

Outlines of veterinary homœopathy : comprising horse, cow, dog, sheep, and hog diseases, and their homoeopathic treatment / by James Moore.

Contributors

Moore, James, -1889.

Publication/Creation

London : Henry Turner, 1863 ([London] : J. E. Adlard.)

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OUTLINES
OF
VETERINARY
HOMŒOPATHY

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OUTLINES
OF
VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY:

COMPRISING
HORSE, COW, DOG, SHEEP,
AND
HOG DISEASES,
AND THEIR
HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

BY
JAMES MOORE, M.R.C.V.S.,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

FOURTH EDITION.

LONDON:
HENRY TURNER, 77, FLEET STREET, AND 106, NEW
BOND STREET.

MANCHESTER:
41, PICCADILLY, AND 15, MARKET STREET.

1863.

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AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THE superiority of the Homœopathic system, in comparison with other modes of treating diseases, is becoming more generally recognised every day; and many of those who have experienced its beneficial effects upon their own persons are naturally desirous to employ it in the diseases of their domestic animals. In consequence, however, of few veterinary surgeons having, as yet, adopted the new mode of treatment, a want is felt for some work that will enable the owner of horses, cows, &c., to discover the ailments of his animal, and the most successful means of restoring it to health. This work, therefore, is designed not to supersede the services of the homœopathic veterinary surgeon, when they can be procured, but to supply the deficiency adverted to. It purports to be an easily understood exposition of the causes which produce, and the symptoms which characterise, the most frequent diseases incidental to the horse, cow, dog, pig, and sheep; giving, at the same time, concise directions for the selection, use, and administration of the most efficient homœopathic medicines. In order to render the work

extensively useful, the author has carefully avoided, as far as possible, the use of all technical terms, and has confined himself to language which every person can readily understand. A glossary is appended, explaining the signification of certain scientific words which are unavoidably used.

With a view to render the work as complete as its scope and limits admit, the author has availed himself of the researches of others, and has consulted the best works upon the diseases of the lower animals ; his aim being to bring within the comprehension of every person a method of treating the diseases of the horse, cow, dog, pig, and sheep, which many years' experience has sanctioned as the best that can be pursued.

MANCHESTER ; *August*, 1857.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THAT this work has been found to supply the want adverted to in the preceding Preface is proved by the gratifying fact that the first edition has been sold in eighteen months. This rapid and extensive sale induces the Author to believe that he has been of some service to the patrons of Veterinary Homœopathy.

In its present form the work has undergone several alterations. The diseases are differently classified; the indications for the selection of the medicines are clear and unmistakeable; fresh matter has been introduced; and, in short, an attempt has been made to render this edition more extensively useful than its predecessors.

