

FROM DISEASE

TO HEALTH



DAY & SONS

EVERYDAY FARRIERY

CREWE



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FROM DISEASE

13th Edition.

TO HEALTH

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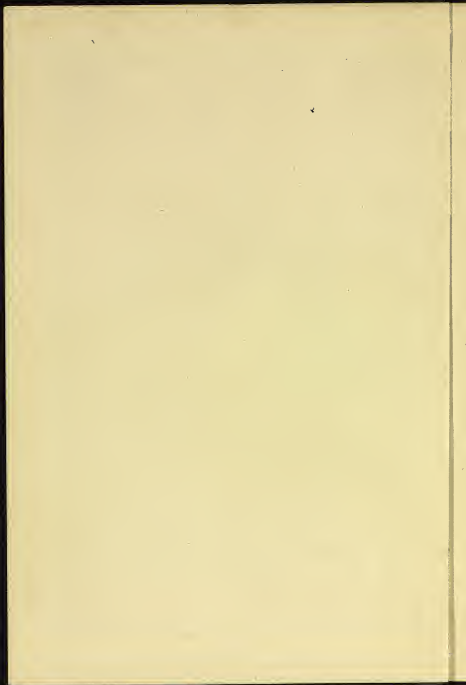
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# EVERYDAY FARRIERY;

OR,

THE MANAGEMENT OF STOCK

FROM DISEASE TO HEALTH.

BY

DAY & SONS, CREWE.

A BOOK FOR ALL STOCKOWNERS, WHEREIN  
THE SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF GENERAL DISEASES AND AILMENTS  
ARE PLAINLY GIVEN AND  
IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THE INQUIRER MAY LEARN IN A MOMENT  
"WHAT TO DO."

---

THIRTEENTH EDITION.


---

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DAY & SONS, CREWE, CHESHIRE.

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DAY & SONS,  
CREWE,  
CHESHIRE.

## P R E F A C E .

---

“Cease to lament for that thou canst not help;  
And study help for that which thou lamentest.”

*Shakespeare.*

---

DISEASE ever has been, and though sanitary and other precautions may lessen the attacks in severity and frequency, still we presume disease in some shape will never be wholly eradicated. Everyone is convinced of the truth that “a stitch in time saves nine,” and, in like manner, “a dose in time saves nine,” and oftentimes an animal’s life; thus there is a double economy in this method of early application. With a view to help Stock-keepers in this safe and sure method, we now publish this treatise, which is in simple, plain language, a statement of causes and symptoms, and a guide to the treatment of the general ailments which may be expected to occur amongst stock. The little book is intended to be a guide wherein in a moment an owner or tender of stock may learn how to treat his animals; for voluminous works confound more than instruct those who wish to hastily and easily learn “What to do.”

We feel certain that “Everyday Farriery” will prove a valuable compendium to the use of our world-famed Animal Medicines.

DAY & SONS.

CREWE, *September*, 1885.

## PREFACE TO THIRTEENTH EDITION.

SINCE the first publication of our little work in 1885, edition after edition has passed from our hands. So much for its popularity; and popularity, well tested and steadily sustained, means usefulness. We still take advantage of the kind permission given to us by Messrs. F. Warne & Co. to reproduce some sixty illustrations from the works on Horse and Cattle Doctoring by Mr. GEORGE ARMATAGE. These and other illustrations will, we believe, greatly assist the reader in more readily detecting the ailment from which his animal is suffering. A first object of these pages is that they shall be simple, easy, and practical; we have endeavoured to maintain this; we ardently hope we have been successful.

DAY & SONS.

CREWE.

## THE PITH OF PRESS OPINIONS,

*Being Short Extracts from Reviews of "EVERYDAY FARRIERY" in the leading Agricultural Journals.*

---

- "There are many works which treat ably enough of animal therapeutics, but there are none in which, to our knowledge, the cure of the ailments affecting farm live stock is dealt with in a manner at once so practical, so condensed, and so easy of prompt application as in Messrs. Days' 'Everyday Farriery.' It may, without exaggeration, be described as the best handy guide book of the kind now before the public."—*County Gentleman.*
- "Will prove an acquisition to, and should find a place in, the farmer's library."—*Farm, Field, and Fireside.*
- "A very useful book. \* \* \* Expressed in plain language, which everyone can understand."—*Live Stock Journal.*
- "Certainly no stock-keeper can afford to be without it."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*
- "Treats in a plain and practical manner."—*Land and Water.*
- "Every page is full of advice to the stock-keeper."—*Farm and Home.*
- "Just the sort of thing for a stockman to have at his elbow."—*Agriculture.*
- "A well-arranged work. \* \* \* A useful addition to the farmer's library."—*The Farmer.*
- "Must prove exceedingly valuable."—*Agricultural Gazette.*
- "Anyone may understand it and profit by it."—*Agricultural Economist.*
- "The treatise is one of the most useful that could be written."—*North British Agriculturist.*
- "A special value of the book is the very clear manner in which symptoms are described. \* \* \* It is one of the most useful guides to the management of farm live stock in cases of disease that we have seen."—*Mark Lane Express.*
- "It certainly ought to be the farmer's 'vade mecum.'"—*Railway Supplies Journal.*
- "A veritable Cyclopædia. \* \* \* Will be of untold value to all stock-keepers."—*Farming World.*
- "This book *plus* the chest to which it refers ought to be in the possession of every owner who has any regard for his beasts."—*Land Agents' Record.*

## N. B.

We must make a special request that the instructions and treatment be carried out as nearly in accordance, as is possible, with what are given in these pages; also, that the articles be kept at hand ready for any emergency; and this done we are assured that the object of "Everyday Farriery" will be fully attained; namely, to diminish the extensive catalogue of animal mortality, which annually comes from insufficient or improper treatment. We would merely say to the stockowner: Use your discretion, where the animal is ill-conditioned or of poor constitution, whether you slightly vary the dose of purging medicines.

DAY AND SONS,  
CREWE,  
CHESHIRE.

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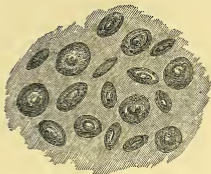
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# EVERYDAY FARRIERY.

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## THE BLOOD.



BLOOD-DISCS, OR RED GLOBULES.

No truer saying is there than that of Scripture, "For the blood is the life." With a plethora or over-plus, and excessive richness of blood, or with poor blood defectively circulating through the system, it is impossible that there can be anything beyond an existence, on sufferance, as it were. The circulation of the blood is that agency whereby are carried to all parts of the frame the nutritious elements of food, which nourish, make up, and sustain the many tissues

The  
functions  
of the  
blood.

The Blood—*continued.*

The  
functions  
of the  
blood—  
*continued*

of the body; and while thus feeding the tissues, the circulatory action assists in carrying away the decayed and useless tissue. Now, there is continual decay and wasting of the tissues going on, and everyone will well understand that decayed and useless matter constantly increasing must soon have a fatal effect; thus what an agency is the circulation which, while distributing in its course nutrition to replace the constant waste going on, promotes the removal of this decayed and waste matter.

The  
course of  
circulation.

We doubt not that, from the foregoing, all will see the vital importance of a proper circulation of the blood, in order to insure health.



PLAN OF CIRCULATION.

It may be of service and interest to define briefly the course of the circulatory motion. The great propelling organ is the heart; the heart receives, by means of a cavity on its right side, a continual flow of blood, and by contraction forces it through the lungs, where, by the action of the oxygen of the atmosphere breathed

*The Blood—continued.*

into the lungs, the blood becomes purified ; it now turns back to a similar cavity on the left side of the heart, and in the same manner as above is distributed throughout the frame through tubes called arteries. These, spreading out like the branches of a tree, become smaller and smaller, until they assume a size somewhat like that of a hair, and even much more minute (called capillaries). After the blood has passed



BLOOD IN CIRCULATION.

through these, the capillaries increase in size, correspondingly decreasing in number, and by

The Blood—*continued*.

this means, the blood, getting into a main channel or vein, again reaches the cavity on the right side of the heart.

Time of complete circulation.

The time occupied by the blood in circulating through the entire body is—

In a horse or ox.....about 20 seconds.  
 „ goat.....about 12 seconds.  
 „ dog .....about 15 seconds.

Number of pulsations per minute.

The number of pulsations per minute in healthy, full-grown animals may be safely relied on as follows:—

Horses from about 32 to 40 beats.  
 Cattle from about 43 to 48 beats.  
 Sheep from about 65 to 75 beats.  
 Pigs from about 65 to 75 beats.  
 Dogs from about 90 to 100 beats.

In young animals the pulse is from 10 to 15 beats quicker, and in old animals from about 8 to 15 beats slower per minute.

Influence of heat and impure air on the Pulse.

One matter further, an important one for the stockowner. The pulse is influenced considerably, even to as much as an increase of 10 or 15 beats, *by heat and lack of ventilation*; and beyond this is caused a wearing away, we may say wasting, of the system, and an increased susceptibility in the animal to receive disease of many kinds.



The Blood—*continued.*

The best and most convenient place to feel the pulse in animals is just under the edge of the jawbone at the submaxillary artery, of which the facial artery, which passes on to the side of the face, is a continuation ; but when the animal is masticating, the artery inside the fore arm is the best place, though there is some difficulty at first in finding it ; there are also the arteries at the fetlock joint.

In feeling the pulse the first and second fingers should *gently* press the artery, with regular, and, remember, *moderate* pressure.

In "The Thermometer as an Aid to Diagnosis,"\* the temperature of animals in health is given as follows:—

Animals.	Average during Confinement.	Average during Work or at Liberty.
Sheep .. .. .	102° 5-10ths	104° 5-10ths
Lambs .. .. .	Undetermined.	104° 9-10ths
Pigs .. .. .	101° 6-10ths	103° 2-5ths
Oxen and Cows ..	100° 4-5ths	101° 4-5ths
Calves and Stirks ..	100° 9-10ths	101° 9-10ths
Dogs .. .. .	99° 3-10ths	101° 2-10ths
Horses .. .. .	92° 2-10ths	100° 3-5ths

The temperature is best, and should be, taken in the rectum, though it may be obtained from the mouth and vagina ; the thermometer should remain inside for three or four minutes.

\* "The Thermometer as an Aid to Diagnosis,"—London: H. Kempton. Edinburgh: Maclachlan and Stewart.

Where to find pulse.

How to feel the pulse.

Temperature.

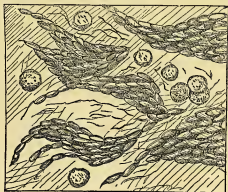
Where to take temperature and what it betokens

The Blood—*continued.*

A rise of two or three degrees is important and indicates fever, when the medicines as under Fever (page 50) are called for. A fall in temperature suggests debility, deficiency and poverty of blood, and low diseases; and often occurs just prior to death. The proper medicines are the "BLACK DRINK" and "ETHERIC AMMONIA," with good digestible diet, warm clothing, pure air, clean box, quiet, and rest with gentle exercise.

INFLAM-  
MATION—  
its  
nature.

INFLAMMATION is *general* or *local*; and when *general* may be said to consist in an increased



BLOOD IN A STATE OF INFLAMMATION.

action of the heart, and unusual velocity of the circulation through the larger vessels or

The Blood—*continued.*

arteries; and when *local* the inflammatory action is limited to the blood-vessels of one particular small part of the animal body.

In general or internal inflammation there can be recognised redness and pain; and in local or external, heat and swelling, together with the two foregoing; the heat, though existing in the first named, is not discernible.

Local inflammation may be caused by a fall, bruise, kick, cut, and such like, which, impeding the circulation, bring on inflammation. General inflammation may be brought about by over-feeding, unhealthy and unventilated stables, &c., combined with lack of proper work or exercise, predisposing the animal to an efflux and coagulation of blood determining to a weak part, causing inflammation. Among the frequent causes are heat and cold, sudden changing of an animal from one to the other; leaving out in the cold when heated and tired, whereby the nervous action becomes depressed; and with regard to this, read the following from the pen of Mr. George Armatage:—"It is most unquestionable that the agency of the nervous system is the main instrument by which tissues derive that complex principle called life—the circulation of the blood controlled and preserved in harmony and obedience to general as well as

Inflam-  
mation  
—its  
nature—  
*continues*

Inflam-  
mation  
—its  
causes.

Inflam-  
mation  
—its  
causes—  
*continued*

The Blood—*continued.*

special laws. We therefore observe, as a natural sequence, that all forces, actions, or agencies that interfere with, disturb, or destroy the harmony of nature in the animal body, do so through the nervous system; and so far as they are productive of inflammation are regarded as causes." And from the same writer—"The richness, fulness or excess of blood material is derived from food of which the animal partakes. Large supplies of oil-cake, meal, rich pastures, &c., coupled with inactivity, are the causes. The blood becoming charged, at length assumes the condition of suffering from a poisoned state; for, in addition to the accumulation referred to, the several functions of the body that should minister to blood purification become inactive also. They therefore remain as impediments to the removal of hurtful material." It is then essentially necessary that nothing should be allowed to remain in the blood which is likely to cause this disorder; and stock cannot be healthy until the circulation is free of and unchecked by these poisons, which from time to time are almost certain to enter it. These can be removed by an occasional use of the proper medicines, combined, of course, with a removal of all things which act as *direct* causes; and by

The  
great  
remedies

The Blood—*continued.*

this simple means healthy function will ensue, which well pays for the little trouble in obtaining. Our "RED DRINK" for cattle, the "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" for horses, and the "EWE DRENCH" for sheep, are the great evacuants and anti-inflammation medicines, and eminently suited and particularly prepared to enter the blood and assist it in carrying away all humour or poison or decayed matter; and acting directly on the liver, kidneys, and bowels, bring about harmonious inter-working of the functions, and hence what is the first desire of the world—health.

The  
great  
remedies  
—*contd.*



## DEBILITY.

There is yet another blood disorder which brings about the most evil consequences, when from poverty and insufficiency of blood is produced a torpidity and weakness of the entire system, generally known as "Debility." It is evident here that the blood must be rehabilitated before the state of the system can be much changed. Debility consists of a falling off of flesh, loss of appetite, low pulse, a general weariness, and, under work, quick exhaustion.

Its  
nature.

Debility—*continued.*

Cause.

It may be brought on through indigestion or over-work, or from a long spell of any disease, but it is frequently caused through a poverty and insufficiency of blood. In speaking of deficiency and poverty of blood, Mr. George Armatage says :—"There is a great deficiency of the red corpuscles, and also of other solid constituents of the blood; it is thin or watery in appearance, and to these properties is also added a deficient circulation. The vessels become overloaded and distended; their coats are stretched and the fluid passes through, giving rise to dropsical states." And amongst the symptoms he names "gradual but general wasting of the whole muscular system; pulsations are very weak; loud and unusual sounds are heard in the neighbourhood of the heart; there is a *great weakness* and *prostration*, and the appetite is capricious and deficient."

The  
great  
remedy.

Even in any case a tonic and restorative to the *entire* system is required, which shall improve and restore the quantity and quality of blood, and impart vigour and endurance to the exhausted functions; and in horses, cattle, sheep, and all animals the action of our renowned "BLACK DRINK" will, to an admirable degree, supply all that is wanted to improve and rehabilitate the blood, strengthen the

*Debility—continued.*

digestive organs, and rouse all the sleeping functions of the body to sustained and vigorous action. A half-bottle of the "BLACK DRINK" in warm gruel or ale, every day for a week or ten days, should be given in cases of loss of flesh and debility, from whatever cause arising.

Of course, a nutritious and easily digested diet must be given; gentle exercise enforced; good grooming; warmth and ventilation.



## WATER.

## SOME OF ITS USES.

Being an important aid in the cure of all external injuries, it may be of some service to say a few words on this head as to some of the uses of hot and cold water, as regards external use; and water in relation to food. Hot water is outwardly an emollient; in tenderness, pain, and strains, hot fomentations afford great relief, and in severe wounds, &c., control the inflammatory action. The application of hot fomentations has a soothing effect upon internal

The  
great  
remedy  
—*contd.*

Hot  
water  
fomenta-  
tions.

Hot  
water  
fomenta-  
tions—  
*continued*

### Water—*continued.*

parts that are inflamed; thus they are useful in inflammatory colic or inflammation of the bowels. In cases of cold and catarrh the vapour from hot water poured over hay or bran, suspended in a nose bag from the head, is beneficial, promoting a free discharge from the nostrils. In any outward injury, such as strains, sprains, bruises, &c., where there is heat and inflammation, hot water fomentations should be used until the inflammation is controlled. (*See page 14.*)

In all injuries Day and Sons' "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS" and "WHITE OILS" are the great and potent remedies.



## COLD WATER.

Cold  
water  
bandag-  
ing, &c.

Cold water is refrigerant, stimulant, and tonic.

In old strains, jars, windgalls, and weakness of the joints, a jet of cold water playing on the part, and cold water calico bandages, kept on and constantly wetted, will be found of great benefit as an assistance to the action of our "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS" and "WHITE



Cold Water—*continued.*

OILS" (whichever may be used); also, after the inflammation and tenderness have been drawn out of bruises, strains, swellings, etc., by hot applications, cold water will be found to exert tonic and constringing effects, and prove a source of help to our "OILS" in speedily making a cure.

Cold water dashed over the neck and head is of great service to encourage respiration in young animals that breathe feebly or tardily at birth; the water should be dropped from a height of several feet, which will increase the effect; the colder the water the better.

Cold  
water  
bandag-  
ing, &c.  
—*contd.*

Cold  
water as  
a life-  
animator



## WATER IN RELATION TO FOOD.

Water is essential to the support of animal life; it supplies the loss of fluid which is constantly taking place through the actions of the kidneys, lungs, and skin; all food contains a large proportion of water, which renders the food more easily digested and assimilated through the body. Water is essential for

### Water in Relation to Food—*continued.*

digestion, and is an aid to excretion ; either *too little* or excessive quantities are alike hurtful. Animals should have a very limited supply of water for a few hours before work ; and water should be restricted for some time when they are over-heated and tired after work, not more than a couple or three swallows being allowed ; also after a hungrily eaten meal, as then a large draught of water washes the partly digested food into the large intestines, which is one way of causing colic and inflammation. With these exceptions, a liberal supply to all animals *in health* is desirable and requisite.



## FOMENTATIONS.

Important  
remarks.

Simply stated, these are outward applications of hot water ; they have doubtlessly done a great deal more harm than good ; and why ? because they have been improperly carried through.

Of great service when continuously applied, they are a decided bane when irregularly and lazily used.

Fomentations—*continued.*

To abate local swelling, and relieve pain and inflammation either external or superficial—internal, as in inflammation of the bowels—and to cleanse and soothe irritable wounds, fomentations are very useful.

Fold flannel several times, dip in *boiling* water, wring dry, and apply to the part; have frequent fresh supplies of hot water; and having two flannels, let one be in the water while the other is being used; an hour, at least, this should be continued, and repeated three or four times during the day. Now for an important item: Coldness must not supervene; therefore, wipe the part and well envelop it in warm clothing; further, to prevent chilling, smear over the fomented surface with the "WHITE OILS."

Use of fomentations.

How to apply fomentations.



## MASHES.

These are an indispensable article of diet, invaluable alike in sickness and health. To horses fed on dry food the Saturday night mash should be given, and most refreshing is the warm mash to a tired, overworked horse.

Their uses.

Mashes—*continued.*

Their  
uses—  
*continued*

Valuable in preventing costiveness, curing indigestion, improving condition, and warding off disorders of the system.

Different  
Mashes.

The word mash generally conveys, as its substance, bran; but there is a variety of splendid food comes under this title: bran, malt and carrot mashes, to which may be added oats, barley, Indian corn and beans.

How to  
make  
Mashes.

Bran and carrot mashes must be always made with *boiling* water; and, if required merely warm or cold, allowed to stand until they attain the required temperature; should corn be added, it should be mixed before the hot water is poured on.

Malt mashes, which are both nutritive and palatable, should be made with water about as hot as the hand will bear.

N.B.

After a mash, the manger should be well cleaned out, as the portion which may be left in the manger soon becomes sour.



## BLEEDING.

Bleeding is useful in early stages of acute inflammation and where there is high fever.

**Bleeding—*continued.***

Blood may be taken to the amount of 4 or 5 quarts; the exact quantity depending upon the circumstances of the case; bleed with the head erect if practicable; do not bleed when the animal is lying down unless obliged.

The jugular vein is properly selected for general bleeding; a driving bridle is placed on the head; the animal is brought to the light; the hair on the vein is smoothed with damp fingers, pressing the vein with the fingers of the hand which holds the fleam, and when the vein is sufficiently in view, a smart rap with the fist

**General  
Instruc-  
tions.**



OX PREPARED FOR BLEEDING.

or bloodstick on the back of the fleam, and this portion of the operation is completed. The more speedily the blood flows and the better the effect. Press the can lightly against the vein below the wound, and encourage the flow of blood by working the fingers in the mouth to

General  
Instructions—  
*continued*  
N.B.

**Bleeding—*continued.***  
keep the tongue moving. After the necessary quantity of blood is taken, run a large pin through the lips of the wound and wind tow round it.

*Always use a clean fleam, free from rust, if you would avoid bad consequences; in other words, keep your fleam clean and ready for use.*



## SETONING CALVES.

Instructions.

A seton consists of a piece of tape passed beneath the skin from one point to another; to effect which a proper needle is used.



The purpose of this is to cause or set up irritation and to promote a discharge of pus.

Setoning Calves—*continued.*

After having well smeared the tape with the "EQUINE BLISTER OINTMENT"—or, if this is not to hand, the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS," although the former is much preferable for the first dressing—the tape should be inserted from above downwards with a space of from 8 to 12 inches between the entrance and exit, and terminating at the bottom of the dewlap.

Each day move the seton up and down, cleanse the part with warm water, and smear the tape with "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS."

We recommend the seton to be secured at each end by a small piece of wood hollowed round the centre so that the tape will not slip off. (*See Illustration.*)

Instructions—  
*continued*



## EIGHT GOLDEN RULES

TO BE OBSERVED IN TREATING SICK ANIMALS.

(1) Mashcs of bran and carrots; gruels; soft food, with milk and eggs, are safe diet.

(2) Food not to be allowed to lie long before the animal; if not cleared up, remove and supply a fresh meal in about two hours.

(3) Give small feeds and often.

**Eight Golden Rules—continued.**

(4) There is no time that calls for greater caution and attention in dieting than when the animal, recovering, shows signs of greediness; "good intentions" here have wrecked many a poor beast; bring the patient back very gradually to regular feed.

(5) A supply of cold water, always within reach of the patient, is necessary and beneficial, *except* in Diabetes, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery.

(6) The atmosphere should register from 60° to 65°; this is ample for warmth; clothe the body and bandage the legs; take clothing off once or twice each day, and wisp the body over, immediately replacing the rugs; avoid draughts; and remember pure air is a natural tonic and restorative.

(7) Comfortable bed, clean surroundings, quiet, and rest.

(8) Exercise gently when acute disease has passed.

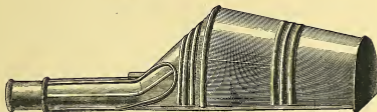
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DIRECTIONS IN GIVING  
 MEDICINE TO ANIMALS.  
 TO BE CAREFULLY OBSERVED.



B



A

Hold up the head a moderate height, until the face is horizontal. (*See Sketch B.*)

Horn the medicine slowly, and in small quantities at a time when dosing a horse; cows can take rather larger quantities.

Should the animal begin to cough, lower the head *instantly*, or the medicine in the mouth may run into the windpipe, and dangerous results ensue.

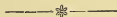
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Sketch A represents our own patent Drenching Bottle, which possesses many advantages over the ordinary vessel, and is made in two sizes, viz.:—For horses and sheep, to hold one pint, 2/6 each; for cattle, to hold one quart, 3/6 each.

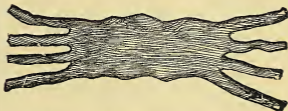
## GIVING A BALL.



THE WAY TO HOLD BALL BEFORE DELIVERING.



## MANY TAILED BANDAGE.



USEFUL FOR KEEPING APPLICATIONS TO THE  
THROAT, JOINTS, &c.

# A TABLE

Giving date of Production from time of Service of Mares, Cows, Ewes,  
Sows, and Bitches.

