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PART I

PRATTS POINTERS

ON THE

HORSE

CHAPTER I.

We will first treat on the horse and its habits, color, paces, coat, mane, tail, etc.

The reader will find this a practical book for practical people; and arranged in a condensed, up-to-date form. The index in the back of the book is so complete that any desired information can be found at a glance.

There has been so much written and said about the care of horses, that many readers find most articles on this subject have occupied their time with the result of only confusing them, instead of gaining the desired information.

Judgment in purchasing, combined with a good stable, regular, systematic feeding and thoughtfulness in driving or working, makes the keeping of horses a

pleasure, as well as a source of profit, instead of a loss and worry.

THE HORSE
AND ITS HABITS

The origin of horses is unknown ; but they were used in Egypt over fifteen hundred years before Christ ; and they have ever been the great helper of mankind, both in war and in peace.

Their natural food throughout the world is grass and grain, either in a fresh or dried state, and their natural paces the walk and the gallop; all others are the result of training.

Wild horses are still found in certain parts of the globe. In the wild state they depend in flight for safety ; but if compelled to fight use their feet and teeth effectively.

Horses fully mature when five years old ; and the average age of living is from twenty-five to thirty years.

All horses, especially thoroughbreds, are capable of being educated to a wonderful degree ; and the intelligence of highly sensitive animals is marvelous.

EDUCATED.

POINTS OF
THE
HORSE

The proportions of horses vary in the different breeds ; but all breeds should have certain good features, such as large hocks and knees, open jaws and full nostrils.

POINTS OF THE HORSE.

In purchasing, always buy that breed which is the most suitable for the work to be performed. This is a

fundamental rule and should always be adhered to. It is simply folly to buy a light carriage horse for heavy

BAD PURCHASING.

THOROUGHbred
TAIL.

LOWbred
TAIL.

farm work or vice versa. Such purchasing has been the cause of many failures.

The loins of a good horse are always bulky and muscular, which insures vigor and strength. Especially should hunters, racers, and saddle horses possess this requirement.

The tail of a well-bred horse is always carried erect

GOOD NECK.

GOOD WIDTH. BAD WIDTH.

and graceful, while in the lowbred the dock is compressed between the haunches.

The neck should be of good thickness and slightly curved. The head broad between the eyes, the nostrils

GOOD MOUTH AND NOSTRILS.
BAD MOUTH AND NOSTRILS.

GOOD EARS. BAD EARS.

full, the mouth large and the lips smooth and compressed. The ears should be broad, not too long, and incline slightly at the tips towards each other. The eyes should be

GOOD EYE.

BAD EYE.

GOOD CHEST, WITHERS,
SHOULDER AND BELLY.

of good size and have a kindly and intelligent expression. The chest

should be circular, and the belly of all horses, rounded and well filled. A good animal always has a deep chest, high withers and slanting shoulders.

GOOD PASTER. POOR PASTER

The legs should be straight and strong, and good judges

say the toe should touch a perpendicular line if dropped from the point of the shoulder. The slope of the pastern

should be gradual, and the feet stand close together with the hoofs pointing forward. A horse should have a good haunch. Its ability for work depends on that; therefore, it should be firm and strong. Illustration gives a good idea of a thoroughbred haunch.

COLOR

The coats of horses are of varied colors. Bay is a red brown color, and the term is used for various shades. Light or golden bay is yellowish light brown; dark bay is very dark brown; and

dappled bay horses are marked with darker spots on the rump. The tail and mane of bay horses are black. Black horses are usually coal black, which is very handsome ; there is also a brown or red black, which makes their coats appear rusty. Dun colored horses are of a yellowish, sandy color. Their manes and tails may be white or black. Chestnut is the term applied to cinnamon colored bay ; and the color varies from bright chestnut, which is very red, to the burnt chestnut, which is almost black. Gray horses have white hair mixed with black. Piebald horses are white, with large, irregular spots of varied colors.

**COAT, MANE,
AND TAIL**

All horses shed their coats once a year. Coats of good horses are always of fine texture, and in thoroughbreds the skin is thin, the veins prominent, and the hair silky. The mane and tail should be of good length and silky, but have no curl. Some judges say that curl is a sign of low breeding.

GOOD MANE.

PACES

Paces of horses are regulated and controlled by use of the bit and spur. The spur causes quick action, and the bit regulates and

gives precision. The paces are the walk, trot, single foot, or fox trot, canter, gallop, pace, and run. A good quick walker is a point of excellence, and that feature should be watched before purchasing.

CHAPTER II.

THE STABLE.

GENERAL NOTES

Although many improvements are constantly added to dwellings, too frequently the stable is neglected. In many otherwise perfect establishments, the horses are kept in badly arranged houses. Every stable must have good ventilation, absolute cleanliness, plenty of room, light and be kept free from dampness. Careful attention given to the planning of the details before building insures healthy horses and a saving of money.

LOCATION

All critics and builders agree that the stable should be built on a slight elevation, near the dwelling and facing the south. The elevation will allow good drainage; the nearness to the dwelling means convenience, and with a southern exposure the stable will be lighter and brighter. Sunlight purifies the air of the stable and eradicates disease germs.

**SIZE OF
STABLE**

Size depends entirely on the number and kind of horses intended to be kept. Race horses must have more room than work horses. It is a better plan to have a medium-sized stable thoroughly equipped with everything for the health and comfort of the horses than to have a large imposing stable improperly furnished. Don't sacrifice the health of the horses for mere show.

**MATERIALS
AND COST**

The choice of materials depends very much on what the neighborhood can supply. In relation to cost, the best is always the cheapest; and no accurate estimate can be given, as it depends on size, location and materials used. A stable is built to last for years; see, therefore, that it is built of good material and honest workmanship. Brick or stone is preferred to wood. If wood is used every precaution must be taken to have the stable built thoroughly air-tight and waterproof. Insist upon having a good foundation—one that will prevent the dampness creeping up to the floor.

A GOOD FOUNDATION.

EXTERIOR PLANS.

PLANS

Have the builder prepare a plan, and see that everything is right before starting. Stables usually consist of but one story and a loft.

INTERIOR PLANS.

Never have too many horses together. Five or six stalls

in a row is about right. Every stable should have either a harness room or good place for the harness, and a house for carriages, wagons, etc. The illustrations on pages 14 and 15 give an excellent idea of arranging the ground floor.

DRAINAGE

Improper drainage is the cause of much trouble in the keeping of horses. The drains carrying the rain water from exterior of stable

PLAN OF DRAIN.

should be entirely separated from the drains carrying refuse matter from interior, and should run, if possible, in a different direction. All drains should be constructed in such a manner that nothing can escape from

them ; and should have enough descent to prevent stagnation. Sanitary traps should be used whenever possible. All cesspools should be walled and cemented, and at some distance from the stable. The drain, in the centre of each stall, should connect with a drain in the passageway, running along the back of the stalls. Have all drains large enough to properly carry away all matter without being overcharged. The plans here shown will give an excellent idea of different ways of properly draining the stable.

CEILING,
AISLES, WIN-
DOWS AND
DOORS

DOOR.

The height of ceilings should be at least 10 feet. The aisles from 5 to 6 feet wide, which allows plenty of room to back the horses. All windows should be hung in the middle. They should be wide and kept clean. Doors should open outward, be divided in the middle and be at least 4 feet wide. Transoms should be above the doors. The windows should be *back* of the stalls.

WINDOW.

THE FLOOR

The best floor is made of cement, corrugated to keep the horses from slipping; and laid in such manner as to allow perfect drainage. The floor, under the stalls, of a large well-regulated stable should be made as follows: The earth dug out several feet, a foundation of rough stones laid, then earth, on top of which straw in large quantities, can be used. In this manner excellent results can be obtained, and it is preferable to any other kind of floor. Brick or wood

CEMENTED FLOOR.

should not be used, as they are porous, absorb the man-

EARTH FLOOR.

DRAIN.

ure and moisture and prevent the stable from being healthy. The floor of stalls must be as level as possible, with the drain in the centre.

STALLS

No stall should be less than 6 feet wide by 10 feet long; and loose box stalls should be at least 12 feet square.

Partitions between stalls should be high enough to prevent the horses from seeing each other, and be at least 6 feet 6 inches high at the manger and about 4 feet 6 inches at the aisle. In up-to-date stables iron pillars are used at the end of the stalls, and neat iron gratings above the wood partitions. Oak is the best wood to use. Have stalls arranged in

STALL.

PARTITION.

LOOSE BOX STALL.

such a position that the light and ventilation will be back of the horses. Always have several loose box stalls in the stable. They are excellent for sick and lame horses, breeding mares and colts.

MANGERS

Horse owners disagree about mangers; some prefer oak, while others give preference to galvanized or enameled iron. The most convenient, whether made of iron or wood, are those that contain hay rack, corn manger and water trough in one. These are very neat and easily cleaned. The diagrams show exactly how they are constructed. Wood is cheaper, but is apt to be gnawed;

MANGERS. **BAD HAY RACKS.**

while the iron ones last forever, and are easier cleaned. The wall above the manger can be either boarded or tiled. Have two rings in the manger and one in the partition higher

up. Never have the hay fed from an overhead rack, or from a chute, which fills the stable with dust.

VENTILA- TION

Ventilation is necessary to the health of horses. Plenty of sunlight and good pure air throughout the stable is essential. The ventilator should be placed in the ceiling over the aisle, connecting with an air-flue, which should run to the roof or side of building.

Patent wheel ventilators are useful, and pay for themselves by the pure air of the stable.

VENTILATOR.

HAY MOWS, CORN CHAM- BER, ETC.

The upper part of the stable is used for the storage of food ; and should be so arranged that

it can be easily reached. A room should be made in which to keep the corn and grain. As corn should always be dry, a quantity should be stored here until wanted. This room should be fitted with a window and be large enough in which to mix the feed, etc. The hay mows should be large, kept perfectly dry and well ventilated.

CORN CHAMBER.

**WATER IN
THE STABLE**

If water can be brought into the stable by means of pipes it will be found convenient to clean the floors, etc. Pure water is necessary to the health of the horses. Therefore the water should be tested before allowing them to drink from a new supply. In the new style mangers a water tank is provided, and horses are watered in the stalls. Under the chapter on "Feeding and Watering" details are given.

**STABLE
NECESSITIES**

Every well-regulated stable should contain pitchforks of different sizes, shovel, wheelbarrow, broom, buckets, half bushel measure, sponge, curry-comb, waterbrush, cloths, oil can and brush, scissors, etc., also halters and blankets of different weights. All these articles should have a place arranged for them, and should always be kept in a clean and serviceable condition. The harness room and carriage house will be described in following chapter.

STABLE CLOSET.

CHAPTER III.

HARNESS ROOM AND CARRIAGE HOUSE.

**ADVANTAGES
OF A HARNESS
ROOM**

It is absolutely necessary to have the harness and accessories kept in a clean and convenient location ; and nothing answers this purpose so completely as a well-arranged harness room. The harness is then kept away from all smell, ammonia, dust, etc. ; and it is not only convenient, but economical as well. Every piece of harness should have its particular location and be always in its proper place when not in use. Having a place for everything gives the stable a neat and attractive appearance and adds to the value of the property.

**CARE OF
HARNESS**

Always dry harness thoroughly before putting it away. Clean the collar carefully or chafed shoulders will be the result. Pratts Harness Soap is now in general use by a large majority of horse owners. It lasts longer and cleans better than any imported or domestic soap made. Carefully dry with a clean cloth immediately afterward. Keep all nickel bright and clean. Ammonia and whit-

ing is good to use for this purpose. Bale wire is excellent for mending a trace or strap. Never put off repairing harness; do it at once.

SIZE AND LOCATION

The harness room should not be less than twelve feet square, and can be in the stable or attached to it. An excellent arrangement is to have the stable, harness room and carriage house combined in the order named. For fine harness, blankets, rugs, etc., closets should be built along the sides; and shelves should be made to hold

PLAN OF HARNESS ROOM.

brushes, rags, oil, etc. There should be plenty of pegs and brackets; also hooks hanging from the ceiling to hold harness while cleaning. Every harness room should contain a stove or range, with boiler attachment, so that water

can be quickly heated. This is especially desirable in winter, as the chill can be taken from the drinking water, and the mangers, harness and wagons be more readily cleaned by the use of hot water. The heat will also be of great service in drying blankets and wet harness.

HARNESS AND HARNESSING

Proper harness, its care, and a thorough knowledge of harnessing should be acquired by all who drive or have the care of horses. The safety of lives depends on the harness,

REPAIRING ON THE ROAD.

and it is criminal to neglect it. Many lives have been sacrificed on account of a weakened piece of harness, which should have received attention. Every part should be examined frequently; and if, by an accident on the road, a piece is broken, the driver should understand how to repair

it. Buy only that which contains good leather and honest workmanship. It should be light and simple, but strong and pliable. The chief parts of harness are the bridle, and the collar and traces, the saddle, with straps to support the shafts, crupper and breeching.

IN HARNESS.

**THE
BRIDLE**

The bridle may or may not have blinkers attached. Some horsemen think they do more harm than good; but this depends entirely upon the horse. Most horses, however, work better with them, as it keeps their attention closely to their work. The bit is the most important part of the bridle; and it is to control, and not torture the horse. A bit should fit the mouth, be just the width of the mouth and no larger. Bad fitting and cruel bits are the causes of hard mouths and unmanageable horses.

BLINKERS.**TRACES, SADDLE,
BREECHING, CRUPPER**

The traces should be attached to the hames at such a point that the horse can pull properly. A good collar-maker will fix this point, as it takes a knowledge of a horse's build to do so. Care must be taken that the traces are of equal length. The size of the pad or saddle depends on the nature of the work required. For carriages it should be light, but for heavy work it must be broad and well stuffed. The tugs or straps must be of such length as to suspend the shafts at a correct height. The breeching is worn in single harness, and must be loose enough to allow proper action. The crupper is to keep

the saddle in place; and the part under the tail must be perfectly smooth.

THE COLLAR

The most important part of the harness is the collar. It must fit, or the horse will suffer and be unable to pull properly.

If it is too large it will chafe the shoulder; and if too small, it presses the windpipe and worries the horse. Have the collar made to order so that it exactly fits the neck and shoulders, then the weight of the load will be distributed over the front of the shoulders,

leaving the windpipe free. An ill-

fitting collar is as much annoyance to a horse as a pair of bad-shaped shoes is to a man. The lining should be of a smooth, soft leather, and be always kept

COLLAR.

BREAST COLLAR.

perfectly clean. The best collars are those that open at the top. This is much better than the kind that goes on over the horse's head. The latter style annoys and worries many horses. The breast collar, or strap, is not to be recommended; although it looks very neat, it presses against those muscles which should not en-

dure pressure, and it frequently interferes with proper breathing.

**THE
CARRIAGE
HOUSE**

This house should be joined to the harness room, so that a door, connecting the two, in freezing weather, can be left open ; and the heat diffused, thus protecting the good vehicles. The carriage house should be just large enough to hold the carriages and wagons ; and nothing else should be stored in it. Many carriage houses are often filled with a miscellaneous assortment of pitch-forks, rakes, buckets and other articles not intended to be kept there. The place for cleaning carriages and wagons will be treated under another heading.

CHAPTER IV.

FEEDING AND WATERING.

**RULES TO
FEED**

Regularity in feeding is one of the most important rules. Common sense and judgment must be used in the amount and kind of food given, which depends on the nature, size of horse, and amount of work to be done. The more work, the larger the ration. Overfeeding is the habit of many horse owners, consequently the horses

lay on a larger supply of fat while lacking in good hard muscle. Race horses, that are sensitive and compelled to do exhaustive work, must have the best food money can buy. Young horses should have very nourishing and nutritious food, and a large quantity of it, for the proper development of their bodies. Many good colts have been stunted in their growth by improper food. Food must not only build up the bodies, but supply heat as well.

FOOD

Although the natural food of the horse is grass, yet when stabled and compelled to work, it must have a more concentrated and nutritious food. To insure health in horses, and to fit them properly for work, their food must be of a mixed character, nutritious, and have sufficient bulk to insure good digestion. Then all parts of the body will be supplied and strengthened. The food of horses vary in different parts of the globe; but the general foods are hay, grass, corn, oats, barley, rye, beans, peas, bran, linseed, carrots, turnips, potatoes and apples. It is important that the horse should be watered before feeding. Hay should be fed first and then grain, (which is the concentrated food,) should be given last. This causes the grain to remain in the stomach until thoroughly

digested, and enables the horse to obtain the full benefit of the strength-giving food.

OATS AND CORN

Oats are the best grain food for horses. In buying oats see that the grains are heavy, the husks thin, and that it is free from a musty smell. Corn, according to present opinion, should not be fed too frequently,

GOOD OATS.

MUSTY OATS—MAGNIFIED.

as it supplies fat, but very little muscle. Oats are much better. Corn should be fed in winter more than in summer, as it is very heating. Corn and oats are more easily digested if slightly crushed or bruised. Chaff and bruised corn make an economical and healthy food ; but should only be fed occasionally.

GREEN FOOD

Care should be used in feeding the horses green food. Many will eat so greedily as to cause colic. It is best to mix the green food with the other food. When fed in small quantities, it is good for all horses.

**TURNING
TO GRASS**

Turning to grass is done frequently when the horses have been overworked, and are suffering from sore feet, bad legs, etc. This method has many friends ; but no horse should be turned out to grass unless there is a shelter in the field, where it can be protected from the rain, flies and heat. Some farmers, every evening in summer, allow their horses a ten minutes' run in a grass field, and the results are good.

SHELTER.

**HAY,
AND AMOUNT
TO FEED**

Hay should always be bright, and every fibre distinct, of a greenish tint, firm, long, have a pleasant odor, free from weeds and dust. Foreign grasses and weeds are distinguished by their darker color. Hay should be well seasoned before feeding. It should lay at least six months ; but a year is still better. Clover hay must not be very weedy

GOOD HAY.

or the horse will refuse to eat it. Never feed burnt, musty, mildew, or dirty hay. If you do, it will cause sickness. The amount of hay to feed daily must be determined by experience. Some authorities say twelve pounds a day is sufficient, while others allow fifteen to eighteen pounds. By watching results of amount fed, the proper quantity will soon be determined for each animal. All horses should have cut food once daily. This, in addition to grain, con-

CUTTERS.

sists of hay, cornfodder or straw, cut, wetted and mixed with bran. As horses in the natural state prefer moist grass, many horsemen sprinkle the hay with water before feeding. Horses like crisp hay; but dislike any that is soft and woolly.