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The first of these is the fact that the
author has not only written a book
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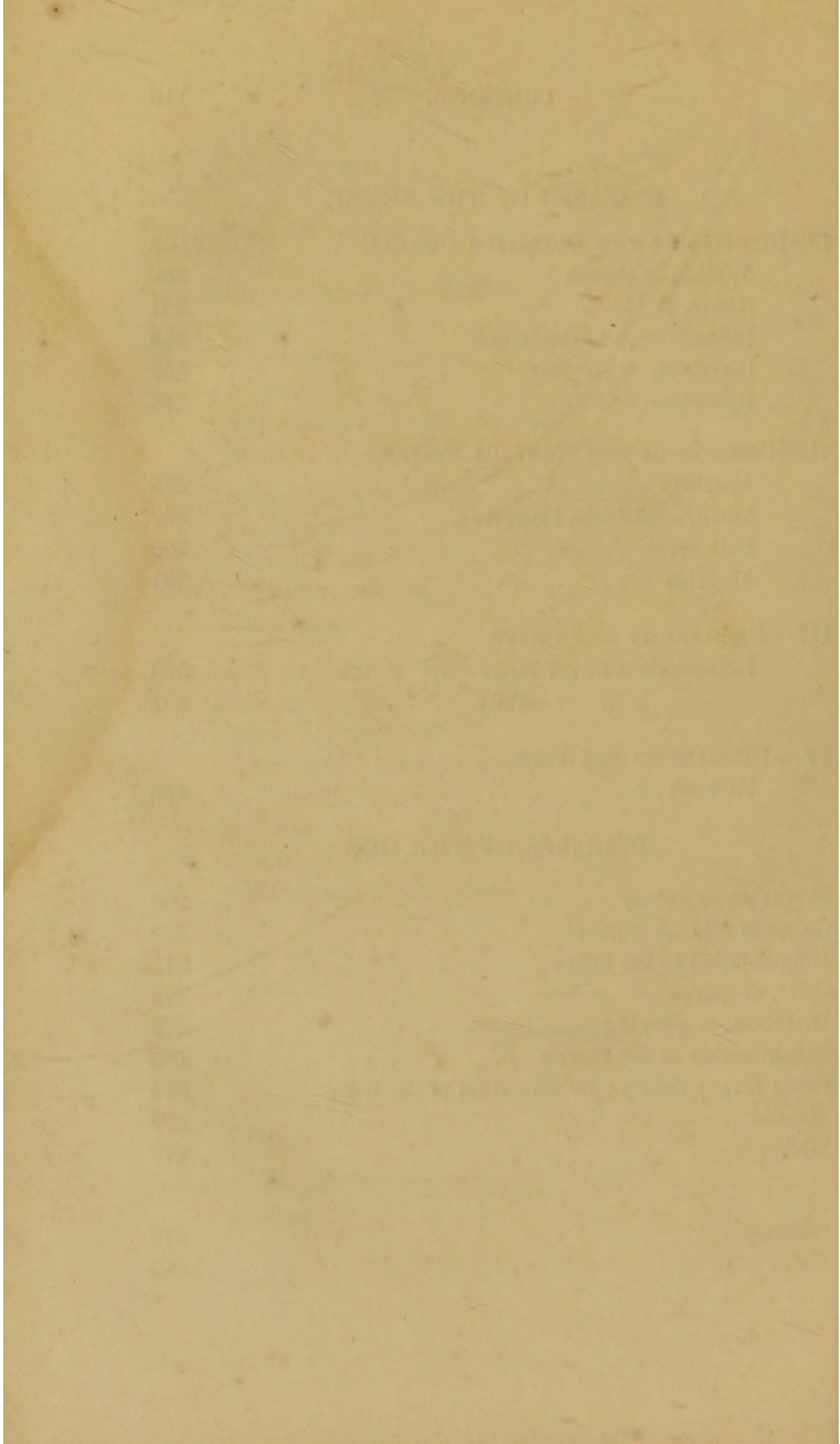
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INTRODUCTORY SECTION.

I. HOMŒOPATHY.

HOMŒOPATHY is a method of treating diseases by the administration of a medicine which is capable of producing in the healthy system symptoms similar to those of the disease which it is given to cure. This is the "law" or principle which distinguishes Homœopathy from every other system ; indeed it is the only method which is practised in accordance with fixed and unchangeable principles.

Homœopathy is the only system which investigates the properties of drugs on the living body, by watching the effects of their operation in health. Other systems endeavour to arrive at a knowledge of their peculiar actions when the body is already suffering from disease. It is apparent that it is difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish the sufferings which the drugs produce and those which characterise the disease ; whilst for practical purposes, all such experiments are useless. The manner in which medicines are chosen for disease, in conformity with the homœopathic law, is this :—

The symptoms of any given disease are first accurately ascertained, and then the medicine that will produce in health similar symptoms is considered the most likely to cure that disease quickly and permanently. Thus, when *Aconitum* is given to healthy persons it produces thirst, hot skin, quick, full pulse, scanty urine, and the other symptoms of fever, which mark the onset of many complaints. When the same symptoms arise from other causes, *Aconitum* is the best medicine to cure them.

Homœopathy, applied to the diseases of the lower animals, has this decided superiority over every other method—it is the most economical; and for several reasons.

1. Small doses of medicine are found far more effectual than large ones, and therefore a considerable saving is effected.

2. The animals recover much sooner, and are therefore able to resume work at a much earlier period after the sickness has ceased.

3. They are not deteriorated in value. No severe means are resorted to, such as bleeding, blistering, setoning, and the like; the strength of the animal is consequently husbanded, at the same time that the ravages of the disease are stayed; therefore, the animal is, as an article of property, almost as valuable after as before his illness, and he soon recovers his condition, and with it his powers of working and his worth to his owner.

