
 three or four hours after he is put up for the night
 and fed, give him half an ounce of Æthiop's
 mineral, the same of balsam of terrib, of diapente,
 and powdered anniseeds, mixed and made into a
 ball with honey or treacle; then a pint of warm
 water in stable on account of the ball. A day or
 two after take a pint of blood from his neck. The
 above poultice being continued every night, and
 the ball three times, that is, every other night, it
 will cure a horse, if he be young, and the distem-
 per new; but if he be old, and has had it a long
 time on him, it will require further repetition.
 Take care not to let him sweat during this opera-
 tion, for it will retard the cure.

The Melander.

Is a crack in the bend of the hoof, which is cured
 by the same method; and, the same medicine,

greasing and poulticing, used for swelled and crackled heels.

If a horse happen to break his leg, first set the bone together in its right place; then take of the best bole armoniac finely powdered, and the whites of three new laid eggs, mix them well together, and spread some of it smooth upon fine tow a little broader than the wound; lay it round the splint indifferently tight with some splinters, and let it remain on nine days.

Cramps and Convulsions of the Sinews,

Are violent contractions, either of the members throughout the whole body, or particularly in one member. They proceed either from causes natural, or accidental: if from natural causes, they either come from too great fulness, or they proceed from the surfeit of meat or drink, or the want of evacuation; when from emptiness, they come from too much blood-letting, too much purging, or too much labouring; all of which fill the hollowness of the sinews with cold windy vapours, which are the only great causes of convulsions. If they come from causes accidental, then it is from some received wound where a sinew is but half cut asunder, or only pricked, which presently causes convulsions over the whole body. The signs of the disease are, the horse will rise up like the back of a camel, or become like a bent bow; his crupper will sink inward, his fore-legs will stand close together, and his belly will cling to the backbone; when he lies down he is not able to rise, from a weakness in his hinder limbs.

swelled and

first set the
take of the
and the whites
ell together,
a fine tow a
t round the
blinters, and

Sinews,

ne members
ticularly in
from causes
causes, they
r they pro-
or the want
they come
purging, or
the hollow-
ours, which
ns. If they
s from some
ut half cut
ently causes
The signs of
up like the
at bow; his
s will stand
o the back-
able to rise,

This disease is frequent among horses; the cure for it is as follows: First sweat the horse either by burying all, save his head, in a dunghill: or by applying hot blankets doubled about each side of his heart and body: then after his sweat, anoint his body all over with oil of petroleum, which is much better than the oil of bay, or oil of cypress. Then give him to drink the following liquor: take a drachm of assafoetida, with anniseeds, seeds of fenugreek, and cuminseeds, of each half an ounce; put these in a quart of strong white wine, and add to the composition three or four spoonsful of olive oil. Keep him warm after the drink; feed him with good bean-bread and warm mashes made of ground malt and warm water, and his sinews will soon come to their former ability.

But if it be the cramp only, and in but one member, then if you will but rub or chafe the grieved part with a hard wisp or hay rope, the pain will cease.

The Glanders,

Proceed from several repeated colds, such as are caught at winter grass, and which, by lying long upon the lungs and glands, corrupt the blood, and produce the unhappy consequence of running at the nostrils.

To carry off the Glanders.

Take of sack one quart, or, for want thereof, strong beer; figs, four ounces, well sliced, and two ounces of sliced liquorice; boil them well together, and then put in ginger, elecampane, and pepper, of each one drachm, in powder;

when it is boiled enough, add treacle and butter, of each five ounces, and yolks of two new-laid eggs, beat well together. Give it luke-warm, and order the horse as needful.

To bring away the Glanders, when rotted, and brought to Suppuration.

Take the best white wine vinegar, put in three eggs, shells and all, let them lie twenty-four hours; then beat them well together, and give it to the horse. Give this two or three mornings more or less, as you see necessary, and it will clear off the glanders.

Thin-skinned horses, that have been well kept and clothed, should never be turned to grass above three months in the year, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August; but thick-skinned horses have strong coats, which keep out the weather, and will, if well fed, lie about all the year, if there be no frost. Walking about to feed, prevents stiffness in their limbs, and treading in the grass keeps their hoofs moist and cool; however, they should always have a hovel to come to at night, or when it rains or snows.

By no means purge a horse just taken from grass, for it dissolves or loosens some tender fat or humours which fall into his legs or heels, so that he rarely stands dry all the winter after. But after a week you may bleed him once under a quart; and at night give him the annis cordial, (Page 11,) which is a gentle opener.

To Purge a Horse.

Never purge a horse unless you have a good reason: let him not touch cold water, within or without, till the day after he has done working; but give him as much warm water as he will drink, and let the following be the purge:—
Aloes, one ounce; jalap, two or three drachms; oil of cloves, ten drops; made into a ball with honey.

A purge may operate the first day, but commonly not till the second; however, you should not stir a horse out of the stable till the purge has done working; for there is no need of exercise during the operation, since every purge will carry itself off, if you keep the horse warm, and supply him with warm mashes, and warm water, as much and as often as he will drink.

When a purge works too long or too strong upon a horse, give him an ounce of Venice treacle in a pint of warm ale, to blunt the force of the aloes.

If a horse loses his appetite, and the keeper is afraid of a surfeit, which is often attended with the grease, or the farcy, the symptoms of which are the staring of the coat, and being hide-bound. To prevent the staring of the coat, which will soon appear, make the following:—

Anniseed Cordial.

Boil half an ounce of anniseed in a quart of ale, pour it upon half a pound of honey into a

bowl, brew it about till it be as cold as blood, then give it with a horn, seeds and all; feed as usual, but keep your horse warmly clothed, and give him warm water that night; and lest the cordial should not have force to carry off the surfeit, give him after all, and just before bedtime, one of the balls, as directed in page 9.

The Lampas.

When a horse that once looked sleek and fat is brought to you with a staring coat and hollow flank, open his mouth, look on the roof, and if the gums next his fore-teeth are swelled higher than his teeth, it will hinder his feeding, and make him fall off his flesh.

The Lampas is an excrescence on the first bar in the roof of the horse's mouth. The cure is generally performed by burning it out with a hot iron; but it requires great care, and a man of great judgment to perform operations of this kind. Farriers, in general, are too apt to take out more than is necessary; care, however, must be taken not to burn out more than the first bar in the roof of his mouth, and that not too deep. Afterwards rub his mouth, or the part seared, with common salt. It would be much better for the animal to omit burning them out, and to wash his mouth once or twice a-day with the following mixture:— Nitre, half an ounce: burnt alum and bole armoniac, in powder, of each one ounce; honey, two ounces; put them in a pitcher, and then pour a pint of boiling vinegar upon them: when cold, put them in a bottle for use.

The mouth must be washed with this mixture once or twice a-day, which may be done by fastening a linen rag round the end of a stick, dipping it in the mixture, and introducing it into his mouth, from which there will be no necessity to remove the lampas by actual burning.

If the Lampas be not the cause, you may give the horse the purge mentioned in page 13; and if that have not the desired effect, never cease your inquiries till you have discovered the cause.

When you intend to travel, hunt, &c., let your horse's feet be examined before you set out, to see that his shoes are all fast, and fit easy on his feet; for on these depend the pleasure and safety of your journey.

If a horse cut either before or behind, look that his shoes stand not out with an edge beyond his hoof, and feel that the clenches be close; but if his cutting proceed from interfering, that is, crossing his legs in the trot, it is natural infirmity, and can only be helped by a little care.

It is observed that some horses carry a good belly on a journey, while others part with their food before it is well digested, and scour all away, which makes them so thin and lank that they are ready to slip through their girths; these last are called washy; such horses must chiefly be fed with dry meat, that is, oats and beans, and but seldom with bran. They will eat as much, or more than other horses, and you should feed them oftener; for being so soon empty, they require it.

If you do not gallop a horse off his wind, I will venture to say, that it is not a journey that hurts.

him, but your neglect of him when you dismount, which, therefore, you should carefully avoid.

When you end a day's journey, always feed your horse as soon as you can at night, that he may go to rest; and he will be the fresher in the morning. And give two or three feeds rather than a large one, for so much at once will cloy him.

If a saddle bruise a horse's back, and makes it swell, a greasy dish-cloth laid on hot, and a cloth or rag over it, bound on for a quarter of an hour, and repeated once or twice, will sink it; then wash it with a little water and salt, and this will cure it. But if the saddle press on the tender part, it should be altered.

To prevent stiffness, supple and wash his legs with greasy dish-water, or hot water and soap, and do not take him out of the stable that night; but grease his hoofs; and stop his feet with cow-dung.

If at any time you perceive your horse faint, you may give him a pint of warm ale, with a quartern of brandy, rum, or gin, in it, or an ounce of diapente.

The last will comfort his bowels, drive out cold and wind, and cause him to carry his food longer.

If a horse be taken with the gripes, which will be discovered by his often looking towards his flanks, being unable to keep his legs, and by rolling and beating himself about, seemingly, as undoubtedly he is, in very great misery, do not bleed him, unless his breath be very hot, but

dismount,
avoid.

always feed
at, that he
shier in the
beds rather
e will cloy

d makes it
and a cloth
of an hour,
it; then
d this will
ender part,

h his legs
and soap,
hat night;
with cow-

orse faint,
e, with a
an ounce

drive out
his food

which will
wards his
and by
uingly, as
ry, do not
hot, but

clothe him warm immediately, and with a horn give him half a pint of brandy, and as much sweet oil mixed; then trot him about till he be a little warm. This will certainly cure some horses. If it cure not your horse, boil a quart of milk, put half a pound of butter, and three or four ounces of salt, with the boiled milk, into a bowl or basin; brew these together, and give it warm: it will purge him in about half an hour, and perhaps remove the fit. If it does not, give him the same quantity by way of a clyster, adding, as it cools, the yolks of four eggs. If either of these have a good effect, you must nurse him until he gets his strength again; but if neither will do, boil a pound of honey, and when almost cool enough put in two ounces of diascordium, and give it with a horn at three doses, allowing but half an hour between each dose: if his fit abate, give him time to recover. But if all this does not give him ease, and you have a suspicion of worms or bots bred in his guts, which indeed may be the cause, for they sometimes fasten in the passage from the stomach into the great gut, and stopping it, torment him till he dies, then give two ounces of Æthiop's mineral, made into a ball, with an ounce of powder of anniseed, and a spoonful of honey, which will cure him. You must not give this to a mare with foal.

If you wrench a horse's shoulder, which is commonly called a shoulder slip, mix two ounces of oil of spike with one ounce of oil of swallows, and with your hands rub a little of it over his shoulders; then bleed him in the plate-vein, and let him rest two days.

If he continues lame, put a round towel to draw away the humours, about two inches below the point of the shoulder; but take care to keep off the plate-vein, for, if that be wounded, it will most likely strike into his body and mortify: this has caused the death of several.

After you have rowelled him, let him rest for two days at least, till the rowel digest and run; when, though lame, you may walk him a little, but it must be very slowly, and he will soon grow well. Remember to turn the rowel every morning after it runs. This experiment has often been tried with great success.

A caution to prevent taking a Clap in the Back-Sinew for a Shoulder-Slip, which very often happens.

If it be in the shoulder, he will draw his toe to the ground as he walks; if in the back-sinew, he will lift it off, and step short, though downright lame. There does not appear above one shoulder-slip to fifty sinew strains.

Remedy for a Clap in the Back-Sinew.

Take a spoonful or two of hog's lard, or rather goose grease, melt in a saucepan, and rub it in the back-sinew very hot, from the bend of the knee to the fetlock. Then make the turnip poultice, (as directed in page seven,) and tie it on hot, and let it remain on all night, thus first tie the cloth above the fetlock, then put in the poultice, and raise the cloth and poultice together, till you

get
or
abo
put

T
stru
bee
ed;
pou
is
wel

I
littl
ben
tion
tho
tice

M
his
and
han
diss
liqu
but
clea

M
cise
vein
coe

get it above the bend of the knee, twisting a list or string about his legs as you rise, and fasten it above the knee. Take it off in the morning, and put on a fresh one; at night do the same.

Two or three of these poultices will cure a new strain; five or six, an old one. If a horse has been lame a long time, the sinew will be contracted; but this poultice will relax it. The same poultice will also cure the fetlock of a horse that is cast in his halter, by repeating it till it be well.

If a horse be strained in the stifle, which is a little bone on the thigh bone, above the inside bend of the hough, the turnip poultice, as mentioned in page seven, will infallibly cure it, and though the situation may make it difficult, the poultice may be kept on with a few yards of list.

Remedy for Broken Wind.

Mix linseed and fenugreek seed frequently in his corn, and sometimes those of fennel, carraway and anniseed, and boil in his water three or four handfuls of barley, with a little liquorice of honey dissolved in it; but you must not often use the liquorice. Exercise him more or less every day, but let it be moderately, and when the weather is clear.

Never let a horse stand too long without exercise, as it fills his belly too full of meat, and his veins too full of blood, and from thence often proceed the staggers.

A Cure for the Stagers or Slavers.

The staggers is a giddiness in a horse's brain : is caused sometimes by corrupt blood or gross tough humours oppressing the brain ; and sometimes by turning a horse out to grass before he is cold, and by hard labour. The signs of it are dimness of sight, reeling and staggering of the horse, who, for very pain, will beat his head against the wall and thrust it into the litter, forsake his meat, and have waterish eyes.

When the disease comes on, he drops down suddenly, without sense or motion, except a working of the flanks.

The cure must be attempted by striking the veins in several parts at once, till he has bled four or five quarts, supporting his head and shoulders with plenty of straw : if he survives the fit, cut several rowels, and give a purging clyster night or morning ; after this two or three purges ; and an ounce of equal parts of antimony and crocus metallorum for a month or the same quantity of cinnabar and gumguaiacum.

A Cure for the Mad-Staggers.

If it is the mad-staggers, a horse will foam white at the mouth, have a blue film over his eyes, appear to be dull-headed, and disposed to wander much about : and sometimes to be quite raging, beating his head about in a most shocking manner.

Bleed the horse in both the neck-veins, from

which
to his
it five
exten
to the

Th
after
soap.
Whe
purg
drach
drach
aloes
gred
simn
warn

T
indig
the c
work
nigh
in p
fund

T
hard
brui
betw
will
shal

F
too-
the
stag

which take four or five quarts of blood, according to his strength and condition of body, and repeat it five or six hours after, if necessary, to the extent of two or three quarts, or more, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

The following ball must be given immediately after bleeding. Calomel, assafœtida, and Castile soap, of each two drachms: beat up into a ball. When the ball is administered, give the following purging drink immediately. Aloes, six or seven drachms; ginger and Castile soap, of each two drachms: Epsom salts, four ounces: powder the aloes with the ginger, and then add all the ingredients to a pint and a half of rue tea; let them simmer for ten minutes, and when new-milk-warm, give it.