**COOKED
FOOD**

Cooked food is generally condemned. The process of cooking does not render it more nutritious or easier to digest. It is not natural for a horse to have sloppy food; it is too easily swallowed and it weakens the digestive organs.

Horses that are fed cooked food are subject to colic, diarrhoea and many other diseases, and are lacking in vigor.

**FEEDING
HOURS**

Horses should be fed three times a day. The first meal should be between five and six o'clock, while the last food should be given about six or seven p. m. Regularity is necessary to proper health. Over-eating and indigestion are usually caused by not following this rule. Arrange such hours as are convenient, and then follow them faithfully. As a horse, in its natural state, always eats with its head down, serve its food low, especially hay.

EATING—HEAD DOWN.

**OTHER
FOODS**

Barley and rye should be fed with care. Beans and peas, thoroughly dried and crushed, with oats, make an excellent mixture. They contain much nutriment, and it is a good feed for farm horses. Bran, in some stables, is fed daily and good results are shown. Carrots and turnips fed raw are good for hard-worked horses. Potatoes, on account of their cheapness and worth, make a good winter food, and when boiled and mixed with oats and chopped

hay, are nutritious. Apples, with the grain, are excellent. Never feed a tired or heated horse, and let the evening meal be the heaviest.

**PRATTS
REMEDIES**

We have endeavored to lay down practical and common sense rules in feeding ; and believe, if they are consistently carried out, that healthy, profitable results will follow. At the same time, no matter how much care, time, attention and judgment are given to rules of any kind, there are times when it is impossible to carry them out as they should be. Then, again, at times it is necessary to work the horses harder than usual, or sudden changes of weather, or long exposure to rains and storms will cause the animals to get out of condition ; and it is on account of these irregularities that Pratt Food Company's well-known remedies—Pratts Food for Horses and Cattle, Pratts Animal Regulator and Pratts Purely Vegetable Condition Powder—show their great value. If either is given regularly with each feed, a horse will receive full nutriment and benefit from all he eats ; and as they keep the digestive organs in perfect condition, the bowels regular and the blood pure, a horse will be free from disease and kept robust and healthy. They are mild stimulative and digestive tonics or regulators,

composed of harmless roots, herbs and barks, and do not contain vegetable or mineral poisons of any kind. These remedies are not to be fed in bulk, but mixed in small quantities as directed, with the animal's regular food. While they cure most all ailments to which horses are liable, these famous Remedies are just as valuable as preventives, flesh producers and savers of food. They are now in use throughout the world. See treatment of diseases explaining the value of Pratts Remedies in each disease, and how to give them.

SALT

SALT IN STALL.

All horses like salt, and should have it within easy reach ; instinct will not allow them to eat more than is necessary for their health. The best way is to fasten a large lump, weighing three pounds, in a place where the horse can easily lick it when wanted.

**WHEN AND
HOW
TO WATER**

Horses should be watered as early in the morning as possible, and at least twenty minutes before feeding. There are two methods at present used in watering horses. One is to

always have the water before them in the stall, and the other is to water at stated intervals. If water is constantly kept before a horse, unless he has been accustomed to it from a colt, he is apt to drink too much when overheated ; but this can be remedied by having

COVER TO TANK IN STALL.

a cover to the tank. It has been proven that horses will drink less when they have water always before them than if they are watered at certain intervals. If water is not kept constantly before them they should have it at least four times a day. The amount drank depends on the weather and their work. One and one-half to two buckets is about right. Never water when overheated. Oatmeal mixed with the water is excellent when the horses are tired or exhausted. Have the temperature of the water a little below that of the stable. Never give ice water. In winter, heat the water till it is of the proper temperature, and rheumatism, as well as indigestion, will be prevented. Water the horse before starting on a journey. As a last rule, be sure that the water is pure and clean ; also that the bucket or trough is free from dirt.

**NECESSITY
OF WATER**

Water is as much a necessity to horses as food; and they should always be properly supplied with soft, clean water. The horse is the best judge of the amount of water needed, and if watered according to instructions below, will not drink any more than is needed for health.

HORSE DRINKING.

CHAPTER V.**THE STABLE YARD.****STABLE
YARD
MANURE**

This is a subject that the average horse owner sadly neglects. A well-kept manure heap is an indication of thrift. One-third of the value of manure is annually lost by bad management in most establishments. If the manure is carefully saved and used properly, the fertility of the soil is retained. For every 1000 pounds of live weight of a horse the value per year of manure produced by that horse is about twenty-six to twenty-eight dollars. Another fact is that the urine of horses is most valuable if saved as per stable yard hints. Manure loses its value by too much fermentation and leaching. A certain

amount of fermentation is necessary. This can be controlled by addition of moisture.

STABLE HINTS

The stable yard is one of the most important factors to those that keep horses; and it should be built in a thorough sanitary manner. Formerly stable yards were so badly arranged that all the valuable draining from the manure would run off and be wasted. Many new features have been added, however, to make the stable yard nearer to what it should be. In the first place, it should be of fairly good size; and second, the space where the manure is kept should be paved with concrete, gradually

ORDINARY STABLE YARD.

PLAN, GOOD STABLE YARD.

sloping to the centre, where a small well can be made, also lined with concrete, to hold the draining, which can then be pumped or thrown over the heaped manure, adding greatly to its value.

**COVERED
STABLE
YARDS**

Some stable yards are now entirely covered with a substantial roof, which makes an excellent protection for both animals and the manure. It also provides a pleasant place to work, especially in winter. The yard can be

COVERED STABLE YARD (2).

covered with a plain roof, or a second story can be added, which will be found very convenient for storage of straw, etc. Where the yard is not covered, a good plan is to build a roof extending about 12 feet from the stable, and 12 feet from the ground, running the full length of the stable.

Some build a shed over the manure, and leave the bal-

ROOF EXTENDING
FROM STABLE.

SHED (MANURE).

ance of the yard uncovered. The plans submitted give an idea of different methods of covering the stable yard.

THE WASH FLOOR

In the stable yard, or in close proximity to the carriage house, there should be a cemented space 12 to 15 feet square, on which to wash carriages, etc.

WASH FLOOR PLAN.

COVERED WASH FLOOR ADJOINING THE
CARRIAGE HOUSE.

It should incline towards the centre, where an opening should be, connecting with a drain. If possible this

space should be covered with a neat shingle roof. This can be constructed at a slight expense and should be found in every yard.

THE STABLE TANK

In many instances a stable is located beyond the reach of pipe water, and without the convenience of windmills. There should be constructed at least a hundred gallon tank in the stable, as high up as possible; and by the use of a force pump, kept

BARN TANK.

DISTRIBUTING PIPES.

continually filled.

The water, by the use of pipes, can then be distributed throughout the stable and yard. The convenience of this is unquestionable. Pipes should

lead to the water trough, to the stalls, to the harness room, to wash floor, etc.

THE STABLE YARD TROUGH

Another necessity of the stable yard is a good watering trough, which should always be located under a roof of some kind. It should be of generous size, made of two-inch pine planks, and lined with metal, with an opening at the bottom, so that the water may

TROUGH UNDER SHED.

THE TROUGH.

be run off in freezing weather, or for the purpose of cleaning. This trough should be kept perfectly

clean and the water in it fresh and cool.

THE PADDOCK

When a stable is so located that it is possible to have a paddock, it is a valuable adjunct, and is simply a small pasture, neatly fenced, adjoining the stable. It is used for rearing colts, also as a resting place for sick or over-worked horses. This pasture should contain a good

growth of rich grass. The best paddocks either have a neat shelter built on them or have a box stall in the stable opening into the paddock. A horse can then go in and out at pleasure. This gives the colts or horses a shelter from the weather or flies. It is most profitable to have a place of this kind to use when needed.

PADDOCK PLAN.

Another necessity to a paddock is a water trough kept filled with clear water.

HOW TO TREAT AND USE MANURE

The best method is described in stable yard hints on page 37, which allows the drainings to run into a well constructed in the centre of the manure heap, and then pump it over the manure, always keeping it in a fairly moist condition. Heap it about ten feet high and be careful to smooth the outer sides to prevent too free circulation of air. To prevent ammonia from evaporat-

PUMP FOR MANURE.

ing, a small amount of gypsum is sprinkled in the manure. It has been said that it is better not to cover

SMOOTH SIDES OF HEAP.

the manure; but that idea is rapidly dying out, and it is now thought much better in every respect to have it covered, as there is not such a loss from

excessive heat or continued rains. Manure so protected is always stronger, therefore more valuable. In using the manure, light and frequent applications bring far the best results. The mixing of commercial fertilizers with the manure, however, improves its value greatly.

CHAPTER VI.

BREEDING.

The first question a breeder must settle in his mind is what he wants; and breed with that point in view. If a work horse is wanted, breed from those animals that have the desired qualities; and so on throughout the breeding of different horses for different uses. This principle must be adhered to strictly to be successful.

The idea in breeding horses is at all times with the aim of improving the breed. All who engage in breeding horses will find that it requires time, patience and

thought. The more care expended before starting, the better the results will prove. Never attempt to breed anything but good colts; scrubs never pay. There is money in breeding certain kinds of horses; but that subject will be treated in the chapter on "Profit and Loss."

**IMPORTANCE
OF
SELECTION**

As a colt always has, in a more or less modified form, many of the habits and outward appearances of its parents, the necessity of careful selection can be readily seen. Sound, healthy and good-tempered animals alone can furnish desirable colts. The surest rule is to always select the best obtainable of the breed desired, and disappointment will be reduced to a minimum. The purer the breed, the better the offspring will be.

**THE BROOD
MARE**

In choosing the brood mare a great many things must be taken into consideration. She must have good health and temper; her frame should be compact, yet roomy to a certain extent; and she must have strength. As blood always tells in the progeny, let the mare be of good blood. It is just as important for the mare as the stallion; and this is where many breeders make mistakes. They use most

any kind of a mare with a blood stallion, and expect good results.

A mare, before breeding, should be examined thoroughly, not only to see that health is good, but also that she is free from spavins, ringbones, all bony en-

A GOOD BROOD MARE.

largements, curby hocks, bad feet, broken wind, cataract and all other diseases that are hereditary. The temper of the mare is important, and no one should breed from an ill-tempered or vicious animal. The frame sufficiently large so that the colt can be properly carried. The shoulders fleshy, firm and with the proper slant. The loins broad and the hips wide apart. The mouth and nostrils large and eye bright. A healthy coat is also necessary. Strength and ability to work are excellent traits to perpetuate. A good brood mare is valuable.

**THE
STALLION**

The stallion, to have good results, must always be adapted to the mare; and should also possess all the good qualities mentioned. It shows good judgment when a stallion is chosen that has blood, fine staying qualities, soundness, and a strong, well-built form, with straight and short, legs. A stallion must have a certain amount of fat,

A GOOD BROOD STALLION.

which is necessary to a good constitution; but should not be loaded down with it, as it is apt to cause sickness and sudden death. A stallion is frequently chosen that exaggerates the features sought for in the colt: so, if the mare has long legs, a short-legged stallion is used; but this kind of breeding must be very carefully studied, or

freaks, instead of well-proportioned colts, will be the result.

**BREEDING
AGES**

For good results, it is always best that both the sire and dam should be mature and have plenty of vigor. If too young or too old, the offspring is apt to be weak and undersized. The general rule is that a young mare be put to a well-matured horse, not less than from eight to ten years old ; and a young stallion be used for an old mare. Mares can breed from two to twenty-five years old, and sometimes older. It has been proven that age, when bred with youth, is no detriment, as some of our very best horses have been bred from old mares.

A mare should never be bred, however, until she is at least three years old ; four years is even better. She will then be more fully developed, and her foal stronger. Stallions frequently have full vigor for twenty-five years. Young stallions should be used with judgment, or injury will ensue.

Early spring is said to be the best time to put a young mare to the horse. If a mare is taken in February or March, the offspring is said to be particularly hardy. Some breed in autumn, that the mare may work all summer. The ninth day after foaling is the surest

time for conception. A mare will breed every year ; and the best results are derived by frequent breeding. After a mare is fifteen years old, her foal is apt to be weak, unless bred with a young stallion.

Working mares are more liable to be good breeders than ones that are kept in idleness. It is always surer to have mares bred at home. If the mare is taken to the stallion, it is best if she is driven there before the time of heat, and not driven home immediately after being served. If a mare refuses a horse, the prevailing way is to turn them loose in a pasture together, and in a short time the desired result is obtained. A mare carries her foal from eleven to fourteen months. An important rule to observe is, never to take a tired mare to the horse. In the morning, when both have full vigor after the night's rest, is the best time.

**TREATMENT
OF
MARE IN FOAL**

A mare with foal must not be chased, frightened, exposed to weather, overfed, overworked, allowed to smell blood, or excited, or she is liable to "slip" her foal. If she does this once, extra precaution must be taken or she will do it again. A brood mare accustomed to work will be benefited if kept at work until a short time before

foaling. She must not be strained, overworked, or allowed to drink very cold water when heated.

**FEEDING THE
MARE AND THE
STALLION**

Feed the stallion liberally with the best food. Oats, hay, beans, grass and Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder are all that is necessary. The mare should be fed a trifle larger ration than before, and the meals be more frequent. The best foods are clover hay, bran, oats, linseed, carrots, etc., with Pratts Remedies as mentioned above. Never feed rye to mares in foal. Give plenty of pure, clean water.

IMPOTENCY

Impotency in mares is usually caused by overfeeding. They should be regularly fed Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder, and their other ration reduced. In stallions it is usually caused by lack of exercise. Good food and exercise are necessary to keep them in condition. Pratts Remedies as mentioned above are invaluable for all stallions, and rectify impotency in both mares and stallions.

**IN-AND-IN
BREEDING.
CROSSING**

In-and-in breeding consists in mating horses of close relationship; it is done to insure and perpetuate certain qualities. Crossing is the union of two

distinct breeds, that the good qualities of each may be found in the offspring. To do either requires much skill and judgment on the part of the breeder.

**HOW TO
TELL A MARE
IN FOAL**

The usual way to tell if a mare is in foal is to take a rope or strap and measure around the girth where the harness goes

on the back and the belly band buckles on; then measure just in front of the hind legs around the body. If the last measurement is the larger, the mare is with foal.

MEASURING TO SEE IF A MARE
IS IN FOAL.

FOALING

As the time approaches for foaling, the mare should be placed in a good-sized box stall, the floor of which is heavily covered with straw. The time of foaling can be foretold by the sinking of the flanks, the dropping of the belly and the enlarged udder, which, if milked, will produce a white fluid. Foaling with a mare is a prompt act, and, if the mare is in good condition, should require no interference or

assistance. The usual cause of trouble is when the foal is in the wrong position. The head and forefeet should come first. It requires skill to assist a mare in delivery, and no one but an expert should attempt it. High-bred animals require more attention than the ordinary horses. After foaling, quiet, cleanliness and good food are all that is required. If the belly of the mare is very large, it should be carefully bandaged. Nature, if allowed to take its course, will result favorably if not interfered with. Warm gruel and a little hay should be given the mare after foaling.

**CARE OF
MARE AND
COLT**

The mare usually attends to the colt by instinct at once, allowing it to suck and licking it dry. If she refuses to own it, rub some of the mare's milk on the colt's nose ; then let the mare smell it, and she will own it at once. The food of the mare should be nourishing, and consist of plenty of grass, oats, bran, carrots and frequently warm mashes. She needs nourishing and concentrated food, with plenty of good water and the proper quantity of Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder. See that the udder is in a good condition and not inflamed. The mare should not be put to work

at once, and when first used should have light work for a time.

**TO PRODUCE
MILK**

If a suckling mare puts on much flesh and gives very little milk, give her a diet of bran and crushed oats. This is an excellent and easy remedy. Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder should also be given regularly, as they not only enrich the milk, but also increase the quantity.

**TO INSURE
HEALTHY
MARES AND
STALLIONS**

Brooding mares and stallions are particularly benefited by the regular and constant use of Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder. The profit in feeding them under these circumstances can hardly be calculated. The stallion is kept robust and healthy, his blood pure, digestion good and bowels regular, his service surer and his offspring stronger. The mare will be kept in perfect, healthy condition, the colt well nourished, both before and after foaling, and the delivery and all after-effects healthy, while the colt will be strong and have good appetite. Pratts remedies insure a good quantity of milk of excellent quality. The ingredients being roots, herbs and barks, they can be fed freely without any bad effects.

CHAPTER VII.

THE COLT.

Careful attention must be given to the colt from the time of its birth. It should have proper stabling, good food, and exercise, be accustomed to handling

NEGLECTED COLT.

from the first and not excited or frightened. As the colt is reared, so the horse will be ; and no good horse can be raised from a neglected colt.

STABLING

The colt should not run with the mare, but be kept in a paddock in favorable weather with access to a good box stall, in which it should always be confined at night. The paddock must

be well fenced and contain nothing that will injure the playful foal. The stall should be bedded heavily with straw or sawdust, and kept in a perfectly clean condition. It must also be free from anything to injure the colt ; and contain nothing but a manger for grain, and a vessel containing good, clean water. Never allow the colt to be exposed to the rain, excessive heat or flies, and never let them lie on a hard floor, as it is liable to injure their feet. It is always best to keep colts away from all other animals.

EXERCISE

Exercise is necessary for the proper development of colts ; and as nature has given them a playful disposition, they ought not to be hampered in any way from using their legs and bodies. It is the confinement of colts in dark, poorly ventilated and frequently dirty stables that causes so many stunted and scrubby horses to be seen.

**FEEDING AND
WEANING**

Colts should be weaned when they are from four to five months old. If later than that it hurts the mare, and does not improve the colt. All colts should be fed from the time they are four weeks old with bran, crushed oats, mixed with a small quantity of Pratts Food. They take very readily

to this food and it makes weaning easier. The mare should be brought to the colt three times a day till the colt is four weeks old, then twice a day will be sufficient. Of course, the night is spent together, either in a paddock or, if the weather is bad, in a well-bedded and large box stall. There must always

MARE AND COLT.

be a supply of grain, fresh hay and clean water in the stall for the colt. The food of colts should be gradually increased. The more grain eaten by the colt, the better it is for the mare, and it facilitates weaning.