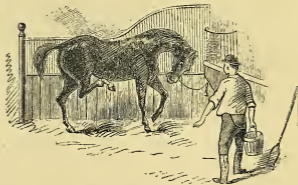
Time of Service.	MARES 340 dys.	COWS 283 dys.	EWES 150 dys	SOWS 112 dys.	BITCHES 63 dys.
January 1	December 6	October 10	May 30	April 22	March 4
" 8	" 13	" 17	June 6	" 29	" 11
" 15	" 20	" 24	" 13	May 6	" 18
" 22	" 27	" 31	" 20	" 13	" 25
" 29	January 3	November 7	" 27	" 20	April 1
February 5	" 10	" 14	July 4	" 27	" 8
" 12	" 17	" 21	" 11	June 3	" 15
" 19	" 24	" 28	" 18	" 10	" 22
" 26	" 31	December 5	" 25	" 17	" 29
March 5	February 7	" 12	August 1	" 24	May 6
" 12	" 14	" 19	" 8	July 1	" 13
" 19	" 21	" 26	" 15	" 8	" 20
" 26	" 28	January 2	" 22	" 15	" 27
April 2	March 7	" 9	" 29	" 22	June 3
" 9	" 14	" 16	Sept. 5	" 29	" 10
" 16	" 21	" 23	" 12	August 5	" 17
" 23	" 28	" 30	" 19	" 12	" 24
" 30	April 4	February 6	" 26	" 19	July 1
May 7	" 11	" 13	October 3	" 26	" 8
" 14	" 18	" 20	" 10	Sept. 2	" 15
" 21	" 25	" 27	" 17	" 9	" 22
" 28	May 2	March 6	" 24	" 16	" 29
June 4	" 9	" 13	" 31	" 23	August 5
" 11	" 16	" 0	November 7	" 30	" 12
" 18	" 23	" 27	" 14	October 7	" 19
" 25	" 30	April 3	" 21	" 14	" 26
July 2	June 6	" 10	" 28	" 21	Sept. 2
" 9	" 13	" 17	December 5	" 28	" 9
" 16	" 20	" 24	" 12	November 4	" 16
" 23	" 27	May 1	" 19	" 11	" 23
" 30	July 4	" 8	" 26	" 18	" 30
August 6	" 11	" 15	January 2	" 25	October 7
" 13	" 18	" 22	" 9	December 2	" 14
" 20	" 25	" 29	" 16	" 9	" 21
" 27	August 1	June 5	" 23	" 16	" 28
Sept. 3	" 8	" 12	" 30	" 23	November 4
" 10	" 15	" 19	February 6	" 30	" 11
" 17	" 22	" 26	" 13	January 6	" 18
" 24	" 29	July 3	" 20	" 13	" 25
October 1	Sept. 5	" 10	" 27	" 20	December 2
" 8	" 12	" 17	March 6	" 27	" 9
" 15	" 19	" 24	" 13	February 3	" 16
" 22	" 26	" 31	" 20	" 10	" 23
" 29	October 3	August 7	" 27	" 17	" 30
November 5	" 10	" 14	April 3	" 24	January 6
" 12	" 17	" 21	" 10	March 3	" 13
" 19	" 24	" 28	" 17	" 10	" 20
" 26	" 31	Sept. 4	" 24	" 17	" 27
December 3	November 7	" 11	May 1	" 24	February 3
" 10	" 14	" 18	" 8	" 31	" 10
" 17	" 21	" 25	" 15	April 7	" 17
" 24	" 28	October 2	" 22	" 14	" 24
" 31	December 5	" 9	" 29	" 21	March 3

## SPASMODIC COLIC.

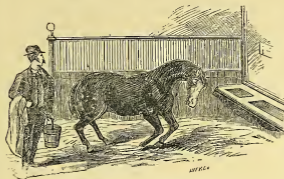
### FRET, COLIC, OR GRIPES IN HORSES.

Symptoms.

In spasmodic or ordinary colic, the animal, being seized with sudden pain, begins pawing the ground with his fore-feet, strikes the belly with his hind-feet, and makes frequent attempts to void the urine. He is frequently lying down and getting up. When pressure or friction is applied to the bowels, the horse seems relieved, the pain ceasing for a short period, but, however, only to return with still greater severity, when the animal breaks out into a profuse perspiration. At length he suddenly falls to the floor, and wildly rolling from side to side, violently kicks about.



FIRST STAGE OF COLIC.

Spasmodic Colic—*continued.*

SECOND STAGE OF COLIC.



THIRD STAGE OF COLIC.

The foregoing illustrations mark the three most noticeable stages of Spasmodic Colic.

Give one bottle of the "BLACK DRINK" in half-a-pint of warm ale, gruel or water, and if the animal be not relieved in twenty minutes,

**Treat-  
ment.**

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

Spasmodic Colic—*continued.*

repeat the "BLACK DRINK" in linseed oil, or, what is better, in a bottle of "LIQUID PURGE," and rub the abdomen with mustard and water: watch closely, and if, after an hour, this treatment has not had the desired effect, and there be no signs of inflammation present (see page 6),<sup>28</sup> give a third "BLACK DRINK," to which add a wineglassful of the "CHLORAL OPIATE," but if signs of inflammation are present, treat as in Inflammation of the Bowels (see page 28). Also see distinctions between Colic and Inflammation of the Bowels, page 30.

Half the above dose for colts.

NOTE WELL.—If you should walk the animal about, be careful not to hurry it, as such hurrying might cause a rupture.

For the cure of this complaint the "BLACK DRINK" has earned a name and popularity of the highest and widest nature. Unlike many antispasmodic preparations, there is, after its administration, little or no risk of cold ensuing even if the animal pursues ordinary work; and not being charged with opium, no heaviness or sleepiness follow its use. By the scientific adjustment of certain successfully selected chemicals this preparation has—besides its first element—branch virtues, as it were, which act, each in its own way, as a restorative, tonic,

Spasmodic Colic—*continued.*

&c., &c., thus affording in one medicine a combination which places DAY AND SONS' "BLACK DRINK" without compeer.

It may not be out of place, and it certainly will be useful, to insert here the following, which appeared in the pages of "*Agriculture*":—

The periodical attacks of colic, "Stretton's" horse has, all arise from indigestion and its accompanying flatulence. In order to effect a cure, feed the horse on the most digestible food, such as crushed oats mixed with hay chaff, both together being scalded an hour or so before given to the horse. If any hard corn, such as beans or maize, is at present part of his diet, let it be roughly kibbled and scalded previous to being put before the horse. Give him a moderate quantity of hay, occasionally sprinkled with salt and water, also a few carrots or a swede once a day, night being the best time. Avoid giving coarse food, like wheat chaff or chopped straw, especially if dry, as it is irritating to the stomach and the cause of colic, because the horse is unable to digest properly what he eats. For a time cook for him, and he will soon get free from colic, particularly if one bottle of Day & Sons' "Black Drink," in half a pint of warm ale, be given once a week to tone up the internal organs, and so prevent the attack coming on. With reference to bots, I would advise querist to write to Day & Sons, of Crewe, for their "Huskolein," for getting rid of the parasites, as it is safer to use reliable medicines than boluses concocted by farriers, carters, and unskilled persons, the best plan at all times being to deal with those who are experts in their particular line of business.—  
HENRY D.

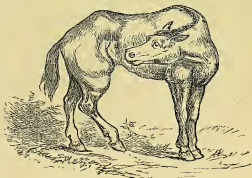
Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*



ENTERITIS,  
INFLAMMATORY COLIC,  
OR  
INFLAMMATION OF THE  
BOWELS  
IN HORSES.

Symp-  
toms.

Inflammatory colic differs from spasmodic or ordinary colic by the pain being constant, the pulse quickened, rising at times to between 60 and 70 beats per minute (in spasmodic colic or gripes, the pulse is scarcely ever affected);



ENTERITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

and also, in contra-distinction from Colic, pressure against the abdomen or belly occasions



**Enteritis, Inflammatory Colic, &c.—*contd.***

acute agony ;— (*see illustration below*) — the breathing is hurried, the temperature suddenly increased, and the bowels are usually constipated ; the animal constantly looks round at his flanks, and lies down with great caution, and oftentimes, in an acute flash of pain, the animal will spring up almost before he reaches the ground ; the mouth is very dry, being either unnaturally hot or deathly cold, the body is covered with cold sweaty patches, and the animal becomes rapidly very weak.

Symp-  
toms.  
*continued*



NOTE THIS TEST FOR INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.  
PRESSURE AGAINST THE ABDOMEN CAUSES GREAT PAIN.

Unless the animal is very weak, take from four to six quarts of blood. Administer at once a bottle of the "AROMATIC BALSAM OF OIL," to

Treat-  
ment.

Treat-  
ment.—  
*continued*

Enteritis, Inflammatory Colic, &c.—*contd.*

which add a wineglassful of the "CHLORAL OPIATE" (if our Balsam be not at hand, use a pint or more of Linseed or Castor Oil). Every three or four hours give a wineglassful of the "CHLORAL OPIATE" in linseed or oatmeal gruel. A liberal supply of linseed gruel may be allowed. Rub the bowels well with mustard and water; followed by flannels *constantly* wrung in hot water; this latter must be thoroughly and constantly done, or not done at all. Soap and water injections at intervals are of benefit. Repeat the "OIL" in the course of five or six hours if the bowels are not freely opened. On recovery two half-bottle doses of the "BLACK DRINK" in warm gruel will act most remedially in adjusting the impaired bodily functions, and assisting them to early resume their proper and healthful condition.

N.B.

In treating Inflammation of the Bowels, it is useless to pursue a half-hearted method; unremitting and thorough efforts only can be of much service.

*DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN COLIC AND INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.*

We believe that the following table of leading distinctions between "Colic" and "Inflam-

Distinctions between Colic and Inflammation of the Bowels—*continued.*

mation of the Bowels" will be of great service in enabling the reader to at once grasp sufficient to be able to distinguish between the two complaints:—

COLIC.	INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
Attacks suddenly.	Approaches slowly, preceded with signs of fever.
Pulse scarcely affected.	Pulse much quickened (rising to between 60 and 70 beats per minute), but <i>very</i> small.
Pressure against the belly ves passing relief.	Belly so tender as to feel great pain when touched.
Pain occasionally ceases for a time.	Pain always present.
Ears and legs are ordinarily warm.	Ears and legs are cold.
Strength not, or scarcely, affected.	Great weakness rapidly sets in.

*N.B.—The above should be committed to memory.*



## INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

### IN HORSES AND COWS.

This disorder is by no means an uncommon one in horses, but is not of frequent occurrence in cows. It is often caused by an undue use of strong diuretics. Youatt says:—“The *chief* cause of nephritis (inflammation of the kidneys) is the unnecessary quantity or undue strength

Cause.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, &c.—*contd.*Cause.—  
*continued*

of the diuretic medicines that are given . . . which every horseman should forbid." Exposure to wet and cold; sprain of the loins in riding and hunting; or the presence of an irritating substance in the food may be termed causes of this affection.

Symptoms.

The animal exhibits signs of fever, and looks anxiously towards the part where the kidneys are located; pressure on the kidneys causes the animal to shrink and evince much pain; constant attempts are made to void the water, but with little or no effect; and what urine does pass is high-coloured.



INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

Treatment.  
for  
Horses

Give a horse at once one "ALOEETIC PHYSIC BALL," or a bottle of "LIQUID PURGE" followed by half-a-pint of linseed oil; bleed if very high inflammation is present; if the bowels are still inactive, *but only if such is the case*, repeat the "BALL" or "PURGE" the next day. Apply hot fomentations to the loins, or set up counter-inflammation by applying mustard;

Inflammation of the Kidneys, &c.—*contd.*

keep the loins warm with extra rugs. From the first administer night and morning half a wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA," and the same quantity of "CHLORAL OPIATE" in half a pint of linseed or oatmeal gruel. Two days after commencement of treatment give every day for a short time a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" in a bran mash, or a "CONSTITUTION BALL." Avoid by all means turpentine and blistering outwardly, and strong diuretics internally.

For cows administer the "RED DRINK" in place of the "ALOETIC PHYSIC BALL," afterwards following up with the "CONSTITUTION BALL," observing in all other details treatment as above.

Soft food and mashes are the proper diet, with a free supply of fluid to drink, such as linseed or oatmeal gruel.

When the animal has recovered from the disease it would be advisable to give half a "BLACK DRINK" daily for a few days, the intention of this being to more speedily enable the animal to attain tone, vigour, and strength. The diet, of course, must now be good and nutritious.

*Read "Mashes" on page 15, and "Golden Rules" on page 19.*

Treatment for Horses  
—*contd.*

Treatment for Cows.

Diet.

N.B.

## CATARRH, OR COMMON COLD, AND COUGH.

Colds arise from various causes, which are so generally well known as to need no detailing. Colds are the chief forerunners of almost all diseases to which horses are liable, therefore attention should be paid to them in the first stages.

**Symp-  
toms.**

The first indications are loss of appetite, dullness of the eye, quickened breathing, a staring coat, and a watery discharge from the nostrils.

**Treat-  
ment.**

Give half a bottle of the "BLACK DRINK" and a wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" in warm gruel once or twice a day, as required; and give a "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" or a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER," the former being preferable, in a mash or gruel every day for a week. Keep the body well clothed, and place the animal in a well-ventilated, *but not draughty*, box or stable.

Those who prefer giving a ball will find our "COUGH BALL" an excellent remedy; it may be given in place of the Powders; observing all the other treatment.

**Diet.**

Diet on laxative food, linseed, bran mashes, green food, good hay, &c.

## SHIVERING FITS IN HORSES.

These are only too frequently the precursors of inflammation, therefore no time should be lost in attacking the dangerous symptoms.

*Put in a warm box or stable, clothe well, and give on the first signs half or a whole bottle of the "BLACK DRINK," and a wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" in a pint of warm ale or warm water. Repeat the dose in half-an-hour if necessary. If the "ETHERIC AMMONIA" be not at hand, give a whole "BLACK DRINK," and repeat in half-an-hour if required.*

Treat-  
ment.



## SORE THROAT.

Animal dull; appetite gone; hard dry cough; thirst; difficulty in swallowing; fluid often returning through the nostrils—(see illustration)—swelling under throat; thin discharge from the nostrils.

Symp-  
toms.

Dress the throat briskly for 10 minutes with the "WHITE OILS," and keep a large woollen wrapper round the throat. The "WHITE OILS" may be repeated the next day if necessary.

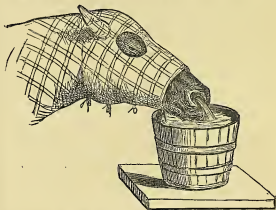
Treat-  
ment.

To avert the pain and danger to the animal by giving medicine down the throat, make a

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

Sore Throat—*continued.*

“SPECIAL HORSE POWDER” into a paste with honey or treacle, and add a wineglassful of “CHLORAL OPIATE,” stirring the whole well together, place this on the tongue at different intervals, using the whole during the day ; repeat the same dose each day for a week, or as long as



SWELLING OF THE THROAT CAUSES THE FLUID TO RETURN  
BY THE NOSTRILS.

necessary. When the ability to comfortably take food returns, the “POWDER” may be given in mashes of carrots, bran, and boiled corn, and a daily dose of the “BLACK DRINK”—half-bottle—in gruel should be administered for a few days.

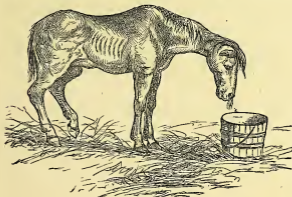
*Read “Mashes” on page 15.*



## INFLUENZA.

This disease, which is more or less of a typhoid or debilitating character, attended with sore throat, commences, like a cold, with inflammation of the membrane of the nose; the watery discharge, which is seen issuing from the nostrils, soon becomes thick, and the throat excessively sore and painful, thus the animal affected has great difficulty in swallowing. The pulse at first is quickened and full; on the second or third day the animal staggers as it walks, and refuses its food; soon debility

Symptoms.



INFLUENZA.

manifests itself, and the horse, still refusing food, becomes weak and is unable to stand, and

Influenza—*continued.*Treat-  
ment.

if neglected will at length die from sheer exhaustion.

Clothe the animal well, and place in a well-ventilated box. As great thirst will be experienced, place a bucketful of water always in reach of the patient. Give half-bottle doses of the "BLACK DRINK," with a wine-glassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA," in thin water gruel every day. During this time, and until a cure is effected give a packet of the "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" in a bran mash night and morning; if the throat is sore and the animal refuses his food, the "POWDER" may be made into a paste with honey or treacle and smeared on the tongue at various periods during the day; rub the throat also with the "WHITE OILS," applying them lightly for a few minutes; this may be repeated each day, but must be stopped for a few days immediately any scurf shows itself. Steam the horse's head with scalded hay placed in a sack; make a hole in the sack large enough to place the hand in, that boiling water may be poured occasionally over the hay, also that a little air may mix with the steam; this should be done three times a day for half-an-hour each time. If the animal is strong enough a *little*

Influenza—*continued.*

*gentle* exercise may be given once a day. A hood over the head and neck is of great service in Influenza; and the legs up to the hocks and knees should be well bandaged.



MODE OF FIXING BAG  
FOR STEAMING.

The diet should consist of boiled corn, bran and malt mashes, carrots, and green food, coaxing the animal's appetite with the utmost care and attention.

When the animal has recovered, a daily half-bottle dose of the "BLACK DRINK" will speedily restore him to health and vigour.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

Diet.

N.B.

Read "Golden Rules" on page 19, and "Mashes" on page 15.



## PINK-EYE.

## Treatment.

As soon as the early and usual signs, dulness, lassitude, and weakness, show themselves, administer at once one wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" in half a pint of lukewarm water, and repeat this twice every day.

Give also a "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" night and morning in a pint of gruel; when the appetite returns the "Powder" can be mixed with feed. Continue above until a decided improvement is manifest, when the "ETHERIC AMMONIA" may be discontinued, but the "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" should be given in the feed once a day for a week.

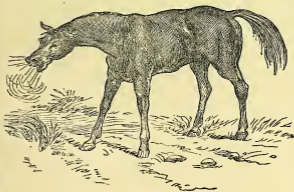
The animal must be taken off work and placed in a warm and comfortable box or stable, free from noise. Clothe well, and bandage the legs all round with flannel.

Place a supply of cold water where the patient can reach it; give occasionally cold hay tea also. Let the diet be of the best, and given only in small feeds; boiled oats and barley, bran and malt mashes, sound roots, good old hay, grass, &c., are articles of diet which may be nicely alternated.

## BRONCHITIS IN HORSES.

This affection, frequently the successor of common cold or catarrh, may be known by the imperfect, rapid, and wheezing respiration; the frequent, short, and painful cough; quick and feeble pulse, registering over 70 per minute; in addition the animal presents a haggard, anxious countenance, exhibits great

Symp-  
toms.



BRONCHITIS.

thirst with no appetite, and stands fixed; ears and legs cold, with slightly varying temperature. (See engraving.)

Bronchitis—*continued.*

## Treatment.

Steam the nostrils, pouring a little turpentine over the contents of bag—(see illustration)—repeat the steaming two or three times a day; put a hood over the head afterwards, and bandage the legs up to the knees and hocks with flannel; administer twice or three times during the day a wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" in a little warm water, on the following day give a wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" and the same of "CHLORAL OPIATE" mixed, in a little warm water; continue this twice a day until all acute signs have passed away. Each night a "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" should be given in a mash. Apply a brisk application of the "WHITE OILS" to the chest and larynx, repeat in a couple of days if requisite; it cannot in any case do harm. If constipation occurs use frequent enemas. Fresh air without draughts, comfort and quiet, warm clothing, clean stable, friction to the extremities, these



MODE OF STEAMING  
HORSES' NOSTRILS.

*Bronchitis—continued.*

are aids never to be neglected. On recovery a daily half-bottle dose of the "BLACK DRINK" in ale or gruel, say for four days or a week, will well repay trouble and cost.

Mashes and green food, while fever and acute symptoms last.

Cattle may be treated similarly, but with increased doses and the omission of the "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER," mixing with first dose of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" one "RED DRINK."

*Read "Golden Rules" on page 19.*



PNEUMONIA,  
OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS  
IN HORSES.

Often ushered in with a shivering fit, this malady proclaims itself in a deathly coldness of the extremities, followed by a returning warmth; the body also shares, though to a lesser extent, in these changes; these preliminary symptoms are important, and seldom mislead. The pulse quickens; the flanks

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

Diet.

N.B.—  
Bron-  
chitis in  
Cattle.

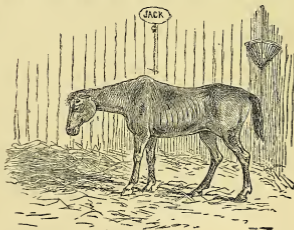
Symp-  
toms.

Pneumonia, &c., in Horses—*continued.*Symptoms—  
*continued*

heave; the temperature is increased, registering from 103° to 105° F; the animal is dull but restless, and frequently casts doleful glances at his sides; cough hard, dry and short.

Favourable  
Symptoms.

FAVOURABLE Symptoms are a return to normal temperature; lying down with some amount of ease; and a more natural posture.



PNEUMONIA, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

Treatment.

We trust that in all cases of inflammation the disorder may be detected in its early stage; when so detected a *little* blood may with value be extracted, *but we do not advise this if weakness is apparent*; administer immediately a wineglassful of the "ETHERIC



Pneumonia, &c., in Horses.—*continued.*

AMMONIA" and one "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" in a little warm water, repeating the dose during the day; on the following day give, twice, one wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" and half a wineglassful of "CHLORAL OPIATE," in warm water, continuing each day until favourable symptoms are decided. Rub the legs well with the hands and then apply the "WHITE OILS" and bandage with flannel; clothe well, keep warm, but not in foul air—this is a vital condition; apply a *very smart* dressing of the "WHITE OILS" to the chest and sides, rubbing the embrocation well in.

The bowels must be kept open; for this purpose half-a-bottle of the "AROMATIC BAL-SAM OF OIL" is the most safe and efficient medicine, while frequent enemas must be resorted to.

When the fever and inflammation subside and convalescence is returning administer half a "BLACK DRINK" daily in ale or gruel, and give nightly a packet of the "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" in the food.

The appetite is scarcely existent; mashes, green food, and carrots are correct diet.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

Diet.

N.B.—  
Inflam-  
mation  
of Lungs  
in Cattle.

**Pneumonia, &c.—continued.**  
Treat cattle similarly to above, only slightly increase doses and use half a "RED DRINK" in place of "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER."

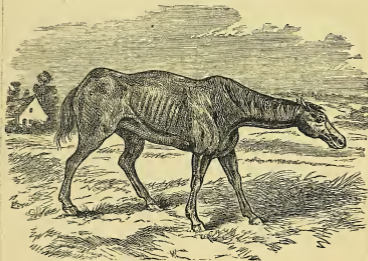
Read "Mashes" on page 15, and "Golden Rules" on page 19.



## ASTHMA

(BROKEN WIND) IN HORSES.

We may alleviate, we cannot cure; new lungs would be a necessity to the latter operation.



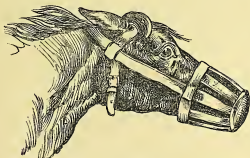
ASTHMA, OR BROKEN WIND.

*Asthma—continued.*

Then we proceed to do our best to palliate the suffering.

Diet, first of all, calls for attention—scrupulous attention. Feed on the best; feed frequently and moderately; oats, split beans, barley, bran, green meat, carrots, and if hay, only old, good and cut. To prevent the greedy eater consuming his bed, put on a muzzle—(see illustration). Keep in regular exercise,

Treat-  
ment.



THE GREEDY FEEDER MUZZLED.

drive gently after a feed; these two items are as important as any portion of the treatment.

Finally, give three times a week a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" in the feed; and whenever signs of Cough or Cold appear observe treatment as under these ailments on page 31.

## WORMS IN HORSES.

## Symptoms

Worms are found in the bowels and rectum, and often cause griping pains. Horses suffering from worms generally have a harsh, unthrifty appearance, the skin appears as if stretched tightly over the body, and the horse loses flesh, but has, at the same time, a great appetite; the bowels are irregular, being sometimes loose and at other times costive.

