

CATTLE BREEDER'S
Handy Book
MANUAL.

The Farmer's
Manual

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The Farmers
Manual

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THE
CATTLE BREEDER'S MANUAL:

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
TREATISE

ON

THE DISEASES OF HORSES AND CATTLE.

Intended chiefly for the use of Farmers.

BY JOHN WALLACE,
SMITH AND FARRIER, FENWICK.

KILMARNOCK: 
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P R E F A C E .

THE author of the following Manual has no doubt but he may excite the ridicule of such as are averse to hear anything from the man who has derived his knowledge from experience; he thinks he hears them exclaiming in smiling derision, "What a presumptuous attempt for one who has never learned the theory of the Veterinary Art, and who has never studied Medicine, to try to instruct others!" However, the author would reply by saying, that though he has never learned the theory of this art, yet what he has learned is from pure experience, taught him at the side of his patient; and his study of Medicine was just to try what best fitted the disease he was combating,

and after he had practically found it to have the desired effect, he abode by it.

The author can assert with the greatest confidence, that whatever treatment he has recommended in the following Manual, he himself has tried, and generally with good effect. He has no doubt but the simplicity of style in which he has written the following production, may excite the ridicule of those who are fond of technical terms, and are desirous of writing books that the commonalty may not understand. However, he thinks that they who wish to be instructed with regard to those diseases by which the most valuable part of their farm stock, viz. Horses and Cattle, are most likely to be attacked, will look upon its simplicity as much enhancing its value.

There may be others who are inclined to say, that it contains nothing of which they were ignorant. However, the author begs to remind such, that it was never intended for them, but for the thousands who did not know. It has neither been

his wish nor endeavour, nor does he at all consider himself qualified to enter upon a large and expensive work on this important subject. Those diseases which he has here stated are the most prevalent amongst farm stock, and those which have most frequently come under his own notice and experience; and as it was his design before bringing this work to the public, to discard all theory, he has therefore brought it into as small a compass as possible. It has all along been his desire to give as much information as possible in few words, and having been brought up among farmers, and dependant upon that intelligent class of the community for his support; he considers himself in duty bound to give to them what information he has himself acquired of the following diseases, so that by such they may come to be better fitted for their prevention or cure.

The author has arranged the Manual under distinct heads, viz. Causes, Symptoms, and Cures; and though he by no means intends to say that the

work is perfect, yet he hopes its imperfections will be covered with the finger of Candour. Neither can he boast of his talents as being better than other men; but he will decidedly hold to the point, that practice and common sense will make any man a Farrier.

JOHN WALLACE.

CATTLE BREEDER'S MANUAL.



DIRECTIONS FOR MEDICINES.

BEFORE proceeding to point out the diseases of Horses, &c., I will here give a few Prescriptions, to which I may refer the reader in the course of the following work; such as the composition of Blisters, Poultices, Injections, &c., and how they ought to be used.

BLISTERS.

The best and safest composition I have ever used for blistering, is the following :

Spanish Flies, powdered, 2 drams.

Hog's Lard, 6 do.

Venice Turpentine, 1 do.

Let them be well mixed together.

Or take the following, which will make a good Liquid Blister :

Spanish Flies, powdered, 2 drams.

Oil of Turpentine, 1 oz.

Oil of Thyme, 1 dram.

The hair should be cut off from the part, to let the blister as close as possible; and any of the above compositions should then be well rubbed into the skin.

In about forty hours after this has been done, the blistered part should be wetted with Oil, which may be repeated every now and then, until the incrustation formed by the blister be properly softened, when all may be washed off with soap and water.

The Blister may be repeated, in the course of two weeks, if necessary. The horse's head should always be tied up during the time of blistering.

INJECTIONS.

Injections can scarcely be too highly valued, and are of the utmost importance in almost every internal disease to which Horses or Cattle are lia-

ble. There are a great variety of compositions that may be used for them; however, I have always used the following, and can recommend them to others:

Hog's Lard, a quarter of a Pound.
 Common Salt, do. do.
 Oatmeal Gruel, one Scotch Pint.

Mix the whole together, and as the gruel is increased, likewise increase the lard and salt.

I have likewise oftentimes used the following as an injection:

Soft Soap, a quarter of a Pound.
 Common Salt do. do.
 Oatmeal Gruel, a Scotch Pint.
 Mix.

It ought always to be remembered that Injections should be as near the heat of the bowels as possible.

POULTICES.

When Poultices are required, they should always be applied warm, and not to be allowed to remain until cold; for which purpose they should

be changed once in the twelve hours. I do not consider it a matter of great importance what a Poultice is made of; I have been generally in the custom of using carrots or turnips for this purpose. I have found Poultices made of old urine and bran to have a good effect in removing sprains in the legs, &c.

I wish it to be understood that when a horse is under, or recovering from disease, his diet should consist of lintseed jelly, bran, barley mashes, or such like, and be allowed plenty of chilled water, or Oatmeal gruel, to drink.

Cattle should have green meat, if it can be got; such as vetches, clover, &c. If this cannot be got, a few boiled carrots or turnips may be given now and then; they should likewise be allowed plenty of Oatmeal gruel, or chilled water, to drink.

TREATMENT

WITH REGARD TO PURGING MEDICINES.

Previous to giving physic to the horse, it is necessary that he should be fed on bran mashes for two days, in order to prepare the bowels for its reception. Give the medicine upon a fasting stomach, and give a bran mash in about an hour af-

ter. He should be allowed plenty of chilled water, or Oatmeal gruel to drink, during its operation. If the first dose does not operate, he should get another, a little stronger than the first; but three days must be allowed to expire, between the first and second doses. Keep warm and give walking exercise, while the medicine is operating.

When the bowels are costive, however, it would be dangerous to give purging medicines in full doses, all at one time. In this case it must be given in smaller doses, allowing six or eight hours to elapse betwixt each dose, and should be repeated until the bowels are relaxed.

STRANGLES.

This appears to be a disease which is ingrafted into the nature of the Horse, for he seldom, if ever, escapes it some period of his life. The Strangles generally affects young horses, from one to five years of age, though this is not always the case, for some have this disease at a much more advanced period.

This disease generally begins with a cough, a

sore throat, and swelling under or between the jaw-bones, attended with heat, pain, and inflammation, sometimes to such a degree that the horse can scarcely swallow anything, till the swelling suppurates, or matter is formed. On the first appearance of this disease, a poultice should be applied to the affected part, as warm as he can bear it, and must be continued till the swelling becomes soft. And if suppuration is not likely to take place, open with a lancet; when this is done it is seldom that any other application is necessary.