When the time for weaning comes, separate the mare and colt so that they cannot see or hear each other ; and by kindness and gentleness the colt will soon eat whatever is placed before it, and in a few days will entirely forget its mother. Feed well ; the colt must never be hungry. Clover hay, bran, oats, with a few potatoes, apples and carrots now and then, will make them grow rapidly. Feed to produce strong limbs, good joints and a solid body. Do not feed too much hay, but keep the colt round and shapely. The feet can be kept

straight with a rasp. If a colt is very nervous, decrease the oats.

DRYING THE MARE

If the mare's udder, after the foal is weaned, becomes full, is inflamed and liable to cake, it should be milked out once or twice a day. She should be fed straw, have less water; and soft soap can be rubbed on the udder. The mare is now ready for harder work, and for a short time ought to be fed with dry food.

HANDLING THE FOAL

A colt that has never been frightened, and has been accustomed to handling, can be easily approached to have its body and legs rubbed frequently. The mane, tail and fetlock can also be gently combed. As soon as the colt finds that no harm is done to it, it gains confidence, and this is a great assistance when the time comes for training. Never shout at the colt. Gentleness, with a lump of sugar or an apple, will do more good than a whip.

HOW TO KEEP COLTS HEALTHY

A colt can be kept in a healthy condition and cause little or no trouble, by the constant feeding of Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder. At first about a tablespoonful should be mixed with its feed,

gradually increasing the quantity as the colt grows older. It will not only insure health, but full growth, free from diseases of all kinds and a strong and sturdy horse will be the result.

CHAPTER VIII.

BREAKING AND TRAINING.

A colt's education should begin at its birth; nothing

VICIOUS HORSE.

is more senseless than to allow a colt to run wild and unrestrained until he is desired for use, then by brute strength and the whip compel him to serve you. By this means the spirit of the colt is broken, and a dull and listless, or vicious, horse

is the result, according to the nature of the animal.

NATURAL TRAITS

A horse is naturally patient, proud and willing to obey, if he understands that which he is required to do. In fact all his apparent excitement and worry is caused by fear, generally the result of not knowing what he is expected

to do, consequently that is the first thing to overcome. A horse is unaware of its strength, unless by improper handling he learns his power, then its future usefulness is ruined, and only by the most careful training can he be redeemed.

**BREAKING TO
HALTER AND
BIT**

As stated previously, from the time of its birth, the colt should be handled daily, its feet lifted and patted, and its mane, fetlock and tail gently combed, until it becomes perfectly accustomed to it and devoid of all fear. It should be talked to and praised, and whenever it does a thing well reward it with a lump of sugar, etc. A colt must learn one thing at a time ; if you teach it many things, it will do none right. After it has learned one thing well teach it another. Very few people know the value of talking to a colt. A horse is intelligent, and one that understands what is said will prevent trouble if ever in a dangerous predicament. A colt should be taught to wear a halter when two weeks old. Let it smell and see it first, then

COLT DEVOID OF FEAR.

put it on, leaving it there but a few minutes. Every day leave it on longer and in a short time a strap or rope can be attached ; and it can be led.

After the colt becomes accustomed to the halter, the use of the bit can be taught. A good plan consists of attaching to the halter a bit made of licorice root. The colt likes this root and won't object to it being in its mouth; and from the use of this, to a smooth steel bit is merely a question of time and patience. Never leave the bit in longer than a half-hour at a time when first

COLT DRIVEN AT MOTHER'S SIDE.

teaching. The halter alone should be used principally until the colt is six months old. The great principle in training is that the process should be gradual. After the bit is familiar to the colt, attach reins and let it run

by the mother's side. This is one of the best ways of teaching. At first it will be very shy, but with kindness and encouragement it will soon be familiar to the noises of the carriage and restraint of the lines. This should be repeated until no fear whatever is displayed. Above everything have the harness strong. If a colt

once breaks its halter, it will try it again. Colts soon learn to pull ; and everything must be tight and firm. Never use a check rein when training a colt. The reason that colts fret when in harness is on account of the itching it causes to their skin. To remedy this, leave the harness on only a short time at first ; and gently rub the pressed skin after unharnessing. Don't think that any harness will do for a colt ; it must not only be strong, but should fit in every respect.

THE TRAINER

The best trainer is the owner, and the man must be patient, good-tempered, kind and never allow himself to be ex-

OWNER ON HORSE.

BAD TRAINING.

cited. An ill-tempered man will spoil any colt. Abuse should never tolerated. A colt never forgets if he is

whipped or frightened in his first lessons, and no one should be allowed to be among the colts unless he is gentle and kind, both in voice and manner.

TRAINING
TO
WAGON

After a horse understands the use of the bit and has been taught to stop at a word, he can be attached, with his mother, to a light wagon. Of course this must not be done until the colt's strength will stand the strain. After it goes well in double harness, it can be trained to go single. Teach the colt to stop at a single word, to back as willingly as to go forward, to stand perfectly still while any one is entering or leaving the carriage, stand still when being

COLT LEAPING.

harnessed or unharnessed, and to be a good, quick walker. The latter can be taught by keeping the colt from breaking into a trot when starting out. The colt is then fresh and anxious to go; restrain the trot and a brisk walk will be the result. By following this

daily the colt will soon become a first-class walker, and its value will be greatly increased. One of the best ways to teach a colt to leap is to place a low obstacle between

the colt and its feed. Call the colt and he will leap the barrier. Gradually increase the height, and when he is old enough a man can be on his back. Teach a colt to come to you by calling. He will do so if never frightened. This saves much annoyance when the colt becomes a full-grown horse.

THE COLT'S FEET

From birth the feet should be lifted and patted. Care must be taken that the hoofs do not grow too long. Keep them level with a rasp. Do not have colts shod too early. For further information see chapter on "Shoeing and Care of the Feet."

SHYING

When a colt shies, he usually does it from fear. Talk to him, drive up close to the object, and when he sees no harm is done, he can be easily driven by. A colt should be taught from the first to be indifferent to all city noises, steam cars, trolley cars, bicycles, etc.

HOW TO BREAK VICIOUS HORSES

Sometimes you will find a brute by nature, or made so by bad handling. We will here give a system to break vicious horses that has never failed, and there is no danger of

injuring them ; sometimes in an hour you can drive the worst horses to a buggy.

Take a short hold of the halter with the left hand and the hair of the tail with the right, give him short whirls

TRAINING VICIOUS HORSES.

around to the left. He may be a little lively, but a little management will soon give you hold of the tail ; then tie a firm knot in the hair close to the fleshy end of the tail. Run the end of the halter through the tail above the knot ; tie with half loop, which can be untied by catching the end of the halter ; this can be done when the horse is whirling around, by a little practice ; as soon as

tied, let him go. He is now hitched to himself ; the more lively he is the quicker he will dance, and sometimes will get dizzy and fall, but he will get up again and go on. Keep him moving with a cracking whip until he wants to stop and rest ; shorten the halter and start him again. If he falls when tied short, you may have to untie him before he can get up, and then tie again, which is not often necessary ; he cannot hurt himself.

After he has been somewhat subdued, to take the first friskiness and kick out of him, take a smooth hickory pole about ten feet long, touch him smartly on the sides, between the legs, against his heels, under his tail, and all his tender spots, making it appear like the whiffle-tree against his heels, traces between his legs, line under the tail, etc. The horse being tied head and tail and kept going around and around, each point must be finished before another is taken up—that is, when he will bear these tests in one location, try another, until he will bear it without kicking. The amount that he will bear before he gives up depends on his disposition. Well-bred horses fight the sharpest and give up the quickest. He can now be ridden—the rider jumping on the off side and reaching over and catching hold of the halter ; when the horse quits whirling straddle him and untie the halter.

We never saw a horse buck, or which could not be ridden with the halter, after this training. After riding, he may be harnessed and driven in single harness, when the same tests by pole may be applied, followed with hitching to wagon and the usual steps we have given for breaking colts. At the least sign of viciousness take him out and head-and-tail him again. This system is recommended for not only taking the kick out of vicious

horses, but is equally good for balky animals. It will subdue the worst brute. In case he is very bad, give him a short dance each morning for a month before hitching him up, to be sure none of the trait remains.

WHIPPING

The whip never made a good horse. The whip should only be used on stubborn or kicking colts. They should have a few sharp cuts across the hind legs. Whip just enough to break their bad disposition and respect authority. A colt should never be whipped over the body. Speak sharply to stubborn colts, use the whip carefully, make them obey quickly; but caress and reward them when they do what is right. Never leave a whipped colt until he is quieted down.

HOW TO PRE- VENT A HORSE KICKING IN THE STALL

If a horse kicks in the stall from nervousness, always speak to him as you step up behind him. If he is wicked, head-and-tail him and give him a dance, as before mentioned. When you step up to go in the stall tell him to stand over, sharply. Watch your chance, slip in quickly, and take hold of the halter. You must not do this until you see him quail under your eye. If the horse is treacherous, better have a looped cord over his nose, running

back out of the stall, and as you step up and speak, give it a jerk, which will give you a chance to slip in. Do not show the least fear of him under any circumstances.

**HOW TO STOP
A HORSE
PULLING ON A
HALTER**

Pulling on the halter comes from being hitched with too slight a halter. When a horse breaks away he will try it again, and if he breaks away once or twice it will be a fixed habit. Take a half-inch rope, double it, and place the double end under his tail in form of a crupper; crossing the two ends over his back, and carrying them one on each side of neck through the halter rings, hitch to the manger or post; one or two pulls will be enough for him. You will have no further trouble.

**HOW TO PRE-
VENT A HORSE
KICKING WHILE
SHOEING OR
GROOMING**

A curry-comb often hurts a thin-skinned horse, and should be used as little as possible on an animal of this kind. If it is from wickedness, tie a cord around his neck, and pass a loop around his lower jaw, holding the other end while grooming. At every attempt to kick and bite give it a sharp pull, and he will soon give it up. It is harder to break a sensitive horse in handling his feet. Never take a horse of this kind to a smith's shop to have him trained;

teach him at home to have his feet handled and rasped on. If he is vicious, head-and-tail him and give him a dance, then teach him to have his fore feet handled, sticking to each one until he yields. If he is stubborn, give him another dance. Sometimes by strapping up a fore leg they will allow their feet to be handled; then, again, by merely tying the tips of their ears together will break them. A horse cannot think of two things at once, and by attracting his attention to something else you can often accomplish your purpose.

**HOW
TO PREVENT
RUNNING-AWAY
HABIT**

The first thing to do with a horse of this kind is to teach him to pay attention to the bit and commands of the driver under all circumstances. To do this, put him into single harness, placing the lines through the lugs of the thills instead of the turrets, so he cannot turn his face toward you. Now drill him for an hour each day for a month, turning to the right, to the left, backing, going ahead, and stopping instantly. Turn him sharp, and short, and back again, cracking him with the snapper of the whip. Make him stop short at the word. If he does not, give him a sudden check; he will soon learn to stop at once, even if you are several rods away, which will give you control of him at all times.

**BREAKING
BALKY
HORSES**

To start a horse when balking, we give different ways ; the first is as follows :

1. Pat a horse on the neck; examine him carefully, first on one side, then on the other, speaking encouragingly to him; then jump into the wagon and give the word to go, and he will generally obey.

2. Another way is by taking the horse out of the shafts and turning him around in a circle until he is giddy ; it will generally start him.

3. And still another way to cure a balky horse is : Place your hand over his nose and shut off his wind until he wants to go.

4. Then, again, you can take a couple of turns of stout twine around the fore leg just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel, tie in a bow-knot ; at the first click he will probably go dancing off. After going a short distance you can get out and remove the string to prevent injury to the tendons. Again you can try the following :

5. Take the tail of a horse between the hind legs and tie it by a cord to the saddle-girth.

6. Often by tying a string around a horse's ear, close to the head, it will divert his attention and start him.

CHAPTER IX.

SHOEING AND CARE OF THE FEET.

More money is annually spent in doctoring horses' feet than for any other ailment of their bodies, consequently the necessity of sound feet in all horses is apparent. This member, though seemingly hard and callous, is in reality delicate and sensitive. It is wonderfully made and particularly adapted for the service it is intended to perform. The foot consists of a case or box, enclosing the soft delicate parts. It is capable of a limited amount of elasticity; it resists shocks and is a bad conductor of heat.

HORSE'S FOOT.

The covering of the foot consists of the wall or crust, sole and frog, and each has its particular function. The foot is easily affected by hard work and improper shoeing.

THE SOLE

The sole is at the bottom of the foot and has a V-shaped opening at the back for the frog. The thickness varies, but in most horses it is about one-sixth of an inch. It is concave. The sole is

fibrous, but much softer than the wall. After attaining a certain length, the fibres break off in the form of flakes. The sole is adapted for sustaining weight on soft ground. It should never be pared or cut in any way whatever. The loose flakes serve to retain moisture, and help to reduce shocks, as well as keeping the horn underneath in a good condition.

**A GOOD
FOOT**

A good foot always has a smooth crust; a concave sole, not too hard; a full elastic frog with centre complete; and the heels low and free from crust. The darker the hoof, the harder it is. Shoes are a necessary evil; and, if possible, should not be worn. The only reason they are used is to prevent the undue wearing and breaking of the wall. They should always be as light as possible, taking into consideration the weight of the animal and the work required of them.

A GOOD FOOT
PROPERLY SHOD.

THE FROG

The frog is the prominent triangular substance which is at the back of the sole between the heels. In the middle of it is a fissure called the cleft. The frog has an important mission, as it acts

as a cushion in diminishing shock, and it also prevents slipping. The frog is composed of elastic fibrous horn, and breaks off in flakes. It should always be on the ground, and never pared or cut. This cushion, always resting on the ground, keeps the feet sound. The more the frog is exposed the sounder it becomes. The sole and frog need no protection, and the loose flakes act as springs when walking on stones.

The fore foot of the horse is the most important, as it supports more weight and is exposed to more wear.

THE WALL

The wall or crust sustains weight, is fibrous, and extends from the skin to the ground. The front is called the toe and the back the

SHOE THAT HAS
BEEN ON TOO LONG.

heel. It is about one-half inch thick in front and about one-quarter inch at the back. The wall grows very rapidly. Horses, that are unshod, keep the wall worn down, but shod horses should frequently have the shoes taken off, that the excessive growth can be removed. The wall, on account of its fibrous nature, is well adapted to hold the nails used in shoeing, and, when looked at from the side, should form an angle of 45° to 50° with the line of the sole.

**CLEANING
THE FEET**

It is the practice in some stables to wash and examine the horses' feet every morning. The feet should always be cleaned out when the day's work is done. Road horses suffer from dry and hard feet. They should have frequent runs in pasture, and the feet well soaked in water. This will keep them healthy and soft.

**THE COLT'S
FEET**

Wherever a number of colts are together, the observer is astonished at the large majority of them having bad legs and feet, especially the toe deviated inward or outward.

TOES DEVIATING INWARD AND OUTWARD.

These deformities bar many otherwise good horses out of the showring. These defects are sometimes due to natural

formation and can never be remedied; but many of the defects are caused by neglect of the colt. The colt's feet should be carefully watched from its birth, and if proper attention is given while the foot is growing, a better and sounder horse will be the result. Frequently not only the hoof is deformed, but the bones are affected by the uneven wear of the wall. It can be readily seen that if

one side is worn off more quickly than the other, the foot becomes unbalanced, and the weight of the animal causes the bones, which are now soft, to be changed in their axes.

If the inner side is worn off more rapidly than the outer, the greater weight is supported on the inner side and the toe is turned outwards; while if the greater weight is on the outer side, the toe is turned inward. The weight should always be distributed evenly over the bottom of the foot.

As stated previously, the colt's foot should be rasped, not pared, and kept level. These little details, which require such a small outlay of time, are the ones that are important, and make the horse valuable. Frequent exercise is necessary for the proper strengthening of the feet.

WEIGHT
PROPERLY
DISTRIBUTED.

A colt's foot should be as round as possible, with an angle of from 45° to 50° at the front and 65° to 68° at the back. It should be narrower at the hairs than below. The heels should be well separated, vertical and about equal to one-half of the length of the toe. Concave sole and hard elastic frog, with the horn a dark color is preferable.

**HOT WATER
FOR
THE FEET**

Hot water and Pratts Peerless Hoof Ointment are excellent for inflamed injuries of the feet. Place feet in hot water of even temperature for an hour morning and evening. When the foot is removed from the water, apply Pratts Peerless Hoof Ointment to the injury. Another excellent remedy to reduce inflammation when the horses are feverish is to stand them in mud up to the fetlocks.

**SHOEING
THE COLT**

As long as the colt's feet are strong and tough he can be worked without being shod. When the hoof breaks and the feet become tender, have him shod with tips. Have the wall made level with a rasp, and on no condition allow the sole or frog to be interfered with or cut. Two nails on each side are all that is required. Horses with good sound natural feet can, with care, go without shoes.

TIPS.

**SHOEING
THE HORSE**

We are happy to say that shoeing in the last few years has become more of an art, and the shoes become a benefit to many horses, instead of an injury. Horses have been

shod from the earliest period, but many changes have taken place in the shape and size of the shoe. Every year the shoe becomes lighter and more adapted to the foot. The shoe must fit the foot and not the foot the shoe. Horses feet differ in formation. The Shire horse is flat and low-heeled, while the Arab is high-heeled and contracted. An unshod foot of a good young horse should be taken as a type. We will try to give some important rules in a brief manner.

HOOF MADE TO
SUIT THE SHOE.

COLT'S FOOT—TYPE.

Every part of a horses foot has its use, and sustains a certain amount of weight, which must be remembered when shoeing.

The shoe should be so constructed that it follows the gradual curvature of the wall of the foot, giving the frog plenty of room to perform its function.

It should fit precisely and under no consideration should the foot be pared or rasped down to fit the shoe.

If the shoe fits too closely at the frog, it prevents the action of the frog and causes contraction. The horse should be shod once a month. If this is done

all that is necessary is to level the bottom crust of the wall of the foot. No scooping of the sole or cutting the frog is needed, as it will cause lameness.

Use the very best drawn nails ; three nails on a side are all that is necessary. Too many nails are injurious, and do not allow them to be tightly clinched. See that the nails are driven so that they take firm hold of the lower walls of the hoof and away from the sensitive part. The shoes must possess a level surface for the wall to rest upon, and no part of the

BAD NAILING.

FOOT READY FOR SHOE.

sole or frog need touch the shoe. A shoe without caulks is the best ; it should be of the same thickness all around and be light. The shoe should fit the hoof so closely that no water can get between. Don't chop or rasp the front of the foot. The rasp should only be used on bottom crust. Burning the sole to procure a fit is very injurious. The heat drives the water out of the horny substance and causes it to become hard, contracted and brittle. Good horse-shoers never burn the hoof to make it fit the shoe.