## Treatment.

Give in a bran mash each night or morning, for two or three days, a dose of the "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER," then give a bottle of the "HUSKOLEIN," in the morning fasting. Repeat the "HUSKOLEIN" the following morning; after which give from half-a-pint to a pint of linseed oil. The "POWDER" must be afterwards given in a bran mash every night or morning, for a week or so.

The "ALTERATIVE POWDER" may be used in place of the "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" where only the former is at hand.

For yearling colts give half the dose.

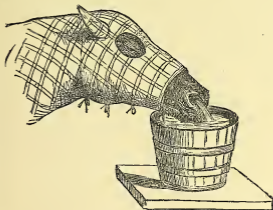
## STRANGLES.

Most, if not all, horses are, during some period of their lives, subject to this disease, but it chiefly attacks them during the third or fourth year.

This disease is generally known by the animal refusing his food, appearing dull and heavy, having a painful cough, with great thirst, but with difficulty in drinking.

After a day or two the neck becomes stiff, and a swelling appears between the jaws, which usually ripens and ends in suppuration.

Symptoms



SWELLING OF THE THROAT CAUSES THE FLUID TO RETURN THROUGH THE NOSTRILS.

Strangles—*continued.*

STRANGLES.

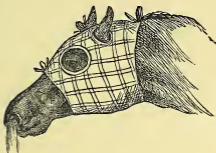
## Treatment.

Give a "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" in some thin water-gruel well sweetened with treacle, night and morning for five or six days; foment the swelling between the jaws with hot water for half-an-hour; and rub in for five, ten, or even fifteen minutes the "WHITE OILS" or the "EQUINE BLISTER," which will materially assist in bringing the abscess to a head, and cause it to burst, when the matter must be carefully pressed out, and the orifice or opening cleansed with a sponge and warm water, after which the wound should be kept from false healing by applying a tent of tow dipped in the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS." Continue the

Strangles—*continued*,

bathing with warm water and the application of "DRIFFIELD OILS," as above, for three or four days.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*



A WAY OF APPLYING DRESSINGS FOR THE ABSCESSSES OF STRANGLES, KEEPING A PIECE OF OILED SILK BETWEEN FLANNEL AND WOUNDS.

It will also be found very beneficial to steam the horse's head by fixing a nose-bag with some scalded bran or hay in it, changing the bran or hay each day. Steaming should be done two or three times a day for half-an-hour each time. (See further particulars for steaming in treatment of Influenza, page 37.) Keep the animal out of all draughts.

The animal's diet should consist of bran mash, linseed, carrots, and green food.

Diet.

On recovery three or four half-bottle doses of the "BLACK DRINK," in warm gruel should

Strangles—*continued.*

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

be given, which will be found to act as an excellent tonic to the system, and will improve the appetite.

Read "Mashes" on page 15, and "Golden Rules" on page 19.



## BASTARD STRANGLES.

Symp-  
toms.

This is a low type of strangles, in which the abscesses appear over the chest, shoulders, and even groin and glands of the abdomen; the swellings or abscesses are not at all inclined to burst, and when they disappear slowly from one part and break out in another there is great danger, as it suggests internal abscesses, to which the animal must eventually succumb.

Treat-  
ment.



BASTARD STRANGLES.

Give the best food procurable, of an easily digestible nature; steam the nostrils frequently; put the animal in a roomy box; use frequent enemas; blister the abscesses with the "EQUINE BLISTER," opening them freely when prepared; keeping them from false healing by introducing into the orifice a tent of tow



Bastard Strangles—*continued.*

saturated with the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS," repeating this once or twice a day, always bathing with warm water previously; give the "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" twice a day in the food, which should consist chiefly of bran mashes, carrot mashes, a little boiled barley and oats, and sound old hay.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

Diet.



## SIMPLE OPHTHALMIA.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE IN CATTLE  
AND HORSES.

Generally sudden in its attack, this disorder is caused by a blow with a whip or other instrument; foreign matter in the eye; may be connected with a bad attack of cold or catarrh.

Cause.

Swollen, partially closed, and twitching eyes, continually running with water; the inner surface of the lids red and eyeball bloodshot.

Symp-  
toms.



SIMPLE OPHTHALMIA.

Firstly, carefully examine the eye, with a view to the removal of any irritating substance, should such be there. Now administer a "RED DRINK" in a quart of

Treat-  
ment for  
Cattle.

Simple Ophthalmia—*continued.*

Treat-  
ment for  
Cattle—  
*continued*

warm sweetened gruel; bathe the eye with poppy heads and warm water every hour or so—use warm water alone if poppy heads are not obtainable—feed on soft diet; keep the animal in a dark stable. A comforting lotion can be made by mixing a wineglassful of "CHLORAL OPIATE" in nearly a pint of water.

Treat-  
ment for  
Horses.

In treating Horses, carry out instructions above, [but substitute the "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" for the "RED DRINK," and give a powder every night in a mash.



## FEVER.

Causes.

Sudden changes from heat to cold; heated and filthy atmosphere; dry food and inactivity after taking up from grass; checked perspiration; long journeys, and small comforts.

Symp-  
toms.

Pulse more frequent, larger and harder than in health; breathing a little quickened; mouth hot and dry; skin dry; urine deficient; bowels constipated; temperature registers, when thermometer is placed in the rectum, 102 or 103 degrees F.

Treat-  
ment.

Place in a cool, clean, well-ventilated box or stable; clothe body well, and bandage legs;

Fever—*continued.*

give twice a day one wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA," to which add a packet of "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER," in a pint of warm gruel or water. Clysters of soap and warm water should be frequently thrown up to aid the action of the bowels.

Keep the animal on soft food for a few days.

Observe all the instructions above when treating Cattle in Fever, only increase the dose of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" to a wineglassful and a half; and give one-third of the "RED DRINK" in place of the "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER."

*Read "Golden Rules" on page 19.*



## ERYTHEMA.

(MUD FEVER.)

It may occur from the caustic action of mud, but it more frequently comes from injudicious washing, with insufficient drying. Unless washing and drying go together, better leave the horse unwashed; and we would add that in dry weather washing the legs is unnecessary.

Heat and swelling of the legs and stiffness of gait; vesicles in time form, from which a sticky matter escapes. There is more or less fever present.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

Diet.  
Treat-  
ment for  
Cattle.

Cause.

Symp-  
toms.

*Erythema—continued.***Treat-  
ment.**

Dress the legs daily with the "ZYNOLIX," and every night give, in the food, a "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER."

**Diet.**

Let the diet consist of mashes, green food, carrots, and boiled corn.

**LAMINITIS.****FOUNDER, FEVER, OR INFLAMMATION  
IN THE FEET.****Cause.**

Concussion through long journeys and quick driving on hard dry roads; bad shoeing; feeding on new corn or wheat; or it may follow an attack of cold, influenza, pneumonia, &c.

**Symp-  
toms.**

One, two, or four feet may be affected. Great restlessness and continual shifting of the body will be observed; movement of the feet gives great pain; there are fever and heaving of the flanks; the foot or feet affected are hot. When the horse lies down it augurs better for improvement.

**Treat-  
ment.**

Remove the shoes immediately, and put the foot or feet in cold linseed meal or carrot poultices, which should be changed every 2 hours. Give at once a wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" and a "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER"

*Laminitis—continued.*

in a pint of warm gruel or water, and continue this dose twice a day until the fever subsides. Warm water enemas may be thrown up frequently. If the animal objects to lie down, put him in slings, but first do all you can to induce him to lie down.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*



## DIARRHŒA.

Keep the horse warm, and administer at once a bottle of the "AROMATIC BALSAM OF OIL;" or, if this is not at hand, nearly a pint of linseed oil. This is intended to clear the bowels of all irritating matter, when half a "BLACK DRINK," to which may be added, if at hand, 3 tablespoonfuls of the "AROMATIC CHALK MIXTURE," should be administered in half a pint of warm gruel, ale, or water, twice a day.

Treat-  
ment.

In cases of simple relaxation of the bowels the "BLACK DRINK," given in gruel, ale, or water, will be all that is needful.

Finally, look round for the cause, and, when found, remove it.

Yearling colts take half above doses, and young foals from 2 teaspoonfuls to 1 tablespoonful according to age.

Diar-  
rhœa in  
Colts and  
Foals.

## FOUL SHEATH.

## IN HORSES AND BULLS.

**Cause.** Caused by an accumulation of filth, dirt, or grease deposits in the folds of the sheath, causing an enlargement of the sheath.

**Treatment.** Cleanse thoroughly with mild soap and warm soft water, and afterwards apply a lotion made with one part of "ZYNOLIX" and three of soft water.

Give Horses a nightly dose of the "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" in a mash for a week, and Bulls a third of a "RED DRINK," in gruel sweetened, each day for 4 days.



## WOUNDS.

**Treatment.** Bathe well with warm water twice a day to find the bottom of the wound, then apply the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS," taking care to keep the mouth of the wound open (to do which insert a tent of tow dipped in the "DRIFFIELD OILS"), to prevent false healing. Give a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER," in a bran mash, each day for a week or so, and

Wounds—*continued.*

do not allow the animal its full allowance of corn whilst any inflammation is present.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*



PROPER MODE OF  
BATHING A WOUND,  
NOT ALLOWING  
SPONGE OR FLANNEL  
TO TOUCH WOUND.

In small wounds bathe and apply "DRIFFIELD OILS."

In the healing of all wounds, it is absolutely necessary that great cleanliness be observed.

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N.B.—Same treatment applies to cattle, only the "RED DRINK" must be given once or twice instead of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER."

Wounds  
in Cattle.

---

BROKEN KNEES.

Foment the knees *well* with warm water, being particular to remove all dirt and grit; then well rub in the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS" all round the joint of the knee, being

Treat-  
ment.

Broken Knees—*continued.*

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

very careful not to touch the wound; afterwards take a piece of linen doubled several times, well saturated with the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS," and tie it over the wound with a bandage. *The bandage must be tied above, so as not to irritate the part.* Repeat this treatment until the wound has healed, when, should there be any enlargement, apply the "WHITE OILS," rubbing well in for several minutes; this can be repeated, if necessary. Give a few doses night and morning of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER," in bran mashes, and give the animal little or no corn. Diet with bran mashes and linseed meal.

In bad cases bathe the knee occasionally with a lotion made of one part of our "ZYNOLIX" and two or three parts of cold water.



PROPER MODE OF  
BATHING BROKEN  
KNEES (NOT ALLOW-  
ING SPONGE OR  
CLOTH TO TOUCH  
WOUND).





## TUMOURS OR HARD SWELLINGS.

Foment well, and afterwards briskly apply the "WHITE OILS," rubbing well in for a few minutes, repeat in two days, and again if necessary. If the swelling does not yield to this treatment, open it with a lancet, and apply a tent of tow saturated with the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS," and repeat the latter once or twice a day; bathing occasionally. A dose each day, for several days, of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" must be given in a bran mash; this will cool and purify the blood, which is very necessary.

Treat-  
ment.

---

Same treatment applies to cattle, only the "RED DRINK" must be given once or twice instead of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER."

N.B.



## CRACKED HEELS.

Cracked heels are often caused by washing the animal's feet and not sufficiently drying them; filth is another cause.

Cause.

Cracked Heels—*continued.*Treat-  
ment.

Bathe the heels *well* with warm water to remove all dirt, and dry with a soft cloth; then apply the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS." This should be repeated daily. In an obstinate case give an occasional dressing with the "ZYNOLIX." A few nightly doses of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" in a bran mash are very beneficial, and should be given.



## SADDLE GALLS.

Prevent  
them.

In the first place, avert these by attending to the saddle, and keeping it well padded. This is prevention, which, from humane feeling, should never be left undone.

Treat-  
ment.

Immediately the tumour or swelling appears, bathe well with tepid water, and rub in the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS;" repeat this each day. Give a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" in a bran mash each night for four nights if the horse be in good condition.

When a wound appears, bathe daily with a lotion made of one part of our "ZYNOLIX" and three of tepid water, afterwards applying the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS." Give the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" nightly.

Saddle Galls—*continued.*

These wounds are often tedious to cure, and where people will persist in using the animal, irritating the part with a saddle, it is next to impossible to properly heal and restore the wound.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*



## SORE SHOULDERS.

Bathe with cold water three times a day, afterwards applying a lotion made of one part of our "ZYNOLIX" to two of water continue this for a day or two, and then apply with a feather a little of the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS." The collar should at once be seen to, and a few days' freedom from all collar work allowed. A little fuller's-earth may be dusted occasionally over the wound, which will cool the part and tend to the comfort of the animal.

Treat-  
ment.



## RHEUMATISM.

SAME TREATMENT APPLIES TO CATTLE.

Symp-  
toms.

This complaint is generally recognized by stiffness and inability to move, with lameness of one or more of the limbs. It rarely stays long in one part, and will, in a day or two, leave the limbs, moving to some other part of the body.

Treat-  
ment.

Give a bottle of the "BLACK DRINK" in warm gruel, and rub the joints smartly with the hand, after which dress with the "WHITE OILS," rubbing gently for about five or ten minutes. This may be repeated. In obstinate cases continue the "BLACK DRINK," giving half a bottle in ale or gruel each day for a week, repeating the "WHITE OILS" every other day. If the bowels are at all constipated they must be acted upon either by the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" and bran mashes in cases of the horse, or the "RED DRINK" in cases amongst cattle.

## NEW SPRAINS AND STRAINS

OF THE BACK SINEWS,  
FETLOCK, KNEE JOINT, OR HOCK.

SAME TREATMENT APPLIES TO CATTLE.

If there be no heat or inflammation attending the injury, bathe well with cold water for twenty minutes. Then apply the "WHITE OILS," rubbing them in for ten or fifteen minutes, until the animal becomes uneasy. Afterwards a woollen bandage, saturated with the "WHITE OILS," and firmly wrapped round the strained part, will be of great benefit, renew the cold bathing and saturated bandage daily. Dress again briskly with the "OILS" in a week's time, if necessary.

If the injured part is hot and inflamed, foment well with hot water for half-an-hour, *three* times a day, after which *smear* with the "WHITE OILS," then put a loose woollen bandage round the parts to prevent chilling. When the inflammation and heat have subsided bathe with equal parts of vinegar and cold water and briskly rub in the "WHITE OILS" for 10 or 15 minutes. The "OILS" may be repeated in a couple of days, if necessary. Horses should have a few nightly doses of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" and cows an

Treat-  
ment.

Sprain  
of the  
Round  
Bone and  
Shoulder

New Sprains and Strains—*continued.*

occasional "RED DRINK," to abate all feverish or inflammatory tendencies.

In sprain of the roundbone and shoulder treat as above, passing over, however, the part relative to bandages.

*Read "Fomentations" on page 14.*



## TREATMENT IN OLD STRAINS.

SAME TREATMENT APPLIES TO CATTLE.

Treat-  
ment.

Bathe with cold water three times a day for half-an-hour each time, dry, and bandage; and each night apply a woollen bandage saturated with the "WHITE OILS;" and occasionally dress the part smartly with the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS," say every other day.

If favourable signs do not begin to manifest themselves, or where the above treatment cannot be properly carried out, the hair must be clipped closely from the part, and the "EQUINE BLISTER" be applied, rubbing it well in for fifteen or twenty minutes. Rest must be given in all cases.

## FISTULA AND BRUISES OF THE WITHERS.

Fistula is often the result of a severe bruise of the withers, which has been neglected.

Cause.

If it is simply a bruise, foment well with hot water two or three times a day, and apply the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS." Should the skin break and matter be discharged, open the wound well with a lancet, to prevent a fistula forming; then foment well for ten or fifteen minutes with warm water, and apply a tent of tow, saturated in the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS," into the mouth of the wound two or three times a day until cured.

Treat-  
ment.

Occasionally dress the wound with a lotion made of one part of our "ZYNOLIX" and two or three parts of cold water.



## TETANUS (LOCKED JAW) IN HORSES.

Tetanus may follow a wound or fracture, firing, blistering, or castration; strangles and other diseases.

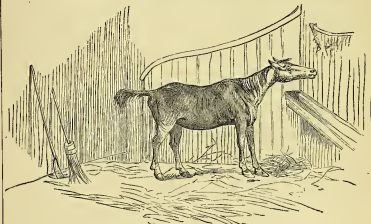
Cause.

The most noticeable early signs are the protrusion of the muzzle and stiffness of the neck, afterwards the jaws become set, and the animal champs and emits saliva from an

Symp-  
toms.

Tetanus—*continued.*Symptoms—  
*continued*

inability to swallow; the head is with difficulty brought round, the ears are fixed forward, the countenance is haggard and eager in the extreme, the tail is raised and constantly quivering, the hind legs are straddled apart,



TETANUS (LOCKED JAW).

and when the animal is made to turn, he does so like a board, not being able to twist his body.

Treatment.

Give a wineglassful of the "CHLORAL OPIATE" in warm water; this may be repeated in three hours; *keep quiet in a dark stable*, and send for an experienced veterinary surgeon, for this malady requires the most careful treatment, and is mostly fatal.



## SANDCRACK.

Sandcrack is a slight division of the wall of the foot, commencing from the coronet and extending about half-way down the foot. It generally

Analysis  
and  
Causes.



SANDCRACK AT THE TOE.



SANDCRACK AT THE QUARTER.

appears from the toe of the fore and inner quarter of hind feet. (*See sketches.*)

It may arise from a variety of causes (usually in predisposed subjects), such as bad shoeing, over-reaches, &c., or from an injury to the foot.

Cut the crack down to the quick; foment and apply a tent of tow dipped in and well saturated with the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS" mixed with a little tar. In order to keep the tow in its place, tie on with a piece of tape. Should the crack extend to the bottom of the foot it would be well to have a bar-shoe put on,

Treat-  
ment.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

### Sandcrack—*continued.*

which would prevent the quarter from springing. A slight blister, with the "EQUINE BLISTER" round the coronet, will be of great service.

Administer a "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" in bran mash or gruel every night for a week or so.



## THRUSH.

Nature of  
Disease  
& Cause.

Thrush consists of a diseased state of the sensitive frog, discharging a very offensive matter. Moisture and filth are the chief causes.

Treat-  
ment.

Wash the feet well with warm water, and pare off the diseased part of the frog, then dip a tent of tow in the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS," and place it (allowing it to remain) between the clefts. Continue to wash, and apply the "DRIFFIELD OILS" in a similar manner daily.



## CANKER.

Symp-  
toms.

Neglected thrush will produce this disease, which consists in the development of a fungoid growth, mostly about the margin of the sole, but which may cover the whole of it.

*Canker—continued.*

Pare off the horn carefully and thoroughly, and use alternately the "MYRRHAL COMPOUND OINTMENT," and the "ZYNOLIX," made into a thick paste with flour—one day the former, the next day the latter; smear these on tow, apply to the foot, and keep on with a bandage.

The "ALTERATIVE POWDER" must be given once daily in the feed.

Treat-  
ment.



## MALLENDERS AND SALLENDERS.

These disorders are identical, the eruption under the knee being called Mallenders, and inside the hock, Sallenders.

Symp-  
toms, &c.



NEGLECTED MALLENDERS (RAT TAILS).

Mallenders, &c.—*continued.*Symptoms—  
*continued*

They commence with a dry, scurfy humour, which, if neglected, soon discharges, and, glueing the hair together, gives the appearance of our illustration, and hence obtains the name of "rat-tails."

Treatment.

Give nightly a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER," or a "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" in a mash or whatever feed is given, and dress the part daily with "ZYNOLIX."



## GREASE.

Cause.

This disease is, as a rule, more prevalent in coach and cart horses, but all horses that are neglected or poorly groomed are subject to this malady; well groomed horses, such as race or carriage horses, seldom suffer from it. "Youatt" asserts that "Grease is the child of negligence and mismanagement." "Mayhew" says "By an ordinary regard to cleanliness, and by an average attendance to the necessities of the animal, this taint may be avoided."



ONE OF THE EARLIEST SYMPTOMS OF GREASE.

Grease—*continued.*

Grease is indicated by the animal becoming restless, and itching in the heels, which causes it to be constantly rubbing one leg against the other, followed by swelling of one or both legs, from which a discharge of an oily nature will be found clinging to the hair. The swelling soon increases, and at the same time it becomes very offensive; this, if not quickly checked, will turn to ulceration, and a fungous growth termed "grapes," or "grapey heel," will speedily appear (*see engraving*).

Symp-  
toms.



CONFIRMED GREASE, SHOWING GRAPES AND FISSURES.

In the first place clip off the hair, and WELL wash the legs with brown soap and warm water, then poultice for a day or two with bran

Treat-  
ment.

Grease—*continued.*Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

or linseed meal, afterwards applying a lotion as follows:—

Day & Sons' White Oils... 2/6 bottle.

Rain Water ..... 1 pint.

N.B.

Dress twice a day with above lotion. Alternate applications of different lotions prove very efficacious in this disorder; we therefore recommend the use of "ZYNOLIX" and the above lotion alternately. Occasionally the legs may be smeared with a little "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS."

If the animal is in high or good condition, give an "ALOETIC PHYSIC BALL," or a bottle of "LIQUID PURGE," and administer every night or morning for a week or a fortnight a "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" in gruel or a bran mash. Animals in low condition should have the "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" only. A recourse to internal remedies is most necessary, we therefore particularly urge that this portion of the treatment be not overlooked.

Diet.

Green meat, carrots, mashes, &c., are always reliable diet; and in all cases the corn must be lowered.

## MANGE AND LICE IN HORSES AND CATTLE.

Mange, like thrush and grease, is chiefly caused by filth.

Diligently scrub the affected parts with soft soap and hot water, and apply the "ZYNOLIX," rubbing well in; repeat this every day. Give a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" in a bran mash night and morning, for a week or two.

The same treatment applies to cattle, but instead of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" half a "RED DRINK" must be given every other day for a few times; this is necessary to cool the system and lessen irritation. Disinfect stables and mangers, &c., with Carbohc Acid Solution or a solution of "ZYNOLIX," one in 20 parts of water.

Treat-  
ment.

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## RINGWORM.

(THE SAME TREATMENT APPLIES TO  
CATTLE.)

This affection in its commencement is a slight disfigurement, but by neglect it will become a troublesome, obstinate disease. It always appears in parts wholly or partially covered with hair; the hair falls off in patches,

Descrip-  
tion of  
Disease.

Ringworm—*continued.*

Description—  
*continued*

Treatment.

leaving a scurfy skin; in time the margin commences to ulcerate, and the longer this ulceration has been allowed to go on unheeded, the longer and more difficult will it be to cure.

The parts affected must be well scrubbed with soft soap and hot water, dried, and then dressed thoroughly with the "ZYNOLIX," well rubbing it in. Re-



TRUE RINGWORM.

peat the "ZYNOLIX" in two days, and again if necessary, after which the parts may be anointed with the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS." At the same time a horse should have every day a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER," and cattle should have a dose or two of the "RED DRINK," in order to keep the system cool and bowels regular.

As this disorder is highly infectious, and may be conveyed from beast to man, the hands should not come in contact with diseased parts; either a glove should be worn or a brush used.

Treat many skin diseases in same way.



## SWELLED LEGS.

Swelling more frequently attacks the hind than fore limbs. Sometimes the swelling will come suddenly and without any prior signs, extending from the fetlock to the hock and occasionally nearly to the stifle, attended by heat, tenderness, and sometimes lameness. Again the swelling in some cases is not characterised by either tenderness, pain, or any marked degree of heat.

Young horses overfed and insufficiently exercised are likely subjects; horses taken from grass, and kept in the stable, where they are fed on a changed and more nutritious diet, are very liable. General debility is also a very potent cause.

First of all place the animal in a well-ventilated box, that he may have room and opportunity to move about, and where there is any heat and tenderness, bathe three times a day with equal parts of vinegar and water, and hand rub the limbs occasionally. If the horse be in *high condition* administer an "ALOETIC PHYSIC BALL," or a bottle of "LIQUID PURGE," and in all cases give every night for a week or so a packet of the "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" or a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" in gruel or in a bran mash.

Symp-  
toms.

Cause.

Treat-  
ment.