This drink and ball clear the stomach of the indigestion matter with which it is burdened. If the drink be given in the morning, it generally works briskly, both by stool and urine, before night; if it fails in that space of time, the clyster in page 17, must be administered after the fundament has been emptied with a small hand.

The true and only use of rowels is to dissolve hard swellings, discharge and cool wounds and bruises, draw off and divert humours that lodge between the flesh and the skin; and therefore they will never cure the grease or farcy, of which I shall here give a description.

Heats and colds, thick blood, and veins being too full, either turns to the grease, and vents at the heels or thrush; or wanting circulation, stagnates or corrupts in the veins, so breaks

through veins, skin, and all, into the buds of the farcy.

Cure for the Farcy.

First, bleed the horse, then take two drachms of red precipitate in fine powder, and make it into a ball with one ounce of Venice treacle; which give, and after it the following drink, viz. Take of rue, two handfuls; roots of madder, and sharp-pointed dock, of each four ounces: chips of guaiacum wood, and sassafras, of each two ounces; boil them in two quarts of stale beer till reduced to three pints; strain it, dress the knots with arsenic, and repeat the ball and drink every third or fourth day.

Or, take half an ounce of Roman vitriol, boiled in a pint of water, with one ounce of salt, two penny-worth of turpentine, two penny-worth of bole armoniac, and a handful of rue; give it inwardly, and repeat the dose, if requisite.

Balls for the Grease.

Take liver of antimony, gum guaiacum, fenugreek seeds, and parsley seeds, each four ounces, powdered fine, and as much molasses as is sufficient to make them into paste. Give the horse the quantity of a hen's egg every morning; exercise him well after it, and give him warm water the day he takes the medicine.

Never ride a horse out of a warm stable into a horse-pond at an unreasonable hour, neither too early or too late, for by that means he may take cold.

Sometimes, upon taking cold, a large swelling as big as one's arm, from the elbow to the sheath, will rise on both sides of the body. When it so happens, take, if you can, for the swelling may hinder you, about a pint of blood from the spur-vein on each side: then clothe him warmer than usual, and give him the anniseed cordial, seeds and all, as directed in page 13; repeat it for a day or two, using such other attention as is proper for a horse that has taken cold. If the swelling continue, and corruption gather in it, you must let it out with a fleam. He will grow well as the cold is working off.

After a day or two, if you perceive a running at his eyes, and a litle gleeing at his nostrils, you may expect to hear him cough. In that case, take about a quart of blood from his neck, in a morning, and at noon give him an additional feed to make amends for the loss of blood. At night, give him a mash beside his usual allowance. The next night give him the anniseed cordial as before.

Feel between his jaws, and if his kernels be swelled, three or four turnip poultices will dissolve them; but continue the anniseed cordial till he be well.

When a horse has taken cold it sometimes falls into his eyes, which you will know by a running or thick glare upon them. In order to remedy this, put your hand to his nostrils, and if you find his breath hotter than usual, it will then be necessary to take a little blood from the neck, that

is, a quart at most, unless it be very thick and very hot.

Then get a quarter-loaf hot out of the oven, cut away the crust, damp the crumb with hot water, and put the soft inside into a linen bag, large enough to cover his forehead and temples; press it flat, and bind it on by way of poultice, as hot as may be without scalding, at the same time fasten something of a cloth about his neck to keep his throat warm. Let the poultice stay on till it is almost cold, then prepare the following eye-water;—into half a pint of rose or spring water, put a drachm of tutty finely powdered, and a drachm of sugar of lead; then, with a feather, put a drop into each eye, morning and evening.

The next day, if needful, repeat the poultice, and for want of a hot loaf at any time, make the poultice of bread boiled in milk, or in water, but continue the eye-water till you see an amendment. The turnip poultice mentioned in page 7, will serve on this occasion, taking particular care to put no grease to it. Never blow powder into the eyes of horses, always use liquids.

If a film grows over the eye, put a scruple of white vitriol, and a scruple of roche-alum, both finely powdered, into half a quart of spring water; and with a feather, let fall a drop into each eye, morning and evening. This will eat it clean off in three or four days, or thereabouts.

If a horse's eye-lids are swelled, and the inside of them turn outward, being at the same time very red, and as if they were full of blisters,

thoug
very
of lin
eyes
and v
they
well
rheu
Do n
or an
there
be b

If
there
insid
ned
to th
brea

If
do n
plac
and
sate
and
orifi
to t
hor
blee
bes
farr
ning
the
tion

though the ball of the eye be at the same time very sound and good, keep him warm with a hood of linen cloth upon his head, and then anoint his eyes twice a-day with white sugar-candy, honey, and white rose water; and in two or three days they will turn into their places. Then bleed him well in the neck, for it is bad blood, and a cold rheum, which occasions it to settle in his head. Do not clip or meddle with the blistering bladders, or any part of the eye, lest you put it out, and thereby endanger his life, or at least cause him to be blear-eyed.

If you would know when a horse is in a fever, there is a pulse a little above the knee, on the inside of the leg, which may be felt in thin-skinned horses; but the surest way is to put your hand to the nostrils, and discover it by the heat of the breath.

If in bleeding at any time you miss the vein, do not strike your fleam a second time in the same place, because it is likely to make the neck swell, and prove troublesome to the cure. The extravasated blood will infallibly make the neck swell, and the jugular vein rot quite away from the orifice up to the jaw-bone, and downward almost to the shoulders, which will prove the loss of a horse; therefore, if you have not had practice in bleeding horses, it will be much the safest and the best way to have them bled by an experienced farrier; and you should also take care in the pinning, that you leave not a drop of blood between the flesh and the skin. The turnip poultice, mentioned in page 7, makes the best cure. And if

the neck be extremely bad, to help the poultice, you must put a small hair-rowel two or three inches below the hard swelling, and continue a repetition of the poultice morning and evening till it be well. This is the usual means by which a swelled neck may be removed, which causes many a horse a long fit of sickness and very often death.

When you dock a horse, never put under his tail your knife, or instrument, with which it is to be cut off; because you must then strike the tail, which will bruise it, and cause it to mortify; and hence the death of so many horses, which die with docking. But lay his tail next the block, and at one blow drive the knife through the joint, if possible; and let one person stand ready with a hot iron to sear the end of the dock, and stop it from bleeding. Docking horses has been going out of fashion for several years, so much so, that a fine horse, who carries a good tail, will, in general, now fetch from five to ten pounds more than a dock-tail one.

The foregoing arrangements contain the common accidents and diseases that happen to horses; and by attending carefully to the medicines and regimen there proposed for the cure of them, a speedy recovery may be depended on. For those misfortunes which human foresight cannot guard against, a deal of relief may be obtained by comparing a new disaster with some similar complaint already mentioned, and the effects of remedies appointed for the cure of it.

For the C
Shortne
Fattchi

Give th
hat is, c
nd bran
ays toget

Anoint
very othe
ver o ar

Give a
ap, and

Take m
ch half
ch an ou
x, and g

Take ha
the qu
h whic

R E C I P E S .

For the Grease, Surfeit, Loss of Appetite, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, Purifying the Blood, and Fattening Tired and Wasted Horses.

Give the horse two ounces of liver of antimony, that is, crocus metallorum, unwashed, in oats and bran moistened, every morning for twenty days together.

For the Mange.

Anoint the back-bone with mercurial ointment every other day, three times, and give the horse liver o antimony.

For Costiveness.

Give a clyster of broth, with four ounces of rap, and a handful of salt dissolved in it.

For a Scouring.

Take milk, water, strong cinnamon-water, of each half a pint; Venice treacle, diascordium, of each an ounce; red coral prepared, half an ounce; rap, and give it.

A Water for Inflamed Eyes.

Take half a pint of spring water, and to that the quantity of a horse-bean of white copperas, with which wash the eyes. This is of great

*To Cure the Pole Evil, and the Swelled Neck,
from Bleeding.*

Take ointment of marsh-mallows, four ounces ; mercury sublimate corrosive, in fine powder, half an ounce ; mix and apply it to the part.

For the Heat in a Horse's Mouth.

Bleed him in the roof of the mouth, and when he has champed five or six minutes upon his blood, wash his mouth with white wine vinegar and salt ; and after that rub it with syrup of blackberries ; repeat the unction of syrup two or three days, two or three times a-day.

For a Canker.

Take of red sage, a handful ; honey, four ounces ; boil them in one pint of vinegar ; then strain it, and add alum of white vitriol powdered, of each half an ounce ; bole armoniac, one ounce, and apply it to the part cold.

For a Blotch or Imposthume.

Take a handful of barley-meal, and as much southern-wood dried and beaten to powder, and mix them together with the yolks of eggs for a salve : which, laid on a swelling, will ripen, break, and heal it.

For a Wound.

Mix Tallow and Turpentine together, than which nothing is better to heal a wound in a horse.

Take
drachm
fruit, w
you ma
much fo
sieve, t

Take
marble
in lieu
powder
beer ;
fine oy
warm.

Bleed
his for
grass,
viz. :—
till the
a hand
it to a
of treat
pepper
Stir th
give it

An
Tak

Neck,

ounces ;
r, half

d when
s blood,
d salt ;
berries ;
ys, two

y, four
r ; then
wdered,
e ounce,

as much
der, and
gs for a
l ripen,

er, than
und in a

For a Lax or Flux

Take a quart of strong beer, and boil in half a drachm of shells, or the coverings of pomegranate fruit, well dried and beaten into powder : to this you may add half an ounce of dill seed, and as much fenugreek seed. Pass the dose through a sieve, and give it warm.

For the Stranguary.

Take half an ounce of anniseed beaten fine in a marble mortar, one handful of parsley roots, or, in lieu of them, half an ounce of parsley seeds powdered ; boil these in a quart of old strong beer ; after it is strained off, add a drachm of fine oyster shell powder, and give this mixture warm.

For the Dropsy.

Bleed the horse in the neck vein, and anoint his fore-legs with train oil, then turn him to grass, having first given him the following dose, viz. :—A gallon of strong beer set over the fire till the scum rises, which take off ; then put in a handful of wormwood with the stalks, and boil it to a quart ; strain and mix it with three ounces of treacle, and an ounce and a half of long pepper, or grains of Paradise, finely powdered. Stir the composition till it be barely warm, then give it.

An Ointment for a Strain in the Coffin Joint.

Take hog's lard, bole armoniac in fine powder,

black soap, and new oil, of each four ounces; put them all into a skillet, and boil them together for some while, stirring it all the time. Keep it in a gallipot. When you use it, heat it with a hot bar of iron, and rub it in well with your hand once a day, till you find amendment.

The running of the Reins.

Take of common turpentine one pound, and put to it so much bole-armoniac, and liquorice, both in fine powder, with wheat flour, as will make the whole into stiff paste. When you have occasion to use it, roll it out between your hands, and break from it the bigness of a small wash-ball, and give the horse three of them morning and evening upon the end of a stick, or in a hornful or two of strong beer, till you find the flux of seed stopped, which will be in about a week or a fortnight at farthest; but purge him well, and cleanse his body before you give him the above, which will greatly assist in perfecting the cure, and that sooner and better.

To cure a Blight or Stroke in the Eye.

Take honey, ginger in very fine powder, and the juice celandine, of each a like quantity; mix them well together, and put a drop into his eye with a feather once or twice a-day.

To cure a Scabbed Horse.

Take hog's lard rendered half a pound, quicksilver two ounces, oil of turpentine two ounces;

mix them
for half
then add
and two
well for
salve, an
and rub i
him a pu

Ann

Half a
in a qua
honey; a
warm.

For a Sp

Take
sublimate
camphor
of oil of
very oth
ut the
ay.

*For a dr
ca*

Take a
lean, the
a quart
ke it off
arlic har
ut to it h
nd give i

mix them together in a dish with a wooden spatula for half an hour; when the quicksilver is mixed, then add one pound and a half more hog's lard, and two ounces of Venice turpentine; mix all well for half an hour more, and with one entire salve, anoint the horse all over before a good fire, and rub it well where it is sore, and next day give him a purge.

Anniseed Cordial or Drink for a Horse.

Half a pound of anniseeds in fine powder boiled in a quart of ale, pour into half a pound of honey; and give it the horse to drink when blood-warm.

For a Splint, Spavin, Curb, or any hard Swelling.

Take nerve ointment four ounces, mercury sublimate corrosive in the powder half an ounce, camphor two drachms, dissolved in half an ounce of oil of origanum; mix and apply it to the part every other day. For the curb, you must leave out the mercury sublimate, and apply it every day.

For a dry husking Cough that causes a Horse to cast out the Corruption at his Nostrils.

Take a head of garlic, and peel every olove very clean, then put them into a linen cloth, and boil it in a quart of milk, till the garlic becomes tender; take it off and strain it till you can squeeze the garlic hard and the juice out; set it to cool, then put to it honey and molasses, of each half a pound, and give it blood-warm.

Balls for the worst of Colds in Horses.

Take a quarter of an ounce of cloves, ounce of flower of rosemary powdered, wheat tartar, seeds of fenugreek, diapente, syrup of coltsfoot, and honey, of each two ounces, wheat flour as much as is sufficient to make these into a paste. Give a ball of this in the morning fasting, and ride the horse after it.

For a Bloody Flux and Staling of Blood.

Take three pints of new milk, and boil in it, over a gentle fire, five ounces of isinglass, which, when dissolved, will so thicken the milk that it will look like cream; then strain it through a sieve, to take out the gross of the isinglass that remains behind undissolved, and give it to the horse a little warm, fasting. Twice or thrice giving will cure him.

To cause a Horse to stale freely.

Take the bigness of a large walnut of Castile-soap, dissolve it in a quart of beer, with two ounces of bruised parsley-seed. Give this to the horse, and ride him moderately after it, then set him up warm.

To cure the Vives.

Take an ounce of black pepper in powder, hog's lard, a spoonful, the juice of a handful of rue, and two spoonful of vinegar: mix them well together, put some into the horse's ears, and tie and sow them close; then bleed him in the neck and temple-veins.

Take
chopped
a pound
roll it
then h
down
hour,
for a h
given
stomac
head.-
in the

For the

For
and le
stamp
thin p
it will

But
turpen
him e
ped;
it is v
better
in ver

The
pressi
three

A Drench for the Megrims.