If the horse is much weakened by the disease, give the following medicine :

Peruvian Bark, in powder,	4	drams.
Rhubarb in	do.	2 do.
Ginger in	do.	2 do.
Treacle,.....	6	oz.

Give the above in a bottle of Oatmeal gruel, daily, for three days.

BASTARD STRANGLES.

In this disease the swelling takes place inside the throat. The symptoms that indicate this disease, are stiffness to move the head or neck, loss of appetite, and, as the disease advances, there is great difficulty in breathing, almost approaching to suffocation.

When first observed, if the pulse be quick and a considerable degree of fever prevail, bleed, and give the following medicine :

Epsom Salts, 4 oz.

Nitre, 4 drams.

Ginger in Powder, . . . 2 do.

Give every night until the bowels are relaxed. If little or no fever prevail, bleeding will be improper. Put a blister upon the throat, and, if the case be obstinate, insert a seton or two into the skin, below the angle of the jaw-bone. If the horse loss his appetite, or is unable to swallow, he should be injected with Oatmeal Gruel every now and then; and if he be much weakened by the disease, give as recommended for strangles.

COLDS.

Colds are generally produced by sudden change from heat to cold, or by causing horses to stand long in Cold weather, after violent exercise.

Colds will be known by the following symptoms: the horse is dullish and stiff, his breathing hard and quick, and generally coughing, with a discharge at one, or sometimes at both nostrils. As soon as this is observed, bleed, and give the following medicine:

Flour of Sulphur, 6 drams.
Nitre..... 6 do.
Treacle,..... 6 oz.

Give in a bottle of Oatmeal Gruel; and may be repeated every morning for four or five successive days.

Clothe the horse, keep warm, and give gentle exercise. If the horse has been sometime affected with cold, and become weak, it will be improper to bleed; but if he has much cough, give the following medicine:

Flour of Sulphur, 2 drams.
 Cream of Tartar, 6 do.
 Laudanum, 4 do.

Give every morning for four or five successive days. He should then have a purging ball, such as the following :

Aloes, 6 drams.
 Rhubarb, 2 do.
 Ginger Powdered, 2 do.

IN A BALL.

When the disease leaves the horse in a weak, debilitated state, it is proper he should have the following strengthening medicine :

Gentian in powder, 4 drams.
 Ginger powdered, . . 2 do.
 Treacle, 4 oz.

Give in a bottle of Water Gruel, night and morning, for three days.

COLIC OR BATS.

This disease may proceed from constipation of the bowels; it is likewise occasioned by a sudden change of diet, or from the animal being allowed to drink freely of cold water after being newly fed. In this disease there is generally no fever, but frequent lying down and rising; rolling over the body, remitting pain, and belly swelled.

As soon as this disease is observed, the following medicine should be given :

Oil of Turpentine, 1 oz.

Laudanum, 4 drams.

Sweet Spirit of Nitre, . 1 oz.

The above may be given in a bottle of warm Oatmeal Gruel, with a quarter of a pound of salt in it. If this has not the desired affect, give injections.

INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS

May proceed from sudden change of diet, or from colic. The symptoms are unremitting pain and fever, sometimes to a great extent; horse lies down but never rolls over, and looks eagerly back to the seat of pain.

In this disease early means should be resorted to, for if not checked in the first stage, all attempts will prove vain and useless. The horse should therefore be copiously bled, and injections should be given every half hour or hour; and the following purging medicine should be given, and repeated every six hours, till the bowels are opened:

Watery Tincture of Aloes, 4 drams.

Nitre, 1 oz.

Ginger in powder, 1 dram.

Give in a bottle of thin Oatmeal Gruel. Rub the belly with Oil of Turpentine; and if the inflammation is not likely to subside, hot fomentations should be applied to the horse's belly, as warm as he can bear them, but good care must be taken that he do not get cold after fomenting.

In cold weather I have often used steamed chaff instead of hot water, and I have found it to be of great service in the above disease, and it is not so dangerous for cold afterwards. The way to do it is this; have some water in a boiler, then put a riddle a little above it, and fill it with chaff. After the lid is put on, the steam arising from the boiling water will soon make the chaff quite hot, which ought then to be put into a sack or bag, and tied round the belly of the horse.

The farmer is sometimes at a loss to distinguish between Colic and Inflammation of the Bowels; this may be ascertained by paying attention to the following symptoms: In Colic there is no fever; the pulse keeps soft and moderate, except during the fits of pain; the pain or gripping is not constant, but at intervals; and when lying, oftentimes rolls over and rises again, as if in perfect delirium.

In inflammation of the bowels there is generally fever; the pulse hard and quick; the pain is not remitting, but constant; with a continued quickness of breathing, and when lying never rolls over.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

This disease often proceeds from a sudden change from heat to cold, such as being too quickly cooled after sweating, &c.

The Symptoms which indicate this disease are shivering, the horse stands wide before, but seldom if ever lies down; and, as the disease advances, the breathing becomes more and more difficult, which may be seen by the motion of the flanks, and extension of the nostrils; and is generally accompanied with fever.

When this disease is observed, the horse should be copiously bled; a blister should likewise be put upon each side of the chest, and if the disease is not likely to subside, introduce a rowel into the breast of the horse, and give him the following medicine:

Nitre, 4 drams.

Tartar Emetic, 1 do.

Assifœtida, . . . 2 do.

Liquorice Powder, to make the Ball of a proper size.

This may be given every twelve hours if necessary. If it be causing the animal to saviolate very much, it should be discontinued for a little, and begun again with a rather less quantity, adding always a little more every time it is given.

Clothe and keep him warm, but he must be allowed free air to breathe, and diet as recommended in page 9.

OVERPURGE, OR, LOOSENESS.

This disease may be brought on the horse by being kept on unwholesome diet, or by hard labour, or by too strong purgatives.

Symptoms: The animal purges at almost every movement, accompanied with pain, restlessness, and loss of appetite.

When this disease is observed, if the animal be in good condition, and not weakened, bleed, and give the following medicine:

Epsom Salts, 6 oz.
Cream of Tartar, 1 do.
Ginger in powder, . . . 2 drams.

Give in a bottle of Oatmeal Gruel every morning, for three days; and give the following medicine in the evenings :

Laudanum, 4 drams.

Catechu, . . 4 do.

To be given in a bottle of good Ale or Porter ; and inject with Starch Jelly.