Swelled Legs—*continued.*

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

If there is any marked degree of fever, a little blood may be taken from the foot. When the limb commences to subside and is of ordinary temperature, a good dressing with the "WHITE OILS" will be of great service; and in all cases where no particular tenderness or heat exists this should be adopted from the first. Where debility accompanies or rather causes the disorder, give half a bottle of the "BLACK DRINK" in warm gruel every day for a week, as a few doses will give great tone and activity to the whole system. Proper exercise, unless there be lameness, is necessary.

N.B.

Diet.

The diet should be lowered if the horse is in high condition, and mashes occasionally given. If the animal be suffering from debility the food should be sound and nutritious.



## LYMPHANGITIS:

KNOWN AS

"WEED," "THICK-LEG," "SHOT," "SHAKE,"  
"WATERFARCY."

Causes.

Bad dieting and irregular work.

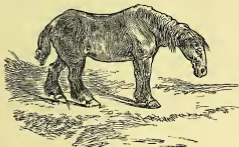
Symp-  
toms.

A fit of shivers always ushers in this disorder, followed by great swelling of the limb, painful

**Lymphangitis—continued.**

when pressed; fever, and disinclination to move; urine scant and high-coloured; lameness very great; leg partly suspended, and frequently glanced at by the sufferer.

Symptoms—  
*continued*



LYMPHANGITIS (WEED, ETC.)



This disorder may assume a chronic state in a permanent thickening of the leg, as in the small illustration.

Use constant fomentations, and wrap the legs in flannel; rub down an "ALOETIC PHYSIC BALL" in half-a-pint of hot water, or give the "LIQUID PURGE," adding to either of these a wine-glassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" and administer immediately. Repeat the "ETHERIC AMMONIA" twice during the next day, and give twice a day in the feed a packet of the "SPECIAL HORSE

Treatment.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

Lymphangitis—*continued.*

POWDER" or a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER," the former being preferable; enemas may be used if necessary. Clothe the body well, keep warm, and see that the stable is well ventilated, pure, clean, but not draughty. Gentle exercise, when the animal is able, must be given; and to prevent a recurrence of the ailment give a bran mash and an "ALTERATIVE POWDER" for every Saturday night's meal to horses in work.

*Read "Golden Rules" on page 19.*



## TREAD.

Causes.

Tread is a wound of the coronet, caused by being struck with the calkin of the shoe of the other foot. Horses tired, with a heavy load behind them, are apt in going down hill to cross the feet, and thus a wound is inflicted; exhaustion and heavy loads cause an unsteady gait, and hence a tread is often the outcome.

Treat-  
ment.

Bathe with warm water, and if the Tread be a bad or extensive one, apply a bran poultice, on the surface of which pour a little of the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS," repeat if necessary; afterwards, cleanse and apply the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS" each day. In small cases merely observe the latter portion of treatment. Be careful no gravel or dirt gets into the wound.

## OVER-REACH.

As tread usually occurs amongst heavy horses, so Over-reach is confined to light horses; and more especially to fast and good stepping animals, though sometimes through the habit called "Clicking." It is a tread upon the heel of the coronet of the fore foot by the toe or fore part of the shoe of the hind foot. Animals liable to Over-reaching or "Clicking" should have the toe somewhat pared, and the shoe kept under and well rounded off.

For treatment of an Over-reach, follow out treatment as for Tread (article preceding).

Causes,  
&c.

Treat-  
ment.



## QUITTOR.

The most frequent cause of Quittor is a prick or wound in the sole or crust of the foot.



QUITTOR.

The prick or wound may be caused by a nail in shoeing, or by the animal stepping on a nail, glass, sharp flints, or any penetrating substance; another cause is a Tread or Over-reach.

Cause.

Quittor—*continued.*Early  
Symp-  
toms.

If a horse suddenly shows lameness, and after careful examination no parts of the legs seem to be affected with anything that would cause it, have the shoe immediately taken off, and examine each nail after it has been *carefully* drawn out, noticing if on any there be matter; by this means may be detected the exact part, if the lameness be caused by the nails.

Treat-  
ment.

Foment continuously for three hours, then poultice with linseed meal, placing a little "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS" on the face of each poultice; the wounds must be kept open in order to extract all the pus; inject daily into the wounds equal parts of "ZYNOLIX" and tepid water; apply a slight blister to the coronet by rubbing in a little "EQUINE BLISTER;" and put a bar shoe on.

Administer at once one wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" and a "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" in warm water or gruel, and repeat during the day, after which give a "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" in a mash every night for a week or so.

Rest is a necessity.

## BONE SPAVIN.

Any bony enlargement upon the lower and inner side of the hock, producing lameness, and a tendency to wear off the toe or front of the shoe. It comes from the severe strain of heavy loads, or over work.

Perfect rest in a comfortable box, with good diet, and frequent applications of our "EQUINE BLISTER." If this does not succeed, firing is the next treatment to resort to.

Symp-  
toms and  
Cause.

Treat-  
ment.



## CURB.

Curb consists of an enlargement below the back of the hock; and may be produced by any severe or violent action of the limb. It is accompanied with lameness and inflammation of the part.

Abate inflammation by applying lotion of equal parts of vinegar and cold water. When heat and inflammation have subsided, apply dressings every day of the "WHITE OILS," rubbing in briskly for five minutes, always, however, previously washing with *cold* water and drying; or what is a simpler and, in many cases, more effective treatment, apply

Cause,  
&c.

Treat-  
ment.

*Curb—continued.*

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

our "EQUINE BLISTER" and turn out. In cases where the heat and lameness are considerable, give one of the "ALOEIC PHYSIC BALLS," and for a few days an "ALTERATIVE POWDER" daily in a bran mash. In all cases give the latter. A shoe with raised heels should be put on.



## SIDEBONES.

Causes.

These are oftenest found among heavy horses; and may arise from hereditary influences, an over-reach, concussion in tramping on hard dry roads, &c.

Treat-  
ment.

As soon as any swelling—which in this case will be rather hard—appears, poultice a few times; and afterwards apply every day for a week the "WHITE OILS," rubbing them in briskly for five minutes; use cold water frequently, always drying after. But if the formation is more developed, apply the "EQUINE BLISTER" according to instructions on page 103. In all cases rest must be allowed.





## SPLINTS AND RINGBONES.

As soon as the slightest formation appears, or can be felt, extract pain and inflammation by frequently bathing with equal parts of vinegar and water, after which closely shave the hair off round the part, and having well fomented, dry, and apply a brisk and sustained application of the "EQUINE BLISTER" for twenty minutes, directing the friction to the tumour and about two inches all round; repeat the blister if necessary. If the splint is of recent formation this treatment will prove sufficient to overcome and take away the enlargement.

Give regularly for a time the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" in the evening feed.

Treat-  
ment.

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## CAPPED HOCK.

Bathe for half an hour with cold water, dry, and apply the "WHITE OILS;" repeat every day for four or five days, then apply the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS" every other day for a week or fortnight. The cold water applications will prove of benefit, if frequently used. Another treatment, where the animal can rest or be turned out, is to employ the "EQUINE BLISTER," and repeat if necessary.

Treat-  
ment.

## WINDGALLS.

Treat-  
ment.

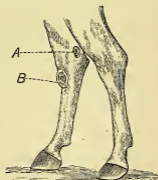
Bathe frequently with cold water, and apply bandages, well saturated with the "WHITE OILS," to the legs each night. Treat in this manner until the skin becomes sore; if necessary, repeat this treatment in a week or ten days. Give a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" in a bran mash every day for a week.

THOROUGHPIN AND BOG  
SPAVIN.

These two, though differing a little in situation, are similar in nature. (See Illustration.)

Treat-  
ment.

Cold water bandages applied three or four times a day at least; if this is not practicable omit it. Blister with the "EQUINE



A—THOROUGHPIN.  
B—BOG SPAVIN.

Thoroughpin and Bog Spavin—*continued.*

BLISTER" or "WHITE OILS," and give rest, or where gentle work is pursued use the "WHITE OILS" briskly for three or four minutes each day.

Give every night for a time a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" in the feed or mash. A special truss is useful in the cure of thoroughpin.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

—◆—

## CONSTIPATION IN HORSES.

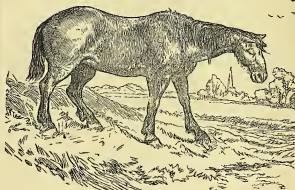
Give a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" in a bran mash over-night, and in the morning either an "ALOETIC PHYSIC BALL," a bottle of the "LIQUID PURGE," or a bottle of the "AROMATIC BALSAM OF OIL," and shortly after some warm thin gruel. You may walk the horse or exercise gently, *but not* after the medicine has operated. Give a bran mash for three nights, to which add a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER," and keep the corn down a little for a few days.

Treat-  
ment.

## INDIGESTION AND DISORDERED SYSTEM.

Cause,  
&c.

As Indigestion, this complaint is seldom thought of, and scarcely noticed until it has reached an aggravated stage, being accompanied with some worse ailment, the outcome of neglect. It is caused through feeding irregularly, inferior food, over feeding, poor ventilation, exposure, and general bad management.



INDIGESTION.

Sym-  
toms.

An uncertain and irregular appetite, which, however, in time becomes depraved, and will seize dirty straw and eventually dung; the coat

Indigestion, &c.—*continued.*

stares, skin is harsh, alternations of constipation and diarrhoea, want of muscular vigour; colicky pains; uneasiness and constant lifting or scraping of the legs; these are among the earlier symptoms.

Give one bottle of the "AROMATIC BAL-SAM OF OIL," and nutritious food in frequent small quantities, gradually increased in amount and decreased in frequency, mixing bran and malt mash with food, giving small quantities of carrots, green food, etc.; remove all conditions which are likely causes, exercise gently, and every night for a time give a "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER," or a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" in a bran mash. Change of food every three or four days is necessary in some cases, beneficial in all. Soap and warm water may be frequently injected up the rectum. In case of colicky pains being marked, give at once a "BLACK DRINK" or a wineglassful of "CHLORAL OPIATE," in a pint of warm gruel.

*Read "Golden Rules," on page 19.*

Symp-  
toms—  
*continued*

Treat-  
ment.



## STOMACH STAGGERS.

**Cause.**

Produced from irregularity of feeding, overgorging, and from hard labour with long fasts, followed by large feeds when the animal returns to the stable. The stomach becomes overloaded, the food ferments, distension of the stomach ensues, and through the sympathy of the brain is brought on a state which is called "Stomach Staggers." Few there are but know what a disordered stomach overdone with food does for the head; and from this simple fact they will better understand how the above complaint is caused.

**Symptoms.**

A horse attacked with Stomach Staggers hangs down the head, appears dull and sleepy, supports the head against the wall or manger, has a slow pulse, and constipated bowels. The animal also exhibits a careless, unconscious expression, and will often, on being awakened or roused, seize a mouthful of food, but before the same is masticated sleepiness again sets in, and the food either remains between the jaws, or falls to the ground.

These, it must be remembered, constitute the early stage, which may continue for some few days, but which will, if no gradual improvement takes place, eventually turn to a more violent and dangerous form.

Stomach Stagers—*continued.*

The first thing to do is to unload the stomach, so proceed as follows:—Give an "ALOETIC PHYSIC BALL," or a bottle of "LIQUID PURGE," followed at once by from half a pint to a pint of Linseed Oil; follow up every six hours with *half* the above dose. To relieve abdominal pains give a wineglassful of "CHLORAL OPIATE," or a "BLACK DRINK," in half a pint of warm water; repeat if thought needful. Soap and water injections are very beneficial, and should be administered frequently. Take the food away for some time. In more obstinate cases, where after the above treatment any staggering remains, apply a blister to the back of the head, rubbing in the "EQUINE BLISTER" for ten minutes or so.

The food must be soft, and free from anything of an indigestible nature.

On recovery give the animal a "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER," or a dose of "ALTERATIVE POWDER" in a bran mash, every day for a week.

*Read "Golden Rules" on page 19, and "Mashes" on page 15.*

Treat-  
ment.

Diet.

N.B.



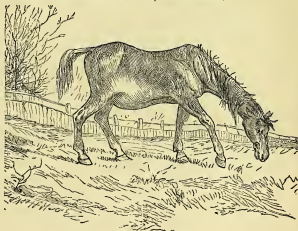
## PARTURITION IN MARES. ABORTION.

**Causes.**

These are almost legion — fright, heavy driving, fall, poisonous plants, bad water, colic, kicks or blows in the abdomen, severe cough, &c., &c.

**Symptoms.**

Not always to be traced ; but where they are traceable exhibit themselves in a restlessness and uneasiness, with a dull countenance, neighing, scraping of the foot as in colic, and a generally miserable demeanour. (*See Sketch.*)



THE MARE UNEASY.

Mr. George Armatage, in a clear description, says: "The countenance is haggard (*see Sketch*



**Abortion—continued.**

*below*); the nose is turned frequently towards the flanks; partial sweats bedew the body; she lies down, and rises almost immediately, and the tail is kept in a violent switching motion; the abdomen drops, losing its round form, and becomes deeper; the udder, if in milk, becomes soft and flabby, but enlarges and becomes turgid if no milk has been secreted; the vulva becomes red, swollen, and turgid, and a thick mucus, or sometimes a thin red fluid, escapes;

Symp-  
toms—  
*continued*



PRIOR TO ABORTION.

if the fœtus is dead, the discharge assumes more or less a fœtid and offensive nature in proportion to the length of time that has elapsed since it succumbed."

*Abortion—continued.*Treat-  
ment.

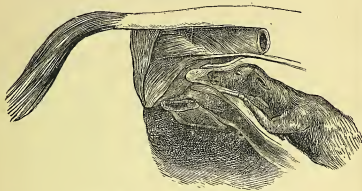
To prevent abortion is to keep the eye on a hundred possible causes.

Where abortion seems certain administer a wineglassful of the "CHLORAL OPIATE" twice a day, keep the mare quiet, warm, and comfortable; give easily digested food, and linseed or oatmeal gruel to drink.

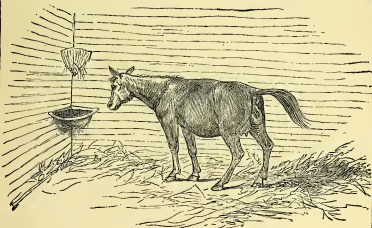
When abortion has taken place a wineglassful of the "CHLORAL OPIATE," and the same of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" in a little warm water should be at once given; followed up, when exhaustion is present, by two half-bottle doses daily of the "BLACK DRINK" in gruel. Use frequent enemas to clear the bowels. Two tablespoonfuls of the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS," mixed with an equal quantity of new milk, hog's lard, or olive oil, should be poured into the womb to soothe and stimulate the parts. If paining occurs further doses of "CHLORAL OPIATE" are necessary. In all cases where assistance is required, anoint the arm with the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS." Allow nourishing diet, especially that in the liquid form; rest, quiet, warmth, and comfort.

Bury the dead fœtus and membranes, if you would by a very simple process prevent some future calamity.

PRIOR TO, DURING, AND AFTER  
FOALING.



HEALTHY OR NATURAL PRESENTATION.



APPROACHING DELIVERY.  
(Standing Position.)

Parturition—*continued.*

We give the foregoing illustrations without comment, for these pages are not intended to discuss at length the normal and abnormal presentations, &c., at foaling; for such information the reader is referred to "Armatage's Work on the Horse," "Fleming's Veterinary Obstetrics," and such like volumes, which go into the detail of healthy and difficult parturition.

Before  
foaling.

Our advice to be observed prior to foaling can be stated shortly and simply: Work the mare steadily, giving neither heavy loads nor long distances, for a week or so previous; feed carefully, not allowing a heap of food to stand in front of her, which she refuses; a dose of the "ALTERNATIVE POWDER" in a bran mash three times during the week before foaling cannot help but be beneficial; put the mare in a comfortable loose box, and unless something is wrong either in the presentation or undue length of time, do not interfere, for undue interference is the very thing to upset what would otherwise be a healthy delivery. If the mare is much distressed during foaling, and heaves at the flanks, give one wineglassful of "CHLORAL OPIATE" in a little warm water, to which may be added, if at hand, half a wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA," and repeat in three hours if necessary.

*Parturition—continued.*

When delivery is complete, let the mother clean her foal; in an hour give some oatmeal gruel or warm milk, and in another two or three hours a little scalded oats and bran. If the cleansing does not promptly leave the mare, or in case of exhaustion, give one-third of a "BLACK DRINK" and a wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" in warm ale or gruel three times during the day.

Should there be much straining or pain, administer a wineglassful of "CHLORAL OPIATE," which will act as a splendid soother and rest-giver. Two tablespoonfuls of the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS" in an equal part of new milk or olive oil may be injected into the womb to soothe and stimulate the part.



## WEANING FOALS.

Foals should be fed with oats and bran when taken from their mother's milk; it will keep them growing through the first winter, which is most essential. The good start lays the foundation, in bone and substance, for a good horse. A colt neglected the first winter never recovers its proper shape, nor does it

After  
foaling.

Diet  
through  
first  
Winter.

**Weaning Foals**—*continued.*

attain the size and strength which naturally appertain to its breed.

Sickly,  
un-  
healthy,  
or  
Weakly  
Foals.

For sickly, weakly, or unhealthy foals a dose of the "BLACK DRINK" (from two to six teaspoonfuls in a little warm ale or gruel) should be given for three mornings; and then discontinued three mornings, and so on for six, nine, or twelve doses. A remarkable change will thereby be effected, which will, in arousing and restoring the feeble functions of the body, initiate a state of health which will stand by the animal in its years of labour. The way in which a foal is treated means hereafter, in not a few cases, the difference between a good and an indifferent horse.

**LAMPAS.**

Generally an affection amongst young horses, though occasionally found in old animals.

Treat-  
ment.

Allow the animal rest, and feed on mashes, giving one dose each day of our "ALTERATIVE POWDER" in a mash. This in most cases will be all that is required to subside the swelling and give the animal complete relief.

Bathe the gums with a solution made as

*Lampas—continued.*

follows:—Alum,  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; vinegar, 2oz.; water, half-a-pint.

For another treatment the gums behind the incisor teeth may be scarified with a lancet or penknife and a little salt applied to promote the bleeding. We advise the simpler treatment.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*



## EPILEPSY OR FITS IN HORSES.

This is a disease of the brain not common amongst horses; little is known about it, and there is no known preventive agency or cure. Sudden in attack; the animal stares wildly round, trembles and falls; convulsions more or less severe follow.

Symp-  
toms.

A wineglassful and a half of the "CHLORAL OPIATE" in warm water, repeated in three hours if necessary, will still and soothe the patient, but nothing can be given which will prevent a recurrence of the fits.

Treat  
ment.



## MEGRIMS.

This disorder is brought about by undue pressure of blood upon the arteries of the brain.

*Megrims—continued.***Symp-  
toms.**

The animal suddenly stops or simply slackens his pace, shakes his head as though there were something irritating his ear; exhibiting evident giddiness; in a minute or so, however, he will proceed as though nothing had happened.

A more dangerous degree of Megrims is when the animal darts suddenly and blindly forward, or turns round, and falls, either lying in a state of insensibility, or furiously struggling. Occasionally the animal dies on the spot.

**Treat-  
ment.**

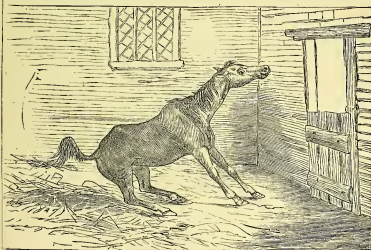
Do all you can to stop the struggling in the latter symptoms; and in all cases ease the collar immediately, and give a few moments' rest. Cold water may be dashed on the head; and the journey should be pursued slowly. Give bran mashes during the day, and an "ALOE TIC PHYSIC BALL" or a bottle of "LIQUID PURGE" at night. This disease, though not entirely removable, may be to a large extent prevented by proper feeding and careful driving; great attention must be given to the digestive organs; and much good will be done by allowing a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" in a bran mash twice a week.



## THE SHIVERER.

Being suddenly startled, the animal trembles and violently twists himself, his hocks nearly resting on the ground; fore-feet stretched somewhat forward; head held high; ears and tail nervously working; gradual return to normal state if left quiet.

Symp-  
toms.



THE SHIVERER.

There is nothing known which can be of much efficacy in this disorder; remove as far as possible all causes of fright, and make the best of a bad bargain; a wineglassful of

Treat-  
ment.

The Shiverer—*continued.*

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

"CHLORAL OPIATE," after the paroxysm of trembling, etc., has passed away, would be of service in calming the nerves, but no cure is possible.



## HORSES GOING OUT TO, AND COMING UP FROM, GRASS.

Going  
out to  
Grass.

For three or four days previous to turning out, reduce or take away the corn and give bran mashes, to which add, each night, a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER." This will clear the system of the dry food, and prepare it for the change.

Coming  
up from  
Grass.

When horses come up from grass give no corn for two or three days; give a little hay and bran mashes, giving once a day for four or five days a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" in a mash. After the third day gradually increase the corn from two handfuls to the ordinary feed. This treatment will avert many disorders caused through the system being clogged and deranged by food which *it is unprepared to digest.*

## RULES IN BLISTERING A HORSE.

(1) Clip the hair closely from off the part to be blistered.

(2) Foment the part for 20 minutes.

(3) Apply the "EQUINE BLISTER," rubbing it in briskly for 10, 15, or 20 minutes, according to the severity of the blister required.

(4) Lay a little of the ointment over the part.

(5) Then tie the horse's head up to the rack for 24 hours.

(6) If there be any danger of the horse biting the part blistered, put a cradle on the animal's neck for three or four days.

(7) In 24 hours a little Olive or Neatsfoot Oil should be applied several times to the blistered part.

(8) Never blister four legs at one time; take the near-fore and off-hind, say, first, and the other two in four or five days.

Directions for  
Blistering.



## HIDEBOUND.

## Cause.

Amongst the causes of Hidebound are, changing a horse from a warm stable to face severe weather outside, for the purpose of, as some would say, "hardening him;" it may be brought on also by too much work and bad keep; or may be caused by disorders such as worms, fevers, and surfeits.

## Treatment.

If worms are the cause, remove the worms by the use of the "HUSKOLEIN" and the "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER." (See treatment for Worms, page 48.) If from fever or surfeits, give a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER," in a bran mash, every night for a week or a fortnight, and feed on good hay, boiled corn, and wholesome food; give healthy exercise, a clean bed, and groomed skin. In cases where "turning out to harden" and facing bad weather have brought on Hidebound, give the "ALTERATIVE POWDER," in a mash or in the feed once daily for a week or fortnight, and every other morning give a half-bottle dose of the "BLACK DRINK," which will stimulate, restore, and strengthen the impaired system; feed liberally with good digestible food, and attend to as above, and a healthy state will soon be instituted.

## HORSE NOT LYING DOWN.

Sometimes we find a horse will not lie down in the stable ; this must at once be looked to, for although the animal may feed well, and apparently look well, the practice soon injures the health ; the animal is early fatigued under work ; and in most cases the legs will swell.

The only mode is to do all to entice the horse to lie down ; take away the halter or head collar (which are the great cause), put the animal in a loose box well littered with straw, and leave him with a nice well-made bed under him, and we doubt not this will tempt the horse to rest.

Treat-  
ment.



## TOOTHACHE.

A horse suffering with toothache generally labours at his work ; saliva hangs from bottom lip ; he holds his head on one side, or supports it against the wall ; looks dejected and miserable ; "quids" his food and in a moment of acute pain drops it from his mouth.



TOOTHACHE.

Symp-  
toms.

Toothache—*continued.*

Treatment.

Temporary relief may be afforded by giving a wineglassful of the "CHLORAL OPIATE" in a little warm water, and repeating in three hours.

Permanent relief is obtained only by extracting the offending tooth.

HEAT LUMPS  
IN HORSES.

Treatment.

Give every day for a fortnight a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" in a bran mash, and lower the corn a little, giving a few carrots, mashes, and a little green food.



## ITCHING AND RUBBING.

(RUBBING THE MANE AND TAIL.)

Treatment.

Give every night for a week, and then *every other* night for about a week or fortnight, a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" in a bran mash; every morning and night wash the parts rubbed with warm water and white soap; dry, and after each washing apply the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS." Another treatment, equally efficient, is to use our "ZYNOLIX," rubbing in once a day. Continue this treatment till a cure is effected.