4. Homœopathy has another advantage, which takes precedence of all others—it is the most successful. Many diseases, such as pleuro-pneumonia and milk-fever in cattle, and influenza and inflammation of the lungs in the horse, are amenable to its remedies; whilst the old system either does not cure at all, or cures very few cases, or leaves the animal affected with incurable diseases, which depreciate the usefulness and value of the animals.

2. THE MEDICINES.

a. *Internal Remedies.*

The following are the medicines prescribed in this work, with their respective dilutions, or degrees of strength, and common name:

TINCTURES.

Name of the Medicine.	Dilution.	Common names.
Aconitum napellus	1	Aconite, monkshood.
Ammonium causticum	1	Caustic ammonia.
Antimonium crudum	6	Crude antimony.
Arnica montana	1	Leopard's bane.
Arsenicum album	2	White arsenic, arsenicous acid.
Baryta carb.	6	Carbonate of barytes.
Belladonna	1	Deadly nightshade.
Bryonia alba	1	White bryony, wild hops.
Calcarea carbonica	6	Impure carbonate of lime.
Cannabis, sativa	1	Hemp.
Cantharis	3	Spanish fly, blistering.
Causticum	3	Caustic water.
China	1	Peruvian bark.
Cina	1	Worm seed.

Name of the Medicine.	Dilution.	Common names.
Colocynthis	1	Bitter cucumber.
Cuprum aceticum . . .	3	Acetate of copper.
Digitalis purpurea . . .	1	Foxglove.
Drosera rotundifolia . .	1	Round-leaved sundew.
Dulcamara	1	Bittersweet, woody nightshade.
Euphrasia	1	Eyebright.
Ferrum	3	Iron.
Graphites	6	Pure black lead.
Helleborus niger	1	Black Hellebore, Christmas rose.
Hepar sulphuris	6	Liver of sulphur.
Hyoscyamus niger	1	Henbane.
Ignatia amara	1	St. Ignatius' bean.
Iodium	3	Iodine.
Ipecacuanha	1	Ipecacuanha root.
Kali bichrom.	3	Bichromate of potash.
Kreosotum	1	Kreosote.
Lachesis	6	Poison of the lance-headed viper.
Lobelia inflata	1	Indian tobacco.
Mercurius cor.	6	Corrosive sublimate.
Mercurius vivus	5	Quicksilver.
Nitri acidum	3	Nitric acid.
Nux vomica	1	Nux vomica.
Opium	1	Opium.
Phosphorus	1	Phosphorus.
Phosphori acid	2	Phosphoric acid.
Pulsatilla	1	Meadow anemone, windflower.
Rheum palmatum	1	Rhubarb.
Rhus toxicodendron . . .	1	Poison oak.
Ruta graveolens	1	Rue.
Sabina	1	Savine.
Secale	1	Spurred rye, ergot of rye.
Silicea	6	Silica.
Spongia	1	Toasted sponge.
Stannum	6	Pure tin.
Stramonium	1	Thorn apple.
Sulphur	6	Flowers of sulphur.
Terebinthina	1	Turpentine.
Thuja occident	1	Tree of life.
Veratrum album	1	White hellebore.

And the Homœopathic Preparation of Camphor, which must be kept separate from the above.

TRITURATIONS.

To be kept apart from the tinctures.

	Attenuation.		Attenuation.
Arsenicum . . .	1	Mercurius vivus . . .	1
Ferrum sulph. . .	1	Sulphur . . .	1
Hepar sulphuris . . .	1	Tartarus emeticus . . .	1

b. *External Remedies.*

In addition to the foregoing remedies, which are all used internally, other medicinal agents are employed to the skin, in local affections, in order to render their action more speedy and efficient. In all cases the *same* medicine must be employed at the same time, both internally and externally, when they are ordered to be so used.

These external remedies are the following :

1. *Arnica montana*.—The lotion is prepared by mixing two tablespoonfuls of the mother tincture with a pint of pure water.

USES.—For all kinds and varieties of injuries produced by mechanical violence, such as sprains, falls, contusions, lacerated and bruised wounds, corns, to the wounds after a surgical operation, &c.

2. *Rhus Toxicodendron*.—To make the lotion, add one tablespoonful of the mother tincture to a pint of water.