Clothe, keep warm, and cause him to perform no labour until the disease is removed.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

This disease may proceed from the use of too strong urine medicines; or it may be produced by long and violent exercise.

The symptoms of this disease are a constant desire to stale, although with little or no success; and what urine may be passed, is of a red colour. The loins are exceedingly painful to press upon, and the horse thirsty and feverish. In this case urine medicine ought never to be used; and indeed anything that has a tendency to irritate the kidneys should be withheld, until the inflammation has

subsided. As soon as this disease is observed the horse should be copiously bled; and the following ball given to him.

Aloes, 6 drams.

Tartar Emetic, 1 do.

Lintseed Meal, 6 do

After this medicine has done operating, if the horse be greatly relieved, urine medicine may then be given, for which take the following:

Nitre, 4 drams.

Resin in powder, 4 do.

Castile Soap, 1 oz.

Laudanum, 2 drams.

Give the above in a bottle of Oatmeal gruel, and if thought necessary, may again be repeated in six or eight hours. The loins should be well rubbed with strong camphorated spirit of wine, or such like stimulant, and give rest until completely better.

DIABETES, OR JAWPISS.

This disease may proceed from the use of strong urine medicines, or by feeding upon bad hay or oats.

The Symptoms are an increased flow of urine, and great debility. As soon as observed give the following medicine:

Watery Tincture of Aloes,	12 drams.
Castile Soap,.....	1 oz.
Ginger Powder,.....	1 do.
Laudanum,.....	1 do.
Camphor,.....	4 drams.

Put the above medicine in two Scotch Pints of water gruel, and give the horse a choppin every four hours, until done. Clothe his body and give rest.

STRANGURY, OR SUPPRESSION OF URINE.

This complaint often proceeds from Inflammation in the neck of the bladder, and sometimes from an obstruction in the point of the penis.

The Symptoms are a constant desire to stale, but without effect; sometimes a little will come away with considerable pain attending it, and is very dark coloured.

As soon as this complaint is observed, no time should be lost in using means to relieve the animal, for which give the following medicine:

Laudanum, 1 oz.
Sweet Spirit of Nitre, . . 1 do.
Castor Oil, 6 oz.
Give in a bottle of water Gruel.

This may be repeated in the space of an hour, if the animal be not relieved.

If this has not the desired effect, it will be necessary to examine the point of the penis, and if dirt is found there, it must be taken out; for till such is removed, it is impossible that the animal can make water.

It not unfrequently happens that a substance similar to strong clay is to be found in the point of the penis, so as to stop the urinary passage, and the way to take it out is this: Put the right hand up the sheath of the horse, and take hold of the point

of the penis, and draw it gently down, and with the fingers and thumb of the other hand press it out. It sometimes occurs that this is all that is necessary to be done in the above disease.

But if there is nothing obstructing the urinary passage, and the animal not relieved by the above, bleed, and inject with warm water.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER

May proceed from an obstruction of the bile, or immoderate feeding.

Symptoms: yellowish appearance of the eyes, nose, and mouth, and is attended with pain, fever, and generally, costiveness.

For the cure of this disease bleed copiously, and give the following medicine:

Aloes, 4 drams.

Castile Soap, . 2 do.

Calomel, 1 do.

Lintseed meal, to make the ball a proper size. Give night and morning, till the bowels are pro-

perly opened; then give the following, if the animal is not relieved:

Tartar Emetic, 4 drams.

Calomel, 1 do.

Asifoetida, 2 do.

Make into a ball, with Lintseed meal, and give daily. If it is likely to cause salivation, discontinue for two days, and then begin again. If the inflammation is violent, a large blister may be put upon the right side of the belly; or insert setons and give a low diet.

If the horse be much weakened by the above disease, give the following medicine:

Blue Vitriol, powdered, 1 dram.

Mix with a little white Sugar, and give once or twice a-day in the animal's food.

DROPSY, OR, WATER FARCY.

This disease mostly proceeds from debility. Symptoms: the legs and belly much swelled; frequent rumbling in the bowels, and generally swelling and constipation. In order to further the cure of this disease, give a good diet, and give the following medicine:

Resin in Powder, 5 oz.
Nitre, 5 do.
Venice Turpentine, . . 2 do.
Sulphate of Copper, . . 2 do.

Make the above into twelve balls, and give one daily.

Puncture the swellings; then take Nitre and Muriate of Ammonia, of each 1 oz., dissolve in a choppin of hot water, add two gills vinegar, then rub the swelled parts with it.

STAGGERS, OR, INFLAMATION OF THE BRAIN.

This complaint most commonly attacks horses that are highly fed, and getting but little exercise.

Symptoms: the horse appears at one time in a dull, drowsy state, and, at other times, startling as if affrighted, or smashing with his head, &c., as if perfectly mad; and the eyes have a reddish appearance.

As soon as observed, the Horse should be copiously bled, and get the following medicine:

Aloes, 4 drams.

Calomel, . . 1 do.

Liquorice powder to make the ball of a proper size.

This may be repeated every eight hours till it operates. If the case be very severe, put a Blister on his head, and insert setons at the angle of the jaw. Give low diet.

LOCKED JAWS

Generally proceed from wounds in the feet, tail &c.

Symptoms: Jaws stiff, muscles drawn tight over the belly, nostrils poked out, tail elevated and quivering, haw drawn over the eyes, head elevated, and ears pointed forward.

This disease is of a very dangerous nature, and often ends fatally. However, the following means should be tried: if observed before it has got far on, bleed copiously; however, if far advanced never bleed, but give the following medicine in any stage:

Watery Tincture of Aloes,	8	drams.
Castile Soap,.....	2	do.
Ginger,.....	1	do.

Give in a bottle of water Gruel, with a little treacle in it.

After the bowels are opened give the following:

Laudanum,.....	4	drams.
Camphor dissolved,.....	3	do.
Ginger Powder,.....	2	do.

Give night and morning until the symptoms have disappeared. A Blister should be put upon the spine, from the head to the tail; and the horse should be injected frequently with Oatmeal Gruel and Laudanum.

DYSENTERY, OR, MOLTEN GREASE

May be produced by change of diet, Inflammation of the bowels, or sudden change from heat to cold.

Symptoms: a frequent discharge of greasy matter with the dung, pulse quick and hard, appetite very much impaired, and costiveness.

For the cure of this disease, bleed, and give the following medicine:

Castor Oil, One Bottle, or 20 oz.		
Nitre,.....	1½	drams.

Divide into three parts, and give a part once very four hours until done.

Inject frequently, and the diet as recommended in page 9.