## THICK WIND IN HORSES.

Administer an "ALOETIC PHYSIC BALL," or a bottle of "LIQUID PURGE," afterwards give a "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER" in a bran mash every night for a week or so, and continue giving the "Powder" at intervals, which will be found most beneficial.

Treat-  
ment.



## ILL CONDITION. IN HORSES.

Horses out of condition should, for a week or so, have a "SPECIAL HORSE POWDER," or a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER," given in a bran mash each night, and a half-bottle dose of the "BLACK DRINK" in warm ale or gruel each morning for a week or so. Change of diet, which should be nutritious and wholesome: good sound cut hay, crushed oats, boiled oats, boiled barley, malt mashes, carrots, &c., with a little bran; healthful exercise, and ventilated stable.

Treat-  
ment.

If the treatment above be really carried out a speedy and remarkable change will be effected.

*Read "Golden Rules" on page 19.*

OFF APPETITE,  
OR  
LACK OF APPETITE  
IN HORSES.

Treat-  
ment.

The treatment of last ailment equally applies in this disorder ; but in some cases where constipation exists an "ALOETIC PHYSIC BALL" or a bottle of "LIQUID PURGE" would be found of especial benefit in removing all unwholesome matter from the bowels ; the "BLACK DRINK" and "ALTERATIVE POWDER" should be given for a few mornings and evenings, as in Ill-condition.



WEAKNESS OR STIFFNESS  
OF THE JOINTS.

(SAME TREATMENT APPLIES TO  
CATTLE.)

Treat-  
ment.

Use plenty of cold water once or twice a day, dry, and every other day rub the part briskly with the "WHITE OILS" for about five minutes ; afterwards bind round the joint a woollen bandage saturated in the "WHITE OILS." Discontinue according to progress of the limb.



SCURVY SKIN  
AND  
STARING COAT  
IN HORSES.

Give every night for a week, and afterwards every other night for a fortnight, a dose of the "ALTERATIVE POWDER" in a bran mash; keep warm; groom well; work moderately; feed regularly with good wholesome food—mashes of malt and bran, with scalded oats and barley, good sound hay, &c., and if the animal be weak or down in flesh, half a bottle of the "BLACK DRINK" in warm ale, gruel, or water, every day for 3 or 4 days.

Treat-  
ment.

## DISEASES OF CATTLE.

### PLEASE NOTE THIS.

We frequently recommend, in our treatment of cattle, black treacle to be put with the "RED DRINK;" and, though we would advise all to have it in the house, still if treacle is not at hand do not hesitate on this account, but give the "RED DRINK" in gruel, as prescribed. The treacle is recommended on account of its covering the nauseous taste of the medicine.

The following, which appeared in the columns of *Farm and Home*, in answer to a query, is a clear statement on a matter of some importance:—

You should have known better than to mix the milk of a cow receiving medicine with that from the remainder of your cows. One would have thought that the knowledge that milk is readily affected by medicine was universal. Medicinal agents administered to the dam are frequently resorted to for the treatment of disease in the offspring, especially in the case of foals. So well is it understood that these agents pass off in the milk, that it has been made use of to prepare medicines in a palatable and bland form for human use, *at the expense of the cow*. It is no fault of the people who prepare the medicine, it is yours for mixing the milk with the bulk instead of keeping it separate. Now, as to the remedy "in plain language": for

the cow, continue with the medicine which, according to your own showing, has given relief; and for the milk, keep it separate. A dose of medicine given to one cow will not affect the milk from the remainder.—PATELEY BRIDGE.

We append the question that called forth the above answer:—

MILK FROM COW RECEIVING MEDICINE.—Since taking our cows inside and feeding on hay and provender we have one young cow that has got a very loud and troublesome cough. I bought a bottle of medicine from a well-known firm of animal medicine manufacturers, which, after a few doses, seemed to give it relief; but we found in a few days that the medicine had tainted both the milk and butter from about 30 cows, although we scalded the cow's milk. Could "Pateley Bridge" or any other authority give me a remedy (in plain language) for either the cow or milk?—LANCASHIRE BORDER.

Some of our medicines will, in like manner, taint the milk; but, as an item of interest to farmers, we would just add that the "RED DRINK," so often used in cattle treatment, will not.



## COLIC IN CATTLE.

Colic is not common amongst horned stock, but it is occasionally met with, and may be defined as a spasmodic contraction of the coats of the intestines, caused by the pressure of some irritant matter or undigested food.

The animal will be noticed to strike its belly with the hind feet; will get up and lie down

Nature.

Symptoms.

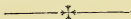
Colic in Cattle—*continued.*Symptoms—  
*continued*

three or four times in little more than as many seconds; the pain is not continuous, at intervals the animal is free from pain; but the pain returns with greater violence.

Treatment.

Give a bottle of the "BLACK DRINK" in half-a-pint of warm ale or warm water; repeat in half-an-hour if necessary, and when the pain has subsided follow with a "RED DRINK," to which add half-a-pint of Linseed Oil, if at hand.

In very severe cases a wineglassful of "CHLORAL OPIATE" may be added to the "BLACK DRINK."

COLD, CHILL, CATARRH,  
IN CATTLE.

Many people are apt to think too lightly of a cold, which is the ringleader of so many of the diseases to which stock are liable. Most serious consequences may ensue from neglect of a cold or chill. Colds are particularly prevalent in exposed situations, and occur chiefly in the spring of the year, especially if the weather is wet and cold.

Symptoms.

Colds are generally attended with stiffness of gait, quickened pulse, and at first dryness of the nose; when the wind-pipe is affected a

Cold, Chill, &c.—*continued.*

cough more or less severe will be noticed; afterwards a watery secretion issues from the nostrils, which in time becomes thick and opaque; there is also more than ordinary heat in the bones of the forehead.

Symptoms—



SIMPLE CATARRH.

Clothe *well*, and place the animal in a well-ventilated box, where there is no draught that may catch the animal; give a "RED DRINK" and a wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" in warm gruel, well sweetened with black treacle; repeat in 10 hours if the bowels are not freely opened, after which give half-a-bottle of the "BLACK DRINK" and a wineglassful and a half of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" in a pint of warm ale or gruel every morning for three or four mornings or a week. Where there is much discharge from the nostrils

Treatment.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

Cold, Chill, &c.,—*continued.*

it is a useful plan to steam them by means of a nose bag in which is placed hay or bran kept hot by pouring boiling water on; a little turpentine or vinegar may be usefully sprinkled on also. This treatment promotes a free discharge of the offensive matter.

Read "Golden Rules" on page 19.



METHOD OF STEAMING THE NOSTRILS TO  
PROMOTE DISCHARGE.

The following is an extract from a recent report in the "*Mark Lane Express*":—

"The temperature has been variable, suddenly so at times, and cattle out of doors have been liable to chills. A very good barren cow of mine was struck with chill a few days ago, lost her bloom at once, became thin in the flanks, dull in the eyes, and so on, looking quite a miserable object in a very few days' time. I brought her into the cowhouse and administered a short course of DAY & SONS' 'RED DRINK' and 'BLACK DRINK' in gruel. The effect has been entirely satisfactory: for the cow is again lively, her appetite has been restored, and relaxation of the bowels has ceased. No farmer who knows the value and efficacy of DAY & SONS' medicines considers that he can afford to be without a supply of them on hand.—I. P. SHELDON."

## SORE THROAT.

(INFLAMMATION OF THE LARYNX.)

The throat is swollen, and the muzzle stretched forward; pain is evinced on pressure, followed by a dry, hard cough. There is also, when the jaws are parted, a profuse discharge of saliva from the mouth; mucus discharges from the nostrils. The animal has difficulty in swallowing, with thirst, and no appetite.

Symp-  
toms.



SORE THROAT.

Steam the head three or four times a day, an hour each time (see instructions for steaming on page 114). Make into a paste with honey the following: one "RED DRINK" and one

Treat-  
ment.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

Sore Throat—*continued.*

bottle of "CHLORAL OPIATE," and place a portion on the tongue every two hours. This paste should be sufficient for two days, and may be repeated if necessary. There is danger of choking in drenching an animal affected with sore throat, hence we do not advise it.

The throat should be freely fomented, drying afterwards, and smearing on a little "WHITE OILS," and, when acute symptoms have passed, give a good dressing for 5 minutes with these "OILS."

The bowels may be moved by frequent enemas.

Allow a free supply of water, dissolving half an ounce of nitre in the pail of water.

When appetite returns, mashes are the proper diet. (*See page 15 for information concerning Mashes.*)



## PNEUMONIA.

### INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS IN CATTLE.

Symp-  
toms.

Fever; slight and suppressed cough; animal usually lies, but when standing protrudes the muzzle as in engraving on next page. There is a



Pneumonia, &c.—*continued.*

grunt and a shortness in the breathing; the flanks work; the mouth is hot and clammy; extremities in early stages are of variable temperature; pulse is frequent; bowels constipated and urine deficient; general dejection and anxiousness of countenance.

Symp-  
toms—  
*continued*



PNEUMONIA; INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.  
EARLY STAGE.

See page 44 for treatment, which is similar to that for Horses, the slight difference being there set out.

Treat-  
ment.

\*—

## RHEUMATISM.

"JOINT FELON," "CHINE FELON."

Swelling of and painfulness in the joints; stiffness of gait; unwillingness to move; bowels usually constipated; urine scanty.

Symp-  
toms.

Rheumatism, &c.—*continued.*

Treat-  
ment.

Open the bowels at once by administering the "RED DRINK" in sweetened gruel. Rub the joints well with the hands, after which apply briskly the "WHITE OILS." This may be repeated every day as long as the swelling continues. When the bowels have acted give every day half a bottle of the "BLACK DRINK" in gruel, to which add, if at hand, one wine-glassful of the "ETHERIC AMMONIA;" the latter is a nice aid, but the "BLACK DRINK" is the main remedy.

Keep the bowels open by a further administration of the "RED DRINK."

Diet, &c.

Boiled corn, mashes, roots, and green food. Let the bed be good and comfortable; keep the animal warm, in a ventilated box, but out of all damp and draughts.

N.B.

Calves may be treated as above, but according to doses on the labels of medicines.



## CHOKING.

Treat-  
ment.

If the obstruction is not too far down, it may sometimes be extracted by placing a balling-iron in the mouth, and passing the hand through to the substance.

Choking—*continued.*

A little Linseed Oil, say half a tumblerful, to which add a wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA," may be *carefully* and cautiously administered; this may have the effect of passing the obstruction on. Lastly, the probang, well oiled, may be passed down the throat—as in the sketch below—and by gentle continuous pressure the substance will gradually yield. Care and gentleness must be observed.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*



METHOD OF SECURING THE ANIMAL IN ORDER TO PASS THE PROBANG.



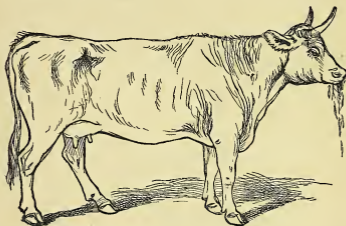
## INDIGESTION IN CATTLE.

Unthrifty appearance; staring coat; dropping the food during rumination; these are the early signs, soon followed by serious consequences if

Symp-  
toms.

Indigestion—*continued.*Symptoms—  
*continued*

the animal is not attended to, and the cause, if known, removed.



DROPPING THE CUD (SIMPLE INDIGESTION).

Treatment.

Give immediately a "RED DRINK" in a quart of gruel, well sweetened with treacle. On the following day give a *third* of the "RED DRINK" in warm ale or gruel, and continue this each day for a week.

Diet.

Mashes of malt, bran, carrots, to which may be added a little oil cake or corn. Good sound hay, roots, and green food. A little salt may be sprinkled over the food.

*Read "Golden Rules" on page 19, and "Mashes" on page 15.*

## LOSS OF CUD.

Caused by indigestion; treat as in foregoing chapter.



## CONSTIPATION

OR

## COSTIVENESS

IN CATTLE.

To animals suffering from Constipation give a "RED DRINK," mixed with half a pound of Epsom salts, in gruel; or a "RED DRINK" mixed with half a pint of linseed oil. Afterwards repeat the "RED DRINK" only, in gruel, sweetened with treacle, every day until the bowels are freely opened.

The diet must be changed, and should consist of succulent food—mashes, linseed, green food, &c. A liberal quantity of thin gruel may be given to drink.



## MAWBOUND, OR GRAIN-SICK.

This affection is caused from animals overgorging themselves with a food of which they are particularly fond, and more likely is it to occur when they have not partaken of the particular food for some time. The complaint often proves troublesome and, with neglect,

Treat-  
ment.

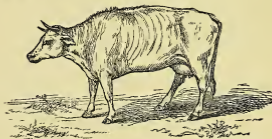
Cause.

Mawbound, or Grain-Sick—*continued.*Cause—  
*continued*

fatal. It consists of distension by hard solid matter of the first stomach.

Symptoms.

Dulness, heaviness, and a distressed look are noticeable as being the earliest signs; constipation early shows itself; the animal does not chew its cud, and the appetite is gone; the extremities are cold; the pulse becomes feeble; in time, if neglected, the breathing is affected, and a grunt is emitted at the expiration of each breath; the pulse becomes very weak; and at last suffocation will end the suffering.



DISTENSION OF THE RUMEN BY FOOD—"MAWBOUND" OR  
"GRAIN-SICK."

Treatment.

Immediately the affection is noticed, give one "RED DRINK" with three quarters of a pound of Epsom salts in a quart of warm gruel, to which add (if at hand) one pound of black treacle; if the Epsom salts should not be in the house give the "RED DRINK" in nearly a pint of linseed oil. Repeat the

**Mawbound, or Grain-Sick—continued.**

dose in eight hours, if the first has not acted, and if possible change the dose slightly by giving the "RED DRINK" in linseed oil, if the first was given with Epsom salts, or *vice versa*. If necessary, give a third "RED DRINK" in gruel and treacle only.

Feed sparingly and regularly, giving mashes and easily digested nutritious food. Give occasionally thin water gruel, well sweetened with black treacle, to drink.

*Read "Golden Rules" on page 19, and "Mashes" on page 15.*



PANTAS, MOOR ILL,  
OR  
WOOD EVIL.

This disease may affect whole herds, showing itself more especially in long dry summers, when, through the deficiency of herbage, animals consume plants which in another season they would avoid. Or the overstocking of land may make it compulsory for cattle to feed on much they would otherwise leave untouched. The eating of astringent grasses, plants, or buds, as of the heath or oak tree, is considered a direct cause.

This affection, which is first announced by dulness and constipation, may last from a week to about a fortnight. In its early and middle

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

Diet.

Cause.

Symp-  
toms.

Pantas, &c.—*continued.*Symptoms—  
*continued*

stages constipation always is present. The appetite is irregular, and assumes a morbid or craving character. The fæces, which are expelled with difficulty, come in small, hard, dry lumps, coated with thick, stringy mucus, and occasionally with blood. The urine is voided with difficulty, and is scant and high-coloured. Early in the attack lactation ceases; the animal is blown, and suffers acute abdominal pain. The brain seems after a while to be affected, and the animal is wild with pain. Profuse dysenteric discharge and rapid emaciation precede death.

Treat-  
ment.

Immediately administer a "RED DRINK," with a pound of Epsom salts, in a quart of sweetened gruel, and follow this up with a pint of linseed oil. Give one-third of the "BLACK DRINK," with a wine-glassful of whiskey, in gruel, twice a day. See that the bowels are thoroughly unloaded, repeating the "RED DRINK," in gruel, as often as necessary. Linseed gruel, gum solutions, and pure water should be liberally allowed, and the diet must be laxative but nutritious. The animal must, of course, be removed from the pasture where the ailment has been contracted.

*It is necessary that these instructions be fully carried out.*



Pantas, &c.—*continued.*

Frequent enemata of equal parts of warm water and linseed oil (pint of each), with 2oz. of turpentine and 2oz. of soft soap, are of great service, and may be given thrice a day while the constipation exists.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*



### PREPARATION OF COWS BEFORE CALVING.

To cows in high condition it is advisable before calving to give a "RED DRINK" (in oatmeal gruel, well sweetened with black treacle), *two or three times* at intervals of a week between each. The "RED DRINK" opens and cools the system, abates all feverish symptoms, and renders the milk pure and wholesome, thereby preventing the calf from scouring through the bad state of the mother's milk, which is often the case.

Prepara-  
tion.

The food to a cow in good condition should for a month before calving be of a plain, laxative, and digestible nature; withholding all rich blood-heating food and meals, keeping the bowels in an open condition; house well; give plenty of ventilation without draught

Diet, &c.

Cows before Calving—*continued.*Diet, &c.  
*continued*

to the cow; keep the place sweet and clean; draw the udder regularly as the milk appears, *not milking dry, but keeping the bag easy.*

N.B.

The above treatment, if liberally carried out, will prove the finest preventive against that fatal disease—Milk Fever. If the animal be in very high condition, the "RED DRINK" should be given three or four times, beginning a month beforehand.

Cow very  
weak.

If the cow, however, be in a *very weak, poor state* before calving, omit the "RED DRINK," and give a few half-bottle doses of the "BLACK DRINK" in a pint of good warm gruel.

COWS IN AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER  
DIFFICULT CALVING.Treat-  
ment.

Where any assistance is required the hand and arm should be well anointed with the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS," which soothe away pain and prevent heaving and inflammation of the womb.

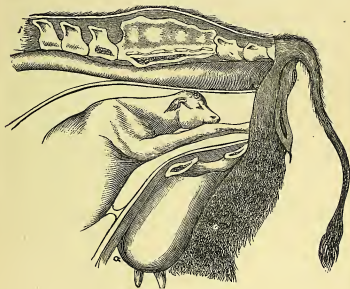
Strain-  
ing and  
paining  
after  
Calving.

If there be any straining after calving, two tablespoonfuls of the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS," mixed with an equal quantity of new milk or hogs' lard, and poured into the womb,

Cows in Difficult Calving—*continued.*

will be found to instantly soothe the animal and render the part insensible to pain. Give also a wineglassful and a half of the "CHLORAL

Straining  
&c., after  
Calving.



NATURAL PRESENTATION.

OPIATE" in half a pint of warm gruel or water, and repeat, if necessary, in three hours; this preparation has wonderful pain-killing and rest-giving properties; and in all cases of pain and uneasiness after calving resort should be had to this sterling remedy.

Cows in Difficult Calving—*continued.*

Fever-  
ishness  
after  
Calving.

If the animal be in high condition or at all feverish after calving, administer a "RED DRINK," and a wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA," in gruel and treacle; repeating in ten hours if necessary.

Weak-  
ness and  
exhaus-  
tion after  
Calving.

But if the animal be very low, weak, and exhausted, give half-bottle doses of the "BLACK DRINK," in gruel, twice a day for three days.

Chills  
after  
Calving.

Guard against these, but where once noticed give half a "BLACK DRINK" and a wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" in a pint of warm water, and repeat in three hours. Clothe the animal well, keep her out of draughts, but not in foul air.



NOT CLEANSING,  
OR  
BAD CLEANSING  
AFTER CALVING.

Treat-  
ment.

Should the cow after calving not discharge her "after-birth" or "cleansing," give a "RED DRINK" in warm ale or gruel, to which add a pound of black treacle. Repeat in a couple of days if necessary; and apply *gentle* traction to the protruding portion of the "cleansing," lending the assistance simultaneously with the pains.

Bad Cleansing—*continued.*

As this retention of the "after-birth" is sometimes caused through debility or weakness, where this is the case, or whenever debility and prostration exist, give half a bottle of the "BLACK DRINK," in thin warm gruel or ale sweetened, twice the first day, and then once each day for four days or a week.

As a *last* resource the cleansing may be removed by separating it with the fingers from the cotyledons (the centres of attachment), taking care not to tear it away; but taking it by gentle pressure, and "with a kind of rotatory motion." The greatest gentleness must be observed.



## MILK FEVER, OR DROPPING AFTER CALVING.

This fatal disease may occur within three hours or three days after calving, but those cows that pass the fourth day may generally be considered safe, although it has been known to attack them up to the tenth day. It is more frequent amongst old than young cows, especially those in high condition and giving large quantities of milk.

When  
caused  
by  
debility.

Instruc-  
tive Re-  
marks.

Milk Fever, &c.—*continued.*

N.B.

From the fatal nature of this disease, particular attention should be given to the following remarks upon the symptoms and treatment; for if in mild cases, and at the commencement, the subsequent treatment were carried out, animals might often recover.

Symptoms.

It is to be recognised by the animal refusing her food, becoming uneasy, first resting on one hind leg and then on the other. After a time she will begin to show signs of great weakness; she will lie down, and in many instances be unable to rise, having lost the use of her hind limbs, which if pricked with a pin will be found to be insensible to pain; the pulse and breathing are quickened, the eye-balls are thrust forward, giving the animal a somewhat wild expression. As the disease advances the brain becomes affected, the animal throwing her head on to her side, or else right back, resting it on the horns.

Treatment.

Give immediately a "RED DRINK" with six or eight ounces of Epsom salts, in warm gruel well sweetened with treacle; afterwards the "RED DRINK" only in gruel with treacle, repeated every day until the bowels are freely opened. Administer every two or three hours a wineglassful and a half of the "ETHERIC AMMONIA" in an equal quantity of gruel or water; should this medicine be not at

Milk Fever, &c.—*continued.*

hand, use, say three or four wineglassfuls of whisky or brandy every three or four hours. The spine, just along the centre of the back, should be well dressed with the "WHITE OILS," in the absence of these "OILS" use mustard and water; *keep the body well clothed*; ice or cold water should be constantly applied to the head; draw the milk frequently.

*Care must be taken* when the animal is down to keep her from lying on her side, to effect which prop her up with bags filled with straw.

The diet should consist of thin water gruel with treacle, bran and malt mashes; avoid solid food. When recovering from this disease, if the animal be in a prostrate condition give a few half-bottle doses of the "BLACK DRINK" in thin water gruel, administering a dose each day for three or four days.

*Read "Mashes" on page 15, and "Golden Rules" on page 19.*

This fatal malady would generally be warded off if our directions as to treatment of Cows before calving *were liberally carried out.* (See page 125.)

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

Diet.

N.B.

## ABORTION.

(CASTING, PICKING, SLINKING OR  
SLIPPING CALF.)

**Causes.**

This misfortune too often occurs. It may be caused in a variety of ways: Debility—too great exposure to cold—ergot on the food—faulty feeding—unwholesome water—injuries of many kinds—fright—too frequent use of the bull—and what may be termed nervous sympathy; each of these is in itself a sufficient cause to bring about this disorder.

**Preven-  
tive.**

Prevention lies in the removal of all causes.

**Treat-  
ment.**

The treatment after Abortion consists in well nursing and watching the animal, and if great weakness is apparent half a "BLACK DRINK" must be given in a pint of sweetened gruel twice during the day, and repeated the next day if necessary. Should the cow's bowels be inactive, and fever be present, give a "RED DRINK" and a wineglassful and a half of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" in a quart of sweetened gruel, and repeat this if the bowels are not moved. Bleeding may be had recourse to if the animal is dangerously feverish, but only should this be the case. Clothe well and separate her from the rest of the cattle. To subdue and soothe away the false labour-pains, a wineglassful and a half of "CHLORAL OPIATE" or a "BLACK DRINK" in gruel or warm water must be given.



Abortion—*continued.*

Two tablespoonfuls of the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS" with an equal part of new milk, olive oil, or hog's lard should be poured or injected into the womb to soothe and stimulate the parts and destroy disease germs. Cleanse all the surroundings of the beast.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*



## INVERSION OF THE WOMB.

## FALLING DOWN OF THE CALF BED.

The womb, after calving, does occasionally follow the calf, and hangs, when the animal is standing, like a large red bag, falling as low as the hocks, or, when the animal is lying, like a mass of fleshy-looking matter on the ground. (*See engraving.*)



INVERSION OF WOMB.

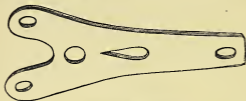
The womb must be returned as soon as possible, having first washed with warm (tepid)

Treat-  
ment.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

Inversion of Womb—*continued.*

water; arrange the animal so that the hind quarters are higher than the fore. Give immediately a wineglassful and a half of the "CHLORAL OPIATE," in a pint of warm water or gruel; this may be repeated in three hours. Put a truss on to keep the womb in. Two table-spoonfuls of the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS" and an equal quantity of new milk or olive oil may be, with advantage, injected into the womb.