Pratts Peerless Hoof Ointment will prevent or overcome contraction. Horses that interfere must first be examined in regard to position of the foot on the ground. If low on the inside, they should be raised from the point of the toe to the heel, which widens their gait. Horses foraging should be shod light in front, and heavy behind.

**THRUSH AND
ITS
TREATMENT**

It is a foul discharge issuing from the cleft of the frog, attended with decay of the horn. If in the fore feet, it is generally the result of navicular disease, or contraction of the feet. The foot feels hot and hard ; there is a slight moisture in the centre of a much-diminished frog. There is no smell unless a piece of tow is inserted into the cleft of the frog and withdrawn ; then it will be observed. In the hind feet it is entirely caused by filthy stables, allowing the feet to stand in decaying manure. It is very offensive. Pratts Veterinary Liniment will quickly cure thrush. Clean out the foot and pour the liniment over the affected parts. However, as per our note on page 119, to mention other remedies besides Pratts, we give the following : Wash

THRUSH.

the feet thoroughly with chloride of zinc, two scruples ; water, one pint. Mix.

Cut all the ragged parts away, and the white, powdery, decayed horn and substance, even if the flesh is exposed and the frog reduced ; replace shoe, and wash daily with chloride of zinc, one scruple ; water, eight ounces. Mix.

Keep the feet clean, and use knife to remove white substance that may appear. Treat the fore feet the same way ; yet it is not always advisable to cure it. If caused by navicular disease, or contraction of the feet, the horse will go lame. Merely retard the decay of the horn.

CORNS

Corns are caused by bruises, resulting in horny tumors which push against the soft parts. Never cut them out, as this will cause a lack of support of the wall of the foot, and serve as a lodging-place for dust and stones, and is liable to cause separation between the wall and sole. The part of the heel affected with the corn should be lowered and a side-caulk put on the shoe. This relieves the part from pressure, and keeps the foot soft. The foot should also be treated with applications of Pratts Peerless Hoof Ointment two or three times daily ; cover with oakum and keep in place with leathers.

**CANKER AND
ITS
TREATMENT**

Canker is very much like thrush, and rather an aggravated form of it. The discharge is more abundant and more offensive. It always commences at the seat of the thrush, but spreads over the sole. There will be large quanti-

CANKER.

ties of horn of a fungous character which flake and peel off. The same causes produce it that produce thrush, but it seems to be more constitutional. It may affect one foot or all of the feet. Sometimes the treatment will cure all feet but one, where it seems to remain in spite of all remedies. Suddenly that foot may heal quickly, and the horse seem sound, when it will break out in another foot. Pratts Veterinary Liniment applied every two days will effect a cure. However, as per our note on page 119, to give another remedy, we mention the following: Cut away every portion of the detached and diseased horn as is possible, and apply this dressing: Chloride of zinc, one-half ounce; wheat flour, four ounces. Mix. Apply to the foot dry.

Apply to the sound part of the foot, before you dress with the above, the following: Chloride of zinc, four grains; flour, one ounce. Mix.

Tack on the shoe and pad well over the sole ; confine the padding by pieces of iron running crosswise, with ends catching under the shoe. Repeat cutting and dressing every second day. As the parts get better, lessen space covered by the strongest dressing.

SEEDY TOE

Is the separation of two layers of horn forming outside cover of the hoof. It commences at the toe, and can be seen when the shoe is off, or can be detected by tapping the hoof, which will sound hollow. The horse must not be worked. All outside portion of the hoof that has separated must be cut off and stuffed with tow saturated with Pratts Peerless Hoof Ointment. This must be done every two weeks until the new hoof has grown out. The Ointment will quickly grow a new hoof.

SEEDY TOE.

**PUMICE FOOT
AND ITS
TREATMENT**

It is a bulging down of the sole of the foot. The horse will walk on sole instead of the wall. Horses with long, slanting, weak pastern hoofs, marked by ringy growths of brittle character, flat sole, and large, healthy frogs, are most

liable to it. The most success can be had by attending the shoeing, yet the natural weakness of the foot cannot be changed. A bar shoe should be prepared, the web covered with leather, the shoe nailed on with double the quantity of nails generally used, but smaller, leaving a bearing on the back part of the shoe for the frog. Soak the hoof an hour twice each day in a warm bath. Stuff the foot with tow saturated with Pratts Peerless Hoof Ointment. The shoe should be changed and adapted to the foot as it changes and improves.

PUMICE FOOT

FALSE QUARTER

FALSE QUARTER.

False quarter consists of ribs and furrows usually in the quarter of the hoof. It is caused by deficient secretion depending upon injury and destruction of the coronet by abscesses, etc. The horse should be put to pasture; the pressure removed from the injured part by reduction of ground surface of the wall, and a bar shoe should be applied, utilizing the frog as a weight bearer.

**CONTRACTED
FEET**

For contracted feet, when shoeing, see that blacksmith allows the proper amount of pressure to be communicated to the sole bars and heel of the crust. Of course the frog must be sound as well as the parts above it. Wash the foot and apply Pratts Peerless Hoof Ointment daily at top of foot both inside and outside. After hoof becomes pliable spread the heel with wedges and apply the Ointment daily.

**TREATMENT OF
TREAD AND
OVER-REACH**

This is the stepping of one foot on the other, often resulting in wounding the coronets by the caulks. Bathe three times a day with chloride of zinc, eight grains ; water, eight ounces. Mix. Protect from dirt and dust by a cloth.

QUITTOR

Quittor is a chronic abscess of the foot, the matter forming sinuses, from the trouble of finding a way to the surface. It is usually caused by a bruise of the sole, from a nail prick or from neglected thrush. An opening will be formed in the horn or coronet, from which a foul discharge issues. A dependent opening must be made, so that all matter can escape. A probe must be passed down as low

QUITTOR.

as possible, and the sole pared away until the end is reached. An injection of a saturated solution of sulphate of zinc should be used every day. Treatment always has to depend on its extent and nature.

LAMINITIS

Laminitis, or founder, a disease of the sensitive laminæ (a sole and bone), is usually caused by over-exertion, or after-effects from chilling, inflammation of the lungs, bowels, mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, etc. The sensitive foot becomes inflamed, the pulse is strong, thick and throbbing, and the horse lies down with legs stretched out. A case of acute laminitis is curable, if taken in time. Remove the shoe, and soak the feet in warm water for an hour and a half, then poultice entire foot with bran and boiled carrots, or slippery elm bark and

LAMINITIS.

linseed meal. Also apply Pratts Peerless Hoof Ointment at night all over the bottom of the foot and to all parts of the frog and at top of hoof joining the hair, and cover the entire wall of the foot. The horse should stand on a deep, soft bed. Give a purgative (about one-half the ordinary dose) and aconite (ten drops) every twenty minutes, until the animal perspires freely.

Cover well with blankets. Change poultices twice a day, and after removing put the feet in hot water ; continue for four days. Feed bran mashes, vegetables and hay ; no grain. Use wide-webbed shoes two weeks after recovery.

SAND CRACK

Sand crack is an open fissure in the wall of the hoof, caused by strain, defect in secretion, etc. It causes lameness, and blood frequently oozes from the crack during motion.

SAND CRACK.

Reduce pain by having the shoe removed and poulticing. Open crack and remove horn from each side in contact with coronet for the space of an inch. Apply Pratts Peerless Hoof Ointment and cover with oakum. Use bar shoe, relieve pressure, and blister the coronet.

HORN TUMORS

Horn tumors are caused by bad horse-shoeing, the nails causing an irritation, and the result being a horn tumor. The remedy is to promote healthy growth by good shoeing. Use fine nails and have the shoe fit perfectly.

HORN TUMORS.

CHAPTER X.

WOUNDS AND LAMENESS.

Horses are always liable to wounds on almost every part of their bodies, and every owner should possess a knowledge of what to do in emergencies. We know of nothing better than the application of Pratts Veterinary Healing Ointment three times a day, rubbing it well into the wound. We also mention the following treatment, as per our note on page 119: Always wash the wound thoroughly with cold water first, and see that no foreign matter is embedded, and use a camphor or soap liniment. To stop the bleeding, cold water will often answer. If an artery is cut, the blood will be bright red and spurt out in jets, while a vein has darker blood and the flow is continuous. Bleeding is stopped by pressure, plugging the wound with tow, or sometimes the artery must be tied. Wounds of the flesh are usually lacerated, incised, punctured, contused, or abraded.

**LACERATED
WOUNDS**

Lacerated wounds are produced by tearing, and the edges are ragged and uneven. If inflicted in the abdominal wall they are apt to prove fatal. All wounds should have the

divided edges brought together as quickly as possible, so that they will heal by adhesion. This can be done sometimes by bandages, but when the cut is lengthy and deep, sutures are the best. One way to insert a suture is to pass a pin through both edges of the skin, put a piece of twine over the point and head in the form of a figure 8, drawing the edges closely together. When a needle is used, with wire or thread, commence stitches about an inch or an inch and a half from wound. If wound is large, use two or more sutures. Tie ends tightly and cut off ends. Dress a lacerated wound with Pratts Veterinary Healing Ointment or with an astringent, such as, sulphate of zinc, one and one-half drachms ; tincture of myrrh, two fluid ounces ; cold water, one pint. Dissolve the zinc in the water, then add the tincture. Label the mixture "Poison."

SUTURES.

**INCISED
WOUNDS**

Incised wounds are caused by a sharp instrument, and the skin is evenly divided. Hemorrhage frequently occurs, as the blood vessels are apt to be cut. Wash and clean thoroughly, stop the bleeding, close wound by sutures if

necessary and use Pratts Veterinary Healing Ointment or the lotion as directed for lacerated wounds.

**PUNCTURED
WOUNDS**

Punctured wounds are usually the most dangerous, as it is hard to tell how deep the injury extends. The mouth of the wound contracts and is smaller than the interior. If the matter which forms cannot be expelled, abscesses are the result. The opening should be made larger by inserting a sharp knife into the wound and cutting downward a trifle. This cut will soon heal. Treat same as other wounds ; dress with Pratts Veterinary Healing Ointment or with the lotion as for lacerated wounds.

**CONTUSED
WOUNDS**

Contused wounds are caused by falls, blows, etc., and are serious, as the muscles and soft parts are badly jammed. If swollen very much and filled with matter, make a sharp cut through the centre, then treat as a lacerated wound. Other contused wounds not so serious should be covered with flannel and kept continually wet with water, at a temperature of 118° Fahrenheit, for at least four or five hours. Follow this with liniments of camphor or ammonia, but, better still, Pratts

Veterinary Liniment will be found excellent for this purpose, as it does its work more quickly than any other preparation.

**ABRADED
WOUNDS**

Abraded wounds should be thoroughly drenched with water, and then an application of Pratts Veterinary Liniment or kerosene oil can also be used. The oil will heal the wound and restore the hair.

**HARNESS
GALLS**

Injury from the harness occurs from unclean or bad-fitting harness. The parts should be kept perfectly clean, and Pratts Veterinary Healing Ointment applied under each sore spot that comes under the harness. This should be done night and morning. The horse can be worked every day. In accordance with our explanation on page 119, we also suggest the use of the following lotion applied three times a day: Sulphate of zinc, three-quarters of an ounce; sugar of lead, one ounce; tincture of myrrh, two ounces; soft water, one quart. Shake before using. The above is good for healing purposes.

LAMENESS

Lameness is caused by many different things, but bad shoeing is the principal cause of the many lame horses we see on the streets. Lameness in the hind feet is always more serious than

when it is in the fore feet. When one fore foot is injured, the head and body drop or slightly sink when the sound one touches the ground. When one hind foot is injured, the head of the horse will be raised when the sound foot touches the ground ; while the hind portion of the body drops on that side. Pratts Veterinary Liniment will quickly relieve.

**HOW TO DETECT
LAMENESS IN
THE HIP-JOINTS**

This joint is sometimes ulcerated, and the symptoms resemble occult spavin, with the addition that the diseased leg is caught up from the ground more sharply. The best way to test is to place something soft over the joint and rap it sharply with a mallet. A sharp response may be looked for. It is incurable. The horse is worthless.

LAMENESS IN HIP-JOINT.

**HOW TO
DETECT LAMENESS
IN THE
SHOULDER**

Sometimes the shoulder is ulcerated. The trouble generally arises in a muscle at the shoulder-joint. In this case the horse will not advance or bend the leg at the shoulder-joint or elbow ; drags the leg and never lifts the toe from the ground. An old test is to lead the horse up to a log,

if he refuses to pass over it, the shoulder is the spot. When lameness is in both shoulders, he will rest his feet backward, not pointing forward, and will be stiff in the

LAMENESS IN SHOULDER.

muscles and also when turning around. Rub Pratts Veterinary Liniment well over the joints once a day.

**HOW TO
DETECT LAME-
NESS IN THE
KNEE-JOINT**

Any disease of this joint that cannot be seen from the outside will show in a stiffened advance of the foreleg, a long step, or when the horse lies down he will place the leg on the outside of the body, not under it and not closely bent ; otherwise the horse may show no signs of lameness.

Also examine the feet for diseases next to the coffin joint—that is, between the hoof and hock joint—and so on up, including the shoulder. It is usually found before you reach the shoulder-joint. There is nothing better to cure lameness in knee-joint than Pratts Veterinary Liniment. Rub it in well once a day.

**SPRAINS OF THE
TENDONS AND
THEIR
TREATMENT**

A horse is liable to have the tendons of both fore and hind legs badly sprained from hard work, fast heats, or reckless driving. There are different names for strains, according to the injury and location; when it first occurs it is hardly noticeable, unless it happens to be very severe; the next morning, however, the horse will be stiff and cramped, which may disappear on exercise, to return the following morning. If more severe, the horse will keep the leg bent and only rest the toe on the ground. By carefully examining (as previously mentioned in looking for lameness) a swelling may be detected, which is hot. If it is but slight, it can be found only by pressure, as a sound tendon is not at all tender and will bear almost any amount of pressure; first put on a shoe made gradually thick [from toe to heel, the heel an inch higher than the toe, no caulks; then bathe the leg placed in a pail of milk-warm water for one hour; repeat this three times a day until inflammation is gone. A cure can quickly be effected with Pratts Veterinary Liniment—rub it in well twice a day, after second day apply once a day. Another remedy, as per our note on page 119, is as follows: Between the bathing, bandage the leg from knee to fetlock, the bandage being saturated with the following: Acetic acid, two fluid ounces; chloroform, two

fluid ounces; opium, two ounces; water, one quart. Mix.

When the fever has left, apply a blister to the whole tendon from knee to fetlock. Before doing so, clip off the hair. The blister can be powdered cantharides, iodine, and Venice turpentine, of each one drachm, and palm oil, two ounces. About half an ounce of this will be enough to blister. It will be hardly necessary to repeat it. We advise a couple of months' rest.

**CAPPED ELBOW
SHOE BOIL AND
ITS TREATMENT**

It is located on the elbow of front leg, and is caused by the pressure of the shoe against it while the horse is lying down. It can be prevented by putting leather boots on the fore feet. If it has just occurred and is inflamed, reduce it with cold water and evaporating lotions. Pratts Veterinary Liniment is good. If it has broken, syringe the boil out three or four times daily with the following: Carbolic acid, one ounce; tincture opium, four fluid ounces; soft water, one quart. Mix. Or Pratts Veterinary Liniment, which will be found quick in healing.

If any callus remains after healing, or inflammation has gone down, apply blister of biniodide of mercury and lard, same as used in capped hock.

**CAPPED HOCK
AND ITS
TREATMENT**

It is generally caused by kicking against the swingle-tree and bruising the point of the hock, causing heat, swelling and lameness. A cheap, quick remedy can be had in Pratts Veterinary Liniment. Rub it in twice a day until the enlargements disappear. However, as per our note on page 119, we also suggest the following: Take one pound of sal-ammoniac and dissolve it in three pints of vinegar, and bathe the injured limb every one or two hours. If it is not all gone in a week, blister the cap with biniodide of mercury (one part) and eight parts lard; or the tincture of iodine may be applied morning and evening with tooth-brush, until the parts are blistered; then stop for a few days.

CAPPED HOCK.

**KNEE-SPRUNG
AND ITS
TREATMENT**

Knee-sprung is caused by contracted tendons. The animal often goes over sufficiently to make the gait unsteady, and frequently trembles. Blistering and bathing have only temporary effect, as working brings on the symptoms again. By slightly raising the heels of the shoes, enough to permit the animal to have a solid foundation to stand upon and not strain the defective tendons, will prevent the trembling mentioned, besides preventing the animal from balancing himself upon his toes, which

habit will eventually change the form of the hoof. Often, in extreme cases, a surgical operation to divide the tendons is the only mode of relief.

**SWELLED LEG
AND ITS
TREATMENT**

The cause is generally overfeeding, especially when the animal is not called upon to perform his ordinary labor.

Some cases derive from other causes. Horses once attacked with it are liable to have it again. As the swelling increases, the pain and lameness pass away. It is commonly known as water farcy. Pratts Veterinary Liniment will quickly reduce the swelling. Another remedy, however, as per note on page 119, is as follows: Commence by giving one drachm of iodide of potassium three times a day, and apply by rubbing the following liniment over the whole limb: Gum camphor, three ounces; tincture of arnica, four fluid ounces; tincture of aconite, two fluid ounces; alcohol, one pint. Mix.

Particular attention must be paid to the food and care. Pratts food is of great assistance in this disease.

**ATTENTION
TO
WOUNDS, ETC.**

It is absolutely necessary that a horse to recover perfectly from wounds or bruises, must have good food, bedding and attention.

Give warm mashies, oats, green food and Pratts

Food. This latter will do much to put the horse in a condition to prevent complications from setting in and ward off all diseases prevalent when the horse is wounded. If the horse is feverish, give several times a day, aconite in doses of ten drops. Keep wounds clean and, if a surgeon is called, follow his directions faithfully. However, practically every case can be successfully treated by the use of Pratts Veterinary Healing Ointment.

**KNUCKLING
AND ITS
TREATMENT**

Knuckling may be caused by heavy hauling, fast work on an uneven surface, bad shoeing, etc. ; these things should be avoided. The only remedy is to apply a good sharp blister, and immediately after, fire the joint. Boots, bandages and such artificial means have very little effect.