Take the tops of rosemary, about three ounces, chopped small, and work them into a quarter of a pound of sweet butter, break it in pieces, and roll it into several small balls, as big as walnuts, then holding up the horse's head, put them gently down his throat, and ride him easily about half an hour, that this medicine may work. This is good for a horse that is in flesh. After you have given him a gentle sweat, the ball will clear his stomach and bowels, at the same time help his head.—This must be given to a horse fasting, early in the morning.

For the Colt Evil, and the Shedding of the Seed.

For the colt evil, take the powder of anniseed and leaves of betany, equally proportioned, and stamp them with white wine, till they come to a thin paste; with this mixture anoint the part, and it will cure this imperfection in the yard.

But if a horse shed his seed, then take, Venice turpentine and sugar mixed together, and give him every morning a ball, until the flux be stopped; if you add a little of the inner part of the oak, it is very good, or the powder of an acorn is still better. This distemper happens in August, and in very hot weather in May.

For Bladders in the Mouth.

The cure is to open them with a lancet: then pressing out the corruption, wash the sore place three or four times a-day with warm alum water,

in which some red sage and a little honey water have been boiled.

For Bloody Rists in the Palate of the Mouth.

First, wash the sore place with vinegar and salt till it be raw; then take honey well mixed with the powder of jet, and rub it upon the sore, and it will soon heal it. Or boil a handful of inner bark of elm in a pint and a half of spring water, till it comes to half the quantity, then add a little honey to the decoction, and use it warm twice or thrice a-day.

A Strain.

Take hog's lard, nerve oil, bole armoniac, and Castile soap, of each one pound: boil them well together, stirring them till the composition be cold. Keep this in a pipkin for use. When you have occasion anoint the place affected with this unguent warm, rubbing it well in.

A Remedy for staving of Blood.

This distemper comes from some strain. As soon as you discover it, bleed the horse, and give him some styptic liquor, which may be had of any apothecary, about a large spoonful in a pint of strong beer; and these means will bring him to order.

A pain in the Kidneys, or the Stone.

Take a handful of maiden-hair, steep it for twelve hours in a quart of strong beer, and give it the horse to drink every morning till he be well;

adding
turpent

Take
water v
evening
them w
of whic
ner of
ball.

Tak
of thes
of thes
boil th
drink.
should
and it
order.

Tak
burdoc
sorrel
the im
it ever

Tak
each t
of ea

adding to every draught about ten drops spirits of turpentine.

The Spleen.

Take agrimony, one handful, boil it in the water which the horse is to drink, morning and evening; then chop the leaves small, and mix them well with fresh butte. to be made into balls, of which give two or three at a time in the manner of pills, with a horn of strong beer after each ball.

The Colic or Belly-Bound.

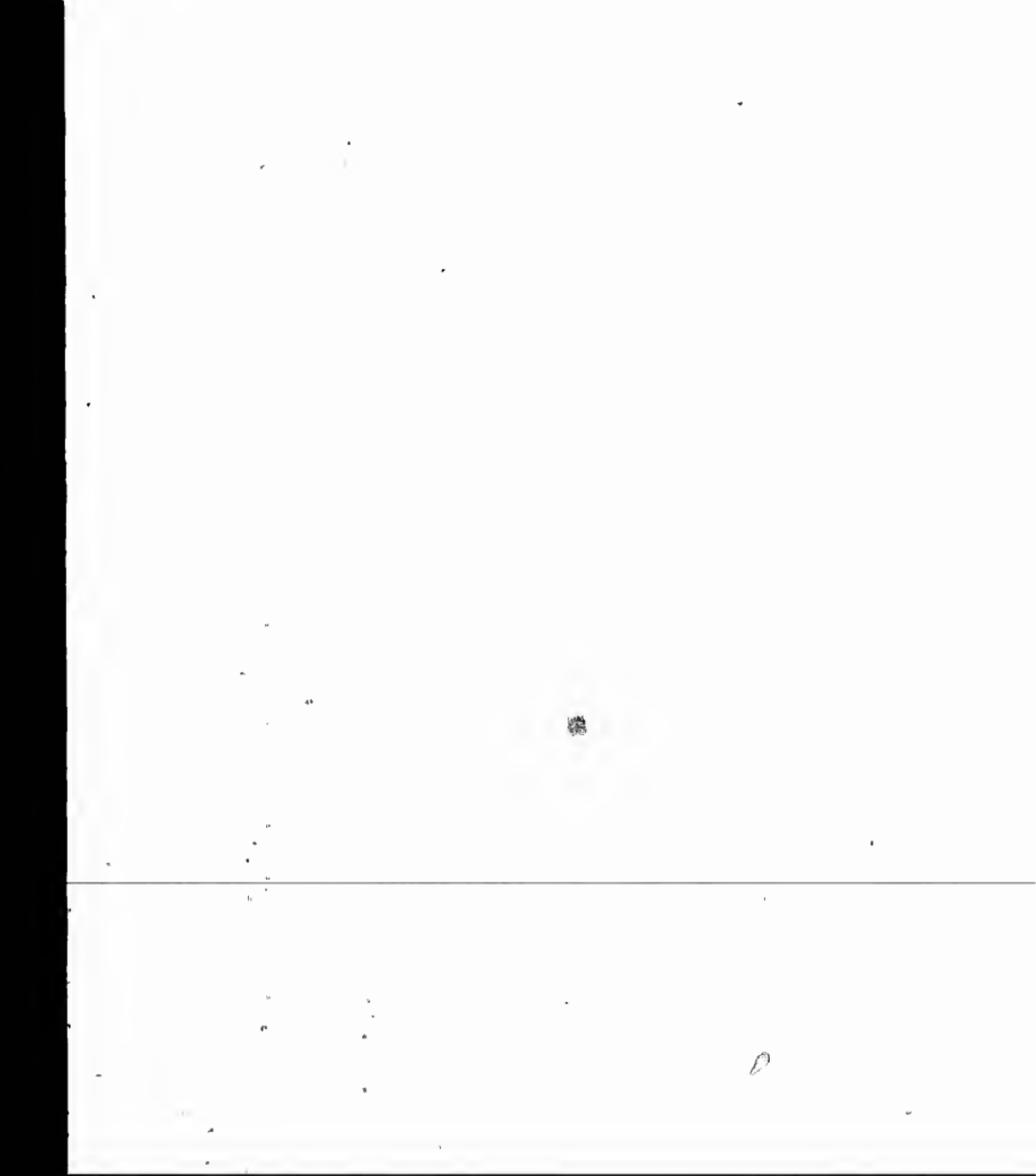
Take of dill, or fennel, a handful, or in the room of these herbs, take an ounce of seeds of either of them, with a quart of malt fresh ground, and boil them in the water you give your horse to drink. But if he cannot dung with this, you should boil in his water one handful of fenugreek, and it will loosen his body, and bring him to order.

An Imposthume in the Ear.

Take one handful of sorrel, and wrap it in a burdock leaf: let this roast on hot embers, till the sorrel is softened; apply this as hot as possible to the imposthumated part within the ear, shifting it every day till it hath ripened and broke out.

A Gangrene and Mortification.

Take of John's wort, common wormwood, of each two handful: centaury, chamomile-flowers, of each one handful: bay berries six ounces,



wood ashes one pound : boil these in six quarts of water to a gallon : strain and add to the decoction, spirits of wine one quart, camphor one ounce, dissolved in four ounces of spirits of turpentine. Bathe the parts with woollen cloths dipped in this fomentation, and apply the cloths hot.

A well-approved Medicine for any Colds, Coughs, &c.

The first is, take of tar three spoonsful, of sweet butter as much, beat and work them well together with fine powder of liquorice, anniseeds and sugar-candy, till it be brought to hard paste, then make it into three balls, and put into every ball four or five cloves of garlic : and so give them to the horse, and warm him with riding both before and after he hath received the pills, and be assured that he be fasting when he takes it, and fast at least two hours after he hath taken it.

A Blood Spavin.

Take up the vein above and below the swelling, then open the tumour in the middle.

A Cure for the Quitter.

Dress the sore with powder of mercury sublimate.

A Drench for feeble or faint Horses, and for such as are frequently attended with shivering.

Take leaves of cowslip, hyssop, heart-tongue, and liver-wort, of each a handful chopped small ;

add
elec
that
may
of e
thee
of
and
liqu
to
mal
lose
this
the
bet
on

car
me
sul
juic
of
see
wh

A

wr
in
bea
rub

add to these the roots of Birth-wort, ginseng, and elecampane, dried, to which add long-pepper, so that, when they are beaten and powdered, there may be an equal quantity of each; i. e., so much of each sort as may fill a common spoon. Mix these well together, put to them an ounce or two of common treacle, or else a spoonful of honey, and boil them in a quart of strong beer till the liquor be reduced to a pint. Strain it, and give it to the horse milk-warm. This drink, as it will make the horse thirsty, will, perhaps, make him lose his appetite for eating; but if you perceive this, give him a warm mash. You may repeat the drench two or three times, resting three days between each, and keep the horse in a warm stable on the days he takes the drench.

To make Cordial Balls.

Take anniseeds, cummin seeds, fenugreek-seeds, carthamust-seeds, grains of paradise, coltsfoot-seeds, meric, juniper-berries in fine powder, flour of sulphur, elecampane powder, of each two ounces; juice of liquorice dissolved on the fire in half a pint of white-wine, six ounces; chemical oil of anniseeds one ounce, honey half a pound; make the whole into a stiff paste, with molasses.

A Bony Excrescence on any part of a Horse.

Take the root of elecampane well cleansed, and wrap in a paper, and roast it as you roast a warden in hot embers, and lay it on as hot as the horse can bear it, for you must not scald him; after you have rubbed and chafed the excrescence, clap this there

to, and bind it on hard; in once or twice dressing, it will soften the excrescence; and if, morning and evening, you rub the excrescence with oil of origanum, it will take away the hardness.

A Purge for a Horse.

Take an ounce of aloes, three drachms of jalap, half an ounce of cream of tartar, and one drachm of calomel; half an ounce of ginger, one ounce of syrup of buckthorn, and mix all together into balls.

A Water for the Sore Back of a Horse.

Take half an ounce of white vitriol, and a third part of an ounce of camphor; put these into a quart of spring water, and bathe the part with it.

For the Grease in a Horse.

Vitriol, and roche alum, in powder one ounce each; boil them in a quart of vinegar, and wash the sore parts.

A Staling Drink for a Horse.

Mix one ounce of sal-prunella, with half an ounce of the oil of turpentine, put it into one ounce of balsam of capivi when the other ingredients are just warm; and give it in a quart of warm milk.

To make Diapente.

Take the roots of aristalochias, fine myrrh, bayberries, shavings of ivory, of hartshorn, and the roots of gentian, of each four ounces; when they have been gently dried, make them in fine powder,

which
place

If
whe
him
milk
pat
hors

V
gras
sprin
shel
mos

For

I
can
of f
oil,
give
nost
clos
pre

V
from

which must be kept in a glass bottle, and in a dry place.

To produce lust in a Mare.

If you have the opportunity of a fine stallion when your mare is not naturally disposed to receive him, give her a drink of clarified honey, and new milk mixed together; then with a brush of nettles pat her hinder parts, and immediately offer the horse, and she will receive him.

Of the Ordering of Mares after Foaling.

When your mare has foaled, remove her into grass that is fresh and unsoiled, to make the milk spring; if early in the year, let there be good shelter for her, and let her colt run with her the most part of the summer.

For a Mare that has difficulty in cleansing after she has foaled.

If your mare has been difficult in foaling, or cannot cleanse after she has foaled, take a handful of fennel, infuse it in half a pint of the best olive oil, and boil it well in a quart of old strong beer; give it the mare milk-warm, by pouring it into the nostrils, and holding them up, and stopping them close till she strains her whole body, which will presently give her ease.

Ordering a Colt for Weaning it.

When you intend to wean your foals, take them from their dams over night, and drive them into an

empty house where they may rest, and the mares be free from their noise. On the morning following, give to every foal, fasting, a sprig or two of saven-rolled up in butter, and let him fast for two hours; then give him a little meat, as grass, hay, or chaff, with some clear water, and repeat this management three days successively, when he will have forgotten his dam. Then geld such colts as you intend to make geldings of; and after their swellings are burst, put them with your other colt foals into spacious pieces of pasture ground by themselves.

the first thing that I should do is to get the colts out of the house and into the pasture as soon as possible. I should also make sure that the mares are comfortable and have plenty of food and water.

It is also important to ensure that the colts are kept in good health and are free from any disease or injury. I should check them regularly and provide them with the best care possible.

When you intend to geld a colt, it is best to do so when he is young and before he has become too large. This will make the operation easier and less painful for the animal. I should use a sharp knife and take care to avoid any major blood vessels.

After the gelding operation, the colt should be kept in a clean and dry place for a few days. I should also provide him with plenty of food and water to help him recover from the procedure. It is important to watch for any signs of infection or other complications.

O
For
W
drau
be to
F
be o
the
The
tena
ears
eyes
blac
lip
broa
a lo
over
high
knu
and
join
stru
turn
hoo

OXEN, COWS, AND CALVES.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BEST CATTLE.

For the purposes of brood, &c., with rules to be observed in purchasing.

When you buy cattle, whether for brood, for draught, for the pail, or for fattening, care should be taken to have them young.

For the purpose of brood, bulls and cows should be of the same country, and as nearly as you can the same colour, choosing red before all colours. The bull should have a quick and sharp countenance, large and white horns, hairy and rough ears, a head broad and curled, large and black eyes, large and wide jaws, wide and open nostrils, blackish lips, a dew-lap extending from his nether lip to his fore boots, large, thin, and hairy; broad and deep shoulders, large and broad ribs, a long and large belly, a back straight and flat, even to the setting on his tail, which should stand high, be of good length, and brush haired; round knuckle bones, making the buttocks square; round and well trussed thighs, straight legs, being short jointed, and full of sinews; round knees, big and straight feet, one far from another, not broad nor turning in, but easily spreading, long and hollow hoofs; his hide neither hard nor stubborn in

feeling, and all the hairs of his body thick, short, and as soft as velvet. The cow should have nearly the same marks, but particularly she should be young, as a cow is unfit for brood after she is twelve years old; her stature should be high, her horns well spread, forehead broad and smooth, body long, belly round and large, udder white, not fleshy, but large and lank, and teats not more than four in number.

For draught and labour, let your cattle be rather of a high stature and long bodied, sound in tail and pizzle, hair neither broken nor staring. However, the black sort, though commonly of a small make, is found to answer very well for labour.