FOUNDER

May be produced by too violent exertion, or sudden change from heat to cold.

The Symptoms are a quick and laborious pulse, great pain, and lameness; exceedingly stiff to move or turn, and goes upon the heels.

As soon as this disease is observed, the animal should be bled in the feet; likewise a good quantity should be taken from the neck, and the following medicine may be given:

Epsom Salts,	6 oz.
Cream of Tartar, . . .	1 do.
Nitre,	1 do.

Give in a Bottle of water Gruel for three successive mornings.

Give injections, and apply poultices to the soles of the feet.

GREASE.

This is a disease which is very likely to proceed from a general, although an erroneous practice of taking horses, when warm, and plunging them into running water, or a pond, which, by sudden change from heat to cold, causes a suspension of the insensible perspiration; debility must therefore ensue, and the legs become swollen for want of absorption. Or it may proceed from general debility, or weakness of the system. Thick fleshy legged horses are particularly liable to this disease, and white legged horses are more liable to grease or scorching of the heels, and diseases of the feet than others of a darker colour.

Grease generally begins with a swelling in the limb, and most frequently attacks the hinder ones. The swelling is attended with heat, pain, and inflammation; and if not speedily checked, the swelling increases, the skin cracks, a discharge takes place, and the leg will soon show all the characteristics of a confirmed grease.

For the cure of this disease, when the horse's leg is seen to be suddenly swelled, as described above,

he should be bled, and the leg be bathed for a considerable time in hot water ; a warm poultice should then be put to the affected part ; after it has been poulticed for two days, rub it well with camphorated spirit of wine, then bandage with a flannel roller. The following ball should likewise be given :

Aloes,.....	8	drams.
Rhubarb,.....	2	do.
Castile Soap.....	2	do.
Ginger Powder,....	1	do.

After the above has done operating, give a horn spoonful of horse mixture daily for two weeks : but if the leg be discharging matter, a bran poultice should be applied to it, with half an ounce of Venice Turpentine into the poultice. After it has been well poulticed, it may be washed with the following mixture :

White Vitriol,.....	1	oz.
Corrosive Sublimate,.....	1½	drams.
Spirit of Salt,.....	4	drams.
Water,.....	4	gills.

Mix the whole together, and wash the affected part with it twice a day.

FARCY

Generally proceeds from long neglected cold whereby the whole system becomes debilitated.

In this disease there are small tumours, or Farcy buds dispersed over the whole body, especially about the head, shoulders, and hips. And as the disease advances, the veins inside the thighs and fore arms get corded, and set with buds, which soon extend, and fill with an acrimonious or poisonous matter, and soon ulcerate.

In the first stage of this disease, give a horn spoonful of horse mixture every day for a week, then give the following ball:

Aloes, 6 drams.

Rhubarb, . . 4 do.

Ginger, . . . 2 do.

The mixture may be again repeated if necessary, allowing three or four days to expire from the time the ball was given. And if the fore arm or thigh veins are corded, they should be fomented with hot water, and the buds should be rubbed with a little mercurial ointment, and if they feel

soft, may be opened with a lancet; if they begin to ulcerate, touch with a hot iron.

But if the disease be further advanced than here described, and a discharge of purulent viscid matter sticking like glue about the nostrils, it will be the most profitable and humane plan to destroy the animal.

SPRAINS

Are generally brought on by a sudden slip, twist, or wrench of the leg, and occasion lameness, with heat, tenderness, and sometimes swelling.

For the cure of this disease, the horse may be bled in the toe, with great advantage; a poultice of old urine and bran should be put to the affected part. After the poultice has been applied for two or three days, if the animal be still very lame, any of the Blisters recommended in page 7th should be put upon the affected part, and treated as there described. The heels of the shoe should be made pretty high, and the animal must have rest until completely better. Give the following medicine :

Epsom Salts,	12 oz.
Nitre,	1 oz.
Cream of Tartar,	1 oz.
Ginger,	2 drams.

BONE SPAVIN, CURB SPAVIN, SPLINTS, AND RINGBONE,

Bone Spavin is a bony enlargement on the inside of the hock joint, and may proceed from blows or kicks, or long and violent exertion.

Curb Spavin is an enlargement of the bone on the back side of the leg, just below the hock, and may proceed from the same causes as Bone Spavin.

Splints are to be found on the Shank Bone, inside the fore-leg, just below the knee, and may proceed from the same causes as the above.

Ringbone is a bony enlargement round the head of the hoof, and may proceed from violent exertion or sprains.

These four complaints are similar to each other in nature, and cause lameness just in proportion

as they interfere with the joint. They require the same treatment, viz: firing and blistering.

INFLAMED EYES

May be occasioned by hurts, or by chaff piles getting into the eyes, and may also proceed from sore work.

It will be readily seen when the eye is inflamed, by a constant flow of water, coming from the eye, and running down the cheek; likewise a white film upon the eye-ball, and redness of the white of the eye, and inside of the eye-lid.

When this is seen to be the case, the horse should be bled from a small vein below the eye. However, if it does not bleed freely, take a little from the neck, and the following medicine should be given:

Epsom Salts, 8 oz.
Nitro, 1 do.
Ginger, 2 drams.

Give in a bottle of Water Gruel.

Then foment the eye with hot water, after this

is done, the following lotion should be put into the eye:

White Vitriol, 1 dram.
Laudanum, 1 do.

Put the above in about three gills of water, and mix; then apply twice a day. But if the case be obstinate, put a Blister upon the cheek, and insert a seton into the angle of the jaw.

WORMS

Sometimes arise from the horse being kept upon unwholesome diet; and horses that are great feeders and eat their litter, are often troubled with worms.

There are three kinds of Worms that trouble the Horse, but their cure is the same.

When a horse is troubled with Worms, it may be known by the following symptoms: His hair starts, he is dull in spirits, and gradually falls off in condition; his eye is of a glazy appearance, he feeds greedily, and by paying attention they may be found among the dung.

When the above symptoms are observed give the following medicine :

Oil of Turpentine, 2 oz.
 Lintseed Oil, 2 gills.

Give the above at night, and the following in the morning :

Aloes, 6 drams.
 Nitre, 4 do.
 Ginger, 1 do.

IN A BALL.

MANGE.

Horses that are low fed, and in bad habit, are most likely to be attacked with this disease, or it may proceed from want of cleanliness.

Symptoms: eruptions on the skin, from which proceed a thick yellowish fluid, and the loss of the hair, so that the skin becomes quite bald, and constant itching. When this is observed, give a gentle purge, such as the following:

Aloes, 6 drams.
 Rhubarb, . 4 do.
 Ginger, . . 2 do.