LEATHER TRUSS.

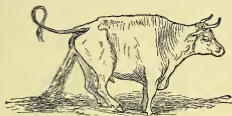


MODE OF ADJUSTMENT.



## FLOODING AFTER CALVING.

By this is meant a flow of blood from the womb, which is caused by rupture of some of the vessels through using force in extracting a calf, and commonly follows a difficult and protracted case.



UTERINE HÆMORRHAGE - FLOODING.

Stand animal higher behind than in front, use injections of cold water; pour cold water, to which add a little saltpetre, or place ice on the loins, and keep wet cloths permanently there; give a wineglassful and a half of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" and half a wineglassful of "CHLORAL OPIATE" in a pint of warm gruel or water, and repeat every three hours, as required. Keep the animal comfortable and quiet; and after the flooding is arrested let the diet be good and nutritious, and given in small quantities four or five times a day, studiously trying to avert indigestion. Completely disinfect the surroundings, and *bury* deep in the ground such matter as the uterus has left behind.

Treat-  
ment.

## INVERSION, OR PROTRUSION OF THE BLADDER.

Symp-  
toms.

This state is due to violent parturient throes, either during or after calving; the bladder appears like a red tumour, protruding outside the passage, and fluctuating in size—now receding, now increasing,—urine is constantly dripping from it.



INVERSION OF THE BLADDER.

Treat-  
ment.

The bladder must be carefully cleaned, dressed with the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS," and immediately replaced. The hands of the operator should be anointed with the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS." Keep the nails short.

Administer a wineglassful and a half of the "CHLORAL OPIATE" in warm water, repeat in three hours, and again if necessary; this will quieten and soothe the animal and stop straining.

A leather truss like that on page 134 may be placed on.

Give linseed gruel freely, and keep the bowels open.

WEAKLY,  
SICKLY, OR UNHEALTHY  
CALVES OR LAMBS.

Give a dose of the "BLACK DRINK" (one to three teaspoonfuls for a Calf, and half to one and a half teaspoonful to a Lamb) in warm oatmeal or arrowroot gruel, well sweetened with treacle, every two hours the first day, every four hours the second day, and twice the third day, and a wonderful change in strength, cheerfulness, and appetite will be evinced. The "BLACK DRINK" is of untold worth in these cases.

Treat-  
ment.



LAXATIVE.  
FOR CALVES AND LAMBS.  
IN CONSTIPATION.

When lambs or calves are constipated or bound, and require laxative medicine, the "AROMATIC BALSAM OF OIL" comes in as the exact remedy; being especially compounded for use amongst young stock. Give two or three times a day, according to dose on page 165.

Treat-  
ment.

## GARGET, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE UDDER IN COWS.

**Cause.**

Garget often arises from exposure to cold and damp, especially among cows in high condition. It also arises from not milking the cow clean, the milk which remains causing inflammation of the glands which secrete the milk. Bad milkers are not a little answerable for this disorder. It may also occur from a kick or bruise.

**Symptoms.**

At the commencement the udder in one quarter is more or less inflamed, being hot and swollen and very tender; there is a decrease of milk; bowels generally costive; an aversion to being milked. As the disease advances, the whole of the udder becomes affected. The milk drawn away is curdled, and sometimes blood may be found in it.

**Treatment.**

Keep the cow up and apply hot fomentations to the bag for 30 or 40 minutes three or four times a day; after each fomentation, dry with a soft cloth, and apply the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS;" immediately afterwards supporting the udder and keeping it warm by means of a broad bandage taken over the back (*see illustration*) and packed about the udder with warmed tow or wadding, in order to keep up the warmth. Oiled silk should be placed next the udder to

**Garget, or Inflammation, &c.—continued.**

avoid irritation from the wadding or tow. Give at once a "RED DRINK" and a wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" in warm gruel or ale and treacle. Repeat the "RED DRINK" every day until the bowels are freely opened. The udder must be kept free from milk, which it may be necessary to draw with a teat syphon; clean the syphon each time with boiling water, and smear it with the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS" previous to insertion.

If, after the "RED DRINK" has acted, the fever be unabated, a wineglassful and a half of the "ETHERIC AMMONIA" must be given in half-a-pint of aired water, every three or four hours, for a day or two.

Nursing is an all important item. It means too often the difference between a restored and lost quarter. Fomentations must be kept up vigorously; not a mere dabbling with half-cold water for a few minutes night and morning, but a sustained and frequent application; the animal must also be kept warm, in good air, and out of draughts.



MODE OF FIXING BANDAGE TO SUPPORT UDDER.

Read "Fomentations" on page 14, and "Golden Rules" on page 19.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

N.B.

## THE WHITES.

This ailment is so named on account of the colour of the discharge from the vagina; this discharge is expelled in increased quantities when the animal coughs, exerts herself, or lies down; it usually follows a bad time of calving.

Treat-  
ment.

Give half a "BLACK DRINK" in a pint of warm ale twice every day for a week, and syringe the vagina twice a day with a quart of tepid water. If this treatment does not prove sufficient, write us for special lotion and powders, which will be sent by return of post.

Diet.

Let the diet be good and nutritious, giving frequent bran, linseed, or malt mashes.



## TYMPANITIS, HOVEN, OR BLOWN IN CATTLE.

KNOWN ALSO AS DEWBLOWN, HOOVE, FOG SICK,  
BLOATED, &c.

Cause  
and  
Nature.

This is a common complaint amongst cattle. It chiefly occurs when they have been fed on succulent food, such as fresh pasture of after-math or clover, turnips, &c., and is in most



**Tympanitis, &c.—continued.**

cases brought on by the animal overloading the stomach, fermentation taking place, whereby gas is formed in the rumen, or first stomach, which becomes distended; and if not speedily reduced or relieved, death from suffocation or rupture must inevitably ensue.

Cause  
and  
Nature  
—contd.



OX SUFFERING FROM HOVEN.

Give a cow or ox one bottle of the "BLACK DRINK," to which may be added a wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA;" these may be given either neat or in half a pint of warm water, or cold if warm is not at hand; if not relieved in from fifteen to twenty minutes, repeat the dose. For a heifer give half the dose.

In some severe cases the prompt insertion of the trocar is necessary.

Afterwards give the animal half a pint of linseed oil, to which add half a "BLACK

Treat-  
ment.

"One of Day & Sons' 'BLACK DRINKS,' in water, may be given. It is not likely that this will fail."—Professor Sheldon in "The Farm and the Dairy."

Tympanitis, &c.—*continued.*

N.B.

DRINK ;” but if the animal be costive or bound, give a “RED DRINK,” in a quart of oatmeal gruel, adding about a pound of black treacle ; and repeat it the bowels are not freely opened in 10 hours.

We here append a letter, which appeared in *The Farmer*, proving the astonishing efficacy of the “BLACK DRINK” in cases of Hoven or Blown :—

*To the Editor.*

SIR,—Will you kindly give me space for publication in your valuable paper, *The Farmer*, of a few lines relating to a very interesting case that happened here on Wednesday last, the 22nd. Having put a herd of cattle to graze on a clover-root, and there being rather a heavy dew at the time, it caused seven of them to be severely blown, so much so it was with difficulty they could reach home. My first notion was of tapping each beast, the only remedy I thought of for saving life, but having a stock in hand of Day and Sons’ Black Drink, I gave, without any delay, each beast the contents of one bottle. The effect was magical ; in ten minutes after giving them I saw a change for the better, and in less than one hour I considered every beast in perfect health. Now I don’t wish this to be published merely as a testimonial for the benefit of the vendor, but decidedly for the benefit of all stock-keepers, as I consider Day and Sons’ Black Drink, through practical experience, invaluable.—I am, &c.,

CHARLES PERCIVAL.

Gore Farm, Aston, Northwich.



## RED WATER, OR MUIR-ILL IN CATTLE.

Red Water is common in spring and autumn, and is peculiar to some districts, and sometimes even to different fields on the same farm. It may originate from eating some acrid plants, drinking impure water, or changing the cows from rich pasture to that on poor, ill-drained soil.

At the commencement of Red Water the appetite is not much affected; the urine is often coloured, according to the state of the bowels; if diarrhœa is present the urine may not be very much altered in colour, if constipation be present it will be of a red or reddish-brown hue; the breathing is slightly quickened; the legs, horns, and ears are cold; the animal is dull and stands alone, the back is somewhat arched, and the whole expression miserable. If Red Water is left to go unchecked the urine becomes darker, and in severe cases turns black, hence "Black Water," which sometimes, in spite of all treatment, results in the loss of the animal; and as this may occur in about two days, it is very important that prompt and decisive measures be taken.

Cause.

Symptoms.

Red Water—*continued.*

RED WATER.

Treat-  
ment.

First of all, unload the bowels by giving a "RED DRINK," in a quart of gruel or linseed tea, to which add half-a-pound of Epsom salts; or give the "RED DRINK" in a pint of linseed oil. Repeat the "RED DRINK" in gruel or linseed tea in eight hours if the bowels are not freely opened. Warm water injections are useful. Where weakness is apparent give half-bottle doses of the "BLACK DRINK" in warm gruel or ale every day for a week.

## Diet.

The animal's food should consist of sloppy and easily digested food, such as bran mashes, gruel, linseed, and sound cut hay; but no turnips or mangolds. Give plenty of fluid, either hay-tea or linseed-tea, the latter being preferred.

## N.B.

To all animals recovering from Red Water give a few half-bottle doses of the "BLACK DRINK," which will invigorate and recoup the weakened system and prevent relapse.

## RETENTION OF URINE.

By above it is understood that the animal is unable to expel the urine, either from some obstruction or from lack of power; this ailment, from the structure of the discharging apparatus and channels, is found more frequently in the male than female.

The symptom first noticeable to us is of the animal vainly attempting to void the urine; in addition it appears uneasy; lashes its tail; looks anxious and as if in pain; and constantly raises the hind legs.

Try first of all to bring about the desired result by pressure over the bladder; use warm water injections up the rectum; foment the loins, and give one or two doses of the "RED DRINK," to which add a wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA," in gruel and treacle. The only other treatment is the insertion of a catheter, and this must be done by a skilful hand.



## INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

This is a constant dribbling of urine, which may result from irritability of the bladder, or where the urine is very acrid or overcharged

Nature.

Symptoms.

Treatment.

Cause.

Incontinence of Urine—*continued.*Cause—  
*continued*

with irritating material; also from relaxation of the urethral canal or passage at its commencement.

Treat-  
ment.

Give the animal a "RED DRINK" in oatmeal or linseed gruel, and allow a free supply of such fluids as oatmeal or linseed gruel to drink. A couple of half-doses of the "RED DRINK" during the week should be given.

All things that may have acted as causes should be removed.

INFLAMMATION OF THE  
KIDNEYS.

Symptoms.

Straining to void urine, which is ejected in small quantities only; blood early becomes mixed with the urine, and straining increases; tenderness and heat about the loins; dry muzzle, quick breathing, and cold horns. Diarrhœa follows, and total suppression of urine.



INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, &c.—*contd.*

Apply hot fomentations to the loins every two hours, follow with an application of mustard; keep the loins warm with sheep skins, or warm woollen clothing. Administer every four hours one-and-a-half wineglassful of our "ETHERIC AMMONIA," and half a wineglassful of our "CHLORAL OPIATE," in a pint of linseed gruel. Inject thin linseed gruel or tea up the rectum, repeating several times at intervals of three hours or so.

Keep the body warm, and see that everything is clean and comfortable about the animal.

Treat-  
ment.



## BLAIN.

(GLOSS-ANTHRAX.)

There are two distinct diseases called Blain. Blain proper (Gloss-Anthrax) is a peculiar form of congested blood disease. Small blisters or vesicles are formed on the tongue, and inside the lips, thus preventing the animal taking its food; the blisters quickly increase in size, and, in time, burst, leaving deep sores or ulcers, from which matter, which soon becomes bloody, is discharged, having a very offensive smell. A copious saliva issues from the mouth.

Nature.

Blain—*continued.*Nature  
—*contd.*

Respiration is considerably harassed and fever runs high. Death usually takes place early.



GLOSS-ANTHRAX, OR BLAIN.

Treat-  
ment.

The blisters should be completely opened, and the mouth well washed out three or four times a day, with equal parts of warm water and vinegar. After washing, dress *twice* a day with the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS," which can be done by tying a piece of sponge to the end of a stick. Administer at once a bottle of the "AROMATIC BALSAM OF OIL," and every day for a week give one-third of the "BLACK DRINK" and a wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" in warm ale or gruel sweetened. Repeat the "OIL" if the bowels are not active.

Diet.

For a time drink can only be taken, and this must be nutritious and varied, oatmeal gruel,



Blain—*continued.*

linseed-tea, hay-tea, &c., &c.; and as soon as the animal can masticate, give green food, bran mashes, boiled corn, carrots, &c.

Diet—*continued*

Remove the animal from others, and put in a comfortable shed. Let one person be in attendance, who will not be required to move amongst other stock. The attendant must also be careful that the saliva does not get into any wound he may have on his hands.

N.B.



## URTICARIA.

KNOWN AS BLAIN, STINGE, SINGE,  
NETTLE-RASH, &c.

This is a more common ailment than the foregoing, and generally not nearly so dangerous, though it may, when the respiration is much impeded, prove fatal.

The disorder is characterised by swelling and heat, particularly of the muzzle, around the eyes, neck and dewlap. It is a serous effusion, or to give a simpler explanation, the serous or watery portions of the stagnated blood pass through the walls of the vessels and thus cause effusion.

Symp-  
toms.

*Urticaria—continued.***Treat-  
ment.**

Administer a "RED DRINK" in thin gruel, and if at hand add a wineglassful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA," which can be repeated in three hours. Bleed from the neck.

Bathe the parts with a lotion made of equal quantities of "CHLORAL OPIATE," vinegar, and water.

Give mash and soft diet for a few days.

**JAUNDICE, OR YELLOWS****IN COWS.****Nature.**

Jaundice more frequently attacks cows than horses. This may be accounted for in the fact that cows have a gall bladder, which is absent in horses.

**Symp-  
toms.**

It seems to arise from the interrupted secretion of bile. The bile, being unable to pass into the intestines, becomes re-absorbed into the blood, and acts as a poisonous agent, giving a yellow appearance to the eyes, nostrils, and skin; the animal wanders about dejectedly, whilst there is great nervous debility and lack

Jaundice—*continued.*

of appetite; bowels irregular; urine deeply coloured; and mouth slimy.

Give one "RED DRINK," to which add between a quarter and half a pound of Epsom salts in gruel, or give the "RED DRINK" in half a pint of linseed oil. Repeat the "RED DRINK" in gruel and treacle every day till the bowels are freely opened, great care being taken not to allow the animal to again become constipated. To avoid this the food must be nutritious, digestible, and plain, according to diet prescribed; and a third of a "RED DRINK" given occasionally in gruel.

The debility which invariably accompanies this disease must be checked, and the health of the beast be restored by giving a daily half-bottle dose of the "BLACK DRINK" in warm gruel.

The food should consist of carrots, bran mashes, malt mashes, boiled barley, and any food of a juicy nature. Cleanliness must be strictly observed.

A free supply of linseed gruel or tea should be allowed all through the ailment.

*Read "Golden Rules" on page 19.*

Treat-  
ment.

Diet, &c.

## FOUL, LOO, OR LOW IN THE FOOT.

Cause.

This is often caused by some foreign substance getting between the clefts of the hoof, thus causing great irritation.

Treatment.

The foot must be cleansed in order to remove any irritating matter, by well washing the foot with warm water, and applying a linseed meal poultice; after which, between the clefts must be well dressed with the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS." If there is any diseased flesh between the clefts, wash well with warm water, poultice with linseed meal, and afterwards apply the "MYRRHAL COMPOUND." Keep the animals, if possible, on clean dry straw.



## FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE OR MURRAIN.

Foot-and-mouth disease is one of the most troublesome, although not one of the most fatal, of blood diseases. Its first appearance in this country was about the year 1839, since which time there have been repeated outbreaks.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease—*continued.*

The first symptoms are generally known by a discharge of saliva from the mouth and lameness in the feet. It sometimes, however, begins with lameness in the feet without the mouth being affected. Other symptoms are a staring coat, husky cough; and it is often ushered in with a shivering fit.

Symptoms.



FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

In severe cases both the mouth and feet are affected, there is more or less fever in the body, and the animal ceases to chew the cud.



INDICATIONS OF THE FEET BEING AFFECTED.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease—*continued.*Symptoms—  
*continued*

When this disease attacks milking cows, the udder generally becomes very tender, the teats having little vesicles on them, which break when the cow is milked. Constipation is generally present from the commencement.

Treatment.

Give at once a "RED DRINK" in a quart of thin warm gruel with a pound of black treacle, and repeat as the case may require. The bowels must be freely opened. The "RED DRINK" acts gently but surely on the bowels, cooling the system, purifying the milk and blood, and creating an appetite, which is so essential in this epidemic.

The mouth if sore must first be washed out with luke-warm water, and then gently dressed with the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS," at the same time extending the dressing to the nose. This is done by tying a sponge to the end of a stick, then saturating the sponge with the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS," and gently dressing inside the mouth and nose with the same. The above treatment should be attended to twice a day for two or three days, then once each day. Do not give the animal food for at least an hour after the application. This treatment will afford great relief, and enable the animal to

Foot-and-Mouth Disease—*continued.*

take its food. The feet must be well cleansed every day, after which apply the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS," by saturating a piece of lint and placing it between the clefts, tying it with a thin bandage brought above the hoof and fastened round the leg; or make an ointment of equal parts of the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS" and tar, applying in the same way. If the udder or teats be inflamed, gently cleanse with warm water, and apply mildly the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS." Repeat this twice each day.



MODE OF APPLYING  
DRESSING  
BETWEEN THE  
HOOFS.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

\* ————— \*

## SORE TEATS IN COWS.

Bathe well with warm water night and morning after milking; dry, and gently apply the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS" each time. This

Treat-  
ment.

Sore Teats—*continued.*

will keep away the flies from tormenting the animal.

Preven-  
tive  
Treat-  
ment.

If on the perception of flinching or uneasiness when milking, the cow's teats were afterwards bathed and the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS" applied, this nuisance might be obviated and the suffering to the animal avoided.



## SWOLLEN UDDERS IN COWS.

Treat-  
ment.

Same treatment as for Sore Teats; only the "WHITE OILS" may be used if preferred.

The following, in answer to a query, recently appeared in *Farm and Home* :—

"If the hardness is due to a swollen udder pure and simple, the querist had better fasten his cow up, bathe the ailing quarter with warm water, and then apply some of the Oils sold by Day and Sons, of Crewe. It is advisable also to milk the quarter several times a day until the milk and udder are all right again. If such matters are not taken in hand early, the probability is the quarter will be lost entirely."—  
TRENT VALLEY.

We need not add to this.



## WARTS OR ANGLEBERRIES.

Dirt seems to be the chief agent in causing these unsightly growths.

Place a strong ligature of waxed thread tightly round the base, tighten the thread each day, and, in most cases, the warts will decay and fall off. Another treatment is to use caustics; this, however, is a tedious and slow process. If it be necessary, from the great number of the warts, to remove them with the knife, a skilful operator is needed.

Treat-  
ment.



## WARTY GROWTHS ON THE EYELIDS.

These are sometimes seen on the eyelids, and are most unsightly. They should be carefully snipped off and their roots touched with caustic.

Treat-  
ment.



## BLACK QUARTER IN YOUNG STOCK.

ALSO KNOWN AS "BLACK LEG,"  
"QUARTER EVIL," "SPEED," "HYANS," &c.

This terrible disease seldom appears amongst stock of mature age, but is almost wholly confined to calves and young stock, and is,

Instruc-  
tive  
Remarks

Black Quarter—*continued.*

Instruc-  
tive  
Remarks  
—*contd.*

unfortunately, especially in some parts, a common malady, and proves destructive amongst calves in the best condition and those that thrive best; a redundance or overflow of blood being the best definition, in a few words, of the cause. When once attacked the cure is by no means probable, therefore the main thing, the great secret, is to use every precaution towards prevention.

Preven-  
tive  
Treat-  
ment.

On the very first show of this disease amongst any of the herd, bring them all up into a fold, when blood should be taken, according to the condition of the animal, from all that are not actually poor. The next morning give to each a dose of the "RED DRINK" in warm gruel well sweetened with treacle; and in about two hours turn out to pasture. This treatment repeated three or four times, allowing four days between each course, will, we feel sure, be generally sufficient to prevent an attack of this malady, if the following be carefully noticed also.

We also have a "SPECIAL POWDER" for the prevention of this malady, which would be given to each calf three times a week.

Dieting  
Calves.

Be careful not to suddenly change your calves from poor to rich pasture; or feed them scantily through the winter and then suddenly

Black Quarter—*continued.*

commence with large quantities of oil cake, or turn them into a rich, luxuriant pasture. Gradually increase qualities of food, and be careful to feed regularly when quite young with good nutritious food; and give occasionally a small dose of the "RED DRINK."

Dieting  
Calves  
—*contd.*

A seton inserted in the dewlap is by many considered a serviceable aid to prevention, and may be done in conjunction with above treatment. This promotes a discharge of pus.

N.B.

*See directions for Setoning on page 18.*



## DIARRHŒA OR SCOUR AMONGST WEANED AND FULL-GROWN STOCK.

Diarrhœa may be either acute or chronic. In its acute or simple form it is generally nature endeavouring to rid herself of some offending agent, *and should at first be rather encouraged than suddenly checked*; for if checked at once, it possibly will cause to remain in the system the irritating matter which nature intends to rid herself of, and which is the prime offender.

Nature.

Diarrhœa is a relaxed state of the mucous membranes lining the intestines, caused by the

Diarrhœa—*continued.*Nature—  
*continued*

presence of some irritating agent; therefore it is very patent that this must first be removed before a healthy state can be brought about.

Symptoms.

In ordinary diarrhœa the complaint is often attended with heat and fever, there is panting and heat of the mouth; eyes dull, heavy, and having an inflamed appearance.

Frequent Causes.

Diarrhœa may be caused in various ways—by change from dry to green food, over quantities of food, or indigestible and poor food, irregular feeding, rank, marshy pasture, exposure to cold and wet, &c.

Treatment.

*In the first place, the heat must be abated, and all irritating matter removed; and to effect this give at once either a dose of the "AROMATIC BALSAM OF OIL" or the "RED DRINK" (for dose see page 165). Repeat this until the bowels are freely moved and the heat and fever reduced; then give the "BLACK DRINK" (according to dose, see page 164) thrice a day; and give from two to four tablespoonfuls (according to age) of the "AROMATIC CHALK MIXTURE" in a little flour gruel, once or twice each day till a cure is effected.*

N.B.

We must ask that our treatment be not tampered with or diminished.

Diarrhœa—*continued.*

*Now it is useless to suppose that medicine alone, and that oftentimes rushed down the animal's throat in any way, is sufficient to overcome this malady; there is another half yet. The greatest attention must be given to cleanliness, warmth, ventilation; care in mode of feeding, amount and quality of food, diminishing ordinary quantity; giving also only a limited amount of water, and substituting starch gruel or wheat-flour gruel.*

DAY AND SONS' "BLACK DRINK" is the world-famed and matchless remedy for scour, diarrhœa, and looseness; day after day the experience of leading agriculturists and horsekeepers testifies to us in the most unqualified manner the almost unfailing potency of this celebrated discovery; for whilst having such fine astringent qualities, it also possesses, in an eminent degree, soothing, tonic, and restorative elements, thereby giving ease from pain, imparting strength and tone to the muscles and system, and giving activity to the blood, enabling the circulatory action to throw off the impurities, which, from a weakened and disorganized state, have impregnated the blood.

General  
Remarks  
as to  
Diet,  
Cleanli-  
ness, &c.

## DIARRHŒA,

KNOWN AS "WHITE SCOUR," "FLUX," "GURR,"  
"RUNNING OUT," "SKIT," &c.,

IN SUCKLING CALVES.