USES.—To be *well rubbed* into the parts affected in sprains, injuries of tendons, rheumatism, &c.

3. *Calendula officinalis*.—The lotion is made by adding one tablespoonful of the mother tincture to a pint of water.

USES.—In cuts, lacerations, and all kinds of flesh-wounds.

4. *Ruta graveolens*.—The lotion is made as in the last case.

USES.—In curbs, thorough-pins, &c.

5. *Arsenic*.—Arsenical lotion is made by boiling four grains of Arsenic in one pint of distilled water.

USES.—In cracked heels, grease, mange, &c.*

6. *Sulphur*.—The ointment is prepared by mixing one ounce of sulphur with two ounces of lard.

USES.—In mange, &c.

7. *Thuja occidentalis*. This lotion is made by mixing a tablespoonful of the tincture with a pint of water.

USES.—Mallenders and sallenders, grease, warts, &c.

All these medicines must be kept apart from the others.

3. THE SELECTION OF THE MEDICINES.

Symptoms are perceptible or ascertainable alterations of the healthy actions of the body, and serve to point out the particular part affected, the change going on, and the inevitable consequences. They also indicate the treatment required to effect a restoration to health.

* To prevent accidents this preparation should be labelled "**POISON**," and be kept locked up.

When an animal is ill, the first thing to do is to make an accurate examination of its condition, with a view to discover its sufferings and the disease with which it is attacked. This being done, a medicine must be selected that is known to produce in health similar sufferings. In every disease mentioned in the following pages symptoms are arranged, which point out the particular medicine that must be administered. In some cases it will be necessary to give only one remedy, because its indications tally in all important points with the symptoms of the disease; but in other cases, where this remark does not apply, two medicines may be needed, and they must be given in turns, not mixed together. Should amendment take place, as shown by the symptoms assuming a less severe character; or should they become aggravated; or should they altogether change, another medicine, or other medicines, as the case may be, must be substituted, that bear a closer analogy to the alterations of the patient's condition. In all cases the selection must be governed by the indications given along with each medicine. The *doses* of the medicines are to be repeated according to the severity of the symptoms. In severe cases the dose may be given every half hour or hour; in others, every two, three, or four hours; whilst if decided improvement occur, it will be sufficient to give a dose two or three times a day.

4. DIRECTIONS FOR GIVING THE MEDICINE.

The *tinctures* are to be given in pure water, the purer the better. For horses and cows a wine-glassful is the proper quantity ; for sheep, a dessert-spoonful ; for pigs, the same ; dogs, from a globule to three drops of the tincture, according to size. The tincture may be given in a teaspoonful of water ; the globule placed upon the tongue. Foals, three drops ; year olds, five drops ; three year olds, seven drops ; adults, ten to twenty drops ; cattle, as directed for horses. The triturations are to be mixed with a handful of bran, or with a small portion of a favorite or inviting food.