IN A BALL.

Then give a little horse mixture every day for a week; and the affected part should be rubbed with the following:

Hog's Lard, 1 lb,

Sulphur, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

White Hellebore powdered, 3 oz.

Mix together and add two gills of Train Oil.

LICE

Are generally produced by the same causes as Mange, and will be known by seeing them on the animal.

In order to destroy them, put four ounces of Tobacco in two Scotch pints of water; boil for twenty minutes, and use the decoction as a wash for those parts of the animal where the vermin are prevalent.

MALLENDERS AND SALLENDERS.

These diseases appear to be both the same, and may proceed from gross habit or want of exercise.

Symptoms: Scurfy eruptions at the bend of the knee or hock.

In order to remove this disease, wash the af-

fectured part with soap and water, then dry with a towel, and dress with the following ointment :

Mercurial Ointment, 1 oz.
 Sulphate of Zinc, 1 dram.
 Venice Turpentine, 1 do.

Mix and apply daily; give also a little horse mixture, every other day.

BRUISES, OR ULCERS IN THE BACK

May proceed from the saddle pressing more upon one part of the back than on another, which causes a tumour or swelling.

As soon as this is observed a poultice should be put to the swelling, and continued for two or three days, and if it feel soft it should then be opened, and what may seem rotten should be cut away, and the sore should be washed with the following lotion :

Sulphate of Zinc (White Vitriol), 1 oz.
 Spirit of Salt, 4 drams.
 Corrosive Sublimate, 1 do.

Put the above into 4 gills of water, and mix; then use.

Then apply the following Ointment:

Venice Turpentine, 2 oz.

Hog's Lard, 1 oz.

Verdigris, 1 oz.

Let the whole be melted together for use.

CORNS

Generally proceed from contractions of the hoof, or the insides of the shoe pinching too much upon the quarters of the foot, so as to bruise them.

The Symptoms are a red spot between the bars and crust of the hoof, and causes lameness.

As soon as corns are observed, pare away the edge of the bars, that may be pressing upon the sole, and put on a bar or concave shoe, so as to take off all pressure from the part affected. Then stuff the soles with equal parts of tar and tallow, melted together. The way to do it is this: after the shoe has been put on, let the tar and tallow be melted; then take a pledget of tow dipped into the warm liquid, and stuff it all round below the shoe, and as often as necessary.

This ought likewise to be done frequently with brittle or contracted feet; they should be anointed on the walls of the hoof, as well as the soles. It will be

found greatly to improve their growth, and prevent them from getting so hard as is very often the case with feet that are neglected; it will likewise allow the animal to perform his work far more freely, and prevent many lamenesses which are attributed to the legs or shoulders.

A person travelling with a pair of hard, inflexible shoes, can best describe what the horse suffers when he is obliged to work with hoofs in this state.

It would be of great benefit to the animal, were the soles but stuffed with common clay every night after he had been going upon a hard road; he must certainly accomplish his task with less uneasiness to himself when his hoofs are sound, than when hard and contracted.

In a state of nature the horse roams at pleasure, his hoofs are pressed by no shoe, his soles are level with the ground, and he is not oppressed with heavy burdens; it is altogether different with the domesticated horse: and it is by allowing his hoofs to grow hard, and to contract, which is the cause of almost every disease attendant on the foot.

GLANDERS

May proceed from Farcy, neglected Cold, or Strangles, or contagion.

The Symptoms are hard lumps under the jaws, and ulcers in the nostrils, with a discharge of nasty, purulent matter therefrom; the horse is generally in low habit, with a rough starting coat.

In pointing out the causes of this dreadful disease, I hope it will be the means of shewing the farmer that he ought to be very much upon his guard that those causes may either be prevented or checked in the very bud. Colds are the beginning of almost every disease with which the horse is attacked, and nothing can be more for bringing on Colds, than perspiration suddenly checked. This may therefore suffice to shew that care should be taken not to allow the horse, when warm, to be too quickly cooled, either by plunging him into cold water, or allowing him to stand out of doors in cold weather.

When a horse is warm he ought to be put within doors, as soon as possible, and his legs, &c., well dried, a light covering should then be put up-

on him until completely dry. By attention to this the owner will be well repaid by a healthy animal. That disease is never more easily cured than in its first stage, is what every person knows, although not generally acted upon.

In pointing out the symptoms that a horse affected with Glanders exhibits, it is not on the ground that I consider such may be cured, but my intention is to caution the individual who may be so unfortunate as to have a horse in his possession, showing the above symptoms, that he ought not to allow him to remain among horses that are clean, for one glandered animal may be the ruin of hundreds more; in fact there have been instances of human beings having died, by being inoculated from glandered horses.

Any person who may have a horse labouring under this disease, should not hesitate in the least about destroying him, for he will never get any satisfaction by any means he may try for his cure; in fact he should neither sell nor give away such an animal, unless it be to destroy him, for it may cause both disgrace and shame to the owner.

But if any person be disposed to try experi-

ments, he may inject the nostrils frequently, with an ounce of White Vitriol dissolved in a choppin of water, and give the following medicine:

Blue Vitriol, powdered, 1 dram.

White sugar, 1 do.

Nitre, 2 drams

Mix, and give twice a-day in the animal's feeding.

WOUNDS.

If a wound arise simply from a cut or laceration, without being bruised, the divided edges should be brought together again as soon as possible, by sewing them: a bandage should then be applied to it, and all that is necessary afterwards is only to moderate the external inflammation, by simply fomenting with hot water.

The heels of the fore-feet may be wounded by the horse overreaching, and striking them with the points of the hind-feet shoes.

In these cases nothing more is necessary to be done than to wash the parts thoroughly with warm

water, so as to remove all sand or dirt, and then bring the wound together with a bandage, which ought not to be removed for three or four days.

If a joint be wounded, it is more difficult to heal than almost any other part. The best method I have ever found for such wounds, is to touch the edges with a hot iron, and the horse ought to be moved as little as possible, until the wound be healed. When perfectly healed a pledget of tow, dipped in sugar of lead water may be bound upon the joint with a flannel bandage.

It will be necessary to examine wounds, by probing them that are occasioned by splinters of wood, or such like, to see if anything be therein, which ought to be taken out, as the wound cannot heal until such be removed. In cases of this description the edges may then be brought together by sewing, and a warm poultice applied to them; if proud flesh arise in a wound it may be touched with butter of antimony, and the following ointment applied to it.

