arising from the friction of the saddle, for which a strong solution of salt with tincture of myrrh is a good application, whi1st attention should be paid to the padding of the sad­dle. The tumors which sometimes result from the pressure of the saddle go by the name of Warbles ; to which, when they ulcerate, the name of Sitfasts is applied, from the callous skin which adheres to their centre. Goulard water may be used to disperse the swelling; a digestive ointment will remove the sitfast, and the sore should be healed with a solution of sulphate of zinc.

The well-known and unsightly disease called Grease, is a morbid secretion from the cutaneous pores of the heels and neighbouring parts, of a peculiar greasy offensive matter, attended with irritation and increased vascular action. It is most frequently seen in coach and cart horses, but often also in young colts which are badly cared for ; it is most common in the hind feet, but occurs in all. Its main cause seems to be sudden changes in the condition of the foot from dry to wet, and from heat to cold, greatly augmented, of course, by evaporation. It is seldom seen in thorough-bred horses, and this probably because they are well groomed. The first appearance of grease is a dry scurfy state of the heel, with heat and itchiness. Swelling succeeds, with a tendency to lameness ; the discharge augments in quantity, the hair begins to fall off, and pain and lameness become marked. Deep fissures are apt to become prominent symptoms, and to occur sometimes at the upper portion of the fetlock ; in the former case they are designated Dry-cracks, in the latter Rattails, by farriers. Pustules now arise, which burst, and expose great coarse granulations, which have received the name of Grapes, and which, with the thickened skin, become tough and hard, almost horny. The diseased foot at this time may be thrice its natural thickness. As to treatment, prevention being better than cure, we re-echo the state­ment of Professor Coleman regarding cavalry horses, that the soldier deserves punishment whose horse becomes greasy. In the early stage, the parts should be washed twice a day with soap and water, and a solution of sugar of lead and sulphate of zinc applied ; this may not be che­mically scientific, but we have found it superior to any thing else. Even in old and aggravated cases it is very effi­cacious. When grapes abound, a little of the powdered zinc should be introduced among them, which application often supersedes the application of the actual and other cauteries, as do also, more decidedly, strong washes with diluted sulphuric and nitric acids. We have also found a solution of corrosive sublimate, and iodine ointment, excel­lent remedies. If the horse be strong and full of flesh, laxatives should be given, followed by diuretics ; if weak, tonics may be added to these last. The feeding too must be varied with the condition ;—green meat and carrots should be given, and mashes frequently as a substitute for corn. During convalescence exercise should be given ; and bandages and pressure hasten the cure.

Warts or Angle-berries are prone to occur in the horse, and in cattle, and to be troublesome, more espe­cially in calves. They appear about the eyelids, ears, nose, neck, groin, sheath, and are apt to spread. They often require removal. Sometimes you must cast the horse, and remove them with the scissors, knife, and cautery, or with a ligature. Escharotics, however, have great efficacy, such as alum, blue-stone, corrosive sublimate, and some­times arsenic. Encysted Tumors also are by no means uncommon, a kind of *Talpae,* which may generally be re­moved by simple incision, having no decided root or adhe­sion.

The domestic animals are apt to be annoyed with ver­min, which slight knowledge and attention would readily remove. In particular states of hot weather, Flies, especi­ally some species of the *Tabanidae* are great nuisances; they will make a spirited horse unmanageable, will drive cattle from their pasture, to scamper about in a state of extreme agitation ; and as to sheep, the Ettrick Shepherd says,— “ The flies were at this time settled in the fold in such numbers, that we could with difficulty see each other ; the heads of the sheep were swollen and black, and seemed all over a scab, the flies being settled on them like a black cloud. A few were anointed with train oil, and no sooner were they turned among the rest, than in less than a minute, not a fly was to be seen.” Spirit of tar, added to the oil, renders it more efficacious ; and as the fly will not face these remedies, horses and cattle should be protected. Fleas are very troublesome to dogs. Washing and combing are not without efficacy, nor tobacco-water, though it frequently poisons the dog. Mr Blaine says, “ the only tolerably cer­tain cure I know is, to make the dogs sleep on fresh yellow deal shavings.” Rosin and bran may be usefully applied. Oil, however, we believe, is a specific. We have invar­iably found it so for Lice, so common in horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. In horses, the prevalence of this filthy vermin shows want of dressing, although it is often con­nected with poverty and mange. In the slighter visitations we have invariably found, that a single dressing of olive-oil alone, will cause their disappearance from all the above-named animals, or a solution of corrosive sublimate, al­though this requires a little more caution. For the Tick in sheep, a mixture of tar and turpentine is a speedy and certain poison ; and for the Maggot, sometimes a most fatal vermin in this quadruped, the great matter is the shepherd’s watchful care ; as soon as discovered, the af­fected part must be shaved, and spirit of turpentine, or of tar with oil, or a solution of corrosive sublimate applied.

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