For the pail, cows of the white and red colours are generally most profitable; but those of the latter produce richer milk and a larger quantity. These should be young, high in stature, long bodied, with a large and round belly; large fair and smooth horns, and a broad and smooth forehead; udder white, not fleshy, but large and lank, with four teats only.

The younger the oxen or kine are which you buy for fattening, the sooner they will feed. They should have smooth hair, be whole mouthed, and want no teeth; for then though they be broken both in tail and pizzle, either of which is a sure sign of a waster, they will feed; they should have broad ribs, thick hides, and loose skins, for, if they are hide-bound, they will not feed.

Always buy cattle from a proper ground than you have to feed them on, and then you may reasonably expect them to thrive with you, but not other-

wise.

H
reci
guis
give
that

B
catt
calv
a dr
a he
let

F
that
tion
sev
gre
cha
any

A

mil
sw
at

For

th

Having directed to the choice of cattle, by reciting the marks with which the beast is distinguished for the purpose mentioned, I proceed to give recipes for their disorders, with the symptoms that attend such as are more fatal.

But first, it is necessary to the preserving of cattle in good health, to bleed them, except the calves, every spring and fall, and also to give them a drench made of the pickle of olives, mixed with a head of garlic bruised therein; and for your calves, let them not go too early to grass.

For the second general remark, you must observe that in all distempers which require inward application, the beast should be kept warm for six or seven hours after any medicine is given; and the greatest care should be taken, when you lay on any charge, that the beast does not rub that part against anything.

RECIPES.

A general Drink for an Ox, a Cow, a Calf when ill.

Take three or four garlic heads, a quart of new milk, three spoonfuls of tar, and three spoonfuls of sweet oil; infuse them for some time, and give it at one dose.

For a Cow when Back strained, or that hath the Running.

Take comfrey, archangel, knott-grass, plantain and shepherds purse, of each one handful; boil

these, tied up in bunches, in about five pints of alewort; or for want of that, in middling beer without yeast, till the liquor be strong of the herbs; then add one ounce of anniseeds, and about a quarter of a pound of bole armoniac finely powdered; when these have boiled again, put in about half a pound of treacle, and strain it. Give half the liquor to a cow in the morning, and the other half the morning following, not suffering her to drink till the afternoon. This distemper is not unlike the running of the reins of other creatures.

Of the Coughs in Cows and Bullocks.

The cough is dangerous in its consequences; if not soon removed, therefore, in the beginning of the disorder, give the following medicines, viz:— A pint of barley meal, and two or three ounces of raisins, boil in a quart of alewort, strain and mix it well with the yoke of an egg, and give it in the morning fasting. Or take a large handful of hyssop, and boil it in water; then strain and mix it with wheat flour, and give it to the beast to drink. This is a famous remedy with country people; or the same quantity of hyssop, boiled in alewort, may be given with good success.

Of the Fever in a Cow or Bull.

When a cow or bullock has the fever, its eye will run water; its head will be heavy, the pulsation quicker, and the body much hotter than usual, and vitious liquor will fall from the mouth: the morning following bleed it on the tail, and in an hour after give it the following medicine, viz:— Take one handful of the young of colewort, boil

these
water
liquor
the bu
cle m
must
succe

N.
colew
than
water
butte

Of

If
you
and
sley,
ande
quan
strai
cum
each
stro
ter
will

If
you
blac
kill

(
foll

these in a quart; or three stock plats of common water with a little salt, and after straining the liquor off, add a little fresh butter, and stir it till the butter be entirely dissolved: an ounce of treacle may likewise be mixed with this medicine. It must be given milk-warm, for four or five mornings successively, while fasting.

N. B. Some farmers and cow-keepers boil the colewort stalks in small beer, which is thought better than water and salt; others boil barley or malt in water, and then boil the colewort stalks, and add butter and salt to the medicine.

Of the Stoppage of Urine in a Cow or Bullock.

If the distemper be in the kidneys of the cattle, you may perceive it by the difficulty of watering, and groaning at the time; in this case, boil parsley, smallage, or green celery, saxifrage, alexanders, and rue, of each one handful, in about two quarts of old beer, till it be strong of the herbs; strain this off, and put in liquorice sliced, anniseeds, cummin-seeds, coriander-seeds, and turmeric, of each an ounce, and boil the liquor again till it be strong of the last ingredients; then add fresh butter and treacle, of each a quarter of a pound. This will serve two mornings.

If the beast does not water for two or three days you may conclude the gravel or stone is in the bladder or urinary passage, and then it is best to kill it.

For the Kibe.

Cut the kibe with a sharp knife, and apply the following medicine to the wound, with fine tow,

viz:—An ounce of verdigris finely beaten and sifted, and worked into a salve, with two ounces of fine soap.

Swelled Knees, or Joints.

Bathe them with warm vinegar and linseed oil, or beat millet with honey and water, and lay it on; if there be any humour under the swelling, leaven or barley-meal soaked in water, and honey or sweet wine, may be laid to it as a poultice; and when it is ripe, it must be opened with a sharp knife, and healed with the poultice of bread and water. All swellings, generally, if they are not broken, must be dissolved while they are new, with baths and fomentations; and if they are old, they must be burned, and the burnt part must be anointed with butter or goat's suet.

Of the Foul.

To cure this distemper, which is the same with the swelling of the hoofs of neat cattle, take a hair-rope and draw it between the claws, till the swelling break and bleed freely; and heal the wound with tar, turpentine, and sweet butter, mixed together.

The Hidebound, or Gargul.

The distemper shows itself commonly in a blister between the claws, and is otherwise attended with a swelling, so great as to burst the cattle. To cure it, draw a hair-line between the claws, in the blistered part, till it bleeds; then take a handful of the leaves of tapsus barbatus, or moth mullen, and boil it in a quart of milk, or ale without yeast, and give it to the beast in a morning fasting. The

above
cow o
some l

This
the e
and
sharp
round
ing in
tainly
metho
and sa
with
affect
time,
flour
you
come
runni
nerve
warm
soon

Ta
turme
small
positi
be ad
when
and g
beast
medic

above remedy is to be given two mornings to a cow or bullock, and they must be kept warm in some house while it works.

Of the Gargise.

This distemper is a swelling on one side of the eye, in manner of a bile, blotch, or bubo, and is extremely dangerous. Cut, with a sharp pen-knife, or lancet, the bile or swelling round about, as deep as the skin, to prevent its falling into the muzzle of the beast, which will certainly happen, if not timely prevented by this method, and prove mortal. Then take fresh urine and salt, and let them gently simmer over the fire, with which, when nearly cold, wash the part affected, till the swelling abates; and, at the same time, give the beast every other morning, some flour of sulphur in warm ale, or alewort. When you dress this bile, scrape and clean it, till you come to the quick, and the sore has quite ceased running. When the swelling is quite gone, boil nerve-oil and honey together, and while it is milk-warm, anoint the wound and sore part, and it will soon heal.

A Cow Spice, or Powder for Lowering.

Take of anniseed, cummin seed, liquorice, and turmeric, of each two ounces; beat and grind these small, and, mixing them well together, the composition will be fit for use any time. To this may be added, two ounces of madder finely ground; and when you use it, add a little bit of butter and treacle, and give it warm in a morning, not suffering the beast to drink till five or six hours after taking the medicine.

This is an excellent remedy for either cow or ox, and may be always ready in the house, but must be carefully kept from the air till you want to use it. The best way is to put it into large-mouthed bottles, with glass stoppers, in a dry place. It will keep a year or two very well. About three spoonfuls may be given at one time, in a quart or three-pints of alewort made warm, or as much better without yeast.

Lowering, or loosing the Cud.

Take rue and inner rind of alder, of each a handful, and as much longwort, if the last can be easily had; chop them small, and put them into three quarts of ale without yeast, or as much alewort; boil these till they are soft, then stir them and add long pepper and anniseed, of each half an ounce, and add a quarter of a pound of madder. While all these are boiling, take a large bowl dish, and put in a handful of bay salt, twelve cloves of garlic, four new-laid eggs, shells and all, and pound it together with a wooden pestle, till they are well mixed with some of the liquor; then add the whole of the decoction as hot as may be, and let it stand till it be milk warm; then, stirring it well together, give the beast half the quantity in the morning, before it has taken any water, letting him remain without any drink till the afternoon, if it be in summer time, and till night if it be in the winter.

For an Ox, if galled or bruised in the Neck by the Yoke.

Take white lead, and grind it well with sweet oil till it becomes a salve: with this anoint the

griev
and di
If a
stone-
upon
done
being
must
applie

The
decoct
wash
same
Take
these
withou
of flou
three

Tak
and ma
in thre
quarts
spice,
This w
mornir

Tak
the ald
and hy
each.

grieved part, and it will presently heal the sore, and discharge the swelling.

If an ox chance to hurt his heel or hoof, pitch, stone-brimstone, and greasy wool, should be burnt upon the sore with a hot iron. The like may be done when it is hurt with a stub, thorn, or nail, being first plucked out; but if it be very deep, it must be opened with a knife, and a warm poultice applied.

The Scab in Cows or Oxen.

The best way of curing this is to make a strong decoction of tobacco stalks in human urine, and to wash the affected part frequently with it, at the same time giving the beast the following drink:— Take rue and angelica, of each a handful; shred these small, and boil them in three quarts of ale without yeast, or new wort, with an ounce or two of flour of sulphur, and butter and treacle, of each three ounces. This will serve two mornings.

For the Husk in a Bullock, &c.

Take hyssop, the smaller centaury, celandine, and marsh mallows, of each a handful; boil these in three quarts of ale without yeast, or in three quarts of alewort; then add three ounces of cow's spice, with treacle and butter, of each six ounces. This will make two doses, to be given every other morning.

For the Bloody Scour, or Flux.

Take elder buds, or alder flowers, a handful; if the alder flowers are dry, take two ounces of them, and hyssop, mallows, and celandine, a handful of each. If the beast be large, boil these in five pints

of old strong beer, but if it be a small breed, in three pints; to which add anniseeds, and liquorice, of each about two ounces, more or less, according to the size of the beast, treacle and butter, of each six ounces, and madder-powder about two ounces. When you give your beast this drink, keep him warm, and give him warm mashes, in each of which grate about a quarter of an ounce of oak bark. While this distemper is upon him do not suffer him to drink cold water, but allay his thirst by mashes.

The Canker.

If the canker happens to come upon the tongue of a cow or bullock, it will soon eat it asunder if not timely prevented. The cure is this:—Take of the inner bark of elm one handful, boil it in a quart of rain water till it comes to a pint; put to this, when strained off, half a drachm of white copperas finely pounded; and always remember, when you use this remedy, to wash the beast's tongue with water soon after, which will prevent its swelling. As this medicine is very acrimonious, it will be proper to cast the bullock before you can use it.

A Sinew Strain.

Take marshmallows and chickweed, of each a handful; boil them in a quart of vinegar, adding three or four ounces of tallow; or, in want of vinegar, use the dregs of stale beer. With this mixture, while it is very hot, bathe the grieved part.

Of a Cramp or Pain in the Sinew.

Rub the knee, thighs, and legs of the beast with salt and oil, till it be well.

An
Tak
honey
each
gentle

F

Tak
each
togeth
the fir
being
rubbe
take t

The
this oc
of the
great
with t

Bee
turpen
wound
applic
wound

A Wo

Tak
black
tency

An Unguent for a Sore or Wound in a Beast.

Take hog's lard, finely rendered, six ounces; honey, one ounce and a half, beeswax and rosin of each half an ounce; stir these together over a gentle fire till they are melted.

For a Swelling attended with a Wound in a Bullock or a Cow.

Take hog's lard, linseed oil, and red-lead, of each three ounces; melt the oil and hog's lard together, then add the red-lead, and stir it well off the fire, till the composition be cold. This salve being warm, and dissolved with a hot iron, may be rubbed on that part once a day, and it will certainly take the swelling down.

For a Green Wound.

The ointment of tobacco is of excellent use on this occasion, which also proves serviceable if any of the sinews are hurt: a farmer who keeps a great number of cattle should always be provided with this, as well as with oil of turpentine.

Beeswax, rosin, fresh butter, or hog's lard, with turpentine, also make an excellent plaster for fresh wounds in cattle; and it is remarkable that, upon applying this; no flies or insects will come near the wound.

A Wound by a Brier or Thorn, where some parts of them are supposed to lodge in the wound.

Take black snails from commons, with as much black soap; which boil and mix into the consistency of a salve, and apply it to the wound.

For a Murrain or Plague.

Take the herbs angelica and rue, a handful of each, and chop them together; then add of tar a gill, soap four ounces, salt half a handful, and make all these into an electuary, and give it in the quantity of a small egg to a beast, rubbing its nose with tar.

To prevent a spreading of the murrain, use a fumigation either of tobacco, sulphur, unslacked lime, garlic, coriander-seeds, or wild marjoram, single or altogether, laid on burning coals in chafing dishes, set at proper distances in the houses, or among the ox-stalls, during the time the cattle are abroad, so that the stalls may retain some of the smell of these ingredients. Frankincense and olibanum may likewise be burnt on this occasion; and camphor laid here and there about their stalls; besides which, be careful to keep their stalls particularly clean.

Of the loss of Appetite in Cows or Oxen.

You may perceive this distemper in the cattle by their not chewing their cud, it being occasioned by want of digestion; they then forbear their meat, and do not lick themselves as usual; their eyes are dull, and they have frequent belchings. Some call this the colic. To restore them to their appetite, use the following medicine, viz. :—Take rue and pellitory of Spain, of each one handful; featherfew, horehound, red sage, and bay salt, of each a like quantity; put these ingredients into five pints of alewort, and boil them for a short space; then strain off the liquor, and give a pint at

a time,
sufferin
The
to be vi
sudden
case th
half a
mile or

Whe
sore, a
the qu
infuse
this wa
day;
them w
quantit

On
of a pi
any cu
powder
out hal
fine flo
it hard
der, sh
keep i
you us
quill i
which

Wa
uria?

a time, milk warm, to a beast every morning, not suffering it to drink till the afternoon.

The neglecting of this disorder will cause a beast to be violently pained, which may be known by its sudden starting from one place to another, in which case there is no better remedy than to give him half a pint of olive oil, driving him afterwards a mile or two to cause it to operate.

Disease in the Eyes of Cattle.

When you perceive the eyes of cattle to be sore, and flowing with water, take white copperas, the quantity of half a drachm, in the lump, and infuse it in spring water, about half a pint; with this wash the eyes of the beast twice or thrice a day; but if the eyes are much inflamed, wash them with eye-bright water, mixed with an equal quantity of the juice of house-leek.