Venice Turpentine, . 2 oz.
Verdigris, 4 drams.
Lard, 2 oz.

If a wound has been long in healing, and if continuing to suppurate, it ought to be poulticed, and washed with the following lotion :

Sulphat of Zinc, 1 oz.
Corrosive Sublimate, .. 2 drams.

Dissolve in two gills of Water, then use.

If fever be produced at any time by a wound, the horse should be bled, and get the following medicine :

Epsom Salts, 12 oz.
Nitre, 4 drams.
Ginger, 1 do.

To be given in a bottle of Water Gruel.

THE PULSE

Of a Horse in good health is soft and moderate in its action, beating about 36 or 40 times in a minute. During Inflammation it is quick and hard, and instead of yielding to the pressure of the finger, will flee from below it. When much fever prevails it is small, quick, and irregular; and when debility or weakness it is slow and small.

The farmer, by a little attention to the Pulse will soon come to know when it is proper to let blood; and when inflammation prevails in the system, he should do it liberally. I have never used any other instrument for bleeding save a common phlebotomy, and have always found it to do very well, if it had a pretty large star. In severe cases of Inflammation I very often strike both sides of the neck, causing the blood to flow from both at the same time; I have often been told I was bleeding too severely, but generally found such cases to be most successful.—In fact I can place very little dependance on any other means that may be used for severe internal inflammation, if the animal be in good condition and not weakened,

but copiously bleeding and injecting; and have always found the first bleeding to be best, if copiously done, and in the first stage of the disease.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are few diseases that attack the Horse but are attended with Inflammation, less or more severe; it will therefore be advisable to bleed, and give purging medicines, when the animal appears dull in spirits, feeding carelessly, or standing in a drowsy, hanging manner, in order to prevent worse consequences; if such symptoms proceed not from weakness, or debility.

There is no doubt but the domesticated Horse is far more liable to disease, than those in a state of nature, and the farmer would do well to take nature for his guide as far as possible in the management of his horses.

There is one prevailing evil in the management of Horses, which is allowing them to get costive in the bowels; it is often the cause of Colic, and although disease may not arise from the Horse being costive, still it makes the cure a great deal more difficult if he do take trouble, when in this state. Sudden change of diet is very dangerous, and often attended with serious consequences. When a horse's diet is to be changed, it ought to be done by gradually preparing the bowels for the change.

If a horse has been kept upon dry feeding through the winter, it would be very improper to give green meat all in a sudden, such as vetches, clover, &c.; but ought either to be given a little at a time, or by mixing it with his hay or straw. It is proper before feeding that he get his water, and be allowed to stand for a little, when he may be fed.

When the horse has a sore day's labour to perform, it is a dangerous practice that some people have of stuffing them full of meat just beforehand, on the supposition they will be better fitted to stand such labour. In fact it would be

much better and safer to feed but sparingly at times of this kind.

There are many things if attended to that might greatly promote the health and comfort of this valuable animal, and which would cause little or no extra expense, were the owners of horses but to lay it to heart. Many evils that arise in the horse may be traced from their being kept in close, small, unventilated stables; for when brought out of such, they are apt to be seized with cold, which is the fore-runner of many other diseases. Stables of this description are likewise injurious to health when the animals are within; for there is a damp, sickly smell occasioned by the perspiration, as well as breathing of the animals, and as there is no fresh air going through the stable, they get the longer the worse.

It may therefore be seen from what is here said that it is of vast importance, to the promoting of good health in a horse, that the stable should be made every way comfortable; it should neither be too close nor too open, as danger is to be feared from both. The way I would recommend would be to have it warm, but there should be a

ventilator in the roof of the stable, so as to admit a fresh current of air to come within, without rushing exactly upon any certain part of the horse's body.

Attention should likewise be paid that it be kept clean, for the effluvia arising from the dung when allowed to remain is very injurious to the eyes. His body should likewise be kept clean.

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DISEASES
OF
NEAT CATTLE.

DISEASES OF NEAT CATTLE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS

Proceeds from the same causes as in horses.

Symptoms: Fever, hard panting as if over-run, and great heat over the whole body.

Cure: Copious bleeding in the first stage of the disease, and the following purging medicines:

Epsom Salts,	6 oz.
Nitre,	2 drams.
Ginger,	1 do.

Give every six hours, until the bowels are opened, and allow plenty of Water Gruel.

Put a blister upon the sides of the chest, and, if not relieved, introduce a rowel into the breast or chest, and give the following medicine:

Emetic Tartar, $\frac{1}{2}$ dram.

Nitre, 2 drams.

Tincture of Asafœtida, . . 1 do.

If necessary it may be repeated every six or eight hours, but if causing the animal to salivate very much, withhold the medicine until it cease, and begin again with a less quantity. Let the animal have cool air to breathe; but clothe the body and keep warm.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

Cause, the same as in Horses.

Symptoms: great uneasiness, often lying down and rising, belly hard, and painful to the touch, constant pain and costiveness.

Cure: Bleed copiously, and give the following medicine:

Epsom Salts, 8 oz.
 Nitre, 4 drams.
 Ginger, 1 do.

Give in a Scotch Pint of Water Gruel, and inject frequently, and foment the belly with hot water, or apply steamed chaff as recommended for Horses in page 18th; and nourishing diet as recommended in page 10th.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS

OR

RED WATER.

Causes similar to horses.

Symptoms: Fever, and great pain to press upon the loins, urine scanty and red, and a frequent desire as if to make water.

Cure: If the animal be strong and in good condition, bleed and give the following medicine:

Epsom Salts, 12 oz.

Ginger, 4 drams.

Give in a Scotch pint of Oatmeal Gruel. If obstinate to remove, insert a seton into each loin, and give the following medicine:

Tartar Emetic, $\frac{1}{2}$ dram.

Give in a little Water Gruel every six hours, if necessary, and inject with warm water.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

Causes the same as in Horses.

Symptoms : Yellowish appearance of the membranes of the nose and mouth, great pain by pressing on the ribs of the right side, and the animal thirsty and sick.

Cure: Bleed copiously, and give the following medicine :

Calomel, $\frac{1}{2}$ dram.
 Emetic Tartar, 1 do.

Give in Water Gruel every day, as long as necessary. Then give the following purge :

Epsom Salts, 10 oz.
 Ginger, 2 drams.

If salivation be produced by the first medicine, withhold a little, and then begin with a less quantity, which may be gradually increased. If the animal be very much weakened after the disease is removed, give the following medicine :

Gentian in Powder, 4 oz.
 Ginger in do. 2 do.