CHAPTER XI.

PROFIT AND LOSS—GENERAL HINTS.

**DEMAND
FOR GOOD
HORSES**

There is a good demand at all times for first-class horses, and breeders that raise first-class road, carriage, saddle and draught horses reap a harvest. The supply is not equal to the demand ; but it must be remembered that the public want style and finish. It is possible to breed American draught horses to beat the world, the same as the American-bred trotters have for years excelled all

A DRAUGHT MARE.

others. Good horses must have good breeding ; a high-bred stallion is always in demand.

**BREEDING
THAT DON'T
PAY**

The reason that much of the breeding does not pay is due to the fact that the breeding stock is inferior. A small, undersized mare, with no good qualities, cannot produce a valuable colt. To produce salable horses, the parents must possess the characteristics of the type of animal desired. You cannot get a first-class driver from a road mare, or a fine draught horse from any kind of a mare, even if the stallion is good. Good driving horses cannot be secured from breeding draught mares with road horses.

**BREEDING
THAT DOES
PAY**

Breed the best road mares to the best road stallions, the best draught mares to the best draught stallions, etc. By breed-

ing in this way you will have horses that can be sold at a good price. If the breeders in this country would breed first-class saddle horses they could sell all of them in the European market. Another branch is to breed horses suitable to the express companies and large department stores. They are always in need of first-class horses, and pay good prices for them. It is also a well-known fact that stylish carriage horses are always salable. Breed the best, or none at all. Profit is for the wise breeder, while loss is sure for the careless.

BREEDING THE TROTTER

No one should attempt to breed trotting horses unless he has time and money. It is said that the breeder who makes the money strives to produce speed, sound and game horses. What purchasers want are individuality, nerve, soundness, good temper and staying qualities. In breeding race horses you must expect many disappointments, and be prepared to meet them.

THE HORSE'S TEETH

It is important that horses should have good teeth, that their food may be properly masticated. Many buyers look at a horse's mouth to tell age, but do not examine carefully whether the teeth are good or bad. An adult horse has in each jaw six incisors, or fore teeth, followed on either side by a tush.

A GOOD TOOTH.

ADULT HORSE'S JAW.

Next comes a series of six grinders on each side in both jaws. The grinders have a square crown, marked with four crescents formed

by the laminæ of enamel which are embedded in them. The bar is the space between the tushes and the grinders. Up to nine years the age of a horse can be accurately

HORSE'S TEETH.

told by the changes which take place in the teeth. By studying the drawings anyone can tell the age of a horse.

**CARE OF
MANE AND
TAIL**

If the horse carries his tail on one side, a slight surgical operation which divides the muscles on the inner side of the curve of the tail, and tying it over toward the opposite side until it heals, is necessary. The superficial muscles only are divided. Wash the mane and tail thoroughly once a week. To increase the growth, kerosene oil mixed with sweet oil, well rubbed into the roots, will do it.

To prevent rubbing the mane and tail, wash with warm soap-suds and apply with a sponge a lotion made of a fluid ounce of sulphuric acid in a quart of water. Use twice daily.

**TENDER
MOUTHS**

Always have the bit to fit properly. It should be silver-plated. The rein and bridle must also be of the proper length. If the horse's mouth becomes very sore, cover the bit with calfskin and apply daily to the mouth a lotion of an ounce of tannic acid in a pint of water. Never put an ice-cold bit into a horse's mouth.

**TYING AND
DRIVING**

If a horse has a long distance to go, drive slow at first. In tying a horse, have tail towards the wind, and blanket as quickly as possible. Keep horses out of drafts. For a cold, feed

Pratts Food and a cure will follow. After a hard drive in bad weather, rub him all over, blanket carefully and when rested give nourishing food.

**TO CURE
CRIBBING**

Cribbing is a vice hard to overcome. Tie the horse in a stall where there is no manger, and feed from a box, which should be removed as soon as he has finished eating. If

TO PREVENT CRIBBING.

this does not cure him, tie with two ropes so that he cannot get hold of anything with his teeth.

**HOW TO PRE-
VENT A HORSE
PAWING IN
THE STALL**

To prevent a horse pawing in the stall, make a frame four feet long, and of width to nearly reach to the top of the manger, from which it is suspended, allowing it to reach within about ten inches of the floor ; board up the sash or frame so that he cannot get his feet over the lower bar, which is made of a round stick two inches in diameter. When he paws he will set the frame in motion and cause it to

strike his shins, which will so disgust him that he will give up the habit.

**HOW TO PRE-
VENT HORSES
FROM CHEWING
BRIDLE**

To prevent this, mix bitter aloes in a solution of gum arabic. Rub it on the part of the bridle that the horse is in the habit of chewing, and it will stop him.

GROOMING

For the comfort, health and beauty of the horse, good daily grooming is necessary. If possible, the grooming should not be done in the stall, but in a shed constructed for that purpose.

GROOMING.

Good grooming removes dirt, the products of perspiration from the skin and beautifies the coat. It also stimulates the skin and hair and allows the body to perform

its function more thoroughly. Grooming is placed next to feeding and watering in importance. The curry-comb is intended to be used only when the hair is glued to the skin and to clean the dirty dry legs of work horses. It should be used with gentleness, as it hurts the sensitive skin of some horses and makes them irritable. The principal use of the curry-comb is to clean the brush. In brushing, do it with vigor; have all dust, loose hair and dandruff removed, then rub until the coat shines. A well-groomed horse always looks clean, shining and healthy. Never cut the hair from the legs of a horse. It was put there for a certain mission and should remain. If the horse's legs are washed, carefully dry them immediately afterwards. Never use the comb on the mane and tail unless absolutely necessary; the brush is much better. Using the comb constantly reduces the hair. A fine coat, so desirable in horses, can be attained by feeding Pratts Food and proper grooming, and the value of the horse greatly increased.

**CLIPPING
AND
SINGEING**

Clipping and singeing is a great benefit to horses, if it is done properly at the right time and the horse is cared for afterwards. A horse that is not clipped is seldom dry and clean. Clipping enables the horse to work better, be

brighter and have more vigor. Clipping consists of removing the thick coat by a clipping machine which cuts the hair. Singeing burns off the hair by means of a lamp charged with gas. Both methods have their friends, but clipping seems to be the favorite in this country. Some owners think that thick hair should not be removed, but those who have given the subject much study affirm that horses are kept in an artificial condition, and the rough coat unfits them for work. It is certainly true that a thick coat wet with perspiration or rain is conducive to colds. The time for clipping depends upon the horse, but September and October are the favorite months. Never remove hairs from the ears or the long bristles around a horse's mouth, eyes or nostrils.

CLOTHING

Clothing is necessary for fine-skin horses that do fast work in cold weather. In fact race horses are usually clothed all the year. It is not necessary to clothe horses doing ordinary work, unless the stable is very cold. Too much clothing renders the skin sensitive.

COMFORT IN THE STALL

When a horse comes in from work, have everything in the stall for his comfort. See that the bedding is liberal. The best litter is made

of good wheat straw. It is necessary for a horse's health that he has a certain amount of rest. Have the stall large enough that a horse can lie down with his legs stretched out. Always have horses that agree with each other in adjoining stalls. Have the stable perfectly quiet at night.

GIVING MEDICINE

When it is necessary to administer a "ball" of medicine, it takes practice and tact. Hold the ball between the forefingers of the right hand, making the hand as small as possible. Grasp the horse's tongue with the left hand; carefully pull it out and place it on that part of the lower jaw which is bare of teeth. Insert the right hand into the mouth as far as possible, leaving the ball at the root of the tongue; withdraw the hand, release the tongue, which forces the ball still farther back, and close the horse's mouth. Hold the horse's head up, until he swallows the ball, which can be plainly seen passing down the gullet. It is best to have one person to administer the medicine and another to hold the horse's head.

GIVING A BALL.

BALL PASSING
DOWN GULLET.

To give a drink or drench, pour the medicine into a strong bottle, raise the horse's head and pour in about three or four ounces at a time. If he refuses to swallow, close the nostrils for a moment.

If he chokes, lower his head at once.

Poultices are for allaying pains, softening the tissues, etc. They should always be large, kept moist, and applied for a considerable time.

When fomentation is used, have the water hot and maintained at an even temperature as long as required.

After poulticing and fomenting, dry thoroughly and bandage to protect from the air.

CHAPTER XII.

DIFFERENT BREEDS.

There are many different breeds of horses,—so many, in fact, that it is impossible to describe all within the space allotted to this chapter; so we mention only those that are prominent and noted for excellence in their particular line.

ARABIAN

The Arabian is a distinct variety, and one of the most beautiful of all breeds.

The Arabian horse is noted for its wide forehead, fine

muzzle, width of jaws, small ears, prominent full eyes, arched neck, muscular shoulder and high withers. The tail is always carried gracefully. The hips are muscular; the hocks and knees large and well formed, and the feet small and sound. Arabian horses are usually bay, black or gray; and they stand about fifteen hands high. They are brave, but very docile, and become greatly attached to their owner. Asia is their native home, but they are imported to all parts of the globe.

ARABIAN.

HACKNEY

The Hackney is the fashionable driving cart and carriage horse of the present day. He is an English-bred trotter of a certain type. The Hackney is compactly built, has bright eye, fine high knee action and much intelligence. A breeder of Hackneys has a good sale for his horses, as they are always in demand.

HACKNEY.

**CLEVELAND
BAY**

The Cleveland Bay is from the Cleveland district, Yorkshire, England. Their color is a pure bay, ranging from light to dark. They are very popular on account of their good constitution, large bone and endurance. They are excellent for carriage horses and make a fine appearance.

CLEVELAND BAY.

**YORKSHIRE
BAY**

The Yorkshire Bay is from Yorkshire, England, and is a cross between the Cleveland Bay and the English Thoroughbred. They are said to be the finest carriage horses in the world, possessing fine action and endurance. They are a rich bay, with legs, mane and tail black. They have arched necks and high-set tails, while the entire make-up of the horse is graceful.

MORGAN

The Morgan, an American horse, has descended from Justin Morgan, foaled in 1793. They are noted for their staying qualities, courage, good action and their beauty. The Morgans are trotting roadsters, going many miles without discomfort.

THE BART

The Bart is of African origin; but they are coarser and smaller than the Arabian. The Spanish horse has descended from this breed. It is also said the best English stock has Bart blood in it. The Bart has a small head, good ears, large neck, the shoulders light, sloping and broad, withers high, loins straight and short, flanks and ribs round and well developed, haunches strong, legs clean and the tendons clearly marked, long pastern and the feet sound and of good shape. The height is about fourteen and a half hands. They are not as speedy nor have as much spirit as the Arabian.

**ENGLISH
THOROUGH-
BREDS**

To describe the English Thoroughbred, their origin and subsequent history, would take several volumes. The English Thoroughbreds contain Arab and Turkish blood. They are about 15 hands, 3 inches high, and are usually bay, brown, or chestnut. The hair is silky and the skin thin. The head and neck are light; the body moderately long; the back muscular and hips wide.

ENGLISH THOROUGHbred.

The chest should be well developed, shoulder muscular and legs flat and strong. The hind quarter must have good length and volume of muscle. The pasterns should be long, and feet of fair size and sound.

CLYDESDALE

The Clydesdale horse is especially desired by farmers, on account of their size, courage, activity and endurance. The Clydesdale is bred in the districts bordering on the Clyde, and they owe their origin to one of the dukes of Hamilton who crossed a Lanark mare with a stallion from Flanders. The Clydesdale has a long, low back; short, flat ribs; good strong legs, and long pasterns. For farm-work they cannot be surpassed. (Illustration of Clydesdale, see page 46.)

NORMAN

The Norman horse is hardy and compact, but slow. They have low bodies and short legs; good constitutions and very strong feet, which stand almost any amount of hard wear.

SHIRE

The Shire horse is one of the best horses for heavy work. They are large, well-built, powerful, good-tempered, and have much endurance. The Shire is slower, but stronger, than the Clydes-

dale. They have large heads, roomy bodies, wide hips, broad and muscular loins, fore arms and thighs powerful and hocks broad. The legs are very hairy. (Illustration of Shire, see page 47.)

CANADIAN

The Canadian horse is hardy, courageous and has great endurance. His crest is lofty, breast broad, heavy shoulders, broad back, round muscular croup, with good strong legs and feet. The fetlocks are

CANADIAN.

shaggy, and the mane and tail very full and long. A peculiarity of the breed is the crimped wave to the tail; and feet that are sound and free from disease.

BELGIAN

The Belgian horses are good for slow purposes, and are imported into this country in large quantities. They are very heavy and only good for work which requires slow walking.

BELGIAN.

PERCHERON

The Percheron is another horse especially adapted for heavy work. They are beautiful animals, and possess all the good qualities of the Clydesdale and Shire. Choose those animals that are of good size and evenly proportioned with a good road gait.

PERCHERON.

HUNTERS

Much care has been spent on the breeding of the Hunter, and a magnificent animal, well fitted for his work, is the result. A Hunter must have speed, endurance, strength, and good temper. The requisites of a good Hunter are a good mouth, a high sloping shoulder, good limbs and joints, loins and hind quarters should be wide and long, thighs long and muscular. It is also necessary that they have good wind, perfect action and judgment. A perfect Hunter is a perfect horse, as it requires perfection to fulfil its duties.

HUNTER.

**FRENCH
COACH**

The French Coach is the ideal carriage horse, and is noted for its graceful carriage, strength and endurance. The French Coach is the result of years of the most careful breeding; and the outcome is almost a perfect horse. Great care and attention is given in France to the breeding of horses, and they are well paid for their trouble.

FRENCH COACH.

**SHETLAND
PONY**

The Shetland pony is about 10½ hands high. They are strong, hardy and active, while possessing great beauty. They have small heads, good shoulders, backs and quarters, with long mane and tail. They come from the Shetland Islands, which are north of Scotland.

SHETLAND PONY.

**INDIAN
PONY**

The Indian Pony is a rare combination of strength, endurance and activity. They are about thirteen hands high and

possess a high crest, full mane and tail, strong body, and legs and feet that are strong and lasting. They run wild in the Northwest prairies.

AMERICAN
THOROUGH-
BRED

The American Thoroughbred is descended from stock imported from the English Thoroughbreds. They are unrivaled as trotters; and the great care bestowed upon the

PACER, TROTTER, RUNNER.

breeding has given America a strain of horses unequaled anywhere. They have a beautiful wiry frame, great

elasticity of muscle and are noted for endurance. The records of pacers, trotters and runners are marvelous.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE MULE.

THE MULE.

It is strange that the value of a good mule is not more generally appreciated. Mules are superior to horses for many kinds of work. They stand fatigue better, and their skin is hard and tough, enabling them to bear heavy weights and brave all

kinds of weather. Mules live as long as horses and are much cheaper to keep. They are seldom sick.

BREEDING MULES

The best mules are bred from a good, low, heavy Jack and an average-sized, compact mare. Mules bred from a horse stallion and a mare ass are gentle, but are not hardy and are usually small.

As mules always inherit the shape and disposition of the sire more than the dam, great care should be used in selecting him. Secure the best that can be obtained

and breed him to a mare standing about fourteen hands high. Mules are not full grown before they are five years old. The best mules have a good strong neck, bright eye, broad chest, compact body and strong legs.

The male mule is stronger than the female, but not so gentle. The best height is about thirteen and one-half hands high.

A MULE'S WORK

Mules are excellent for farm-work, and do all kinds in a manner that excels a team of horses. In the mountainous regions mules are indispensable. They are especially adapted for army work, on canals, in mines and for work where patience and steadiness are wanted. Mules are not as fast as horses, but are not as excitable and can always take care of themselves.

BREAKING AND TRAINING

The education of mules should begin as early as possible. Train them first with a halter and lead them until they are perfectly accustomed to it. The reason so many mules are irritable and unmanageable is on account of improper training. It is the opinion of some trainers that the more abuse you give a mule the better. This is a mistake. Gentleness and kindness is as much a neces-

sity in training mules as it is in training horses. A mule's ears are very sensitive and they should never be hit or squeezed. Accustom them to be handled, but do it in the right manner. The proper training will result in a good, gentle and obedient animal. They are usually shy ; but this is characteristic and is not a serious fault. Always have good, strong harness ; the collar should fit perfectly ; the bit should not be too thin.

**CARE OF
THE MULE**

Mules must be shod very carefully on account of the peculiar construction of their feet. A neglected hoof of a mule soon renders the animal useless. When a mule is fatigued, his ears will swing backwards and forwards ; when very tired, his head droops, and the ears fall backwards. Mules are fed similar to horses, although a smaller amount of food is necessary. Very small animals are fed only twice a day. Keep the mules in comfortable quarters ; they do not require as much attention as horses.

NEGLECTED
HOOF.

**PROFIT IN
MULES**

Good mules are always salable. In fact, the reason that more of them are not used is the difficulty in securing them.

In war times the mule becomes an important factor, and all that can be secured are bought.

CHAPTER XIV.

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

NOTE

In treating on diseases of the horse, we have endeavored in all cases to give, in our judgment, the very best remedies. Where Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder is named, we consider it the *best for the case*, and in our actual practice we should use it and no other.

At the same time, as this book is intended to be a standard work of general information, we specify other remedies in addition to our own preparations, preferring to give other information in our possession, thereby allowing the reader the choice of remedies.

We feel it advisable to specially call attention to the fact that *Pratts Food*, *Pratts Animal Regulator* and *Pratts Condition Powder* are known as the greatest *Animal Regulators* of the present day. They are strictly up-to-date articles, and are used and endorsed by many thousands of horse owners throughout the United States, Europe and other foreign countries.

Every package is sold under our affidavit, guaranteeing its freeness from poisons or other injurious ingredients. They are pure and wholesome, and can be used without the least fear of bad results that often follow many unreliable remedies.

We manufacture these three remedies for horses, but do not claim that one is better than another. We simply let our patrons take their choice, with the understanding that, no matter which one may be selected, positively satisfactory results will be obtained.

Our well-known remedies control and regulate the blood, bowels and digestive organs ; act as mild tonics and stimulants, and thereby cure and prevent the many diseases arising from these causes, and are used with greater success than any known preparation.

They are composed of roots, herbs and barks of the best quality only, and manufactured with the greatest care and exactness ; the utmost cleanliness is observed.

They are quick in action, safe to use and high-grade preparations in every particular.

In mixing them with the feed, at first it may be well to dampen them. When fed dry, however, be careful to see that they do not sift through the feed and lie uneaten at the bottom of the trough. After animals be-

come acquainted with the flavor, they are quite fond of them and eat them with a relish.