On the same occasion, where there is danger of a pin or web, or when a beast hath received any cut or stroke across the eye, use the following powder, viz:—Take a new-laid egg, having taken out half the white, fill it up with salt, and a little fine flour of ginger. Wrap this in cloth, and roast it hard in some warm embers; then beat it to powder, shell and all; when it is finely pulverised, keep it closely stopped in a bottle for use. When you use this powder, blow a little of it through a quill into the eye of the beast, especially on that which seems most inflamed.

The bite of a Mad Dog or Slow-Worm.

Wash first the grieved part with fresh human urine, and when the wound is rubbed dry, light

some tinder, and lay it burning on the parts where the teeth have penetrated, having first thrown the bullock; and if this do not blister the part an hour after, touch the same place with a red-hot iron, till you make a sore, and then use the following oil, viz:—Take a pint of olive oil, and infuse with about four or five handfuls of plantain leaves, shred small, for eight or nine days; then boil them together till the herbs grow crisp; and after which, strain it into a glazed earthen vessel, and anoint the part with it frequently, till the wound or sore is healed. This is an oil generally used by the viper-catchers. Or, take bole-armoniack, sanguis-draconis, and barley-meal, with the leaves of plantain, shred small, and beaten together in a marble mortar, to be laid on fresh every morning and evening.

The least delay in this case is dangerous, therefore the application of one or other of these remedies must be made as soon as possible after the creature is bitten.

Of the falling down of the Palate.

When a beast labours hard, and wants water, he is commonly attacked with a falling down of the palate; he will yet endeavour to eat, but to little purpose. To cure this, the beast must be cast, you may then thrust the palate up with your hand, and as soon as that is done bleed him in the same place, and anoint the wounded part with honey and salt, well mixed together, and then turn him to grass, for dry meat is by no means fit for him.

Remedies for Bruises in Cattle.

Take brook-lime two handfuls, chop it small

and bo
utes, a

Whe
place,
gundy-
put the
mixed
over t
splint i
keep i
will be

For a

Tak
of each
linseed
till it
each a
anoint
mixture

Tak
with a
and gi
egg.

Dra
which
beaten
well p

and boil it into tallow, or hog's-lard, fifteen minutes, and apply it warm to the affected place.

For a Bone broken or misplaced.

When the bone is set right, or put in its true place, use the following preparation, viz:—Burgundy-pitch, and tallow, of each a like quantity; put them to as much linseed-oil as when they are mixed will make a salve, or charge to be laid on over the afflicted part.—When this is laid on, splint it, and cover it with a woollen cloth, and keep it on twenty days, in which time the bone will be well knit.

For a Lameness in a Beast, or when a beast is shoulder-pitched, or Cup-sprung.

Take oil of turpentine, of peter, and oil of spike, of each two ounces; mix these with six ounces of linseed oil, and anoint the grieved place every day till it is well. Or, take nerve-oil, and linseed oil, each a like quantity, mix them well together, and anoint the injured part once a-day, keeping the mixture warm while you use it.

A Purge for a Cow & Bullock.

Take butter, tar, and honey, equal portions, with a little Castile-soap; mix these well together, and give two balls a-morning the size of a pigeon's egg.

To promote breeding of Milk in Cows.

Draw a whey with strong beer, and milk, in which boil anniseeds and coriander-seeds, finely beaten to powder, with an ounce of sugar-candy well pulverized. Give a quart of this medicine to a

cow every morning, which will not only make her milk spring freely, but greatly increase it.

For the Rot in Oxen and Cows.

A beast in this distemper will fall from his meat, quickly grow lean, and have a continual scouring. To cure it, take bay-berries, finely pulverised, myrrh, ivy leaves, featherfew, and the leaves of elder, put them into fresh human urine, with a lump of yellow clay, and a little bay salt, and, mixing them well together, give a pint each morning warm to the beast.

This medicine is likewise good for any beast that is troubled with the scouring.

Remedy for Swelled Cods in a Bull.

Take two quarts of strong beer, in which put a handful of the young shoots of alder, with two handfuls of the bark taken from the woody part of the common black-berry bush; boil these gently till half the liquor is consumed, then strain it off, and keep it for use. Some, when they use this remedy, add oil of roses and alder buds, or oil of alder, when the buds cannot be had. When you use this, bathe the parts morning and evening, with the liquor pretty hot, and bind up the grieved part afterwards with a linen cloth that has been dipped in the liquor. When the swelling is pretty well abated, use a charge of brandy and soap, applying it very hot, which will finish the cure, unless the cods be much torn or wounded, in which case it is advisable to geld the bull.

For the

Take
it into t
and give
up the b

This
under th
fore-spr
blistered
you can
with a
and oak
a quart
while th
prepare
butter s
strong
vinegar.
gently a

In th
the tail.
or bullo
greased
blood,
Adminis
salt as
will dir
beast to
cially if
mention

For the Black or Red Water in Cows, a distemper similar to the staling of Blood.

Take a piece of iron, heat it red-hot, and put it into two quarts of milk, then let the milk cool, and give it to the beast blood-warm; it will bind up the bloody issue after two or three times giving.

Of the Blain.

This distemper appears either on the tongue or under the tail, and is accordingly denominated the fore-spring or the hind-spring. If the tongue be blistered, rub it with some of the sharpest vinegar you can get, and salt, and alternately wash the part with a decoction made of the inner bark of elm and oak, about two ounces of each boiled in about a quart of rain water, till it be reduced to a pint; while this is used, bleed the beast in the neck, and prepare the following medicine:—Treacle and butter six ounces, melted and well mixed with strong white wine, and two large spoonfuls of vinegar. Give this milk-warm, and walk the beast gently after it for an hour.

In the hind-spring the blister appears under the tail. The method of cure is, to stake the cow or bullock; and with one's hand, after having well greased it, take away the dried dung and clots of blood, which will be found in its fundament. Administer, then, to the same part, as much bay salt as you can introduce with your hand, which will irritate the passage so much as to cause the beast to dung freely, and heal the wounds; especially if you give the treacle, wine, and butter, just mentioned, at the same time.

Of the Middle-Spring, or Wind.

In this distemper, which proves fatal, if not taken in time, the beast appears as if the skin of the body was blown up like a bladder; his breath then is short, and becomes much shorter in a quarter of an hour. To cure it, take a sharp-pointed knife, and strike it into the pannel on the left side of the breast, about four inches from the loin, and the same distance from the short ribs; you will then easily perceive the wind press out from the creature's body, which will immediately relieve it; then shave off the hair about the wound, and apply to it a plaster of shoemaker's wax.

For a Cow that strains in Calving, when her Calf-Haulm or Udder bears down, and swells like a blown Bladder.

Take new milk, and strain therein linsed, bruised to powder, or chalk, but linsed is best; put it up with your hand, and let her hinder parts stand highest for two or three days.

For a Cow that, by lying on the earth, and too soon drinking cold water after Calving, hath her Calf-haulm swelled, and lies over the neck of the Bladder, stopping the urine, so that she can neither stafe, nor stand on her feet.

Take two sacks, or a window-cloth, put it under her body; fasten a rope to it, and put it over a beam in the barn, and draw her up, so as she cannot touch the ground with her feet; then let a woman anoint her hand, and work the calf-haulm from the

bladder, to her warm

Take
with three
pint of tr
take it of
to it, and

Remedy

Take
gether, a
pound of
and make
remedy.

H

Give a
and fat th
the time
will give
claret, w

bladder, that the water may have a passage. Give her warm bedding, warm drinks, and warm clothes.

For a Cow that cannot Clean.

Take a large handful of penny-royal, and boil it with three pints of ale; then strain it, and put one pint of treacle into it, and let it just boil; then take it off, put a penny-worth of flour of brimstone to it, and give it in a horn to a cow.

Remedy for Swellings, or Snarled Bags in Cows.

Take rue and adder's tongue, stamp them together, and squeeze out the juice, mix it with a pound of fresh butter from the churn without salt, and make it into an ointment; this is an excellent remedy.

How to Feed Calves while they Suck.

Give a trough of barley-meal, and it will whiten and fat them. Some give them oats in troughs all the time of their sucking; and, when at market, will give them a cram or two of flour, mixed with claret, which keeps them from scouring.

OF SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Of purchasing Sheep.

Let the number of sheep which you purchase be in due proportion to the convenience you have for their feeding; not too great, for then they feed on poisonous weeds, and perish by the hunger rot; nor too small, as the profit arising from keeping them is considerable; and choose them from such soils as are dry, and free from evil plants, and from poorer ground than your own.

Sound sheep have the following marks:—The fibres about the white of the eye will be of a bright red, and the eye full and clear; the gums firm, and teeth of a fair colour; the flesh about the breast of a red and ruddy colour, and the wool not easily pulled from the skin.

If you find, on examining their mouths, that their chops and tongues are mottled with black, the rams especially, do not buy them; for, by degrees, they will bring you a mottled race, or perhaps many black sheep—the inside of their lips should be red.

In purchasing sheep to improve, first examine if they are sound, then let the ewes which you choose be not above two years old, that being the best age for bringing sound lambs, You may know if they are old by their teeth being worn. The ram, for this purpose is in his age from four to seven years. His fleece should be white, deep, greasy, and close; his body large, his forehead broad, testicles

large,
full bo
on the
and th
for, w
had a
buy th
short;
disting
She
wool,
wool,
sale in
Blac
their
when

To
or tw
weath
from
ness o

It is
chang
are di
from
better
not to

Let
ere yo
chase
they a

large, his tail broad and long. The ewe is to be full bodied, deep staple, and wool thick, and curled on the upper part of her body, especially the neck and the head; the belly should be well covered— for, where wool is wanting in these places, it is so bad a sign, that no husbandman of judgment will buy them; the neck should be long and the legs short; then they feed better, and see better how to distinguish their food.

Sheep that are big-boned, and have a long greasy wool, curling close and well, always breed the finest wool, and are the most approved by the butcher for sale in the market.

Black sheep are on no account to be chosen; their flesh is coarse and ill-tasted, and their wool when made up, will change into an ugly colour.

Of the Management of Sheep.

To keep a stock in good order, examine it once or twice a-year. And when the winter or bad weather has carried off any sheep, renew them from sound flocks, and as near the size and goodness of your own as possible.

It is very certain that sheep improve the best by changing their pastures often. When the sheep are distempered, let them have a pasture distinct from the rest, of good fresh grass, and as they get better, sell them off. Also such sheep as appear not to prosper in your grounds you must remove.

Let the sun shine an hour or two upon the grass ere you turn your sheep out of the fold; and then chase them with your dog gently up and down till they are weary, before you suffer them to feed.

In the course of their feeding, let them range on low rich lands at the dry time of the year only, but turn them on the highest and driest ground in wet seasons; also keep them from such grass as is made gritty by the overflowing of the water; and with this conduct you will preserve the flock in soundness.

It is hazardous to venture sheep from a small bite to a rich pasture too suddenly, for that often brings on them the mortal distemper called the red-water.

When you feed them on fields of wheat and rye, if these are too rank at first, the sheep will likely be thrown into scourings. It will also be hurtful to let sheep feed upon fallows, whether the land be light or strong; for where the land is light they frequently pull up the herbs by the roots, and eat the roots with the dirt that is about them, which will assuredly give them the rot; and if the fallows are strong land, and there should not be grass enough for them, hunger will force them to eat unwholesome herbs, which will assuredly give them the hunger-rot; this is the worst distemper of all, as the skin will thereby become unprofitable as well as the flesh.

Those grounds where the spin-wort and penny-wort grow, are always too wet and moist for sheep.

Ewes that are big should be kept bare; for it is very dangerous for them to be fat at the time of their bringing forth their young. These may be fed well for a fortnight beforehand, to keep them in heart.

As the good conduct of sheep in their rutting and yearning is conducive to the health and preser-

vation
observ
and p

The
good
they

If

early

run to

but if

the be

further

comm

about

tainou

Octob

of this

when

the sp

of mil

for so

time:

at ye

fore,

sheep

judge

receiv

ewes

suffic

In

in, if

and

are fi

vation of themselves and offspring, the following observations for that purpose may be found useful and proper :—

The strength of the stock depends much on the good qualities of the sire and dam, and the season they are brought to blossom in.

If your pasture be good in winter, and spring early in the year, you may let the ewes and rams run together all the year, to rut when they will ; but if the pasture be only grass in common, then the best time to put rams to ewes is in July ; further, when there is only a run of sheep upon a common field, among the arable, then it is time about Michaelmas ; or when the country is mountainous and rocky, nothing but heath, the end of October will be the proper time. The reason of this is, the ewe yeans in the twentieth week, when it is necessary she should have the benefit of the springing grass, and that will afford her plenty of milk for the improvement of her lamb or lambs ; for some ewes will bring two, three, or four at a time : and where good nourishing food is wanted at yeaning time, many lambs are lost. It is, therefore, needful you should contrive to bring the sheep in the blossom at such time as you may judge your pasture may be in the best order to receive the lambs when dropped, that neither the ewes nor the lambs receive prejudice by want of sufficient food.

In a word, the best time for your ewes to lamb in, if they are pasture sheep, is about the latter end of April, and the beginning of June ; if they are field sheep, then from the beginning of January

to the end of March, so that the lambs may be strong and able before Mid-day to run with their dams over fallow grounds.

Of the Yeaming of Lambs.

Ewes, at the time of yeaming, should particularly have the benefit of springing grass; and that will afford them plenty of milk for the improvement of their lambs, which they will otherwise forsake, and through weakness endanger their own lives and those of their lambs.

As soon as the lamb is fallen or dropped, examine it; and if it be like to die, open its mouth and blow therein, and it will recover: or if a lamb be not so strong as it ought when newly yeamed, house it with the dam. If the ewe be weak likewise, she must be immediately put up to good nourishing food, which will soon produce milk for her lamb; and the lamb, in the mean while, put to be suckled off another ewe, which, if she refuses, milk into its mouth from the same ewe, and if this will not do, anoint its lips with hog's lard beaten up with a little salt or fresh butter—which last is the best of the two.

A good shepherd is very much wanted about the time that the ewes drop their lambs; for sometimes they have need of help, and especially if ravens or carrion crows by chance hover over a pregnant ewe while she is yeaming. For if a shepherd be not present, and any of these birds should be in sight, they will assault the lambs, even before they are quite fallen, and pick out

their eyes
to drive th

When a
common p
to make it
to go to b
are upon
counties,
lambs abo
never so
the ewes v

The mo
pasture th
want prov

The she
should be
as being th

The we
those whi
more wet
either sex

The ag
old, after
the wound
cutting let
in his lap,
all his fe
upon his

their eyes, notwithstanding the ewe's endeavours to drive them off.