Make into eight Powders, and give one night and morning, in a bottle of oatmeal gruel.

COLIC, OR GRIPES.

Causes as in Horses.

Symptoms: Belly much swelled, frequent pain, and restlessness; and kicking at the belly with hind feet.

Cure: Give the following medicine as soon as observed:

Ginger,	4 drams.
Jamaica Pepper, . . .	4 do.
Laudanum,	1 oz.
Oil of Turpentine, .	1 do.

Give the above in a bottle of Salt and Water.

If these medicines are not at hand, two gills of good Whiskey may be given in their stead, and inject frequently till the animal be relieved. But if relief is not likely to be got soon, the way will be to puncture the left side, between the short rib and the haunch bone. This may be done with

safety, and will prevent rupture, which very often takes place if not quickly relieved.

After this has been done, the following medicine may be given :

Ginger in Powder, 1 oz.

Treacle, 8 do.

Give in Water Gruel, and let the punctured part be covered with sticking plaster, and feed sparingly for two or three days afterwards.

OVERPURGE, OR, LOOSENESS.

Causes: Sudden change of diet, exposure to stormy weather, and debility.

Symptoms: In the first stage of this disease, there is purging with a loss of appetite, and if allowed to go on without being checked, the dung will get mixed with foetid matter; and the purging is sometimes so violent, as to bring away part of the lining of the intestines.

If the above disease is not attended to in its first or mild stage, it is very often incurable, whereas, if taken in time, it is often soon removed, for which give the following medicine:

Epsom Salts,	12 oz.
Ginger Powdered,	4 drams.
Nitre,	1 oz.

To be given in Water Gruel, and if the animal is in good condition, and not much weakened, bleed. In twenty-four hours after the above purge has been given, give the following:

Tincture of Opium, . . .	1 oz.
Gentian in Powder, . . .	1 do.
Alum in Powder,	1 do.
Ginger in Powder,	1 do.
Treacle,	4 oz.

Give in a Bottle of Gruel, and repeat every other day as long as necessary.

For Calves one fourth of this medicine will be a dose.

INFLAMED UDDER.

Causes: Allowing the animal to go too long before milking, impurities of the blood, or diseases of the liver.

Symptoms: Udder hard, and swelled in one or more quarters, and fever.

Cure: If the animal be very sick, or the pulse quick, bleed, and give purging medicines, such as the following:

Epsom Salts, 12 oz.
Ginger, 1 dram.
Aloes, 2 do.

Give in Water Gruel, draw the milk often, and foment the Udder with warm water, then rub it well with the following Ointment:

Marshmallow, 1 oz.
Camphor, 1 do.

Mix.

CLOOTILL.

Causes: Much travelling among dirt, or in wet marshy ground.

Symptoms: Swelling, with a discharge from the clefts of the foot.

Cure: Clean the foot well, and if proud flesh appear, touch it with butter of antimony, and apply the following Ointment:

Verdigris, 1 oz.

Venice Turpentine, . . . 4 oz.

Spirit of Salt, 1 oz.

Mix well together and apply to the affected part, and keep the foot clean and dry till better.

COLDS, OR INFLUENZA.

Cause: Sudden change of weather from heat to cold.

Symptoms: Dullness and stiffness to move or turn; eyes heavy, and a falling off from milk; coughing and sneezing.

Cure: if the animal be in good condition, and not much weakened, bleed; but if much weakened, bleeding will be improper. Give the following medicine:

Flour of Sulphur, 1 oz.

Cream of Tartar, 1 do.

Ginger, 1 do.

Treacle, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

The above to be given in a bottle of warm Gruel, and may be repeated in two days if necessary; and if the animal be much weakened by the above disease, give the following medicine:

Gentian in Powder, 4 oz.

Ginger in Powder, 3 oz.

Treacle, 1 lb.

Divide into six parts, and give one part daily in a bottle of Oatmeal Gruel.

MURRAIN.

Causes unknown, if not contagion.

Symptoms: A constant flow of ropy slime from the mouth, blisters on the mouth and tongue, heat over the body, sickness, and sore feet.

Cure: Bleed in the first stage, if the pulse be quick, and give the following medicine:

Epsom Salts,	12 oz.
Nitre,	4 drams.
Ginger,	2 do.

Give in Oatmeal Gruel. Gargle the mouth and throat with Alum water and Vinegar, and wash the feet and keep clean; if a discharge between the clefts of the feet, let them be dressed with the following lotion:

Corrosive Sublimate,	1 dram.
White Vitriol,	1 oz.

Dissolve in four gills of Water, and then use it; then bandage up with common tar. As the mouth is so sore as to prevent the animal from

eating, the food should be soft and easy on the mouth, and drenched well with Water Gruel.

ANGLEBERRIES, TUMOURS, WARBLER.

Causes: Bad habit, or belonging to the constitution.

Symptoms: Red or darkish coloured lumps on the skin, without hair.

Cure: Cut them off, or twist them out with the fore-finger and thumb; then apply a little common salt by sprinkling it upon the place, from which they were taken; they may likewise be taken off by tying a thread, &c., round their neck.

There are sometimes large tumours to be found upon cattle, arising from blows or bruises, and are generally to be found upon the knees and hocks. The only way to get rid of such, is by lancing the swelling, if it feels soft, and dressing with a pledget of tow, dipped in Ointment the same as recommended for Cloutill. But if the tumours are hard, blister and seton.

Cattle are liable to what are called Warbles

upon their backs, caused by the sting of a fly, but may easily be got rid of by putting a hot wire into the tumours.

BLACK LEG.

Causes : Change of food, from a meagre to what is more nutritious, such as from bare pasture to what is more rich and succulent.

Symptoms : Dull, heavy appearance; eye-lids and inside of the nostrils red; pulse quick and hard; bowels are very costive, appetite lost, and by examining the skin, there will be some places of it found crackling, like a blown bladder, after it has been sometime dried.

I have never been so fortunate as to find a cure for this disease, although I have seen a great many cases, and have tried many experiments; still it has defied them. However, I am of opinion that it may be prevented, which is still better than cure, in any disease. And the way I would recommend for its prevention would be to take these animals after they had been changed from bare to rich pasture, and been thriving very quick-

ly by the change, let them be bled, and get each a purge, such as the following:

Epsom Salts, 6 oz.
Nitre, 2 drams.
Ginger, 2 do.