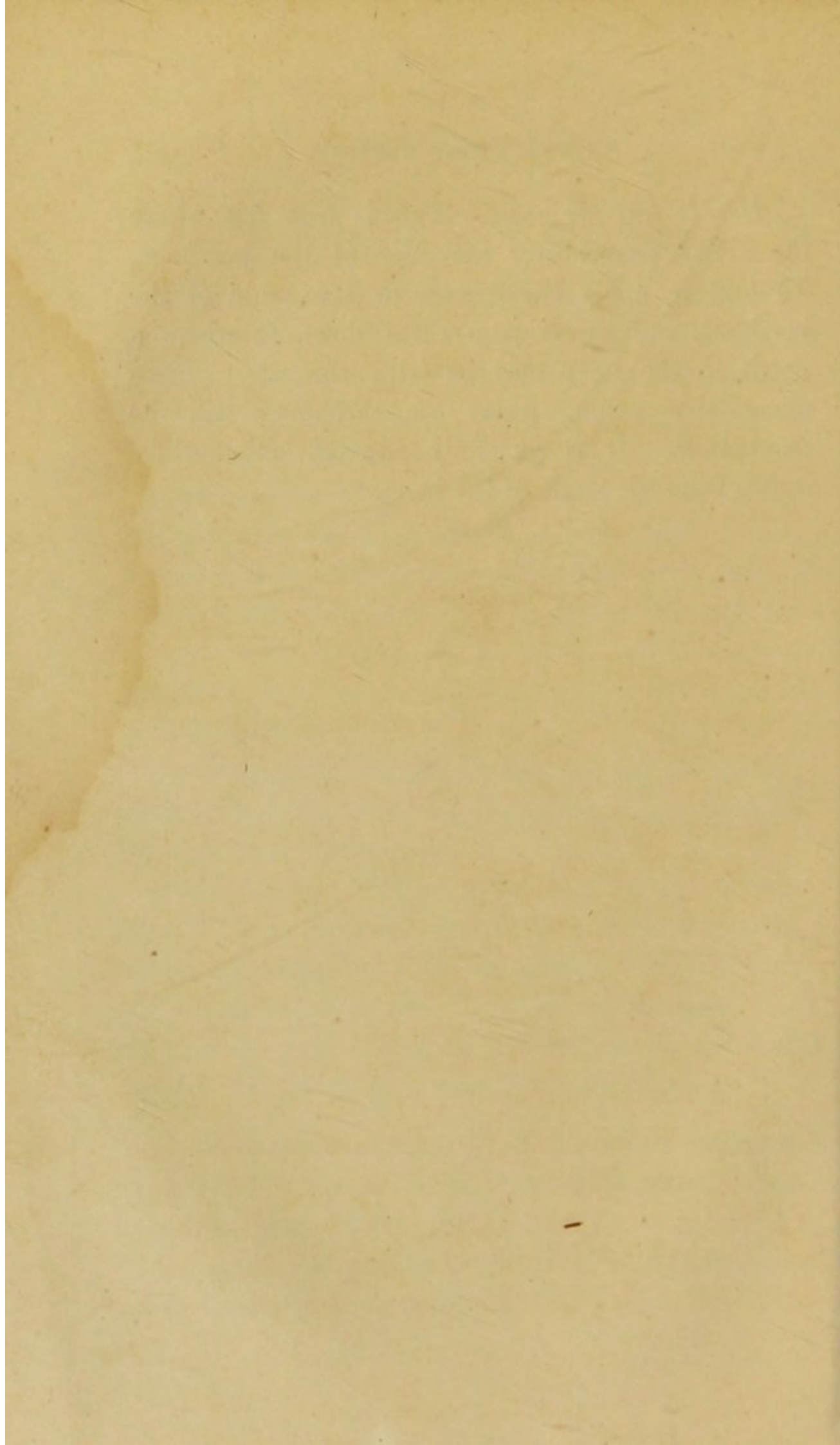
Some animals violently resist taking medicine ; when such is the case, the tincture may be given as directed for the triturations.

Small horns, capable of holding about a wine-glassful, are the most convenient instruments with which to give the fluid medicines. Where two medicines are given, two horns should be used, and in all cases they should be perfectly clean, and well washed out, before each dose is administered.

Bran poultice.—Pour hot water on a sufficient quantity of bran, and, when it is a little warmer than new milk, apply to the part.

Turnip poultice.—Boil turnips until quite soft, then mash and apply them warm.

How to feel the pulse.—This is best felt where the artery passes over the edge of the jaw-bone. To find it, apply the fingers to the angle of the jaw-bone, and slowly pass them down to where a notch in the bone may be felt; the artery passes along this notch, where the throbbing will be perceptible. It is generally situated about three inches from the angle of the bone.



PART I.

DISEASES OF THE HORSE.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DISEASES.

FEVER.

KINDS—*Idiopathic* and *Symptomatic*.

1. IDIOPATHIC FEVER.

This is a constitutional affection, and exists without injury or disease of any one part. It may have this character, so long as it continues, but the rush of blood which takes place to the internal parts in fever may be followed by inflammation in any one of them, especially if that part be naturally weak; or if the powers of the body be low, from over-work, bad food, or foul smells. In such a case, a local inflammation (or one confined to a particular part) is

added to the general fever, which is then known as symptomatic.

CAUSES.—A certain state of the air; exposure to cold; changes in the weather; sudden removal from a cold to a warm place, or from a warm to a cold one.