APHTHA.

In aphtha both lips are swollen ; the horse has a full appearance and will not eat. The tongue is swollen and lumps appear on the tongue and around the mouth, which are hard at first, but soon soften and contain a clear fluid, finally burst and a scab forms. The end of the disease is marked by the falling off of this scab.

There is nothing better for aphtha than Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder, and they can be used in conjunction with the following : Mix four ounces of borax and one and a half pints of molasses in a gallon of hot water. After cooling the head should be held up and half a pint poured into the mouth and held there for a short time ; then drop the head and allow it to run out. Do this several times each day.

BAD TEETH.

Frequently a tooth will grow up into an open space, probably where a tooth has been lost. It keeps on growing until it finally pierces the gum. The horse will at

times throw out the food when it is only half chewed. It will frequently cause nasal gleet or running of the nose, and indigestion. Sometimes the molars become sharp as a knife and cut the sides of the mouth. Proper filing and care of the teeth is all that is necessary. Wolf teeth are superfluous teeth and should be drawn out.

BIG HEAD.

Big head is known by a lump or bony tumor on the face between the nostrils and the eye, which finally breaks out in small holes, discharging a thick substance. It ends in a complete diseased state of the bony structure. It is caused by a weakness in the parents of the horse. It is even known to descend in the horse family for four or five generations, and a horse bred from stock like this is almost sure to have the same disease, no matter what preventives are taken.

It is caused in the first place by poor food and lack on the part of the animal of assimilating the phosphates. It is well to steer clear of a horse where this disease is known to have been in the family, even though it has been a couple of generations back.

A horse predisposed to big head, however, can have no better advantages for building up his health than by

feeding Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder regularly three times a day. They aid him in digesting his food and assimilating it and keep the blood and bowels in good shape. Consequently, if there is an opportunity of the horse outliving the disease, these remedies will be the best assistance he can have. At the same time the tumor should be removed by making a cut over it with a sharp knife, and the wound then syringed daily with one fluid drachm of solution of carbolic acid, one drachm of chloride of zinc, mixed in a quart of water.

However, in accordance with our note on page 119, to give another remedy, we mention the following, to be given in a mash night and morning, one tablespoonful at a dose : Two ounces of powdered ginger ; four ounces of Peruvian bark ; six ounces of phosphate of lime. In addition, give one drachm of iodide of potassium in a mash each day at noon.

BLOODY URINE.

Bloody urine generally consists of small clots of blood in the urine. Sometimes, after standing a while, they mingle with the urine and give it a brownish color. The symptoms are as follows : The breathing is

short and quick; the pulse is completely lost at the jaw; the eyes are dilated; the head droops and the back is arched; the hind feet are far apart.

Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder

BLOODY URINE.

has been most successful in cases of bloody urine. At first it should be given in double doses in gruel form, and then gradually reduced, as the animal becomes better, to the regular dose mixed with the feed of the animal. Where these remedies are fed regularly there is no danger of any urinary troubles. Quiet should be maintained around the horse until he has fully recovered.

However, as per our note on page 119, to give another remedy, we mention the following: One drachm of acetate of lead, mixed in half a pint of water and administered in one dose. If there is no improvement in fifteen minutes, repeat the dose, adding an ounce of laudanum, until four doses have been given. If there is still no relief, give the following in one dose three times

a day : Two teaspoonfuls of alum mixed with one pint of infusion of white oak bark. As the horse improves, discontinue the medicine.

BUTTON FARCY.

Button farcy is not a very dangerous disease. It appears quickly and confines itself mostly to the neck and forequarters. It is known by an eruption like blunt, elevated heat spots, which go away in a short time.

There is nothing better than Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder for button farcy ; in fact, where they are fed constantly, it never occurs. They should be fed in double doses and gradually decreased to the usual quantity. The first treatment is to have the bowels move freely, which is produced by feeding our remedies in extra doses, after which they can be reduced to the regular amount, which will keep the bowels in good shape. Feed green food, bran mash and crushed oats.

As per our note on page 119, however, to give an additional remedy, we mention the same solution as given for prurigo, on page 167, giving a pint at a dose, and administer once a day for about thirty days.

CHOKING.

Choking affects an animal according to the different parts in which the obstacle may be lodged. Of course, the most simple means, if it can be reached, is to place the hand in the mouth and remove it. If this cannot be done, it requires an instrument expressly made for that purpose. If it is a high choke, the animal throws up its head and lowers its hind quarters. If it is a low choke, the animal refuses to eat, and when drinking, the water will be ejected by way of the nostrils. There is a discharge from the nose ; saliva runs from the mouth and breathing is difficult.

If it is a low choke, Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder should be given frequently in double doses in gruel form, to physic the animal and keep the bowels loose.

As per our note on page 119, however, we give the next best remedy, as follows : Two fluid ounces of laudanum ; two fluid ounces of sulphuric ether ; mixed in half pint of water, and given in one dose.

Pratts Remedies give strength and assist a horse to combat against pain or distress. In an accident of this kind they will prevent his running down rapidly, which, in itself, is of much value.

COLDS.

Colds result from neglect and exposure, and will be noticed by the dull appearance of the horse, rough coat; the body will be hot in parts and cold in others; running of the eyes and a discharge from the nose.

NOSE BAG.

The horse should be kept warm and a steam bag placed to his nose, made as follows: Take a two-bushel bag and attach straps to it. Put in a peck of bran and a handful of hops and pour in a mixture of solution of carbolic acid and spirits of turpentine, two tablespoonfuls each, and mix it thoroughly. Put the nose of the horse in the bag and strap over the head. Cut a hole in the bag below the horse's nose and pour

in five or six quarts of boiling water, and keep on repeating this so as to steam the horse. This may be repeated from three to six times a day until the horse discharges freely from the nostrils, and then reduce as the horse gets better. Do not bleed the horse in this condition, and do not weaken him, as it may result in pneumonia.

There is nothing better, either as a preventive or a cure for colds, than Pratts Heave, Cough and Cold Cure. It will astonish you with the quick results. This, in addition to the above, is all we can say for remedies for colds.

ACUTE COLIC.

Colic is too well known to go into a long description of the disease.

We can simply say that with the proper care and the use of Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder, colic never occurs, unless the horse is filled up with a large amount of cold water, bad grain or sour food. These remedies fed in double doses at first in gruel form, mixed in warm water, start up digestion, after which this can be reduced to the usual quantity and mixed with the regular feed. Indigestion from bolting feed and other causes is frequently the cause for colic. Pratts Remedies fed constantly will *prevent* colic from indigestion. If your horse should be taken with the colic, however, there is a remedy which *never fails*—Pratts Veterinary Colic Cure; one dose cures. Full directions are plainly printed on the bottle. This will promptly relieve and cure the animal.

To treat by injection, use four fluid ounces of tur-

pentine in one quart of strong soapsuds, and inject with a syringe through the anus.

WIND COLIC.

Wind colic is caused by grain feed, and is more serious than acute colic. This disease is another form of indigestion, which can be prevented by the use of Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder. If, however, the horse is attacked by it, we can recommend Pratts Veterinary Colic Cure in this case, the same as we did in acute colic. You will find only one dose necessary; however, if it should be required, it can be repeated in a half-hour.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Chronic cough is sometimes caused by dusty hay or cold water. Sometimes it is a symptom of farcy, glanders, broken wind or heaves, bronchitis or some chronic disease of the lungs, stomach or bowels. Special attention should be paid to warm blankets, pure air and damp food, plenty of grooming, nourishing foods. If there is a swelling of the throat, it should be blistered with Pratts Veterinary Liniment. Pratts Heave, Cough and Cold Cure is a most valuable remedy in all cases of this kind, and is the surest and quickest preparation that can be used. As per our note on page 119, to give

another remedy, we mention the following : Ten fluid ounces of tincture of squills ; two fluid ounces of fluid extract of lobelia ; thirty drops of fluid extract of gelsemium. Mix well, and give a tablespoonful every day. Increase or decrease as necessary.

CRIBBING.

Cribbing is frequently caused by indigestion. After the habit becomes fixed, it is hard to break it off. There is nothing that will prevent or cure cribbing, if from indigestion and not from habit, so thoroughly as Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder, as they place the digestive organs of the animal in good condition and remove the cause. If the horse is a confirmed cribber (from habit), a good plan is to buckle a strap closely around the neck.

DISTEMPER (OR STRANGLES).

Distemper, or Strangles, as it is sometimes called, is frequently due to sudden changes in the weather, and in the spring and fall of the year, when the animals are shedding their coats, the blood becomes poisoned during the damp, chilly weather. Damp, poorly-ventilated and foul-smelling stables are frequently the cause. The disease is usually contagious, and very few horses escape it.

The first symptom is the development of the germs in the poisoned blood ; these germs increase in immense quantities all over the animal's body, the horse shivers, his ears and legs become cold, his coat rough, appetite poor ; sore throat, with trouble in swallowing, naturally follows ; there is usually a swelling between the jaws ; the eyes become dull and the lids swell, the nostrils are dry and dark red, followed soon by a thin, watery discharge, and still later on by a thick, acrid matter ; the temperature will probably run up from 101 to 103, and if proper treatment is not given within a day or two, the temperature may run up as high as 104 or 105, in which case a heavy cough will develop, and the horse will act as if in great pain, the eyes will become filmy and nearly closed.

As soon as any of the above symptoms are noticed, the horse should at once be well blanketed, removed from all draughts, and given plenty of pure air, cold water frequently given in small quantities, and his strength kept up by feeding him anything that he will eat.

When the swelling between the jaws comes to a head, a cut should be made to allow the pus to run out. If swelling does not come to a head, apply Pratts Veterinary Liniment with a brush night and morning.

Bandage the throat with flannel after each application. In case horse breathes with difficulty, use nose bag as described on page 127.

The horse should be treated with Pratts Distemper cure, as follows :—

For an *ordinary case* of distemper, give one teaspoonful of Pratts Distemper Cure three times a day after each feeding time.

For *severe cases* of distemper give two teaspoonfuls of Pratts Distemper Cure three times a day after each feeding time.

For Colts.:—Give one teaspoonful of Pratts Distemper Cure twice a day after each feeding time.

In case of fever give Pratts Prepared Fever Powder, which will quickly reduce the temperature to normal.

In addition to the above directions, it is important to get up a thorough circulation by rubbing the legs well with the dry hand, and then wrap with thick flannel bandages.

DROPSY.

Dropsy can be noticed by the pulse being hard and small, with about 58 to 62 beats a minute. The head

droops, the horse will not eat, the mouth is dry. By pressing on the abdomen the horse will groan. The horse will lie down and remain in one position for a long while. The

DROPSY OF ABDOMEN.

horse will be very thirsty, and by slapping one side of the horse and placing the ear to the other, the water can be detected. The horse will be hide-bound and the hair in his tail will drop out. When the disease reaches this stage the horse dies. Where Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder is fed regularly dropsy does not occur, and we can also recommend these remedies as the greatest cures known. They should be given in double doses in gruel form at first, and gradually reduced until the bowels become natural, mixing with the regular feed. We also recommend applying small blisters to the abdomen. The animal must not be worked while affected by dropsy. In accordance with our note on page 119, to give another remedy, we mention : One scruple of extract of belladonna ; one-quarter grain of strychnine ; half a drachm of iodide of iron ; and add enough powdered quassia

and extract of gentian to make a mass, and give this pill night and morning. Increase the strychnine every other day until one grain to a dose is reached, and the iodide of iron the same way until a drachm and a half is given at one dose.

ACUTE DYSENTERY.

This disease is often caused by administering medicines of a poisonous character to the horse, as purgatives, such as aloes, croton oil, etc., and will at first appear to be colic, but the violent dysentery following shows the true state of affairs. The water becomes discolored and has an offensive odor. The horse is extremely thirsty and his position shows that he has pain.

Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder, given in gruel form in double doses at first, and then gradually reduced to the regular quantity and mixed with the feed, is a sure cure for dysentery. An injection of one quart of starch water, with one ounce of laudanum mixed in it, should be made into the bowels every half hour. Our remedies will also build up the horse after an attack of this kind in half the time it would take without their use.

However, as per our note on page 119, to give

another remedy, we mention the following, to be given in one dose every quarter of an hour : Half a fluid ounce liquor potassa ; one fluid ounce tincture catechu ; one fluid ounce of sulphuric ether ; three fluid ounces of laudanum ; one ounce of powdered chalk.

DYSENTERY IN COLTS—SCOURS.

This disease should not be checked too suddenly. Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder will not only cure this by regulating the bowels, but it will prevent scours in colts and make them strong and healthy in every particular. They should be fed in gruel form and double doses at first, and then gradually reduced to the usual quantity and mixed with the regular feed. However, as per our note on page 119, we give another remedy, as follows : Place a handful of inner white oak bark in a quart of boiling water, allow it to stand until cool, add an ounce of laudanum, and give a teacupful night and morning. This remedy can be made stronger should the case require it.

EPILEPSY.

Epilepsy is a disease of the brain and nervous system. The horse, when violently attacked, will run into

houses, fences and other obstacles. Sometimes the horse will fall and lie on the ground until the fit is over. Should a horse at any time act strangely, his actions should be looked into, as it may be a symptom of epilepsy. Regularity and care in feeding and driving are necessary. There is nothing more successful for the prevention of epilepsy than the constant feeding of Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder. They have helped thousands of cases. Of course, it is necessary to use care in a case of this kind as to the food of the horse and how he is worked. In case of a sudden attack, a double dose of either of our remedies should be given at once, and after a movement of the bowels, reduced to the regular dose, or a quantity sufficient to keep the bowels regular. As per our note on page 119, to give another remedy, we name the following : One-half fluid ounce of tincture of ginger ; one drachm of bromide of potassium ; one drachm of bromide of ammonium ; mixed in half a pint of water and given in one dose twice a day, until the horse improves, and then reduce to once each day until cured.

EXCESS IN URINATING.

This disease is known as diabetes, and occasionally results seriously. Sometimes it happens from giving a

horse turpentine, which can readily be detected by dipping a piece of blotting paper in the urine, and placing it near the nose to see whether it has the odor of violets. If it has, turpentine has been administered to the horse. If sweet spirits of nitre has been given the horse, by dipping the blotting paper in the urine, and touching it with fire, it will burn very fiercely.

The horse is very thirsty and weak. He should be given flaxseed tea in large quantity, a pail full should be kept within the animal's reach at all times, and bran mashes, scalded or crushed oats, only should be fed, mixed with Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder. The horse should be well groomed and cleaned. The quick action of Pratts Remedies in a case like this is very pronounced, and will in most cases give prompt relief. They should at first be given in double doses, and in gruel form, reduced as the trouble is remedied. However, as per our note on page 119, to 'give another remedy, we mention the following : One drachm of iodide of iron, with sufficient flaxseed meal and honey added to mix it well, and give each day in one dose.

FAULTY CASTRATION.

This sometimes occurs from the cut being too small, or the cord left too long, which hangs out and becomes red. It can be noticed by a straddling walk and feverishness, as well as the hanging out of the cord. It is easily remedied: make the cut larger and push the cord back.

FEVER.

As is well known, many diseases of horses are accompanied with more or less alarming symptoms of fever. In all such cases, in addition to treating the specific disease, it is absolutely necessary, in order to avoid more serious complications, that the temperature of the animal be reduced to normal.

For this purpose, the wise horse-owner should at all times keep on hand, ready for every emergency, a supply of some safe and reliable fever powder.

One of the most experienced veterinary surgeons in the United States has furnished us with his private formula for a fever powder, which has been used successfully in thousands of cases, and which we now are offering to the public under the name of Pratts Prepared Fever Powder. We recommend its use in all cases of

fever for horses, brood mares, stallions and colts at all ages.

Fever can be detected by placing the hands over the nostrils, in the mouth or the rectum, or in the cleft between the hind legs. In fact, the horse will feel unnaturally hot anywhere on the body, but the points mentioned above are the most notable. Sometimes the ears and cannon bones are as hot as the rest of the body. Then, again, they are cold, in which case it is due to irregular circulation. The normal pulse of the horse is 38 to 45 times per minute, and can be felt by placing the fingers under the jaw.

In case of fever the pulse will be increased 60 to 90 or even 100. The breathing is increased from 14 to 36 or even more, and can be detected by placing the ear back of the foreleg.

At first the appetite is usually affected. Sometimes a horse may not eat at all. There is a general difference, however, among horses in this respect with the same amount of fever. High-bred horses may not eat at all, while lower-bred horses may eat hay all during the fever.

The horse will be thirsty, but drink very little at a time. A bucket of water should be kept where the horse can drink whenever he desires. The skin will be dry

and the hair stand on ends. At first a horse will not sweat, but later on he will sweat freely. If the horse breaks out in a warm sweat, it is a favorable symptom.

The mucous membranes, which can be examined in the eyes and mouth, will show a rosy or deep red color at first. If the fever is caused by an extended attack of pneumonia, influenza, etc., the membranes will take on a tinge of yellow.

At first, in a fever, the gland secretions are checked and the tongue and inside of the cheeks covered with a bad-smelling coating; a horse generally becomes constipated and his digestion poor, which frequently, later on, produces diarrhœa. Sometimes urine stops altogether, then, again, the horse passes very little urine of a dark color, as the fever wears off. At a later period a horse may urinate very freely, which shows the fever is decreasing and the horse getting better.

At the very first sign of fever a horse should be separated as far from the other horses as possible, so he may be kept quiet and rest. He should be put in a box stall, with the stall darkened and free from all draughts. The horse should be fed lightly as follows: Carrots, apples, vegetables, grain, bran mashes—in fact, anything that will encourage the appetite, but the animal must not be fed too strong, and under no circumstances

should the horse be worked until fully recovered. Give Pratts Prepared Fever Powder as directed below, and as soon as fever stops, discontinue the powders, and do not work the horse until he gets his natural strength and is fully recovered.

Give one of Pratts Fever Powders twice a day for three days, and follow up this treatment with daily doses of Pratts Food for Horses and Cattle. This will supply the necessary tonic to the sick horse, which is necessary to build up his run-down condition.

For two-year-old colts, give one-half the quantity of powder.

For one-year-old colts, give one-fourth the quantity.

To give Pratts Fever Powders, open the horse's mouth, take the tongue in the left hand, and empty the Powder on the back part of the tongue.

FISTULOUS WITHERS.