Give in a bottle of Gruel. Care should likewise be taken, that they be not changed too suddenly; the best way of doing it is to put them only for a little upon the better pasture now and then until their bowels are prepared for the change. I have been told by farmers, whom I put upon this plan of doing with their one-year-old cattle, that they have scarcely lost a single animal since, whereas they used formerly to lose a number every year; in fact some lost their young cattle to such an extent, that they had stopped the change of pasture with them altogether, which was likewise a loss to the farmer, as they were still kept upon old bare pasture, which was scarcely fit to keep in their life.

If any person be disposed to try experiments for the cure of this disease, the following are some which I have used, though always without the desired effect.

At an early stage of the disease, before the skin was crackling, or much so, I bleed copiously, and give the following medicine :

Epsom Salts, 8 oz.
Calomel, 1 dram.
Tartar Emetic, $\frac{1}{2}$ dram.

Divide into four parts, and give a part every four hours, and inject every half hour. I likewise put a blister upon the affected part or parts, and insert setons as near these parts as possible.

I have likewise fomented the whole body with warm water, for an hour at one time, but still nature appeared as if unwilling to be assisted, and death soon put a period to the suffering animal's miserable existence.

CASTING CALF.

This is a disease which causes great loss to the farmer, and is allowed to be infectious. However, I am of opinion that such supposition is quite unfounded, but that it proceeds from the same causes; which causes, I think, may be traced chiefly to the use of small, close byres.

These animals while standing within such byres, are perspiring freely, so that whenever they are let out, if allowed to stand any length of time, which is generally as long as give time for cleansing the byre, it is scarcely possible they can escape cold, which no doubt is the cause of cows casting their calves before the proper time. It is generally in the winter season this takes place, which still further proves the truth of this assertion; for cows that are pregnant in the summer season, and going constantly out of doors, are rarely heard of casting their calves, except it be from sudden change of weather, such as from heat to cold.

As a preventive for this disease the byre should be large and comfortable, and ventilated in the roof, and the cows should not be allowed to stay out of doors longer than what is actually necessary

and whenever a cow is observed to have a cold prompt measures should be taken for its removal, the cure of which will be found in page 68.

There can be nothing more certain than that the early use of means is the most proper time to check disease; whereas, the neglecting of this, until nature be beginning to give way, must have a very different effect.

It is generally said by some when any of their cattle are affected with cold, that it is but a slight cold, it will soon be better. However, it is not always the case that this is true with regard to colds, for they are often the fore-runners of some very troublesome diseases. It has been so ordered by providence that disease does not come with full force at once, but gradually so as to give an opportunity to use means for its recovery, as well as prevention from those evils generally attending diseases that are neglected.

If a man were standing in a river, and saw the waters beginning to swell to a great extent, would he not be considered a madman if he did not make his escape when he had an opportunity, but continued to stand gazing upon them till he was swept

away. It is the same with disease, if not checked in its infancy. All that man can do in any case is simply to use those means that Providence has put within his reach, and it is not only the farmer's interest but his duty to promote the comfort and health of his cattle. It is impossible at all times to prevent disease and death, but the careful use of timely means is often well rewarded.

INFLAMMATION OF THE WOMB.

This disease may proceed from abortion, or from the animal getting cold after calving, or from violence in extracting a calf.

The Symptoms are much the same as Inflammation of the bladder, and are generally attended with shivering and the animal in great distress, known by a constant moaning, the pulse quick, and oppressed, and lying down and rising.

Cure: Let the animal be bled, then give the following medicine:

Laudanum, 1 dram.

Castor Oil, 4 oz.

Treacle, 4 do.

Give every six hours while necessary, and inject frequently; likewise inject a little laudanum and lintseed Oil, into the womb: and setons may likewise be inserted into the loins.

Allow the animal plenty of water Gruel, if refusing to drink, pour a little over every now and then.

SWELLED UDDER.

There is a very common, although pernicious practise, that exists among farmers, viz. The allowing of cows that are near the calving to get hard and swollen in the udder; without being at the least trouble in removing such, which might be easily done by drawing a little milk from the animal, and rubbing the udder with the Ointment recommended for inflamed Udder.

I am aware that this is practised by some, as a kind of boast, that they may show to others what a bulk or loosing their cattle have, which no doubt is considered as a great appearance of milk; however, there is no feeling here, for the poor animal is suffering severely to gratify its master's curiosity or ambition. There are many evil consequences attendant on this practice, which the farmer would do well to keep in mind; it is very likely to cause Inflammation of the Udder, which may render the animal useless for the dairy, and may cause death; but although they may escape all this, it is on the very principle of causing them to give a less quantity of milk, for sometime after calving.

I believe that some people are in the practice of allowing their cows to remain in this state from a prejudice that it is hurtful to milk them before calving, but I can assure such that it has the contrary effect; and no person should hesitate for a moment to take a little milk from the cow, when the Udder is hard and swelled before calving.

HOW TO PUT AWAY MILK.

Let the cow be milked, then take about a Scotch pint of blood from her, and give the following medicine :

Powdered Resin, 4 oz.

Nitre, 1 do.

Give in a bottle of cold water.

Let her be fed sparingly for two days after, and never milk after giving the medicine.

DISEASES OF CALVES.

Some people may be disposed to think that it is only a wasting of time to say anything about the diseases to which young animals are liable. However I am of a quite opposite opinion, and look upon them as being, in one sense, as valuable as full grown ones.

The most common diseases with which calves are attacked, are looseness and constipation of the bowels. The first of these diseases is very likely to be produced by sudden change of diet, and ought to be attended to whenever it is observed, as it will soon render the animal incurable, if neglected for any length of time. When a calf is observed to be purging to excess, give the following medicine:

Castor Oil,.....4 oz.
Nitro,.....2 drams.

Give in a bottle of warm Water Gruel, and in twelve hours after, give the following:

Laudanum,..... 2 drams.
Powdered Gentian,.. 2 do.

Alum in Powder, . . . 2 do.
 Treacle, 2 oz.

Give daily until the animal be better.

The latter of the above diseases, viz: Constipation of the Bowels, may be produced by sudden change of weather or diet, and ought likewise to be attended to as early as possible. If the animal be in good condition and not weakened by the disease, bleed, then give the following medicine:

Epsom Salts, 2 oz.
 Ginger, 1 dram.
 Treacle, 2 oz.

Give in a Bottle of Water Gruel, and repeat every six hours until the bowels are opened. If much weakened after the bowels are opened, give the following:

Gentian, 2 drams.
 Ginger, 1 dram.
 Treacle, 2 oz.

Give daily as long as necessary.

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