SYMPTOMS.—In the first stage, the horse is dull and heavy; he yawns, hangs his head, and is unwilling to move; he sweats from the least exertion, and sometimes trembles all over; the legs, ears, mouth, and feet are cold; the coat stares and looks rough; the breathing is quick and rather difficult; the pulse is quick, small, and weak; the urine is scanty and the bowels bound; the dung is in hard, small pieces; there is no appetite.

In the second stage, the skin is hot, dry, and smooth; the tongue dry and coated; the breathing much quickened; the pulse hard, full, and strong; the breath is hotter than usual; the face looks anxious; the nose and eyes are red; the thirst is great; and the animal is uneasy, and moves about from one place to another.

In the third stage, the skin sweats a little, and is not so hot as before; the water is more abundant, and a sediment falls from it; the pulse is neither so full nor so quick as formerly; the thirst is less, and the mouth moister.

TREATMENT.—1. When the legs, ears, and nose are very cold; the hair rough; the breathing quick

and difficult; the horse dull and yawning; the pulse small and weak; and there is great loss of strength—give *Ammonium causticum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every half hour or hour, as the case may require. When the horse improves continue the medicine every three, four, or six hours until he is well.

2. When the last medicine does not stop the disease, and when there are—shaking and trembling; dry, burning skin; great thirst; restlessness; quick, full pulse; burning heat in mouth, which is also dry; and red nose and eyes—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—As directed for the last medicine, except that it must be given every one, two, or three hours.

3. When *Aconitum* does not improve the horse, or only very slightly, after several doses have been used—give *Belladonna*. It is suitable for the same symptoms as those which point out that *Aconitum* is needed.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

4. When there are—shivering and shaking all over; sweating at night; great thirst; great weakness of the body generally; hard quick pulse; bound bowels; little urine; and especially when the breathing comes quick, difficult, and attended with catching at the sides, and grunting; and when the lungs have become inflamed—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*. If the symptoms show that the lungs have become inflamed, the treatment must be that of Pneumonia, which see.

5. When all the violent symptoms have gone, in order to complete the cure and prevent the horse from getting worse again—give *Sulphur*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every eight hours until the animal is quite well.

2. SYMPTOMATIC FEVER.

This kind of fever comes on after injuries, such as a prick in the foot, or an open wound in the joint; and accompanies inflammation, as, for instance, in the lungs, feet, eyes, or bowels. It therefore never exists alone, but attends upon, and is a symptom of, some disease or injury in a particular part of the body.

The treatment of *symptomatic fever* is given in other portions of this book, where the several diseases and injuries with which it is combined, and of which it is merely a symptom, are separately described. Such, for instance, are inflammation of the feet, lungs, eyes, bowels, bladder, kidneys, pleura; open joints, prick in the foot, and other injuries or diseases of a particular part of the body.

RHEUMATISM.

CAUSES.—Cold and damp; exposure to draughts of cold air.

SYMPTOMS.—It begins with shivering all over; hot skin and mouth. Then the horse becomes lame in one leg, or several joints are affected so that he cannot move, but stands in one place; the joint or joints are very hot, exceedingly painful, and swollen; the pulse is quicker at one time than at another, or stops now and then for a moment or two; the breathing is quick; sweats break out; the animal becomes weak. When the disease attacks the fore-legs, farriers call it "*chest-founder*," and when it is in the loins, the back is raised and the belly tucked up: this is known as "*loin-bound*."

The rheumatism in some cases removes from one leg to another, especially when the horse is exposed to wet and cold.

TREATMENT.—1. When the disease is of recent origin, and of the acute kind, being characterised by hot skin and mouth, quick full pulse, great heat, swelling, and pains in the joints, the pain being much aggravated by touch—*Aconitum* is the best remedy.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every three hours.

2. When the rheumatism is confined to one or

more joints, and the joints are painful, hot, and swollen—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

3. When the pains are aggravated by the slightest movement, so that the horse remains fixed to one spot, the joints of the leg swollen, and when fever has been effectually lowered by the previous medicines—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

4. When the pains are felt, and the consequent lameness is apparent, more especially after rest, but are both relieved by motion; the joints stiff and rigid, when beginning to move after a night's rest, but disappearing after having been moved for some time; and when the disease has been caused by exposure to damp weather—give *Rhus*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

5. When the disease shifts about from one part to another, causing pain and lameness in one leg now, and the same in the other to-morrow—give *Pulsatilla*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

6. In some cases of chronic rheumatism, and in the convalescent stage of the acute kind—give *Sulphur*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

STRANGLES.