This disease looks like poll evil, only it is found on the withers. When it appears it is about as large as an egg. To remedy, take a sharp-pointed knife, cut through the middle, upward and outward ; then apply caustic, and keep it wet with a solution of one drachm of carbolic acid, mixed in a pint of water, and keep it covered

with a tarred rag to keep the flies from troubling the horse. Where the disease has been neglected, an operation should be performed similar to that mentioned under poll evil, and should only be done by a person skilful in cases of this kind.

The constant Feeding of Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder will greatly benefit the horse and assist in a speedy recovery, keeping the blood, bowels and digestive organs in normal condition.

GLANDERS.

All that a horse-owner wishes to know about glanders is enough to detect that the horse positively has the disease, and then have the animal killed.

The symptoms are as follows : Shivering and stiffness, which sometimes continue for days. A free discharge of thin greenish matter under the jaw. The glands under the jaw are enlarged and immovable ; they become inflamed and burst and emit a bloody substance. Wherever this discharge touches the animal, it takes off the hair. The nostrils are swollen ; there is a discharge from them, and notice should be taken while the horse is drinking, if this discharge drops into the water and sinks, it is glanders, and if it floats, it is not. This is

considered a sure test by many authorities. When the discharge begins, it has a gluey, starch-like appearance and is very tough.

Great care should be taken in coming in contact with the horse, as the disease has been contracted by persons working around an affected animal.

GRUBS IN THE SKIN.

They can be removed by opening the skin with a knife and squeezing them out.

HIDE-BOUND.

Hide-bound is caused by neglect, poor food, indigestion and exposure. Where Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder is fed, hide-bound never occurs. As a preventive, they should be given in the usual doses with the regular feed. If the horse has become hide-bound, they should be given in double doses in gruel form until the bowels are moved freely, and then reduce gradually until the bowels are regular. As per our note on page 119, however, to give another remedy, we mention the following: One fluid ounce tincture muriate of iron; half a fluid ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic; mixed in a pint of water, and given in one dose twice a day.

HEAVES.

Heaves will be noticed by wheezing and is also generally accompanied by a cough. It is very often caused by overfeeding on clover, chaff, dry bran, oats, or food which contains very little nutriment, but is bulky. Dusty hay is also very likely to cause this disease, as well as violent exercise. Both young and old horses are subject to it, but it more frequently affects the older animals. It is frequently accompanied with a ravenous appetite. It weakens the animal and he is easily fatigued. A horse affected with heaves should in all cases have a well-ventilated stable.

Turn the horse out into pasture where there is no clover. The horse should be fed on cornstalks or laxative food and dry grain, clean oats, but very little hay, and this should be dampened and only given at night. Turnips and carrots are good feed. Water should be given in small quantities, but frequently. A little lime added to the water occasionally is good for the horse.

We strongly urge the use of Pratts Heave Cure to prevent and cure this troublesome disease. A single day's treatment helps the worst case of heaves, several doses will show a vast improvement, and in a few days the cough will stop and the breathing be natural.

In accordance with our note on page 119, we, however, mention another remedy, as follows: Two ounces of pulverized belladonna leaves once a week, and the following dose given night and morning: One drachm of Jamaica ginger; four grains arsenic; one drachm of bicarbonate of soda.

INFLAMMATION OF THE AIR PASSAGES (BRONCHITIS).

This disease is the result of a cold caught while the horse is overheated. In the start there will at times be

BLANKETING FOR BRONCHITIS.

noted only a slight cough, and the horse will eat as usual; but soon the cough increases, the animal declines to move around, breathing becomes short, quick and loud; the nose is red and the mouth hot and dry. The

body and legs are of uneven temperature. The nose bag, described on page 127, should be applied. The stable must be warm ; scalded hay should be bandaged to the throat, and repeated as soon as cool ; the body bandaged with flannels dipped in cold water, from the shoulder to the middle of the back, clear around the body of the horse, and renew just as soon as the heat of the body dries the blankets or flannels. Keep the horse on gruel or soft foods. After the horse has recovered, the dry blankets should be worn at least ten days in the same manner.

Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder have cured a number of cases of inflammation of the air passages, with the care mentioned above, and are great preventives from all acute attacks by the fine condition a horse is kept in by their constant use. As per our note on page 119, to give another remedy, we mention the following to be given every half hour in one dose : One fluid ounce of laudanum ; one fluid ounce of sulphuric ether ; mixed in half a pint of water. If, in the course of a couple of hours, the horse is no better, give the following, dose : Half a drachm of belladonna, taken up in an ounce of water, and twenty drops of tincture of aconite added. Give every three-quarters of an hour to an hour until the horse

is better. If the bowels are costive, inject warm soap suds. The food should be entirely in gruel form.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

Generally caused by a blow or foreign substance getting under the lid. The best plan is to hang a cloth over the eye and keep it wet constantly with the following solution : One fluid ounce of tincture of arnica ; half a fluid ounce of laudanum ; mixed in two quarts of water. As soon as possible, examine the eye and remove any dirt or other substance that may be lodged there.

INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

This disease is shown sometimes by colic, irregularity of the bowels, or uncertain appetite and looseness of the bowels at times. This may be followed by extreme costiveness. The disease is accompanied by a dry cough, catchy breath, and the mouth is cold. The eyes are sunken, the belly baggy and the hair rough. The horse becomes thin and is very easily thrown into a perspiration or sweat. The horse will gnaw at bricks and mortar, or wood, and will eat its bedding or dirty straw.

The most successful remedies that we know of for this disease are Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or

Pratts Condition Powder, if constantly fed. However, it will not occur unless from acute causes like sudden colds from exposure, etc. As soon as the symptoms become apparent, either of our remedies should be given in double doses in gruel form, to carry off the inflammation through the bowels, after which an easily digested diet of soft food should be given, reducing to the regular doses during recovery. As per our note on page 119, to give another remedy, we name the following: Half a drachm of extract of belladonna ; half a grain of strychnine ; half a drachm of extract of gentian ; half a drachm of carbonate of ammonia ; mixed with powdered quassia so as to make a ball, and given night and morning for seven days. Then give the following solution night and morning : One fluid ounce of muriated tincture of iron ; half a fluid ounce of tincture of ipecacuanha ; one fluid ounce of laudanum ; half a fluid ounce of solution of arsenic ; mixed in a pint of water and given in one dose.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

This disease will be noted by a weakened pulse, pulse rapid, short breathing, the mucous membranes are pale, and the horse frequently turns his head back to-

wards the kidneys. His head is lowered, the back arched and the hind feet placed wide apart. If the hand is pressed over the kidneys, the horse flinches. The horse will not move around and seldom lies down. The urine is scanty, and sometimes will have pus and matter in it,

INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS.

and has a strong odor. Then again at times it will be deeply tinged with blood. Sometimes the horse perspires freely and the urine can be noticed in the perspiration. This is the last stage of the disease and death generally follows very quickly. Many persons test for this disease by inserting the hand into the rectum and under the kidneys, and noting whether they are very hot, which is a sure sign. As the action is accompanied by a great deal of pain, care must be taken that the horse does not become frenzied and injure both himself and the person making the test.

There are no better remedies or preventives known for kidney troubles than Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder. As a preventive, they should be given regularly three times a day, mixed with the regular feed. As a curative, they should be fed at

first in large doses in gruel form, and gradually decreased until the bowels become regular. In addition, apply a warm mustard poultice to the loins ; cover with oil cloth and a blanket to retain the heat and moisture ; and inject into the rectum every hour one quart of warm linseed tea into which two tablespoonfuls of laudanum have been mixed, or starch water may be used in place of the linseed tea. This treatment alone, with the proper care and feeding of soft and nourishing food, will, if the case is not too far advanced, result in a speedy recovery.

However, as per our note on page 119, to give other remedies, we would mention the following : Give one dose of twenty drops of croton oil, mixed with half a drachm of extract of belladonna. Sprinkle the following dose on the tongue every hour during the acute stage of the disease : One drachm of opium, mixed with one scruple of calomel. As the animal recovers, give three times a day the following dose : Half a drachm of extract of belladonna ; two drachms of opium.

INFLAMMATION OF THE TESTICLES.

This disease often occurs from too much service or driving too far. Sometimes it affects the glands. The

horse will travel wide behind, and will work his testicles up and down. They will be very sensitive and large. The horse should have rest both as to service and driving. They should be bathed freely with witch hazel or arnica or any other soothing lotion. Two ounces of laudanum with a little acetate of lead, in a quart of water, will also be very beneficial. If there is any pus forming, it must be allowed to run out by making an opening with a knife. In bad cases it is necessary to castrate the animal to save its life. Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder purify the blood and place a stallion in first-class condition. They make him strong, and enable him to stand more service than otherwise. In cases of inflammation, if given in the usual quantity at each feeding time, an improvement will be noticed immediately. However, as per our note on page 119, to give another remedy, we mention another recipe, as follows: Ten drops of aconite at a dose, given in half a pint of water three times daily; which will allay all feverishness.

INFLUENZA (EPIZOOTIC).

Influenza usually attacks a horse very suddenly. The head, ears and lips droop, the eye is partly closed,

and the back arched. There is a dry cough and rapid breathing, pulse quick, urine scanty, dung hard and covered with mucus. The membrane of the nose and eyes is red, and that is the reason it is termed by some as "pink eye." There is a noise in the windpipe, which can be detected by putting the ear against the horse. The disease varies in its symptoms until the horse either recovers or it proves fatal. Sometimes the urine becomes brown or dark red. We have cured thousands of cases of influenza with Pratts Dis-temper and Pink Eye Cure, and have kept all the horses in a stable unattacked well by using it as a preventive, and, therefore, we consider this all that is necessary to cure the disease. The horse must be kept warm with blankets and the stall should be warm.

The nose bag (as shown on page 127) is a most excellent thing in a case of this kind to bring the discharge freely, and should be used as soon as the disease is noticed. If the throat is sore, the back of the teeth can be smeared with the following preparation: Two drachms of chlorate of potash; one drachm of belladonna; one tablespoonful of vinegar; one teacupful of honey.

INJURIES TO THE JAW.

The sore must be cut until the bone is reached, and if there is an offensive discharge, it should be washed three or four times daily with the following: One scruple of chloride of zinc; half a fluid ounce of laudanum; mixed in a pint of water. The opening must be sufficiently large to permit the discharge to flow freely. It is an advantage to feed Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder, as they purify the blood and help sores of all kinds to heal quickly.

INJURIES TO THE MOUTH.

Generally caused by jerking the lines. The best remedy is the following: Half an ounce of laudanum; two scruples of chloride of zinc; mixed in two pints of water. Bathe frequently, using a soft sponge, especially after each feeding or watering. Soft food only should be given.

LAMPAS.

Lampas is an inflammation of the bars in the roof of the mouth, and is caused by changing young horses from pasture to dry, hard food. Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder are

excellent remedies in this case, fed in the usual doses ; along with the feeding of soft food, such as bran mashes, scalded oats, boiled roots, etc., for several days, will completely remedy the trouble.

LEUCORRHEA.

This is a catarrh of the womb, and may follow the foaling. It will be known by a white discharge, which will have a bad smell, especially if it is caused by the retained afterbirth. All fluid must be drawn from the womb, which can be done by injecting warm water ; and then a solution of one drachm of sulphate of zinc in a quart of water should be injected daily to purify it. Feed Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder at this time to keep the bowels, blood, kidneys, etc., in condition ; they will do much toward helping the horse to recover quickly.

INFLAMMATION OF THE WOMB.

Can be noticed by colicky pains, twisting of the tail, and shivering fits. There is also a disagreeable discharge from the womb. If the hand is inserted into the womb, it will be found full of fluid and very much inflamed. This fluid must be drawn off with a catheter, and then warm water injected twice a day. Immediately

after, inject the following solution : Two fluid ounces of laudanum ; one drachm of sulphate of zinc ; mixed in two quarts of water. And feed Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder in regular doses ; they allay inflammation and purify the whole system.

There is nothing that makes foaling so healthy and cleans out the afterbirth so thoroughly as these three remedies. A mare fed daily on them during the time of growing the foal will show the most satisfactory results, not only in the condition of the mare, but in the condition and health of the colt.

LICE.

Lice result from various causes ; most generally they are caused by the stable being situated near a chicken house. Dust the animal thoroughly with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, rubbing the hair the wrong way, and work the powder into the skin. Pratts Lice Killer will also be found of great value as a deodorizer and disinfectant, to purify the atmosphere of stables and barns.

LOCK-JAW.

Lock-jaw is a spasm of the muscular system. It is generally caused by a wound or nervous irritation resulting from overexertion, exposure or careless feeding.

TESTING FOR LOCK-JAW.

horse is stiff and can hardly walk. He becomes nervous and excitable. The wound may become dry, or discharge a discolored substance. The animal will stand for days in the same spot, and cannot eat because its jaws are fixed. The body appears hard and the muscles are rigid.

Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder are excellent for the treatment of lock-jaw, if given in double doses, at first in gruel form and then reduced to the usual quantity. They help to ease the horse by opening the bowels, and restore the strength. The shoes should be removed and the horse placed on a dirt floor. In case the jaws are fixed, the horse can be fed by means of a rubber tube placed through the nostrils, and a stomach pump to pump the food into him. A skilled veterinarian only should do this. Do not

If a wound, it generally occurs from the eighth to the fifteenth day. By raising the head, as shown in the illustration, the membrane across the lower corner of the eye will nearly cover the eyeball. The

blister the animal. Any hard or extreme measures will make him worse ; and he should be kept perfectly quiet, with no disturbing noise around.

However, as per our note on page 119, to mention another remedy, we give the following : Four drachms of extract of gentian ; four drachms of aloes ; twenty drops of croton oil ; mixed and given in one dose. If this does not move the bowels in four or five hours, repeat the dose.

MALLENDERS AND SALLENDERS.

These are scurvy patches which appear at the back of the knee and in front of the hock. If not attended to, they may become very troublesome. They should be kept clean and Pratt's Veterinary Healing Ointment applied two or three times daily.

The feeding of Pratt's Food, Pratt's Animal Regulator or Pratt's Condition Powder is very important for all skin diseases, as they cleanse and purify the blood and keep the digestion in shape, the bowels regular and assist in a speedy recovery.

MANGE, OR COMMON STABLE ITCH.

Mange is generally found among horses that are poorly fed and neglected in grooming and cleaning. It

is very contagious and usually spreads through an entire stable. It is a very small insect, and by scratching off some of the dandruff from the skin and placing it on white paint or paper in a bright light, small, shining objects will be seen moving about in all directions. It is first noticed in the roots of the mane, and afterward spreads over the whole body except the legs. The horse rubs himself against the stall and the hair will drop out, leaving dry spots of skin exposed, which become scabby. A person attending a mangy horse should change his clothing and wash carefully before going near a horse that is not affected.

It is a good plan to have the horse stand in the sun several hours a day, and then have him groomed thoroughly, to remove all the loose scurf possible. Then apply the following to the entire body : Six fluid ounces of glycerine ; two drachms of carbolic acid crystals ; mixed in one quart of water. The next day the horse should be thoroughly washed with strong soap, and several hours later apply again the above solution. A few days later, wash it off and repeat the application.

Pratts Veterinary Healing Ointment will cure the raw spots quickly and should be applied in addition to the solution after the horse is washed.

A horse fed Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator

or Pratts Condition Powder is kept in robust condition, and consequently is not subject to mange ; even if he comes in contact with mangy horses, he is less liable to be affected on account of his system being in first-class condition.

OVERDRIVING.

The horse that drops in his tracks from overdriving should be treated as follows : Bleed at once, a full pint ; cover the body and take the horse to the nearest stable as soon as possible. Keep plenty of blankets on the horse, bandage the legs, cover the neck and keep him as warm as possible, even to such an extent as having fire in the stable, or tubs of hot water.

We feel that the mild, stimulative effect of Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder will bring about the recovery of the animal, and if fed constantly, insure better staying powers, and prevent exhaustion, when in many cases it would occur without their use. However, should it occur, the usual dose of these remedies should be immediately given along with easily-digested and strength-giving food ; but do not overload the stomach. Pratts Remedies should be given in such quantities that will create an

easy, natural movement of the bowels. Do not physic the horse, as it weakens him when in this condition. Watch him carefully for thirty-six hours.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS.

This generally affects either one or both hind legs, more frequently in trotting horses, and results from long heats and fast driving. A horse once affected is on the downward road. He can be patched up, but never cured, as it will show again as soon as he is driven hard. The animal should be walked regularly and not excited, fed well and given plenty of grooming and rubbing. Brush the hind quarters well several times a day with a coarse brush. A wet flannel should be placed over the small of the back, covered with a piece of oil cloth and on top of this a blanket. Keep the flannel wet constantly. Give soft mashes and green food. Keep the bowels open.

There is nothing better for paralysis than Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder, as they keep the bowels open, the blood pure and the digestion in good shape. A double dose should at once be given ; and after the bowels are freely opened, the quantity should be reduced so as to keep the bowels

regular and healthy. An improvement will soon be noticed. As per our note on page 119, to mention another remedy, we name the following : One grain of iodide of iron ; half a grain of strychnine ; add sufficient quassia powder and molasses to make a ball, and give it night and morning. At the end of a few weeks increase the strychnine to one grain, and three or four weeks after make it a grain and a half.

SPINAL MENINGITIS, OR COMPLETE PARALYSIS.

This disease often occurs from injuries to the spinal cord by hitting the animal over the backbone. He loses complete control of the hind legs, and has no feeling. Sometimes there is no apparent cause for this disease. Some think this disease is contagious ; but this cannot be substantiated. The horse generally dies in three or four days. The cords and muscles along the entire back are subject to a nervous twitching, and the pulse is low. If the horse is bled, the blood is thick and dark. The urine is very strong and offensive and dark in color.

Wet blankets, wrung out of warm water, should be applied for three or four days, and the horse put in a sling as soon as possible. A double dose of Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder in

gruel form should be given to move the bowels, and a plaster of mustard and vinegar applied over the loins and kidneys. The legs should be kept warm by rubbing and bandaging.

Pratts Remedies are very helpful in this case, but we would not pretend to recommend them as a sure cure ; in fact, we don't think a horse amounts to much after an attack of this kind. However, they will do more for him than anything we know of, and if fed regularly, will keep him in as good condition as the disease will permit.

However, as per our note on page 119, we mention the next best remedy as follows : One scruple of extract of nux vomica ; one scruple of extract of belladonna ; one scruple of powdered ergot ; given in a mash morning and evening, or drench the animal with it.