The Weaning of Lambs.

When a lamb is to be kept for breed in a good common pasture, wean it about sixteen weeks old, to make it strong, and the ewe will have strength to go to blossom quickly. And when the sheep are upon good pasture, as in mountainous rocky counties, then the people generally wean their lambs about twelve weeks; but these lambs are never so strong as those which suckle as long as the ewes will suffer them.

The more hardy a sheep is brought up for the pasture the better; so as care is taken not to let it want provision in the first part of its life.

The sheep weich you design to keep for rams should be those of which the ewe has two at a birth, as being the strongest for the rut.

Gelding of Lambs.

The wether or gelt sheep will be larger than those which are not castrated, and will endure more wet without rotting than the other sheep of either sex.

The age of cutting is from three to nine days old, after which they grow more gamesome, and the wound is healed with greater difficulty. In cutting let one hold the lamb between his legs, or in his lap, and turn the lamb on his back, holding all his feet upright together; if you see spots upon his flanks, do not cut him, as the operation

may cost him his life. Let the cutter hold the tip of the cod in his left hand, and with a sharp pen-knife cut out the top of it the length of an inch quite away; then with his thumb and fore-fingers let him slip the cod softly down over the testicles with his teeth, draw it out as long as the string—then draw forth the other in the same manner. After which split in the cod, and anoint its flanks on both sides with fresh grease, and let him go.

Shearing Sheep.

The best time is about the latter end of June, because it is good for them to sweat in the wool before it is cut.

They must be very well washed before the shearing, for this is a great addition to the wool: after the washing, let them go three or four days in a clean piece of ground. When they are cutting, the shearer must be very careful not to wound the skins, because then the flies tease the poor creatures in a terrible manner. Some shear their lambs the first year, especially behind; but, before this is done, they ought to be carefully tagged—that is, their tails and thighs behind should be well cleared of the wool that the dung may not hang there, which else makes them sore and subjects them to flies, when they blow, and make them full of maggots.

If sheep are put indiscriminately together, the strongest will hurt the weakest, and not suffer them to pick the food which might be best for them; it is, therefore, necessary there should be a distinction, and this distinction cannot be better

than at t
discover

The
fattening

The
sheaves

year's g
year;)

and ram

The t
is the su
particul

it is ho

merely c
they are

its end,

service
that att

the dist

remedie

diately t

infection

at small

prepared

depends

than at the shearing, when it will be very easy to discover which are strong and which are weak.

The sheep which you design for breeding or fattening should be put by themselves, thus:—

The ewes by themselves; the wether-hogs or sheaves by themselves, (the hog is a male of one year's growth, the sheave is a female in the second year;) the lambs by themselves, and the wethers and rams by themselves.

The tenderness of these kind of animals, which is the subject of the present section, has led me particularly to enlarge on their management; and it is hoped that what has been advanced, being merely directed to guard them from the diseases they are most frequently attacked with, will have its end, and at the same time be of essential service in a removal of many of the disadvantages that attend sheep-keeping. An enumeration of the distempers of sheep, with the symptoms and remedies proper for the cure of them, will immediately follow; but it must be observed that, their infection and death being commonly sudden, and at small removes, *the remedies should be kept ready prepared*, since their recovery, in most instances, depends on making instant application.

RECIPES.

To prepare Tar to apply outwardly to Sheep for the Scab or Ray.

Tar may be either mixed with the grease of poultry, goose grease, or hog's lard, or butter that has been made up without salt; to every pound of tar you must use half the quantity of any of the former, which must be well mixed together. Some choose to melt their butter to oil before they mix it with the tar—and it mixes the better then, and is more healing.

To make Broom-Salve, an excellent Remedy for the Scab, or any other Distemper that appears in the Skins of Sheep.

To make this salve, which is of great use to such as have large flocks of sheep, it answering the end of prepared tar, it is much cheaper than tar, where broom is to be had; take twenty gallons of spring water, from a gravelly soil, rather than any other, or in the room of that, as much clear river or rain water; put to this, of green broom-tops, stalks, leaves, or flowers, shred small, about ten gallons, and let it simmer and boil gently till it be of the consistency of a jelly, or become pretty thick; then add of stale human urine two quarts, and as much beef or pork brine, strong of the salt; and to these add about two pounds of mutton suet, melted and cleansed; stir these together for about

a minute
strain it
venient,

How to

This
the diste

The r
causes a
heat of
and, lod
degrees,
off the v
part wit
give the
for a day
wash an
or broo
answers
preferab

When
on a she
divide t
part, an
at least
again, a
will not

When
may pre
temper
horns.
apply ei

a minute or two, till the suet be mixed, and then strain it off into such a vessel as you think convenient, to be kept for use.

How to use the Salve for the Ray or Scab in Sheep.

This salve is very speedy and certain in curing the distemper called the ray or scab in sheep.

The ray happens from too much wet, or such causes as make the sheep defile their tails; the heat of the dung frequently falling frets the parts, and, lodging in the wool, hurts the skin, and, by degrees, produces wounds. To remedy this, cut off the wool close to the tail, and anoint the sore part with either of the above salves. It is good to give them dry meat, with a little salt sprinkled in for a day or two. Alum-water may be used to wash any sore place about a sheep, before the tar or broom salve is laid on. The broom-salve answers the same end as the prepared tar, and is preferable, as it does not soil the wool.

When you use the broom-salve, or prepared tar, on a sheep in full staple, (that is, before it is shorn) divide the wool; that you may see the inflamed part, and anoint it well, and the parts about it, and at least half an inch round; then close the wool again, and the distemper will cease, and the wool will not be discoloured.

When a sheep is troubled with the scab, you may presently discover it by its rubbing the distempered parts against trees or posts, and with its horns. As soon as you perceive this, you should apply either of the medicines above mentioned.

The broom-salve is also of great use in destroying ticks or sheep-lice; and the wool will not be worse for sale.

If you use this salve to the sheep newly shorn let it be warmed, and wash the infected parts with a sponge, or woollen rag, dipped in it.

But as the scab in sheep proceeds chiefly from poor diet, when you apply this outward remedy give them fresh and good pasture; for good food will help the cure, as well as prevent a return of the disorder. Sheep delight in shifting their pastures often; and if they have plenty, they will take only that which is wholesome for them; but otherwise they will be forced to eat such herbs as may prove injurious.

To cure the Skit, or Looseness in Sheep.

Take salt, alum, or chalk, and give it in a small drink, or water, and it will relieve him presently.

Against the Rot, or any infectious Distemper, and to preserve Sheep in Health.

Take the berries of juniper well dried, and beat them small, or (for want of them) young tops of juniper dried gently in an oven, beat fine, and passed through a sieve; put two drachms of this powder to half a bushel of oats, and to that add about a quarter of a pint of common salt; mix it well together, and give it to your sheep in wet weather, or in any contiguous time, to keep them in health. You may give this medicine three or four times a year; and it is remarkable that, when

the sheep
unless t
other me
any inv
This re
most, g
favour o
per grov
the rot.

*To destr
and s*

Take
minus,
decoctio
drawn c
water b
the tick
them.
wool m
before t
a spong
and des
upon th
may, h
by open
run dow
and effe

The
between
When y

the sheep are in health, they will hardly taste it, unless they are shut up in a pen and kept from other meat; but if they are inclining to the rot, or any inward distemper, they will readily eat it. This remedy may be given for a day or two, at most, giving dry hay besides. It is observed, in favour of the above medicine, that where the juniper grows frequently, sheep are never subject to the rot.

To destroy Ticks, or Tickles, in Sheep, which annoy and spoil their skins, and keep them low in flesh.

Take the root of common wool-naple, or accarminus, cut into chips, or grind it, and make a decoction of it in common water, which must be drawn clear from the root as soon as it is cold; the water being applied to the skin of the sheep where the ticks prevail most, it is a certain destroyer of them. A bred shepherd need not be told that the wool must be first gently opened with the finger before the liquor is applied. Some apply this with a sponge, immediately after the sheep are shorn, and destroy the eggs of the ticks which remain upon the body of the sheep, with a soft brush. You may, however, apply either of the above liquors by opening the wool along the back, and letting it run down on both sides, which is a more expeditious and effectual method.

The Worm in the Foot.

The worm in the foot shows itself in a swelling between the claws, which makes a sheep go lame. When you find a sheep lame of any foot, examine

the hoofs, and if he is troubled with this distemper, you will find a hole big enough to admit a pin's head, in which you may observe five or six black hairs about an inch long; then, with a sharp-pointed knife, open the skin a quarter of an inch on each side of the hole, and pressing it gently with your thumb, above the slit, take hold of the black hairs with the other hand, and there will come out a worm like a solid piece of flesh, about two or three inches long. The wound must be healed with tar or broom-salve.

The Cough in Sheep.

When sheep are troubled with the cough, or shortness of breath, bleed them in the ear; and take some oil of almonds and white wine, which mix well together, and pour into their nostrils about a spoonful at a time. When sheep are thus afflicted with a cough and shortness of breath, they are subject to be scabbed about their lips; the remedy for this is, to beat the same quantities of hyssop and bay-salt together, and rub their lips, palates, and mouths with it: but if there be any ulcerous places, anoint them with vinegar and tar well mixed together.

A Remedy when Sheep have swallowed any Venomous Worm, Horse Leech, or Poisonous Herb.

When sheep have eaten anything that occasions their body to swell, bleed them in the lips and under the tail, giving at the same time, a large spoonful of olive-oil, or two good spoonful of human urine from a sound person.

Take
mix the
sheep a
About a
in the m
urine.

The
dangero
as it ca
Bleed t
then ap
wormw
bruised
them, b
ing, and

This
as any
is, cher
with w
prepare
of a pi
copper
or thric

Som
eyes, v

Against the Murrian.

Take dried flowers of wormwood, or of rue; mix them with common salt, and give it to such sheep as are infected, or in danger of being so. About a drachm is sufficient for each sheep, given in the morning, in a spoonful or two of human urine.

The Red-Water in Sheep.

The red-water is accounted one of the most dangerous distempers to which sheep are subject, as it carries them off if not very soon discovered. Bleed the sheep in the foot, and under the tail; then apply to the sore places the leaves of rue and wormwood, or tender shoots of either of them bruised and well mixed with bay-salt; and give them, by way of diet, fine hay, morning and evening, and other dry meat, sprinkled with a little salt.

The Wildfire in Sheep.

This is as dangerous and infectious a distemper as any that can attend the flock. The remedy is, chervile bruised, or beat up with stale beer, with which the affected part must be anointed. Or prepare a wash, made of common water, a quarter of a pint to the quantity of a horse-bean of white copperas, wash the sore part with the water twice or thrice in an hour's time, and it is a certain cure.

A Remedy for Sore Eyes.

Sometimes sheep have a flux of humours in their eyes, which weakens their sight, and brings them

to be quite blind, if not helped in time. Some use, on this occasion, juice of celandine, which they drop into their eyes; others, the juice of the leaves of ground-ivy, which should be forcibly squirted out of the mouth into the sheep's eyes: or a decoction made of either of the foregoing plants will do as well. When you make these decoctions, let about five or six grains of alum be boiled in every pint of water. About seven grains of white copperas infused in about half a pint of water is also a sovereign remedy for the humours in the eyes.

The Belt, or Tag.

Sheep are said to be tagged, or belted, when they have a flux, which, falling upon the tail, the heat of the dung by its scalding breeds the scab. The common cure for this distemper is first to cut off the tags of wool that are rayed, so as to lay the sore bare; then wash the raw part with human urine, or strong beef or pork brine, and strew it over with fine mould, and it is a certain cure, as far as outward application can act. This is the common recipe. But give them as diet, oats, fine hay, with a sprinkle of bay-salt, finely beaten, and a small quantity of powder of juniper-berries, which will certainly remove the cause. As this distemper is generally occasioned by cold and poor pasturage, a change will be found helpful.

Of the Measles, or Pox, in Sheep.

This distemper shows itself, at first, in small pimples on the skin, either of red or purpleish colour, and is very infectious; so that a sheep, as

soon as
the floo
The ou
the leav
about th
they wa

A sh
stand st
stagger
six mi
very wa
stagger,
immedi
he will
to proce
to be ov

The
sheep t
for the
uplands
monly h
sheep i
awry, a
to bleec
if not do
provided
distemp

soon as attacked with it, should be removed from the flock, and put into fresh springing pasture. The outward application used by the shepherd is, the leaves of rosemary boiled in strong vinegar, about three ounces of leaves to a pint, with which they wash the pustules, or sore parts.

Of the Blood.

A sheep attacked with this disorder will first stand still, and hold down his head, and soon after stagger and drop down dead; and all this in five or six minutes. A shepherd, therefore, should be very watchful, and as soon as he perceives a sheep stagger, first cut off the upper part of his ears, and immediately after bleed him under the eye, and he will soon recover. Some suppose this distemper to proceed from penny-grass, while others think it to be overfulness of blood from rank wet.

Of the Wood Evil.

The wood-evil is seldom or never found among sheep that have their pastures in low grounds, but for the most part amongst those that feed on poor uplands overrun with fern. This disorder commonly happens about April or May, seizing the sheep in the neck, making them hold their necks awry, and to halt in their walk. The remedy is to bleed them in the vein under the eye, which, if not done in time, and fresh pasture in low lands provided them, you will lose your sheep, as this distemper occasions their death in a day or two.

A Cure for a Lamb in a Fever.

If a lamb be seized with a fever or any other sickness, take him away from his dam, for fear of her catching it; which done, draw some milk from the ewe, and put to it so much rain-water, and make the lamb swallow it. This is a certain cure for a sick lamb, if you keep it warm.

Of the Darters.

The darters appear on the chins of lambs in a scab, and are occasioned by their feeding on grass covered with dew. This distemper will kill a lamb, if not stopped; therefore use the following as a preventive:—Take salt and hyssop in like proportion, beat them together, and therewith chafe the palate of the mouth, the tongue, and all the muzzle; then wash the scab with vinegar, and after that anoint it with tar and hog's grease mixed together.

There is also a scabbiness often happens to lambs when they are about half-a-year old; to cure which, you must grease them with tar mixed with goose-grease.

To fasten loose Teeth in Sheep and Lambs.

When you observe their teeth loose, which you will see by their not feeding, bleed them under the tail, and rub their gums with powder of mallow root.

For Pains in the Bowels.

This is known by the drawing up of the belly, and the sheep's spurning at his belly with his under

foot, of
again.
of rue a
of coriari
and the
fasting.

er
of
m
nd
re

foot, often laying down and suddenly starting up again. To remedy this, you must take a handful of rue and southernwood, boil them with an ounce of coriander seeds in some water for a short time, and then give it to the sheep to drink in a morning fasting.

a
ss
a
ng
ke
fe
he
nd
ed

to
to
ed

rou
the
ow

lly,
der

H O G S .