## Causes.

White scour is a very common complaint among suckling calves, and is often caused by taking away the mother's milk, and substituting the milk of old milch cows, which, not being so rich in that creamy substance called beastings, which latter act as a natural purge, causes the calf at first to become constipated; afterwards the acrid secretions of the mucous membrane lining the intestines cause the milk to curdle, and in thus separating the curd or



DIARRHŒA.

cheesy part from the whey, the curd remaining causes great irritation, and the whey issues out in a white fluid, hence the name of "White Scour." Another cause is the bad state of the

White Scour—*continued.*

mother's milk, *which in any case it would be well to act upon.* Cold winds, wet, and defective shelter are also causes.

We most respectfully, but most emphatically, urge the necessity of carrying out our treatment in its entirety, and deprecate any tampering with or diminishing of the advice; many losses are accountable to this, and this alone.

It is necessary first to remove from the bowels the offending and irritant matters, and it is almost useless to attempt a cure until this is done, so give the calf a dose of the "AROMATIC BALSAM OF OIL" (one to two wineglassfuls to a dose), to which add half of an egg well beaten up; or if you have not the "AROMATIC BALSAM OF OIL," give a dose (see correct doses on page 165) of the "RED DRINK," in gruel and treacle, to which add half of an egg well beaten up. Where abdominal pain seems marked, a teaspoonful of the "CHLORAL OPIATE" would be beneficially given, and may be repeated during the day. In repeating two or three times the aperient doses you must be guided by the action of the medicine, which is meant to remove the irritating matter or substance from the bowels. *When this is removed* the system is prepared

Causes  
—*contd.*

N.B.

Treat-  
ment.

White Scour—*continued.*Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

for the "BLACK DRINK," which should be given in a little skim milk or flour gruel *every three hours*, according to the following doses:—

Quite young .....from 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls.

Fortnight old.....from 2 to 3 teaspoonfuls.

Increase the dose as they grow older, and give in double the quantity of liquid. Also give once or twice each day one tablespoonful of the "AROMATIC CHALK MIXTURE" in skim milk or flour gruel. This mixture absorbs all acidity in the bowels, and warms and soothes the system. In obstinate cases give a teaspoonful of chloral opiate occasionally in place of the "BLACK DRINK."

N.B.

Take half the quantity of milk away, and substitute the same quantity of linseed gruel.

*Note that the "Black Drink" must be given every three hours; under no circumstances less often.*

## DOSES OF DAY AND SONS'

## "BLACK DRINK"

## IN CASES OF DIARRHŒA OR SCOUR.

Horse, cow, or ox . . . . .	Half to whole bottle.
Colt or heifer . . . . .	One-third to half bottle.
Yearlings . . . . .	Quarter to one-third of bottle.
Ewes and sheep. . . . .	5 teaspoonfuls.
Calves 6 Months old . . . . .	5 teaspoonfuls.
Calves fortnight old . . . . .	2 to 3 teaspoonfuls.
Calves under a fortnight old . . . . .	1 to 2 teaspoonfuls.
Lambs fortnight old . . . . .	1 to 1½ teaspoonfuls.
Lambs under fortnight old . . . . .	½ to 1 teaspoonful.



*DOSES OF DAY AND SONS'***"AROMATIC BALSAM OF OIL,"**

THE PREPARATIVE MEDICINE IN DIARRHŒA  
OR SCOUR.

Horse, cow, or ox .. .. .	Half bottle.
Yearling colts or heifers .. .. .	3 or 4 wineglassfuls.
Calves .. .. .	From 1 to 2 wineglassfuls (according to age .
Sheep and ewes .. .. .	2 wineglassfuls.
Lambs over 1 month old .. .. .	From 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls.
Lambs quite young .. .. .	1 tablespoonful.

*DOSES OF DAY AND SONS'***"RED DRINK"**

IN CASES OF DIARRHŒA OR SCOUR.

Cows or oxen .. .. .	One drink.
Calves 12 months old .. .. .	Half a drink.
Calves 2 or 3 months old .. .. .	2 tablespoonfuls.
Calves 1 month old .. .. .	1 tablespoonful.
Calves fortnight old .. .. .	2 to 3 teaspoonfuls.
Calves week old .. .. .	1 to 2 teaspoonfuls.

*DOSES OF DAY AND SONS'***"AROMATIC CHALK MIXTURE,"**

THE RARE ANTACID AND STOMACHIC, IN  
DIARRHŒA OR SCOUR.

Horse, cow, or ox .. .. .	3 or 4 tablespoonfuls.
Heifers or yearling colts .. .. .	2 tablespoonfuls.
Calf or sheep .. .. .	1 tablespoonful.
Lambs 2 or 3 weeks old .. .. .	1 teaspoonful, increased as they grow older.

## HUSK, HOOSE, OR HOAST IN HEIFERS, CALVES, AND LAMBS.

### Nature.

Among the many diseases to which lambs and calves especially are liable, none perhaps is of greater malignity, and none more underrated in its consequences, than the Husk or Hoose. Although not of a chronic nature, it is one of the most distressing and fatal of diseases. Its increase has, during the last few years, assumed unfavourable and alarming proportions. Over-wet seasons favour the development of this disease. The course of this complaint consists chiefly of a vast number of parasitic worms in the windpipe and smaller branches of the bronchial tubes, the worms finding shelter in the thick mucous lining of the windpipe. The worm is a thread-like creature, of from one to three inches in length; is of a whitish colour, and uniform body, tapered at each extremity. It is the constant movement of the worms causing great irritation that gives rise to the distressing, hacking cough which always accompanies this disease. So



THE WORM MET  
WITH IN THE  
WINDPIPE.

STRONGYLUS  
MICURUS.

Husk, &c.—*continued.*

disastrous is this affection that if proper means be not resorted to, the digestive organs become so much impaired that the animal cannot chew its cud, and pines away like a consumptive person, death often taking place in a week or two.

The hacking, hoosing cough, as though the animal wanted to eject something, seems to be the first indication of this disease. It is followed by quick breathing, loss of flesh, and dejected appearance; and, as the disease advances, loss of appetite and diarrhœa.

From the fatal and distressing nature of this disease, it is necessary to get rid of the parasites as soon as possible; and from their peculiar position a medicine should be given which, when taken into the stomach, becomes absorbed into the blood, and thence by the exhalation of the lungs its vapour is driven into the air passages, thus coming in contact with the parasites. Such a preparation is DAY AND SONS' "HUSKOLEIN," which, whilst being directly poisonous to the parasite, is wholly harmless to the animal affected. But one of the foremost principles of safety and economy is to attack the disease immediately on its faintest appearance, for, whilst being a complaint readily got under in the earliest

Nature—  
*continued*

Symp-  
toms.

Instruc-  
tive and  
relative  
remarks.

Husk, &c.—*continued.*

Instruc-  
tive and  
relative  
remarks  
*continued*

stages, a little delay may so harass as to render the disease difficult of cure, and oftentimes fatal. It needs then a very meagre amount of common sense to see the necessity of having a reliable article at hand for immediate and early use, which is economy, not in the medicine alone, but in animal life.

Many have found it a profitable plan to dose their stock all round with the "HUSKOLEIN" twice during the season; they state that this precaution has practically rid them of further trouble.

Treat-  
ment.

Young stock suffering from Husk or Hoose should only be turned out when the dew is off the ground, and should be placed in a warm but well ventilated shed. Take them altogether off the pasture where the disease has been contracted. Immediately on the appearance of a slight cough administer for two mornings a dose of the "HUSKOLEIN." (See table of doses, page 170.) This will in most cases be sufficient at the onset; but should the disease have more hold, give a dose every *morning* for three mornings, then every other morning for a week. *Fast the animal all night before and two hours after each dose.* Where there is weakness or diarrhoea it is an admirable plan to give a

**Husk, &c.—continued.**

dose of the "BLACK DRINK" in warm gruel each night for a few times, which will strengthen and invigorate the system.

Should the complaint be unusually obstinate and severe, the system must be, as it were, thoroughly impregnated and saturated with the medicine. Give the "HUSKOLEIN" each morning for three or four mornings; giving a dose of the "BLACK DRINK," mixed with a wineglassful of lime water, at night for the same period; then alternate, one morning giving the "HUSKOLEIN," the next morning "BLACK DRINK" and lime water. Continue this for a week.

Always shake the medicine well before using.

In all cases let the animal affected be liberally fed, giving old corn, bruised oil or linseed cake, peas, swedes, oats, mashes of malt, bran, and carrots, good sound cut hay; all things which tend to promote and sustain strength without proving too difficult for the digestive organs. Scatter a little salt also with their food, and place rock-salt where they can lick it at will; a tablespoonful of salt in cold water may be given at any time.

One parting word—remember *how much* a "stitch in time" saves. but don't expect too much from "one" stitch.

Treatment—  
*continued*

When complaint has assumed severe form.

Diet, &c.

## DOSES OF DAY AND SONS'

## "HUSKOLEIN."

Cow or ox.....	One bottle.
Heifer (one year old) ...	3 good tablespoonfuls.
Heifer ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 years old) ...	4 tablespoonfuls.
Calves (6 to 9 months old) ...	2 tablespoonfuls.
Sheep ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ year old and upwards)	5 or 6 tea- spoonfuls.
Sheep (1 year old) ..	3 teaspoonfuls.
Lambs (6 months old).....	2 teaspoonfuls.
Lambs (quite young) .....	1 teaspoonful.



## LOW CONDITION AND DEBILITY.

### IN COWS AND OXEN.

Debility  
and loss  
of flesh.

Give a bottle of the "BLACK DRINK" in gruel, well sweetened with treacle; and repeat in half-bottle doses every day for three or four days; leave off for two days, then resume for three or four days again, and the effects will at once show themselves, for in these cases the "BLACK DRINK" is pre-eminent.

Cows lacking appetite and tone, and being generally low, should be given half-bottle doses of the "BLACK DRINK" in gruel well sweetened with treacle, twice a day for about three days, and they will pay back the little cost of the medicine a hundred fold.

Lack of  
appetite  
and tone.



Cows or oxen recovering from sickness or illness should have a half-bottle of the "BLACK DRINK" daily for a few times in warm ale, which will give tone to the system, firmness to the muscles, improve the appetite, and more speedily bring them to a proper state.

After  
Sickness  
or Illness

*Read "Golden Rules" on page 19.*



In the three foregoing cases the diet should consist of sound and easily digested food, given in small quantities, so as not to overdo the animal, whose digestive powers are enfeebled.

Diet.

*Read "Mashes" on page 15, and "Golden Rules" on page 19.*



## DISEASES OF SHEEP.



The diseases of sheep have, unfortunately, too frequent a fatality, but this may be influenced greatly by proper precaution, treatment, and care. One thing may account for part of the death-rate—through the extensive range allowed to sheep on large farms, the disorder before found out has probably such hold on the animal that a dangerous stage has set in. The digestive organs of the sheep are very powerful, having the capability to obtain nutriment from coarse and comparatively unnutritious food, and of making more flesh and fat from grass and roots than other animals; in fact, a sheep can live where many other animals would starve.



### BRAXY IN SHEEP.

Nature.

This is a disorder of the blood, which, tending to a coagulation in the blood vessels, thereby dangerously arrests the circulation.



Braxy in Sheep—*continued.*

Devouring an over quantity of food, especially rich pasture, drinking cold water when the body is overheated, and being suddenly drenched with rain, are amongst the contributing causes.

Excited appearance; full quick pulse; hot mouth; rapid breathing; and a staggering walk.

Causes.

Symptoms.



SHEEP IN LAST STAGE OF BRAXY.

A little blood may be let by means of the facial or jugular veins, but at once administer three or four wineglassfuls of the "AROMATIC BALSAM OF OIL;" repeat if necessary two or three times, for the bowels must be thoroughly acted upon. Give every four hours one table-spoonful of the "CHLORAL OPIATE" in warm water. Injections of warm water and soap; and flannels wrung out in hot water and

Treatment.

Braxy in Sheep—*continued.*

constantly kept to the bowels, will be found of great service.

Diet.



a  
THE FACIAL VEIN WHERE BLEEDING IS SOMETIMES PERFORMED.

The current of blood is arrested by pressure on the lower border of the jaw at "a."

For a time after let the food be less nutritious, and mix half an "EWE DRENCH" occasionally with their diet, which will act very remedially in bringing about a healthful and normal condition.

If the "AROMATIC BALSAM OF OIL" is not at hand, one and a half of the "EWE DRENCH" in warm gruel and treacle must be given, though the oil is much preferable.



## NAVEL ILL

## IN LAMBS.

This disease may be not inappropriately called "Braxy of the Young."

Symptoms.

Staggering, prostration, bloodshot eyes, panting, desire to lie down, insufficient urination,

Navel Ill—*continued.*

swellings in different parts of body, and early death.

Same as in "Braxy" (preceding chapter), only doses as follows:—

Aromatic Balsam of Oil ... ..	1 to 2	tablespoonfuls	} According to age.
Black Drink ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	teaspoonfuls	
Chloral Opiate ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	teaspoonfuls	
Ewe Drench ... ..	1 to 3	teaspoonfuls	



## RED WATER

## IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The animal is dull and giddy; the eyes are staring; appetite gone; and constipation is severe.

Administer an "EWE DRENCH" in warm gruel twice each day; hot flannels and injections as in "Braxy" are very beneficial. After the "EWE DRENCH" has thoroughly acted on the bowels, give 4 or 5 teaspoonfuls twice daily of the "BLACK DRINK," which will stimulate the appetite, and reinstate the system. In lambs the same treatment applies; only doses according to age. (*See page 189.*)

Treat-  
ment.

Symp-  
toms.

Treat-  
ment.

## FLY GALLS IN SHEEP.

**Treat-  
ment.**

If an ointment, made according to the directions given, be well applied to the parts, especially to the head (which seems to be the chief part affected), it would ward off the fly, thus preventing the animal from further torture, and at the same time heal the wounds.

To one 2s. 6d. bottle of the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS" add six or eight ounces of sulphur, and mix well together.

Those who prefer a dressing without grease may use our "ZYNOLIX," applying it at intervals of two or three days.

---

It will be well to note that the fly generally deposits her eggs in the month of May.



## SCAB IN SHEEP.

**Cause.**

This frightful disease is similar to mange in horses, and is highly infectious. It may be caused by bad management, poverty, filth, and wet; or it may be produced by infection from

Scab—*continued.*

either touching a diseased animal, or any post, tree, &c., where a diseased sheep has rubbed itself.

Cause—*continued*



.SHEEP AFFECTED WITH SCAB.

As soon as a sheep is noticed rubbing in this manner, separate from the rest, examine, and after well washing with soft soap and warm water, RUB THE "ZYNOLIX" WELL into the affected parts every day.

In obstinate cases the following ointment may be used by way of change:—

The "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS"	} One 2s. 6d. bottle.
Oil of tar .....	
Sulphur.....	8 ounces.

Mix.

Treat-  
ment.



THE SCAB, OR MANGE INSECT.

Scab—*continued.*

N.B.

In this terrible scourge a persistent treatment must be observed, and the above must be continued regularly. Give an "EWE DRENCH" every other day to cool the system and relieve irritation.



## LAMBING,

EWES BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER  
LAMBING.

(By referring to the Side Notes, information on any particular disorder during or after Lambing can be readily gained.)

Although of late years, in some parts of this country, many flockmasters have their ewes to come in before or just after Christmas, that the lambs may be ready for the market earlier, and consequently command a better price, still the latter part of February and the months of March and April are generally the periods when most of our lambs are born.

Directions for  
care and  
protection.

Care should be taken to protect them on account of the inclement weather (varied between wind and frost, snow and rain) during the lambing season, and especially the cold

Lambing Season—*continued.*

bleak north-east winds of March. Many flock-masters drive the sheep up gently every night, and place them in the straw-yard, which, where possible, is a very wise plan; but when they are too far away from the straw-yard, the shepherd should, on the most protected spot, make a square of iron hurdles, previously lined with straw, to place his flock in at night.

When the ewes are heavy in lamb they should be kept quiet, and undisturbed by dogs. At the same time they should not be too closely confined, but allowed to have exercise, which is very essential; or, to quote an authority, "Moderate food, regular exercise, and a sharp appetite."

For a month or six weeks the ewe should have a liberal amount of good and nutritious food, alternated with a little laxative diet, roots, and green food in small quantities. If the ewe should get in high condition, a little medicine is necessary, and an "EWE DRENCH" in warm gruel and treacle should be administered, *and repeated* once or twice according to the state of the ewe. This will ward away all fevers or inflammatory disorders, and given just before lambing will purify the milk, and make it more wholesome for the lamb. Given after lambing to ewes in high condition, the "EWE DRENCH" will abate any tendency to

Directions for care, &c.  
—*contd.*

Preparing the Ewe.

Treatment.

Lambing Season—*continued.*

Low-  
ness,  
weak-  
ness, and  
exhaus-  
tion be-  
fore and  
after  
Lamb-  
ing.

milk fever; but if the ewe be in low condition, and much prostrated, give daily 5 teaspoonfuls of the "BLACK DRINK" in gruel or skim milk, which will at once restore and strengthen the animal. The action of the "BLACK DRINK" in cases of weakness and prostration is immediate, and its restorative and tonic effects will be quickly noticed. When through largeness of the lamb, or its being in a wrong position, the ewe is handled severely, and the uterus is likely to be torn or bruised, the hand and arm should, before insertion, be well anointed with the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS," which will greatly soothe and heal the passage.

Straining  
and  
heaving  
after  
Lambing

Where the ewe strains or heaves after lambing administer at once a small tablespoonful of the "CHLORAL OPIATE" in warm water, and repeat in three or four hours. Also pour into the womb a tablespoonful of the "PURIFIED



EWES WITH HEAVING PAINS.

DRIFFIELD OILS," mixed with an equal quantity of new milk, hog's lard, or olive oil:



Lambing Season—*continued.*

By observing this treatment all straining and heaving are stopped, the parts are warmed and stimulated, pain is soothed, and gangrene prevented. The hinder parts should be held up for a little time after the "OILS" are poured into the womb.

Mr. JOHN WALKER, in his work, *The Sheep and Lamb*, says:—

"In some instances the lamb is found dead and putrid. In such a case the womb should be washed with Day and Sons' 'Purified Driffield Oils' and new milk, in equal parts, immediately the foetus has been removed. It is well to hold up the hinder-part of the ewe, and pour into the womb the above mixture, which should be made with warm new milk; two tablespoonfuls will suffice. This will be likely to prevent gangrene and inflammation of the womb, will cleanse the other parts, prevent injury to the shepherd's hands from poisonous matter, and also save infection from being carried to other sheep that may be in labour, and need assistance."

Before concluding this chapter the following cutting from an article which appeared in the *Mark Lane Express* of June 4th, 1889, coming as it does from large and high class breeders, will serve a good purpose if inserted here:—

"It would be invidious on our part to remind practical flockmasters of the necessity of the shepherd disinfecting himself and the pens after having bad cases in lambing, but we have no hesitation in saying that a large quantity of ewes are lost through this not being strictly adhered to. \* \* \* \* \*  
*The death rate has been low, having reared over a lamb and a half to a ewe.* We use Day & Sons' Ewe drinks, &c., and cannot speak too highly of them.

"H. and A. BRADBURNE,  
"Pipe Place, Lichfield."

To prevent  
Gangrene.

Lamb  
dead and  
putrid in  
womb.

## EWES LAMBING.

## INFLAMMATION OF THE WOMB.

Treat-  
ment of  
Inflam-  
mation  
of the  
Womb.

This is rather prevalent amongst ewes on account of the severe handling to which they often have to be subjected.

Where inflammation has set in, use plenty of hot fomentations to the loins, and administer warm water injections twice a day; give without delay an "EWE DRENCH" in warm sweetened gruel; repeat if the animal be not too prostrate. Administer every three or four hours one tablespoonful of "CHLORAL OPIATE," in half a pint of warm water. Keep the animal comfortable, quiet, and at rest; and to thoroughly set up the frame, and remove all debility, give on recovery three teaspoonfuls daily for a week of the "BLACK DRINK" in sweetened gruel.

Prevent-  
ive Mea-  
sures.

For prevention please note the following:—

If aid has to be resorted to in order to bring away the lamb, well anoint the hand and arm with the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS," and immediately after the lamb is away, pour into the womb (holding up the hinder part for a short time) two tablespoonfuls of the following mixture, made of equal parts of the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS" and new milk or hog's lard (the mixture must be about as warm as new milk). This will warm and stimulate the

**Inflammation of the Womb**—*continued.*  
 parts, and will effectually prevent gangrene and mortification. And also give to the ewe, if in high or good condition, one "EWE DRENCH" in warm sweetened gruel, and repeat in two days. If, however, the ewe be weak and prostrate, and there be no symptoms of fever, give two or three teaspoonfuls of the "BLACK DRINK" in gruel, and omit the "EWE DRENCH." If there be any pain or heaving, give a tablespoonful of our "CHLORAL OPIATE" in warm water, and repeat in three hours. The foregoing, if carefully carried out, will prove a grand preventive, which is far better than an uncertain cure, of inflammation of the womb.

Preven-  
 tive Mea-  
 sures—  
*continued*

\*  
 SICKLY,  
 WEAKLY, OR UNHEALTHY  
 LAMBS.

Give half a teaspoonful of the "BLACK DRINK" in a little warm gruel or water (well sweetened) every hour or so during the first day; 4 times the second day; and a full teaspoonful twice during the third day. This, if properly carried out, will be found to exert such an influence over the animal's health, and give such a start to the entire functions, as will prove of untold benefit to the animal, and profit to the owner.

Treat-  
 ment.

## SHEEP WEAKLY OR OUT OF CONDITION.

**Treat-  
ment.**

Give three teaspoonfuls of the "BLACK DRINK" in gruel well sweetened twice a day for three days, then once a day for further three, and the practical results will speak more than we can say of the benefit accruing.



## GARGET, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE UDDER IN SHEEP.

**Cause.**

Garget consists of an inflammatory condition of the udder, chiefly caused by exposure to cold and lying on wet ground. Sometimes, however, it may originate from constitutional derangement.

**Symp-  
toms.**

The first symptom generally noticed is the refusal of the ewe to allow the lamb to suck; the udder becomes swollen and inflamed, and hard knots or tumours may be felt.

**Treat-  
ment.**

Give the ewe an "EWE DRENCH" and one tablespoonful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA," in gruel, sweetened; bathe the udder well with *hot* water for 15 minutes, then apply the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS"; repeat this

*Garget, &c. —continued.*

twice a day until cured. At the same time an occasional "EWE DRENCH" in warm gruel should be given to abate all feverish or inflammatory symptoms present.

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*



## BLINDNESS

## IN SHEEP.

Sheep sometimes temporarily lose their sight, and it would seem that either cold, wet, and exposure, or sudden change from poor to rich pasture, are inducements to this ailment.

Cause.

Bathing frequently with milk and water; or, better still, bathing occasionally with a lotion made of 2 grains of nitrate of silver and 1 ounce of water; a lowered diet, and an "EWE DRENCH," in sweetened gruel, three or four times, will soon put matters to rights.

Treat-  
ment.



## DIARRHŒA, OR SCOUR

## IN SHEEP.

(SAME TREATMENT APPLIES TO TEGS.)

Diarrhœa consists of a relaxed state of the mucous membrane of the bowels, causing a

Nature.

Diarrhœa in Sheep—*continued.*

Nature  
—*contd.*

copious and continuous discharge of fluid matters, called liquid fæces, without any accompaniment of blood. There is little or no fever; appetite often better than usual.

We must urge our patrons to carefully follow out the treatment given below.

Treat-  
ment.

It is necessary to first act upon the bowels in order to assist them in carrying away all irritant matter, therefore administer either an "EWE DRENCH" in warm gruel, or two wine-glassfuls of the "AROMATIC BALSAM OF OIL"; repeat if necessary. When this has freely acted, give the following medicines alternately four times a day: five teaspoonfuls of the "BLACK DRINK" in flour gruel, twice; and one tablespoonful of the "AROMATIC CHALK MIXTURE" in flour gruel, twice. The "BLACK DRINK," however, is the main and central remedy in all cases of diarrhœa, though a change of medicine is very often necessary.

Diet.