Strangles is an idiopathic fever, followed by abscesses in various parts of the body, generally under the jaw. It occurs most commonly between the first and fifth year, when the teeth are being shed; and in spring or autumn when the weather is changeable. Almost every horse has it, but only once in his lifetime.

SYMPTOMS.—The disease begins as if the horse were about to have common cold; he is dull and depressed, eats little or no food, coughs now and then; the coat stares; the pulse is slightly quickened; the mouth hot and dry, and afterwards frothy fluid comes from it; the throat sore; the nose red, and matter flows from the nostrils. The glands under the jaw become swelled, hot, and painful, to such an extent as to cause “quidding,” and so much difficulty of breathing that the horse seems almost suffocated. The swelling becomes still larger and softer, until it bursts, and matter flows out. From this time the animal begins to recover, and is soon well. In some cases, however, the horse does not get well so quickly; for, after the abscess in the gland has burst, others form upon the back, shoulders, legs, breast, or other parts of the outside, or even in the inside of the body. This is called Irregular Strangles.

TREATMENT.—1. When the mouth is hot and dry ; the glands tender, swollen, and hot ; the pulse quick and full ; the difficulty of swallowing and pain considerable—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every four hours.

2. When the glands of the neck are painful and hard ; the difficulty of breathing increasing ; and no discharge issuing from the nostrils—give *Hepar sulphuris*.

DOSE.—1 grain of the first trituration in a handful of bran-mash every four hours.

In almost every case it will be necessary to administer these two medicines in turns—that is, first one and then the other. A bran poultice must be applied under the jaw, and changed every night and morning, continuing until the abscesses in the glands have burst of themselves or been opened, and the remaining wounds are healing up satisfactorily.

3. When the abscess is discharging matter, and when it is healing up—give *Silicea*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water three times a day.

4. When the disease is subdued, but the animal suffers from its effects, such as being thin, weak, and refusing food—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water three times a day.

WEED, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE
LYMPHATICS.¹

CAUSES.—Sudden changes from bad to good food; exposure to cold and wet; overwork after several days' rest; disordered stomach; standing in cold water; exposure to draughts of cold air, &c.

SYMPTOMS.—The disease comes on very suddenly, and begins, in general, with shivering, which is soon followed by full, strong, quick pulse; accelerated breathing; hot, dry mouth, and general feverishness. It attacks in most cases the left hind-leg, although in some instances the other hind-leg, or a fore one may be effected. The leg is lifted from the ground; it is hot, painful, and swells from above to below. The swelling increases very quickly, and the leg becomes much larger than the other; the pain also becomes worse, and prevents the animal from moving; and when the leg is pressed upon, it is snatched away. Several hard, round, and very painful cord-like swellings may be felt on the inside of the leg; these end in small lumps, which are also hard and more painful than the cords. A watery fluid exudes from the skin, and may be seen in drops upon the hair.

¹ See Glossary at the end of the work.

TREATMENT.—The leg must be fomented with hot water for an hour, in the morning and at night.

1. When the disease begins with symptoms of fever, and when the leg is very painful and swelled—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every three hours.

2. When the disease assumes a highly acute form, and when the pain is excessive—give *Belladonna* time about with the last medicine.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

3. When the last two medicines have improved the animal; and all violent symptoms have gone, but the leg remains swollen, the water scanty, the appetite bad, &c.—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

The animal should have plenty of exercise, except during the acute stage. In the majority of cases I order the horses to work, continuing the medicine till well, and find they recover much sooner than when allowed to stand in the stable.

ABSCESS.

An abscess is a gathering of matter.

DIVISIONS.—Abscesses are divided into two kinds:—

1. *Circumscribed*, in which the inflammation is

of a healthy character, and its tendency towards recovery. The fibrine¹ poured out from the blood softens down only in the middle, whilst the hard part round it forms a kind of bag, which confines the matter and hinders it from spreading.

2. *Diffused*, in which the inflammation is of an unhealthy character, and prone to extend. The whole of the fibrine then breaks down into a mattery fluid, which is not confined, but spreads widely.