Of the Nature and Choice of Swine.

The hog is a stout, hardy, and troublesome beast, and troublesome to rule. However, he is a profitable creature where there is convenience to keep him. In farms where there are large dairies, it is necessary that to each cow there should be a large hog; for the offals of the dairy, as skim-milk, whey, and the washings of the dairy, afford sufficient food to nourish him.

The best swine, both sows and boars, for breeding, are chosen by the following appearance:— Long and large bodies, deep sides and bellies, thick necks and thighs, short legs and thick chine, well set with strong bristles. The sow should only have ten teats or paps, or twelve at most. With respect to their colour, the white or sandy are the best; the pied are considered the worst, as being more subject to the measles.

Of their Management.

One boar is to be allowed to ten sows, and both to be a year old before they are suffered to couple.

A sow usually farrows in the seventeenth week, and may have three litters in a year; but it is better not let them take the boar every brimming

time, that
their wa

Take
time; but
they may

The
Novemb
of April
seem not
her morn
a rennet

Great
pig, and
Two of
lie one
them far
their pig

If a so
by the o
warm m
may be

When
made so
diet, and
her bod
becomin
have wa
best was
allow.

Youn
they do
do. Or
a few da

time, that the pigs may derive no weakness from their want of strength to suckle them.

Take care the sows are not too fat at farrowing time; but feed them plentifully afterwards, that they may give the better nourishment.

The best brimming time is, with some, from November till the end of March, or the beginning of April. If a sow miss the brimming time, or seem not inclinable for the boar, parched oats to her morning and evening food, or the small end of a rennet bag, will incline her to receive him.

Great care is to be taken of the sows when they pig, and to shut them up in a sty to avoid accidents. Two of them should not be put together, lest they lie one upon another, and hurt themselves. Let them farrow in the sty, otherwise they often cast their pigs, which is a great loss to the keeper.

If a sow bring the number, she may be helped by the owner's feeding the pigs now and then with warm milk and a little coarse sugar in it, as they may be brought to take it.

When a sow has brought a fare of pigs, barley made soft in water may be given her; it is a cooling diet, and will nourish her, and much strengthen her body. To keep sows from doing harm, or becoming mischievous at farrowing time, let them have water, besides plenty of skim milk, or the best wash of the dairy which you think proper to allow.

Young sows especially should be watched that they do not eat the young, which they are apt to do. Or, as a preventive, feed the sow very well a few days before her expected time of farrowing;

and wash the backs of the pigs with a sponge dipped in an infusion of aloes and water warmed.

When your pigs are to be weaned in the absence of the sow, feed them with the best milk you can spare from the dairy; and though you begin with giving it warm, you may, at the end of three weeks, serve them with it cold, if you design to rear them: and they may then, or at a month at furthest, either be fed alone, or keep company with the sow abroad. It is advisable, in order to rear fine pigs, to keep the sow littered with clean straw, and her sty free from all manner of filth.

Some breed till they are six years old: and the boar at five is deemed no farther serviceable for generation; they are, therefore, at the above ages, put up to fatten for brawn, &c. But if the boar be gelt, he will then make good bacon.

The pigs farrowed in or near Lent, and in summer, are the best to rear; as in winter the cold pinches them, and keeps them back. Then having chosen out the best for sows and boars to breed on, geld all the males, and splay all the females you design to rear; for so both will make the best hogs to rear and yield more lard.

The boar pigs ought to be castrated when they are about six months old; for then they begin to wear strong in heat, and will make stronger hogs. This should be done either in Spring or at Michaelmas, and as follows:—Cut a cross slit in the middle of the eod, over the testicle, then pull them gently out, and anoint the wound with tar. But sows should not be splayed till they are three or four years old; to do which, cut them in the mid flanks, two fingers broad, with a sharp-pen knife, and take

out the
the wou
for two
will soon

Swine
nor serv
put up,
them as
and pre
swine-ra
grass, es
to the di

long as
every m

All the
which re
suffer the
and abou

The c
letting th
hogs star
of their r
peck or
then cat
them wit
till you
then was
over the
hogs to t

out the bag of birth, and cut it off; then stitch up the wound, anoint it, and keep her in a warm sty for two or three days, and then let her out and she will soon grow fat.

Swine are not to be suffered to eat too rashly, nor served with too great a plenty before they are put up, but such a moderate diet is to be given them as will just keep them in a good state of body, and prevent them from being over ravenous. If swine range about in the day time, and eat too much grass, especially in the spring, they will be liable to the distemper called the gargut; wherefore, so long as you turn them out, use them to feeding every morning and evening.

All the swine in good health curl their tails; for which reason the best swine herds will by no means suffer them to be bled in that part, but in the ears, and about the neck, when bleeding is necessary.

The chief hindrance to the thriving of hogs is letting them lie in the wet; if the hair of your hogs stare and look ragged, which is an instance of their not being in a thriving state, take half a peck or more of wood ashes, boil them into ley, then cause such hogs to be laid on a form, and wash them with ley, and curry them with a curry-comb, till you find all the scurf removed from the skin; then wash them with clean water, and strew ashes over them, and this will kill the lice, and cause the hogs to thrive well.

RECIPES.

Of the Fever in Swine.

Swine are very subject to fevers, which they show by hanging their head, and turning them on one side; running on a sudden, and stopping short, which is commonly, if not always, attended with a giddiness, and occasions them to drop and die if not timely prevented. When you observe this distemper upon them, you must strictly notice which side they run to, and bleed them in the ear or in the neck on the contrary side. Some bleed them likewise under the tail, about two inches below the rump. It is very certain that the giddiness, or, as some call it, the staggers, in a hog, proceeds from an overfulness of blood, and, by bleeding in the time, they will recover.

In the bleeding of hogs near the tail you may observe a large vein above the rest. The old farmers used to beat this with a little stick, in order to make it rise or swell, and then open it lengthways with a fleam or fine pen-knife: and after taking away a sufficient quantity of blood—that is, fifteen ounces from a hog of twenty score and upwards,—bind up the orifice either with bass taken from a fresh mat, or with a slip taken from the inner bark of a lime tree, or the inner bark of a willow, or elm. After bleeding, keep them in

the house
meal mix
to drink
without a
barley-me
will put a
oak grou

This is
to, and w
happens v
five or s
eaten nea
days this
in flesh a
temper is
by bleedi
Some pre
method o
will do,

The di
swelling
bleeding
mouths a
finely be
happen t
upon her
narcissus

the house for a day or two, giving them barley-meal mixed with warm water, and allowing them to drink nothing but what is warm, water chiefly, without any mixture. In the paste made with the barley-meal, some of the most curious swine-herds will put about half an ounce a-day of the bark of oak ground fine.

Of the Quinsey.

This is a distemper which swine are very subject to, and will prevent their feeding, and frequently happens when they are half fattened, so that after five or six weeks putting up, though they have eaten near ten bushels of peas, in three or four days this distemper reduces them to alike poverty in flesh as when they were put to feed. This distemper is a swelling in the throat, and is remedied by bleeding a little above, or behind the shoulders. Some pretend that fattening is the most certain method of cure; however, any of these methods will do.

Of the Kernels in Swine.

The distemper called the kernels is likewise a swelling in the throat; the remedy for which is bleeding them under the tongue, and rubbing their mouths after bleeding with salt and wheat flour, finely beaten, and well mixed together. If a sow happen to be with pig, and have this distemper upon her, give her the roots of the common field narcissus or yellow daffodil.

Of the loathing of Meat or discharge of it by vomit.

When swine vomit their meat, their stomachs may be corrected by giving them the filings of ivory or hartshorn, dried in a pan with salt: these must be mixed with their meat, which should be chiefly ground acorns, and for want of them, barley indifferently broken in a mill, and scalded with the above ingredients. Maddar is likewise to be given them on this occasion, mixed with their meat. This distemper, however, is not mortal, but has the ill effect of reducing swine in their flesh.—It certainly prevents the blood, or gargut, as some call it, which proceeds generally from their eating too much fresh grass when they are first turned abroad in the spring.

Of the Gargut or Blood.

This distemper is by country people termed mortal. It shows itself almost like the fever in swine—by their staggering in their gait, and loathing their meat. In the fever, however, they will eat freely till the very instant they drop, but in this their stomachs will fall off a day or two before the staggering or giddiness appears. The cure for this is, to bleed the hog as soon as you perceive him to be attacked with the distemper, under the ears and under the tail. To make him bleed freely, beat him with a small wand where the incisions are made. After bleeding, keep the hog in the house, giving him barley meal in warm whey, with madder, powdered, or bole.

As swine
quently tr
remedy fo
tamarisk h
the small
were to be
meat, it
and every
benefit to
especially
use the to

This di
losing its
inclined
fresh food
enters it.
to sleep th
fore he c
This is v
sooner as
of movin
violence,

The m
the root o
as some
given hi
him to v
leave his
charged,

Of the Spleen.

As swine are insatiable creatures, they are frequently troubled with abundance of the spleen, the remedy for which is, to give them some twigs of tamarisk boiled or infused in water; or if some of the small tender twigs of tamarisk, fresh gathered, were to be chopped small, and given them in their meat, it would greatly assist them; for the juice, and every part of this wood, is of extraordinary benefit to swine in most cases, but in this distemper especially. If you can't get tamarisk, you may use the tops of heath boiled in water.

Of the Cholera in Swine.

This distemper generally shows itself by the hog losing its flesh, forsaking its meat, and being more inclined for sleep than ordinary, even refusing the fresh food of the field, and falling into a sleep as he enters it. It is common, in this distemper, for a hog to sleep three parts out of four of his time, and therefore he cannot eat sufficient for his nourishment. This is what may be called a lethargy, for he is no sooner asleep but he seems dead, not being sensible of moving though you beat him with the greatest violence, till he recovers.

The most certain and approved remedy for it is the root of the cucumis silvestris, or wild cucumber, as some call it, stamped and strained with water, given him to drink. This will immediately cause him to vomit, and soon after to become lively, and leave his drowsiness. When his stomach is thus discharged, give him horse-beans softened in pork

brine, or else acorns that have been infused a day or two in salt and water, about a fortieth part of salt to the water. It will be necessary to keep them in the house during the time of operation, and do not suffer them to go out till the middle of the next day, first giving them a good feed of barley-meal mixed with water, wherein a little oak-bark has been infused three or four hours.—Or, as a more gentle remedy than the former, you may give about a quarter of an ounce of dried roots of monkey's rhubarb, with a peck of barley-meal, which will bring the hog to feed with a good appetite.

Of the Pestilence or Plague in Swine.

This distemper is judged to be infectious; and, therefore, all swine that are taken with it must immediately be separated from the herd, and put into some house where none but the infected may come. In this, as well as in all cases where swine are distempered, let them have clean straw. Give them, when thus attacked, about a pint of raisin, or good white wine, wherein roots of polypody of the oak have been boiled, and about ten or twelve bruis'd berries of ivy have been infused: this medicine will purge them, and, by correcting the stomach, discharge the distemper.

Of the Measles.

Swine, when they are troubled with the measles, will have a much hoarser voice than usual, their tongue will be pale, and their skins will be thick set with blisters, about the size of peas. As this distemper is natural to swine, it is a common prac-

tice, wh
some sort
of briony
their first
way is, t
phur, hal
ries, three
tie them
water wh
first in th
ounce, an
cover it
an ounce,
put a spo
milk, whi
repeat it
mended r

Swine,
to a distem
cording to
ceeding pu
fore they
water is
expense to
and there
for then
their meat
fresh wat
equal qua
make an c
this distem

tice, when this distemper prevails,—for it is in some sort pestilential—to give the hogs an infusion of briony root and cummin water every morning in their first feed, as a preventive. But the most sure way is, to prepare the following medicine:—Sulphur, half a pound; alum, three ounces; bay berries, three quarters of a pint; put all these together, tie them in a linen cloth, and lay them in the water which you give them to drink, stirring them first in the water. Or take flour of sulphur half an ounce, and as much madder ground or powdered as cover it over; liquorice sliced, about a quarter of an ounce, and anniseed the same quantity; to this put a spoonful of wheat flour, and mix it with new milk, which give to a hog in a morning fasting; repeat it twice or thrice. This is a highly commended remedy for the murrain or measles.

For the Distemper in the Lungs.

Swine, as they are of a hot nature, are subject to a distemper which is called the thirs, or lungs, according to some farmers. This is a distemper proceeding purely from want of sweet water; therefore they are liable to it in the summer time, when water is scarce. It is frequently a very great expense to farmers when swine are put up to fatten and there is not the care taken to give them water, for then they surely pine, and lose the benefit of their meat; to prevent this, be careful to give them fresh water often—for the want of it brings on equal quantities,—to which add bay salt enough to make an over heat of the liver, which occasions this distemper. To remove it, pierce both ears of

the hog, and put in each orifice a leaf and stalk, a little bruised hellebore, and give plenty of clean water.

Of the Gall.

This distemper appears in a swelling under the jaws, and never happens but for want of appetite, and where the stomach is too cold to digest, as some farmers say. It generally seizes those swine which are confined in dirty pens, and neglected and starved in their feed. Give the juice of colewort or cabbage leaves, with saffron mixed with honey and water, about a pint, and it effects a cure.

Of the Pox.

This distemper is remarkable in such swine as have wanted necessary subsistence, and more particularly in such as have wanted water. It appears in many sores upon the body of the creature; and a boar or sow will never thrive while infected with it, though you give them the best of meat. The cure is to give them inwardly two large spoonful of treacle, in water that has been made indifferently sweet with honey, about a pint at a time, anointing the sores with the flour of brimstone well mixed with hog's lard, to which might be added a small quantity of tobacco dust. While you give this remedy, the infected swine should be kept in a house, and quite from the rest of the herd, till cured.

The Swelling under the Throat.