PARALYSIS OF THE EYE.

This is caused by an injury to the eye, or from complete exhaustion of the nervous vitality of the animal. The pupil is frequently enlarged, but not as dark as ordinarily, and with a slight milky cast of greenish tinge. A good test for paralysis of the eye is to keep the horse in a dark stable for half an hour, then lead him into the sunlight. If the pupil does not contract, the horse is blind.

PLEURISY.

Pleurisy comes from overdriving or exposure, and generally attacks young horses. It is known by rigid muscles and a dry cough. The fore foot is generally on the move, and the breathing is short and quick. By pressing on the spaces between the ribs, you are sure to detect it ; the animal will shrink and often tries to bite and kick, as it pains him severely.

The horse should be bled (about a pint) and the legs bandaged with flannel.

The use of Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder as a preventive and cure of pleurisy is well known by all who have used them, as a horse is less susceptible to colds when in a good condition, which is assured by the constant feeding of these remedies. Give double doses in gruel form at the first appearance of the symptoms, and then reduce to the quantity necessary to bring the bowels to a natural state. At the same time, as mentioned in our note on page 119, to give another remedy, we mention the following : Twenty drops of aconite in four tablespoonfuls of warm water, given every fifteen minutes, to reduce the pulse and fever. As soon as the pulse is softened, give the following dose every two hours : One fluid ounce of laudanum ; one fluid ounce of sulphuric ether ; mixed in a

pint of water. Continue this for about thirty-six hours. Should the cough still continue, use the nose bag described on page 127. Pratts Remedies will assist in giving the horse strength and hasten his complete recovery.

PNEUMONIA.

Pneumonia can be noted by the following symptoms: Fast and labored breathing, with head and ears in a

PNEUMONIA.

drooping position. The legs are cold and set wide apart. The coat is rough, body cold, bowels are dry and costive. Place your ear to the horse's side and if a grating or sucking sound is heard,

it is a sure sign of pneumonia.

The shoes should be pulled off and the horse given plenty of room, with the floor covered with sawdust or sand, rather than straw. If by test you find that the blood flows freely, it may do the animal some good to

allow about a pint to flow ; but if the blood appears black and thick, no blood should be drawn. The steam bag, as given on page 127, is an excellent remedy.

We feel confident that a horse properly cared for and fed Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder regularly will be in excellent condition and not liable to an attack of this disease. We have known of many cases cured with these remedies only. The usual dose should be given at once, the horse blanketed and kept warm, and the throat, chest and lungs rubbed with Pratts Veterinary Liniment. As the horse recovers, he will be likely to lie down. A nourishing diet should be observed and Pratts Remedies continued.

At the same time, as per our note on page 119, to give another remedy, we mention the following, to be given in one dose four times daily : Two fluid ounces of sulphuric ether ; twenty drops of tincture of aconite. Then rub up one drachm of extract of belladonna in a half-pint of water, and mix well.

POISONING.

Poison often occurs from the use of improper drugs, or inexperienced persons prescribing for the horse.

The horse has no desire to eat, but is very thirsty.

The nostrils are red and discharge a kind of thick saliva. There will be belching of wind and a colicky appearance ; heavy, quick breathing and a rapid pulse ; dysentery, which will be accompanied with large quantities of mucus. The horse will be weak and have convulsions.

The best known remedy is : One pint of tincture of cinchona in two quarts of water ; repeat at the expiration of five minutes.

The feeding of Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder, to regulate the bowels, will greatly assist in the speedy recovery of the animal, and build him up in solid and lasting condition.

POLL EVIL.

Poll evil is caused by some injury : the rubbing of the bridle, a blow, or by forcing a small collar roughly on the horse. It frequently results in an abscess where the injury has been excessive.

By placing the finger on the part, and pressing lightly at first, if the horse shrinks immediately as the result of the pain, the disease has not reached a very severe state ; if it requires a hard and lengthly pressure

before the horse shows signs of pain, the disease is more advanced and more difficult to cure.

Blister by applying with a brush tincture of cantharides. Repeat the blister so as to keep the parts irritated, as soon as necessary. The services of a skilled veterinarian should then be secured to open the part and cut away the diseased matter. The wound should then be rubbed with caustic and the following solution injected three times a day : One drachm of tincture of muriate of iron ; one drachm of carbolic acid ; mixed in a pint of water. A rag should be dipped in a solution of tar and placed over the wound to prevent the flies from troubling the animal.

Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder should be fed regularly three times a day, to keep the blood, bowels and digestive organs in good shape, and assist in a quick recovery from the effects of poll evil.

PRURIGO.

Prurigo is different from mange, as the skin does not have that patchy character. There is a feverish condition of the body, and it often affects high-fed horses,

which is just the opposite of mange. Generally occurs in the spring, and horses affected are generally those who have had very little exercise during the winter.

The following wash should be applied twice a day : Four fluid ounces of glycerine ; one drachm of carbolic acid ; mixed in one pint of water.

Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator and Pratts Condition Powder are the very best remedies to be fed during a condition of this kind, at first in double doses, and then gradually decreasing until the usual dose is fed and the bowels become regular. As a preventive, they keep horses in good condition that are too highly fed, by keeping the bowels and blood in first-class shape and the digestive organs from becoming disarranged.

However, as per our note on page 119, to give another remedy, we mention : One and a half fluid ounces of tincture muriate of iron ; one fluid ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic ; mixed in one quart of water, and half a pint to be given at one dose, night and morning for one week.

RINGWORM.

Ringworm can be noted by the falling off of the hair in patches, leaving a scurfy skin which scales off, and finally leaving a thick, scaly margin or ring around

the spot, which in time becomes an ulcer. Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator and Pratts Condition Powder are the greatest blood purifiers known, and where fed constantly with the regular feed, there is no danger whatever of ringworm. Where the disease has once started, it is well to give Pratts Remedies in double doses to move the bowels freely, and then reduce gradually to the regular quantity. It is also well to apply, twice a day, two drachms of iodide of lead, mixed with two ounces of fresh lard. Should there be ulceration, wash five or six times a day with a mixture of two scruples of chloride of zinc in a pint of water. However, as per our note on page 119, to give another remedy, we mention the same remedy which we have given for prurigo, on page 167, to be given at one dose as soon as the disease is discovered.

ROARING.

Roaring may be caused by a tumor in distemper. If it is chronic, it is caused by a change in the upper part of the windpipe, brought on by a tight check rein used when the horse is young. This cannot be cured, but may be prevented by padding the nose-piece of the

bridle and not allowing too much air into the lungs at one time. While this is being done, however, the animal cannot stand hard or fast driving. To detect a roarer, drive right fast for about a mile, then stop and put your ear to the windpipe; if he is only a slight roarer, it can be detected at once. A defect of this kind is very wearying on a horse, consequently he should always be kept in a first-class condition. This can be accomplished by a nourishing diet at all times, and the constant use of Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder.

RUPTURE.

Rupture frequently happens to colts, in which case it will be noticed by a soft enlargement at the navel opening when the colt is about a year old. He should be thrown on his back, and the contents of the lump should be returned through the opening, and then the skin should be tightly clamped and allowed to gradually slough off. Rupture frequently happens from accidents, in which case a portion of the intestines hang down in the testicles. In a very young animal, it can be reduced by laying him on his back, raising the hind parts, and

gently manipulating the testicles until the intestines pass back into the abdomen, after which the animal can be allowed to get up and rest quietly in a box stall for several days. In older animals, however, in addition, the hand must be introduced into the rectum and the bowels gently pulled back into place. This generally has to be accompanied by a surgical operation. The feeding of Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder is beneficial in such cases, as they keep the animal in a healthy condition otherwise, thereby strengthening the weakened parts.

SCRATCHES.

This disease comes from carelessness in not cleaning the mud and dirt from the horse's legs. This should not be neglected, as it becomes a very filthy and unpleasant disease. The parts should be washed thoroughly with white castile soap and warm water, and Pratts Veterinary Healing Ointment applied twice a day. In accordance with our plan to give another remedy, we mention the following: Keep the parts constantly wet by applying a cloth saturated with the following solution: Half an ounce of chloride of zinc;

half a pint of glycerine ; dissolved in six quarts of water. As soon as the cloth is dry, wet it again and apply, and continue this until there is no more inflammation or heat. Should the disease have advanced sufficiently to cause ulcerations and breaks, the following solution should be applied in the same way : Four fluid ounces of creosote ; one ounce of chloride of zinc ; one gallon of strong solution of oak bark. If proud flesh appears, it will have to be removed with a knife. From the commencement there is nothing better to give the horse than Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder along with his regular feed, to purify and cleanse the blood, and put the horse in condition to recover quickly. However, as per our note on page 119, to give another remedy, we would mention the same remedy as given for prurigo, on page 167, to be administered in pint doses night and morning.

SORE THROAT.

Sore throat is frequently a forerunner of other more serious diseases. It will be noticed by want of appetite, difficulty in swallowing water, which will be accompa-

nied by a jerky movement and a grunting noise. The water the horse drinks will sometimes return through the nostrils. The horse should be blanketed, stable warm and well ventilated, and soft foods given, the throat, chest and lungs rubbed with Pratts Veterinary Liniment until it blisters thoroughly. There may be occasion to repeat the blistering.

There is nothing more valuable than Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder. A double dose in gruel form should be given immediately. Then the regular quantity mixed with each feed, gradually reducing until the bowels are easy and natural.

However, as per our note on page 119, to give another remedy, we mention the following, to be given in one dose: Half a fluid ounce of essence of anise; one drachm of pulverized aloes; mixed in a pint of water. Should there be no improvement, prepare the following: One ounce of chlorate of potassa, mixed in two quarts of water, and pour about half a pint into the horse's mouth, holding up his head for half a minute, and then permit the head to drop and the fluid to run out. Repeat half a dozen times a day.

SPASM OF THE URETHA.

In this disease the muscles controlling the passage of the urine from the bladder contract. It is generally due to bad usage or exposure.

It is noticed by a straddling gait, the horse seldom urinating, or the urine being very scanty. The animal suffers intensely. By pushing the hand and arm up the rectum, and pressing downward, you can feel whether the bladder is full and determine the disease thereby.

Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder operates freely upon the kidneys, liver and urinary organs, and, given in large doses, has been known to permanently relieve this disease. Also, as a preventive, they obviate many of the bad effects on a horse of rough and ignorant treatment. When this state has occurred, however, double doses should be given in gruel form, and then reduce, as the animal improves, to the regular quantity and mix with the feed. An injection into the rectum of four fluid ounces each of sulphuric ether and laudanum mixed in three pints of water, will also prove helpful, preventing it from running out by holding the hand over the anus for about ten minutes. If there is no relief, repeat in twenty minutes. If the urine does not flow at the expiration of another twenty minutes, repeat again until there is relief.

However, as per our note on page 119, to give another remedy, we mention the following, to be given in one dose: Four fluid ounces of laudanum; four fluid ounces of sulphuric ether; mixed in a quart of water.

Very frequently the horse can be relieved promptly by opening both jugular veins and allowing the blood to flow until the urine comes, or the animal falls into a faint, at which time the urine will flow of its own free will. If not, insert the hand into the rectum and press upon the bladder, and this will produce the desired result.

STAGGERS.

Staggers is generally caused by overfeeding. In some portions of the South it frequently occurs from local influences. A horse breaking loose at night and gorging himself at the grain bins is liable to this disease.

The symptoms are as follows: The horse hangs his head and presses it against the wall with eyes closed; his pulse throbs; the breath is hard, and sometimes he snores. The skin is cold; the ears and tail are quiet; the nasal membrane is a leaden color. As the case becomes worse, the eye brightens; the nasal membrane reddens; the skin becomes hot; the movements are

quick and jerky ; breathing short and sharp, and the horse practically mad.

Where Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder is fed constantly, a regular, healthy condition is produced, with perfect digestion. Consequently, a horse given these remedies, and properly looked after, is not subject to an attack of staggers. If Pratts Remedies do not move the bowels, administer one quart of castor oil.

However, in accordance with our note on page 119, we mention another remedy : A quart of any kind of oil should be given at once, excepting kerosene. If no oil is at hand, fresh melted grease will answer ; but no salted grease. If the disease has advanced considerably before discovery, a quart of castor oil containing ten drops of croton oil should be given at once. Repeat if this does not move the bowels inside of five or six hours, giving twenty drops of croton oil instead of ten. If still no effect, repeat in five or six hours with thirty drops of croton oil instead of twenty.

As the animal recovers, Pratts Remedies as a tonic should be given, and the bowels watched carefully, as it takes some time for the animal to recover its full health.

SUNSTROKE.

Sunstroke generally occurs in cities, where the heat is greater and the air closer than in suburban districts.

It will be noticed, as a rule, by the horse suddenly stopping and hanging his head ; he will throw his legs out sideways, as if he feared falling. Frequently the animal will fall and die without a struggle. Again, it will only be accompanied by exhaustion. The horse generally perspires very freely. If there is no perspiration, the skin is just the opposite, a dry, burning effect, almost so hot that the hand can hardly rest on it with comfort. When allowed to rest, he will keep his nose very near the ground. His veins are swollen and the nostrils dilated.

Bathe his head and neck in cold water, broken ice tied between the ears, and inject into the rectum soap and warm water. Rub the legs well, and if he becomes insensible, or appears to be getting so, apply mustard to his sides and legs. If the pulse gets too low, give half a pint of whisky every thirty minutes for a couple of hours.

There is nothing that will ward off sunstroke so well as Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder, if fed reglarly. The horse will be kept in perfect condition, his digestion good, his bowels

regular and his blood pure, and, consequently, he will not be susceptible to sunstroke.

Simply giving them regularly, according to directions, would save thousands of horses yearly from sunstroke in the large cities.

However, according to our note on page 119, we mention another remedy: One drachm of pulverized opium; one drachm of pulverized carbonate of ammonia; two drachms of charcoal; eight ounces of ale; mixed well, and given as a drench.

SWELLING OF THE SHEATH.

This often arises from a run-down condition of the animal. Sometimes it is caused by the wound being closed too soon after castration, and in that case it should be opened and fresh lard rubbed on and bathed freely every three-quarters of an hour or so with warm water.

If the penis cannot be drawn backward and forward freely, or should the opening be too small, it may be necessary to slightly cut the sheath to allow free action, and then bathe freely with cold water from time to time. If it occurs from a run-down condition, Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition

Powder, by being fed in regular doses, will rapidly and permanently put the horse in first-class condition by regulating the blood, bowels and digestive organs.

WARTY GROWTHS

or tumorous growths on the sheath can be clipped off with scissors, and dipped with caustic to prevent bleeding. The same thing should be done with hardening growths on the end of the penis.

WORMS.

A horse is frequently attacked by worms when he is in apparently good condition. They can be readily detected by the following symptoms: Rubbing of tail against the stall, lifting of upper lip, rubbing nose against the manger or wall and constantly switching tail. A yellow mucus will be noticed around the anus, the appetite at times is ravenous, again very poor; the horse becomes thin and emaciated. The bowels are frequently too loose or the horse is greatly constipated. His coat becomes dry and the hair turns the wrong way.

Often there is mucus passing through the bowels and noticed in the manure. Frequently the symptoms are accompanied by a hacking cough: in some cases the horse becomes pot-bellied and breath offensive.

THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF WORMS.

They are known as follows: The round rectal worm; the long thread worm, found in the rectum; the round, large, thick worm, found in the kidneys and bladder, which is about an inch to an inch and one-half thick, and from ten inches to three feet or more in length; the tape worm, in the intestines; the pin worm, about one inch long, pointed both ends; the round worm, averaging from four inches to three feet long; the long, round worm, from seven to nine inches long and about as thick as a pencil, that infest the small intestines, frequently in great quantities.

Bots feed on the liquid nutriment from the feed, multiplying in such quantities as to retard digestion. They also hang to the lining of the stomach in large bunches. They remain with the horse during the autumn, winter and spring months, or until fully grown. Frequently they become bunched at either end of the

stomach, causing an obstruction, which, if not properly treated, eventually kills the animal.

If a horse has worms, Pratts Specially Prepared Worm Powder will positively rid him of them and quickly build him up healthy and robust. If he does not pass worms, you can rest assured there are no worms there, and the horse should have other treatment, a tonic like Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder, the greatest of animal regulators.

Give one dose of the Powder with the feed twice a day for four days. Cut down feed one-half, mix bran with feed and dampen it. After fourth day give large, soft, well-scalded bran mash to loosen bowels freely. *Repeat the bran mashes if necessary, as the bowels must be moved freely.* Should the horse refuse to eat the bran mash, it will be necessary to give him a dose of Glauber Salts, or some other purge, to loosen the bowels.

Sometimes pin worms remain just inside the rectum and are very hard and stubborn to cure.

In cases of this kind, if the desired result is not obtained by feeding Pratts Worm Powder, dissolve one of the powders in a quart of water and inject into the rectum.

Repeat this once a day in the evening and continue for 4 or 5 days.

Do not fail in this case, as in all other cases of

worms, to feed bran mashs, until the bowels are freely moved, and should the horse refuse the bran mash or should it fail to move the bowels, give the horse a dose of Glauber Salts.

RHEUMATISM.

This is caused by an irregular condition of the blood, and is accompanied by stiffness, lameness and fever. The pain usually will be found to leave one joint and appear in the corresponding one on the opposite side. The disease can generally be detected by sudden lameness and in some cases by inflammation. A swelling may appear in the loins, chest or in the fetlock, stifle or hock joints. The pulse is hard and the mouth warm and devoid of moisture. If possible, the horse should be put in a sling in a box stall, and raised enough to take weight off the limbs. Bathe freely with Pratts Veterinary Liniment once a day without rubbing. Give internally Pratts Food, Pratts Animal Regulator or Pratts Condition Powder three times daily to purify the blood. Give a bran mash twice a week and green food once a day. These simple remedies will quickly cure even the most stubborn case of rheumatism. However, as per our note on page 119, we mention another remedy.

Apply the following liniment on the affected parts :
Compound soap liniment, sixteen fluid ounces ; liquor ammonia, two fluid ounces ; tincture of cantharides, two fluid ounces ; tincture of opium, two fluid ounces. Mix.

Bandage the legs clear up to body, and give internally the following ball :—

Powdered colchicum, two drachms ; iodide of potassium, one drachm. Mix into pill mass with molasses. Apply liniment, and give pill every morning until horse is better.

Two drachms of salycilate of soda given twice a day, mixed with the feed, will also be found of advantage.

THE END.

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