Light, easily digested diet should be given, good in quality and regular in quantity. A little starch gruel is good for the animal to drink; at the same time, warmth and cleanliness must be granted.

## DIARRHŒA, SCOUR, OR SKIT IN LAMBS.

This is often caused by the unhealthy state of the ewe's milk, or a superabundant richness of the same, caused by a too rich diet indulged in by the ewe; or it may be caused by the cold chill blasts, sleet, snow, and bitter weather which prevail at the period known as the lambing season.

Cause.

If the *mother's milk* be in an unhealthy state, or over rich, it must be at once acted upon, by administering an "EWE DRENCH" in warm gruel sweetened with treacle, repeating the next day. At the same time, the lamb must be given either a dose (see doses, page 189) of the "AROMATIC BALSAM OF OIL," or from one to four teaspoonfuls of the "EWE DRENCH," according to age (*the oil being preferable*); to either doses add quarter of an egg well beaten up, and a small teaspoonful of "BLACK DRINK;" repeat the dose if the lamb be strong enough, and the irritant matter is not removed. *It is of little service using any astringent medicine until the sys'em has been so cleared.* After this give from half to two teaspoonfuls (according to age) of the "BLACK DRINK" in a little flour gruel or skim-milk; administer this *three or four times*

Treat-  
ment.

Diarrhœa in Lambs—*continued.*

Treat-  
ment—  
*continued*

a day, until an evident improvement is manifest, then decrease the number to twice a day and once. In all cases give a daily dose of the "AROMATIC CHALK MIXTURE" (from one to two teaspoonfuls) in a little flour gruel. This mixture is a warm stomachic, and a rare absorbent and destroyer of any acidity which may exist in the bowels.

As a further change of medicine in a bad case, or in any case of diarrhœa,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful of "CHLORAL OPIATE" may be beneficially administered.

Be careful to keep the tender animal warm, protected from all cold winds, and attend to it with every care and constant notice.

The following appeared in *Farm and Home*, December 17th, 1886:—

## SCOUR IN LAMBS.

"W. W." had better remove his lambs promptly to some pasture known to be suitable for such delicate animals. It is well known that certain fields grow too strong a herbage for weak lambs, and deaths from scour are the result. By way of medicine he should give each lamb, first, a gentle aperient, say two ounces of castor oil, in order to carry off any offensive matter that may have become lodged in and disturbed the bowels, and after six hours follow on with Day and Sons' "Black Drink" in new milk or flour-gruel, which may be given twice or thrice a day for several days. For dry food he should give a little powdered cotton-cake and sweet, unheated meadow-hay. Their drink should be pure rain-water, spring-water being too hard. It is not advisable to keep the lambs in close yards; they are far better pastured in a sound-bottomed field.—J.W.R., *Warwickshire.*



*DOSES OF DAY AND SONS'*

## "BLACK DRINK,"

IN DIARRHŒA, SCOUR, OR SKIT, IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Ewes, sheep or tegs ... ..	5	teaspoonfuls
Lambs (quite young)... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	teaspoonful in two of skim-milk.
Lambs (fortnight old) ... ..	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$	teaspoonful.
Lambs (month old) ... ..	2	teaspoonfuls.

And increase the dose as they grow older.

*DOSES OF DAY AND SONS'*

## "EWE DRENCH,"

IN SCOUR, SKIT, OR DIARRHŒA, IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Ewes, sheep and tegs ... ..	One	drench.
Lambs (week old) ... ..	1	teaspoonful.
Lambs (fortnight old) ... ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	teaspoonful.
Lambs (month old) ... ..	2	large teaspoonfuls.
Lambs (2 or 3 months old) ...	1	large tablespoonful.

Larger doses as they grow older.

*DOSES OF DAY AND SONS'*

## "AROMATIC BALSAM OF OIL,"

IN DIARRHŒA, SCOUR, OR SKIT, IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Ewes, sheep or tegs ... ..	1 to 2	wineglassfuls.
Lambs (quite young)... ..	1	tablespoonful.
Lambs (month old) ... ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	tablespoonfuls.

Increase dose as age increases.

*DOSES OF DAY AND SONS'*

## "AROMATIC CHALK MIXTURE,"

IN DIARRHŒA, SCOUR, OR SKIT, IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Ewes, sheep or tegs ... ..	1	tablespoonful.
Lambs (2 or 3 weeks old) ...	1	teaspoonful.
Lambs (4 to 6 weeks old) ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	teaspoonful.
Lambs (2 months old) ... ..	2	teaspoonfuls.

And so on.

## HOVEN OR BLOWN IN SHEEP.

**Cause.**

Sheep, as well as oxen, are subject to this disease. It is often caused by turning them into a fresh pasture of rich, young clover or grass, which, being of a very succulent nature, undergoes fermentation when taken into the stomach, the gas given off filling the rumen or first stomach. If this gas be not speedily removed, the distended stomach, pressing against the diaphragm (the main agent in respiration), will prevent the chest from expanding to admit air, thus causing suffocation.

**Treatment.**

Give five teaspoonfuls of the "BLACK DRINK," either neat or in about the same quantity of warm water; if not relieved in ten minutes repeat the dose of "BLACK DRINK," in about twice the quantity of linseed oil. One tablespoonful of "ETHERIC AMMONIA" is advantageously conjoined with the "BLACK DRINK," especially in obstinate cases. In an hour the dose may be repeated if required.

When acute symptoms are cured cleanse and open the bowels by giving an "EWE DRENCH" in warm gruel. Be careful that the diet is, for a few days, of a laxative nature, with a not too liberal allowance of green food.

## FOOT ROT.

This is one of the most troublesome diseases the shepherd has to deal with. It very rarely proves fatal, although from the great pain which is inflicted it robs the sheep of flesh. It consists of an inflammatory condition, and often ulceration of the sensitive and secreting parts of the foot. It is most prevalent during wet seasons, and among flocks which are turned on land that holds the wet.

Wash the dirt from between the clefts, then pare the horn well down, so as to be able to get at the seat of injury. There is little likelihood to be much improvement unless the foot is carefully pared so as to remove all decayed and loose horn, under which pus may burrow. This done, apply the "MYRRHAL COMPOUND" (liquid or ointment), whichever is preferred, the "LIQUID" with a brush, or, in bad cases, a tent of tow fastened between the clefts; and the "OINTMENT" with a stick; repeat this every other day until the proud flesh is gone, after which an application of the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS" will soothe the part and perfect the cure.

If possible, keep the sheep on clean straw, or in a dry place for some time after the feet have

Nature  
of  
Disease.

Treat-  
ment.



FOOT KNIFE.

Foot Rot—*continued.*

been dressed, and choose the driest ground at disposal for sheep suffering from Foot Rot.



MODE OF FASTENING A DRESSING BETWEEN THE CLEFTS.

N.B.

To sheep in high condition give an occasional "EWE DRENCH," which will be found to abate all fever, and cool and cleanse the system.



## WORMS

### IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Treat-  
ment  
for  
Sheep.

Administer to sheep either from one to two wineglassfuls of the "AROMATIC BALSAM OF OIL," or one "EWE DRENCH" in gruel sweetened (the Balsam is preferable). After this has acted, give to a sheep fasting from three to six teaspoonfuls (according to age) of the "HUSKOLEIN." Repeat the latter in 24 hours, and follow during the day with another dose of the "BALSAM" or "EWE DRENCH."

Worms—*continued.*

Give the "HUSKOLEIN" in a little milk or gruel, and let the animal fast previously and a little time after. The morning is, therefore, the best time.

For lambs same treatment applies, but from a quarter to half the above doses must be given. If the animal be at all weakly, administer an occasional dose of the "BLACK DRINK" in gruel.

Worms in sheep and lambs are frequently removed by the use of the "HUSKOLEIN" alone, administering the medicine in the morning fasting, but we give the foregoing as a most thorough and effectual treatment.

Treat-  
ment for  
Lambs.

N.B.



## LIVER ROT.—FLUKE DISEASE.

(THE "ROT" IN SHEEP.)

Dulness and inactivity are usually observed, and, once the disease has hold, sheep rapidly lose flesh and waste away. The eyes assume a light yellowish-tinge; the skin is pale, bloodless, and dry; the wool comes out easily when pulled, and is without lustre; the spine is rigid

Symp-  
toms.

Liver Rot—*continued.*

Symp-  
toms—  
*continued*

Treat-  
ment.

and stands upward, hence the name "razor-backed;" the flanks are sunken, and the belly hangs down.

It is possible to find, on examination of the dung from animals suffering from "Rot," thousands of microscopic eggs, and if these are found early



THE ROT.

and the sheep be in good condition (the earliest stages of Rot do not interfere with the condition) the slaughter-house is the best place for the animal, and the most profitable treatment to the farmer.

Where required we despatch a "SPECIAL ROT POWDER" to be given daily in the feed. The flock must be moved from the infested pasture to the driest obtainable.

Preven-  
tion.

Preventive measures are high dry pasture; salt in the food; giving the pastures occasional dressings of salt; thorough drainage; and a "SPECIAL ROT POWDER" given in the food twice or three times a week.



## GID OR STURDY.

This malady results from the presence, in the brain, of a cyst or water-bladder, in which float some hundreds of minute embryo worms. The chief victims are lambs under a year old. The parasite, which is the outcome of the tape-worm of the dog, is picked up by the sheep in egg form, and works its way into the circulation and hence to the brain. The tissues of young animals being more easily pierced than those of older ones explains the fact that they are very much more frequently attacked.

The following is from the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal, March, 1889:—

"Cases of hydatids in the brain of sheep and strongles in the lungs of sheep and calves have afforded valuable opportunities of studying these diseases at the College. In regard to the brain hydatid, the life history of the parasite has long been known. The bladder-worm in the brain, which causes the giddiness and finally kills the infested sheep, is the larval form of a tape-worm which infests the dog; and when the mature segments of the worm are expelled from the intestines of the dog, they fall in the pastures and are taken up by the sheep. In a short time the embryos which are contained in the eggs in each mature segment find their way into the brain and become developed into hydatids. To prevent the disease, it is obvious that dogs which harbour tape-worms should be treated with the remedies which destroy those parasites; and it is especially desirable that when the head of a "giddy" sheep is cut open by the butcher, and the hydatid taken out, it should be burnt or otherwise effectually destroyed, instead of being given to a dog, or left where one of those animals may seize and swallow it, and thus infect himself with tape-worms."

Nature  
and  
Cause.

Gid or Sturdy—*continued.*

## Symptom.

The symptom of turning round is well known; if the parasites press on the right side of the brain the animal moves in this direction, and, in like manner, turns to the left if the parasites lie on the left. Should, however, the cyst or bladder containing the worms be located in the centre of the forehead, the sufferer moves persistently forward, stepping high, and holding the head erect. The animal falls about in a helpless state, and is frequently unable to rise.

## Treatment.

If the animal is in good condition, kill; the flesh is not affected or damaged by this disorder. Where an attempt at cure is made, use constant applications of ice to the brain, by which means the cyst may perish.

## Prevention.

Keep no more dogs than are necessary, and physic them by giving a little Areca Nut or "HUSKOLEIN" occasionally. Never throw a sheep's head as food to a dog, unless the head has been previously boiled.

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## DISORDERS IN PIGS.

---

### DAY & SONS' "HOGWORT"

Is the great remedy for disorders in pigs, having the direct effect of eradicating all humours from the body. Acting as a purifier of the blood, an abater of fever, and an alterative to the system, it cleanses the body of all impure matter, gives health and tone to the animal, and consequently is the proper medicine for FEVER, COUGH, COSTIVENESS, INFLAMMATORY SYMPTOMS, HEAVINESS, DULNESS, LACK OF APPETITE, UNTHRIFTINESS, LOW CONDITION, AND INDIGESTION.

The doses of the "HOGWORT" are:—

For a strong, full-sized pig...one packet.

For three-parts grown pig ...not quite a packet.

For half-grown pig .....half a packet.

And decrease the dose according to age.

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◆

## METHOD OF DRENCHING PIGS.

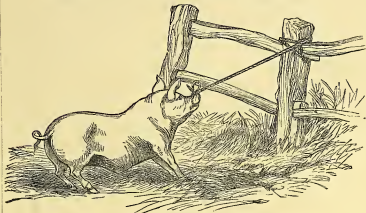
Treat-  
ment.

This is not an easy or quiet occupation, but the two following illustrations may be useful in pointing out the most approved methods, which, when carried out, make the task one of greater readiness, though not of less sound. Get the little or young pig between the legs. Take hold of the ears, raising the fore feet off the ground; the person in front has medicine in a bowl or basin, and runs a large spoonful into the throat, repeating when swallowed, and so on until the whole dose is gone.



METHOD OF HOLDING SMALL PIGS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICINES.

Halter the large pig by a running noose and attach the other end of cord to a strong stake or rail. If necessary, elevate the head to the required altitude by raising the cord with the left hand, now pour the medicine down in frequent small quantities until dose is given.

Method of Drenching Pigs—*continued.*

MODE OF SECURING LARGE PIGS WHEN GIVING MEDICINE.



## DULNESS OR HEAVINESS.

Give a packet of the "HOGWORT" in gruel or whey, and repeat in a couple of days; or, if this be inconvenient, the "HOGWORT" may be mixed with the swill. In either case it will answer most remedially, sharpening the appetite, cooling the system, and purifying the blood.

Treat-  
ment.

OFF APPETITE,  
OR  
LACK OF APPETITE  
IN PIGS.

Treat-  
ment.

Give a packet of the "HOGWORT" in milk, gruel, or whey, and repeat if the bowels are not freely acted upon, or the appetite remains dull; and when this improves, mix half a packet daily with the swill for a time.



PIGS AFTER FARROWING.

Useful  
Treat-  
ment.

Half a packet of the "HOGWORT" every day for a few days, or a little mixed occasionally with the food, will be found to have a most beneficial effect, and to improve the condition of pigs after farrowing.



COUGHS.

Treat-  
ment.

Give a packet of the "HOGWORT" in gruel, milk, or whey, and repeat the dose in a couple of days. Keep the animal warm, and put a little "HOGWORT" occasionally in the food. Two or three teaspoonfuls of the "BLACK DRINK," or five teaspoonfuls of "ETHERIC AMMONIA," should also be given each day for three or four days.

## UNTHRIFTY PIG.

(PIG NOT THRIVING.)

Give one packet of the "HOGWORT" in whey, milk, or gruel, on two successive days, after which give half a packet in the food every day for a week or a fortnight. Administer also every day for a week two teaspoonfuls of the "BLACK DRINK" in a little warm ale or gruel; attend to the animal's comfort, keep as clean as possible, and give the animal as much room as you can. The "BLACK DRINK" may be mixed in the swill, if there is any objection to dosing.

Treatment.



## SORE EARS AND WOUNDS

IN PIGS.

Bathe with warm water, and apply the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS;" repeat each day till healed.

Treatment.



## DIARRHŒA

## IN PIGS.

## Treatment.

Give a packet of the "HOGWORT" in gruel or whey, and afterwards administer the "BLACK DRINK" (from one to four teaspoonfuls according to age) in a little skimmed milk; drier food for a few days should be allowed.



## PIG MEDICINE.

## A Paying Treatment.

In all little ailments amongst pigs, old and young, proceeding from the bowels, blood, or water—to ward off these and other ailments, and to bring pigs on in a healthy condition, a little of the "HOGWORT," mixed with the food or swill, will effect the best results; in fact, all pigs would be better, thrive better, and pay better, if they had occasionally in their food a little of the "HOGWORT," which stands unrivalled as a pig medicine.



## COSTIVENESS, CONSTIPATION, IN PIGS.

Refuses food; will not rise without much persuasion, even of the ash-plant order; lies by himself; stretches full length, lying on the abdomen.—*See Illustration.*

Symp-  
toms.



CONSTIPATION.

Give to a strong, full-sized pig a packet of the "HOGWORT," and one ounce of Epsom salts in warm gruel or warm ale, sweetened with treacle if at hand; repeat in ten hours if necessary. In obstinate cases of costiveness injections of warm water and soap every half hour will be of service, and materially assist the medicine. Briskly rub the skin, feed sparingly and regularly with laxative food; for drink, a little linseed tea, oatmeal and warm water, and such like; make the animal as comfortable as possible.

Treat-  
ment.

A FEW  
AILMENTS OF DOGS.

INJURIES IN THE FEET  
OF FOXHOUNDS AND OTHER  
SPORTING DOGS.

Treat-  
ment.

Bathe with warm water, and apply the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS" twice a day; in severe cases bathe, and afterwards apply a poultice, on the surface of which pour a little of the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS." Repeat the poultice, &c., once or twice; afterwards bathe and apply the "OILS."



SORE FEET  
IN DOGS.

Treat-  
ment.

Bathe with warm water, and apply the "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS" twice a day.



STRAINS OR SPRAINS  
IN SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

Treat-  
ment.

Foment with warm water, if there be heat and inflammation; and after the inflammation has been controlled, rub in for a few minutes the "WHITE OILS" and put on a bandage saturated with "WHITE OILS." Repeat this each day, according to the progress made, using cold water previous to the "OILS."



## WORMS IN DOGS.

Give one tablespoonful (to a medium-sized dog) of the "AROMATIC BALSAM OF OIL." After this has acted on the bowels, administer a good teaspoonful or two teaspoonfuls of the "HUSKOLEIN," followed by another dose of the "AROMATIC BALSAM OF OIL." Repeat the "HUSKOLEIN" and the "BALSAM" if necessary.

The foregoing is for a medium-sized dog, and should be decreased for a smaller, and may be increased for a larger dog.



## TO STRENGTHEN A DOG. (FOR WEAKLY DOG.)

Give one teaspoonful daily of the "BLACK DRINK" in a little gruel, or made into a bolus with flour; and with careful feeding great stamina and endurance will be imparted.

Where bandages have to be put on the legs of dogs, the animal must be muzzled, or he will tear away the bandage.

**Treat-  
ment.**

**Treat-  
ment.**

**N.B.**

## M A N G E

### IN DOGS.

#### Treat- ment.

Wash well with soft soap and warm water, and, when dry, rub in diligently the "ZYNOLIX." Repeat in two days, after which dress with the "ZYNOLIX" every three days until a cure is effected. Give at once a good tablespoonful of the "AROMATIC BALSAM OF OIL." Allow little or no flesh for food, but starve the dog until he takes kindly to green vegetables and oatmeal porridge. In case of great weakness mix two teaspoonfuls of "BLACK DRINK" with half an ounce of Compound Infusion of Gentian (the latter can be obtained from a chemist), and give in a little water once or twice daily. Keep the bowels open, if needful, by a small dose of the "AROMATIC BALSAM OF OIL."



**N.B.**

We must make a special request that the instructions and treatment be carried out as nearly in accordance as is possible with those given in these pages; and that the preparations be kept at hand ready for any emergency; and, this done, we are assured that the object of "Everyday Farriery" will be fully attained; namely—to diminish the extensive catalogue of animal mortality which annually comes from insufficient or improper treatment. We would merely say to the stockowner: Use your discretion, where the animal is ill-conditioned or of poor constitution, whether you slightly vary the dose of purging medicines.

DAY AND SONS,  
CREWE,  
CHESHIRE.

# DAY & SONS,

ORIGINATORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

## THE "ORIGINAL" UNIVERSAL MEDICINE CHEST.

For Disorders of Horses, Cattle  
and Sheep.

May be had without Sheep  
Medicines if desired.



Price £2 4s. & 25.  
Sample Chest £1 4s.

## THE "ORIGINAL" HORSEKEEPER'S MEDICINE CHEST.

Arranged specially  
For Disorders in Horses.



Price £2 14s. & 25.  
Sample Chest £1 4s.

"A Veterinary Pharmacy in miniature."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

"Equal to an insurance fee to the Stockkeeper."—*Agricultural Gazette.*

These Chests are, without doubt, the most popular ever yet introduced to the Farming and Horsekeeping World. Whoever possesses himself of one has ever at hand a reliable remedy with which to cure most animal disorders; and by consulting the easy guide "Everyday Farriery" (which is in each chest) he can to a great extent be his own stock-physician. The economy of this method will soon evince itself, in a saving of anxiety, of money, and of animal life.

## PROFESSOR SHELDON,

in his recent work, "The Farm and the Dairy," says:—"One of DAY & SONS' Medicine Chests contains all the Medicines required for the common ailments of stock; relief may by their aid be afforded without waiting for professional assistance, and delays are commonly dangerous."

Each Chest contains our Illustrated Guide, "Everyday Farriery," 200 pages. Price by post, 1s. 9d.

All Goods Carriage Paid and Despatched same Day  
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The unequalled Medicine for curing Fevers, Yellows, Costiveness, Indigestion, Off-appetite, Disordered System, and Colds in Cattle. Has sure effect in Red Water and other Urinary Ailments. Is of the greatest efficacy in Bad Cleansing. Its judicious use during Calving Purifies the Milk, Cleanses the System, and prevents Milk Fever and Inflammation.

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The Supreme Preparation for Healing all Wounds, Kicks, Cuts, Bruises, &c., in Horses and Cattle, Saddle Galls, Stake Wounds, Sore Shoulders, Cracked Heels in Horses; Sore Teats and Swollen Udders in Cows, and smothering in difficult Lambing and Calving, immediately stopping Straining, and preventing Inflammation.

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This Medicine is Unrivalled for the cure of that distressing and fatal malady in Calves, Heifers, Sheep, and Lambs, known as Husk, Hoose, Hoat, and Worm in the Windpipe, and as an exterminator of Worms in Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Dogs.

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**The "ALTERATIVE POWDER."**

Of untold service in the stable for Off-Appetite, Heat Lumps, Hidebound, Itching and Rubbing, Low Condition, Bad Water, Cracked Heels, recent Coughs or Colds, &c., in Horses and Colts. Should be given to all Horses prior to turning out and after taking up from grass. Perfectly safe for in-foal mares. No stable should be without these powders.

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A splendid antidote for Influenza. Cures severe Coughs or Colds, Fever, Yellows, Worms, Extreme Low Condition, and all severe ailments of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels in Horses. Graudest Blood Refiner extant.

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This preparation will be found to possess in a perfect degree, Stimulant, Diaphoretic, Diuretic, and Febrifuge properties, which eminently suit it as a medicine in the cure of Chills, Colds, Shivering Fits, Coughs, G-riget, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs or Pneumonia, Severe Depression, Suppression of Urination, and Fever in Horses, Cattle and Sheep. Also as a stimulant to be given every two hours in Milk Fever. **Price 2s. per Bottle.**

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This Mixture is a very fine blending of oils with a nice stomachic; and will be found a grand purgative for Calves, Sheep, or Lambs; especially in cases of Scour or Flux, to remove all irritating matter from the Bowels, and prepare the way for the renowned "Black Drink." **Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle.**

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The most potent preparation for Foot Rot in Sheep, and Foul in the Feet of Beasts. **Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle or Pot.**

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Cures Mange, Ringworm, Scab and Skin Diseases in Horses, Cattle and Sheep; Lice in Horses and Cattle. Diluted it forms a good Antiseptic Lotion for wounds.

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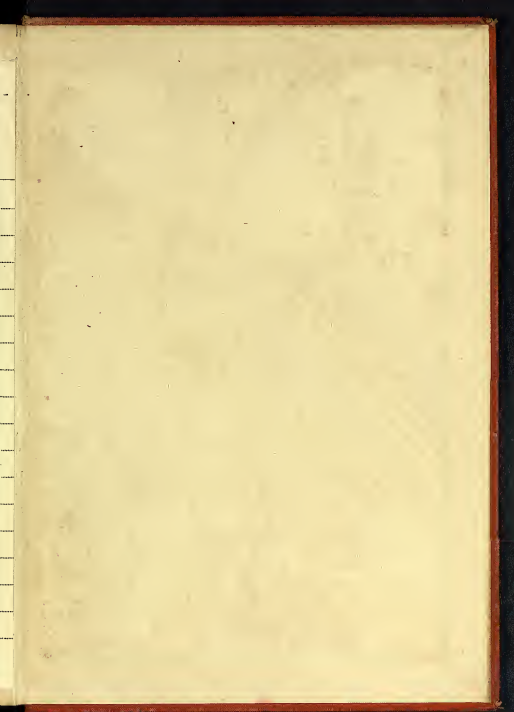
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