This distemper appears something like the swelling of the kernels, or what some farmers call

the kernels
is to open
ciently ri
or lancet
and there
of fetid
Then wa
dress the

A Cure

The si
from the
are nearly
paw with
crunch h
fours at i
have mista
others for
in neither
feet—the
direction:
for such b
soon after
with warm
either, wit
quantity of
searing or
At the same
ear with
have been
lowing med
the small c
half a hand

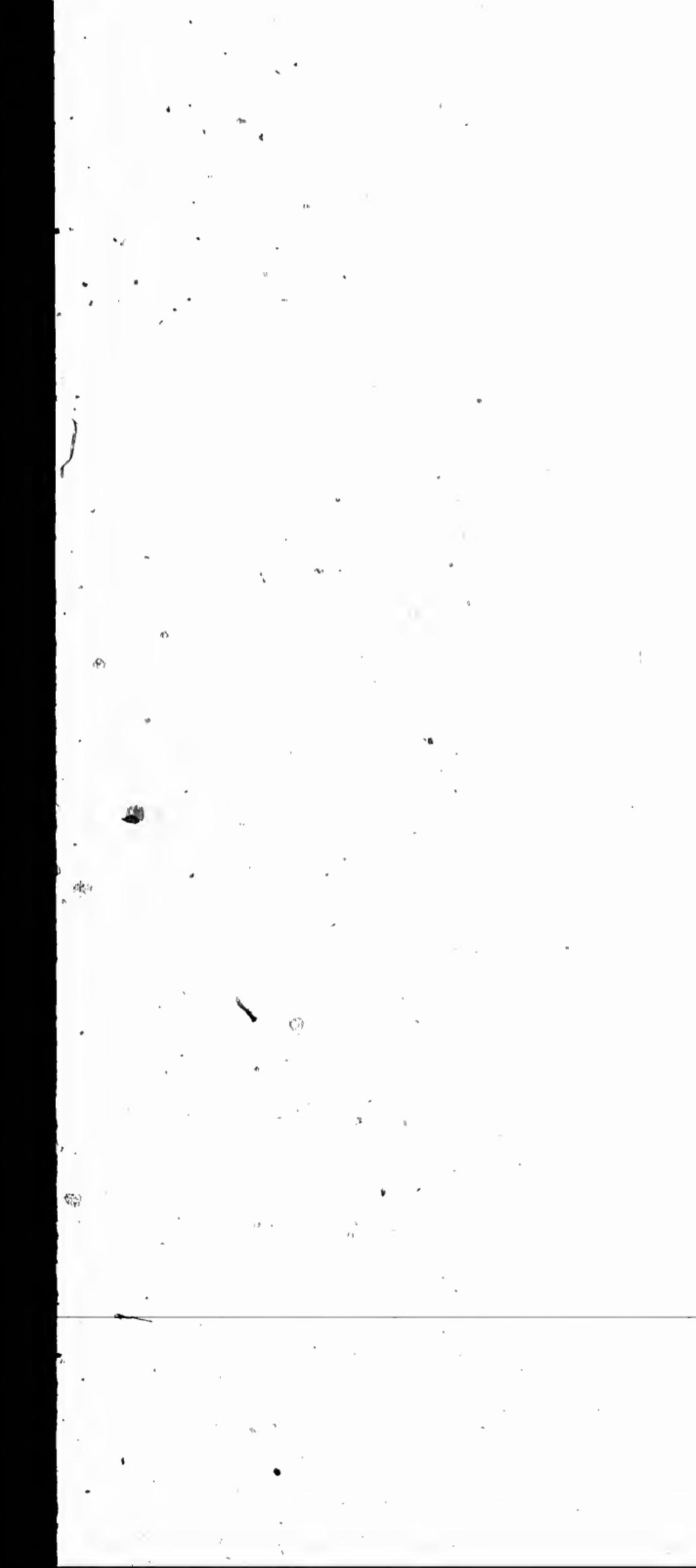
the kernels in swine. The most immediate remedy is to open the swelled parts, when they are sufficiently ripe for that purpose, with a fine pen-knife or lancet, taking care that it is not the least rusty, and there will issue from thence a great quantity of fetid matter, of a yellow or greenish colour. Then wash the part in fresh human urine, and dress the wound with hog's lard.

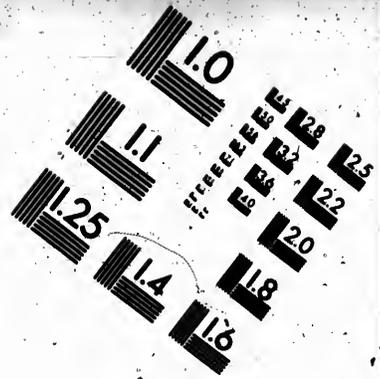
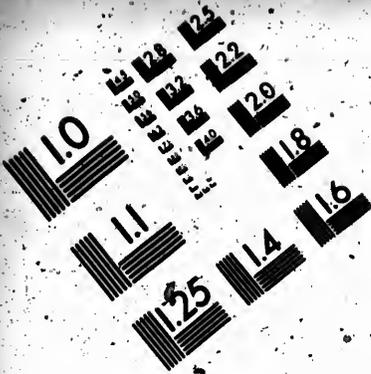
A Cure for the Bite of a Viper or a Mad Dog.

The signs of madness in hogs, which proceed from the bite of vipers, slow worms, or mad dogs, are nearly the same. A hog on this occasion will paw with his feet, foam at his mouth, and chap and craunch his jaws, start suddenly, and jump on all fours at intervals. Some of the country people have mistaken this distemper for the fever in swine, others for the staggers; and some for the blood; but in neither of these do the swine paw with their feet—the venomous bites alone giving them that direction. The most immediate remedy or cure for such bites, if you can judge of their disaster soon after they are bitten, is to wash the wound with warm urine or warm vinegar; or, in want of either, with common salt and water warmed, the quantity of salt one-fortieth part of the water; and searing or burning the part with a red-hot iron. At the same time the hog should be fettered in the ear with the common hellebore. When swine have been thus bitten, you may give them the following medicine with success:—Compose of rue, the small centaury box, St. John's wort, of each half a handful, and vervain a quarter of a handful;

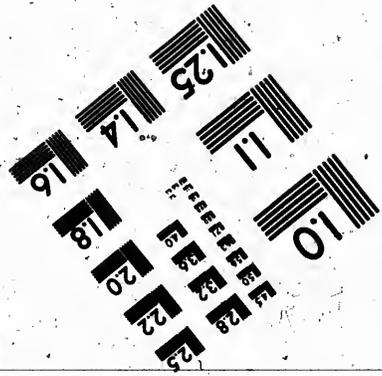
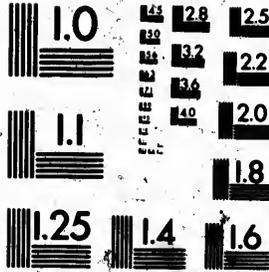








**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

EEB 128 125
EEB 122
EEB 120
EEB 118

110

these herbs should be boiled in a gallon of small beer, tied up in bunches; when you imagine that this decoction is strong enough, pass the liquor through a sieve or coarse cloth; then add to it a quart of water, or as much as will make good the deficiency of the liquor boiled away; add to this half a pound of the flour of sulphur, a quarter of a pound of madder finely beaten, and as much corriander seed not beaten; anniseed about three ounces, and fine powder of crab lobster's claws about an ounce. This medicine will be sufficient for six hogs.

Of the Tremor; or, Shaking in Swine.

Take hyssop and mallows in stalks and leaves about a handful of each, boil them in three pints of milk till the virtue of the herb has sufficiently got into it, then strain the liquor from the herbs, and add of madder two spoonsful, and of liquorice sliced about an ounce, with as much anniseed. Give this two successive mornings.

For a Hog that has Eaten any Poisonous Herb, as Hemlock, Henbane, &c.

Give him to drink the juice of cucumbers made warm, which will cause him to vomit, and cleanse his mouth, so that he will soon recover.

To Feed Hogs for Lard.

Let them lie on thick planks or stone pavements; feed them with barley or pease, but no beans, and let them have the tappings and washings of hogs-heads; but for a change give them soddened barley, and in a short time they will begin to glut; there-

fore, above
of crabs.
they will
give them
five weeks
for your

Take b
a little se
by melting
away the
then anoin
afterwards
on for tw
drawn to
do it; if
longer, an
or burnt
with the fo
sheep's su

Ea

To prev
first wash
with an oi
of cloves c

When t
hinders the
this give
barley, an
vinegar, ve

fore, about once in ten days, give them a handful of crabs. Make them drunk now and then, and they will fat the better. After a month's feeding give them dough made of barley meal, for about five weeks; by this time they will be fat enough for your use.

For Blains or Boils:

Take bees' wax, turpentine, Burgundy pitch, and a little soft grease, and make them into a plaster, by melting them together over a gentle fire. Clip away the hair or bristles where the sore is, and then anoint it with the ointment of tobacco, and afterwards lay on the plaster, which must be kept on for two or three days; when, if you find it drawn to a head, and ready for lancing, you may do it; if not, clap a fresh plaster for a day or two longer, and then lance it, and sprinkle burnt alum or burnt salt on the wound; afterwards anoint it with the former ointment, and lay on a plaster of sheep's suet and bees-wax to heal it.

Ears Torn by the Lugging of a Dog.

To prevent maggots or corruption in the wound, first wash the place with vinegar, and then anoint it with an ointment made of tar, mutton suet, and oil of cloves or salad oil.

For Scouring in Swine.

When this happens it wastes their flesh, and hinders their growth and fattening. To remedy this give them dry meat often, as peas, beans, barley, and sour grapes, and in their drink put vinegar, verjuice, or sour berries.

DIRECTIONS FOR MEASURING CATTLE,

SO AS TO ASCERTAIN THEIR WEIGHT WHILE LIVING.

This is of the first utility for all those who are by no means experienced judges enough by the eye, or others who have a beast above the common weight of the species; and by which means, following these directions, they will come to the mark within a mere trifle.

Take a string, put it round the beast, standing square, just behind the shoulder blade; measure on a foot rule the feet and inches he is in circumference; this is called the girth. Then with the string measure from that bone of the tail which plums the line with the hinder part of the buttock; direct the line along the back to the fore part of the shoulder blade; take the dimensions on the foot rule as before, which is the length, and work the figures in the following manner:—

Girth of an ordinary bullock	6—4
Length along the back	5—3

Which, multiplied together, makes 31 square superficial feet; that again multiplied by 23, which is the number of pounds allowed to each superficial foot of all cattle measuring less than 7 and more than 5

feet in girth
pounds to
Again,
measure 2

Girth
Length

Which, m
That again
of pounds
measuring
which, div
stones 2 p

Again, s
feet 6 inch
say:—

Girth
Length

Which, m
The squar
plied by 16
to all catt
more than
which, div
stone 12 p

Again, s
in girth, a
how much

Girth
Length

Which, mul

feet in girth, makes 713 pounds; and allowing 14 pounds to the stone, is 50 stone 13 pounds.

Again, suppose a pig, or any small beast, should measure 2 feet in girth, and 2 feet long:—

Girth of a small pig	2—0
Length along the back.	2—0
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>

Which, multiplied together, makes 4 square feet. That again multiplied by 11, which is the number of pounds allowed for each square foot of cattle measuring less than 3 feet in girth, makes 44 pounds, which, divided by 14 to bring it into stones, is 3 stones 2 pounds.

Again, suppose any calf, &c., should measure 4 feet 6 inches in girth, and 3 feet 9 inches in length, say:—

Girth	4—6
Length	3—9
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>

Which, multiplied together, makes 16½ square feet. The square superficial feet and inches being multiplied by 16, which is the number of pounds allowed to all cattle measuring less than 5 feet, and not more than 3 feet in girth, makes 264 pounds; which, divided by 14 to bring it into stones, is 18 stone 12 pounds.

Again, suppose a beast measures 8 feet 4 inches in girth, and 7 feet 3 inches in length: to know how much he would weigh, say:—

Girth of a large ox	8—4
Length along the back	7—4
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>

Which, multiplied together, makes 57 square super.

fcial feet. Then multiply the feet by 91, which is the number of pounds allowed to each superficial foot of all cattle measuring less than 9 and more than 7 feet in girth, makes 1767 pounds; the number of pounds being divided by 14 makes, at 14 pounds to the stone, 125 stone 3 pounds.

The dimensions of the girth, and length of the black cattle, sheep, cattle, or hogs, may be as exactly taken this way as it is at all necessary for any computation, or for the purpose of valuation of stock, and will answer exactly to the four quarters, sinking the offal; and which every man, who can get even a bit of chalk, may easily perform.

These calculations are made 14 pounds to the stone, which is the general weight; but it is as easy to divide by any number of pounds, according to the weight of the stone you buy or sell with, and the rule will answer for any place in the United Kingdom, now that 14 ounces to the imperial pound is used.

For instance, a beast measuring across the body 6 feet 4 inches, and from the bone of the tail which plums the line with the hind part of the buttock to the fore part of the shoulder blade 5 feet 3 inches, the length and width being multiplied together as in the first example, proves the beast to weigh 713 pounds; this, if divided by 14, is 50 stone 18 pounds—by 8, is 89 stone 1 pound—by 16, is 44 stone 9 pounds; you will, therefore, observe that, after you know the weight of your cattle, you may

divide
allow to

N.B.
fattened
one; an
allowed

BROWN'S

divide by any number of pounds you choose to allow to the stone.

N.B.—A deduction must be made for a half fattened beast of 1 stone in 20, from that of a fat one ; and for a cow that has calves 1 stone must be allowed, and another for not being properly fat.



BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
BREWSTER, WASHINGTON & Co.

General Stationery and Printing
No. 101 Nassau Street, New York

SOLE AGENTS

For the sale of the following
Books, Pamphlets, and
Tracts, published by
Messrs. H. B. Selden & Co.,
New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Footstep, Jackson, James, and
Pope, John, M.D., "The
Lead Handbook," 1871, 16 pp., 10c.

PAPER MADE IN THE
AMERICAN FACTORY

BLANK BOOKS, of all
hand, or made to order, on short notice.

FANCY PAPERS, such as
Dressing Cases, Writing
Books, etc., etc.

Book-Binding in all its
branches

MOORE & CATTLE MEDICINES

BREWER, McPHAIL, & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINES,
FANCY WARES, &c., &c.,

No. 46, King Street, Toronto.

SCHOOL BOOKS :

Magame's Arithmetic ; Lennie's, Murray's, and
Ham's Grammars ; English Reader ; Canada,
Lavor's, Carpenter's, Cobb's, and Webster's
Spelling Books ; and all other School
Books in general use.

GENERAL STATIONERY :

Bookscap, Letter, Fancy Note, and other Paper ;
Pens, Ink, Wafers, Quills, Sealing Wax,
Lead Pencils, India Rubber, &c., &c.

PAPER HANGINGS—English, French, and
Americans, latest patterns.

BLANK BOOKS, of every description, always on
hand, or made to order on short notice.

FANCY WARES, such as Ladies' Work Boxes,
Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Toys (in
great variety), &c., &c.

Book-Binding in all its Branches.

HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES.