CAUSES.—A vitiated state of the blood, as in strangles; blows, or other injuries; thorns, splinters, nails, or other foreign bodies in the skin or flesh.

SYMPTOMS.—A hot, painful swelling, at first hard in the middle, softer around, and attended with fever (see Fever), which is of a mild or severe kind, according to the nature and situation of the abscess.

PROGRESS.—The matter increases in quantity, and makes its way generally towards the skin. In some cases it may burst into the bronchial tube, or into some other canal of a like character; whilst in many instances it is confined and bound down by sinews, horn, and other resisting substances, amongst which it spreads and burrows, leaving fistulæ in every direction. A fistula is a deep, narrow, and hard ulcer or sore, arising from an abscess. A healthy abscess increases in size, becomes softer in the middle, *fluctuates* or yields to the pressure of the fingers and at last *points* or bulges above the

¹ See Glossary at the end of the book.

surface at one particular place. Here the skin sloughs, and an opening is made through which the matter flows out.

TREATMENT.—All foreign bodies, such as thorns, &c., must of course be removed if the abscess depends on their presence ; if it arise from a blow, the bruised part must be kept wet with *Arnica lotion* (see Introductory Section) until the heat, pain, and swelling disappear. But if the latter symptoms increase, foment with hot water three times a day, and after each fomentation apply a large bran-poultice. These means will relieve pain, favour the formation of matter, and assist in discharging it after the abscess has opened. For the latter purpose a fresh poultice must be applied every night and morning so long as there is much pain or matter, and until the healing process begins. A piece of linen or cotton cloth may then be well moistened with *Calendula lotion* (see Introductory Section), and applied several times a day to the raw place. The matter may be washed away from around the wound for the sake of cleanliness, but it must on no account be removed from the wound itself, which it protects and sheaths from injury.

In most cases an abscess requires to be opened when it points and fluctuates, when it spreads and does not come towards the surface, and when it is placed deeply amongst muscles, sinews, &c. The opening should be made where the skin is about

to break, or at the lowest part of the abscess, so that the matter may flow out freely. This a veterinary surgeon should do.

Sometimes, as in strangles, the abscess disappears, in consequence of the matter being drawn into the blood from which it is afterwards discharged by the kidneys or liver.

The most suitable medicines are the following :

1. When the swelling is hard, hot, and painful, and before the matter is formed—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every four hours.

2. When the swelling increases in size and softness, showing that matter exists, but does not mature quickly—give *Hepar sulphuris*.

DOSE.—As directed for Arsenicum.

3. When the matter has been discharging for some time, and begins to get less in quantity, and when the abscess is filling up from the bottom—give *Calcareo carbonica*.

DOSE.—As directed for Arsenicum, except that it must be given only night and morning.

4. When sufficient progress is not being made by the preceding medicines, *Silicea* should be substituted or given turn about with *Hepar sulphuris*.

DOSE.—As directed for Arsenicum.

ANASARCA, OR GENERAL DROPSY.

This is the name given to a watery swelling over the whole body, between the skin and flesh; the swelling depending on a collection of serum.

CAUSES.—Exposure to cold and wet; suddenly turning out a horse in cold weather from good feeding and a warm stable.

SYMPTOMS.—The belly, sheath, breast, lips, and eyelids are more or less swelled; the swelling has little or no pain, is soft, and a mark is left when the finger is pressed upon it. The fluid falls downwards, and the legs and thighs become very much enlarged; there are, besides, poor appetite, low spirits, quick breathing, small and weak pulse, weakness, purging, and the horse does not lie down. In many cases the abdomen and chest contain a watery fluid.

TREATMENT.—1. When there are, besides the dropsy, great weakness, loss of spirits, dry tongue, thirst, scanty urine, cold legs, lost appetite, quick breathing, small weak pulse, purging, and when the chest and belly contain water—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every two or three hours.

2. The author has found great benefit from

the alternate use of *Digitalis* and the last medicine.

DOSE.—Give ten drops in a wine-glassful of water, time about with Arsenicum, a dose every two or three hours.

3. When the dropsy comes on suddenly and runs a rapid course, and when there are great weakness, scanty urine, slimy dung, great thirst, water in the belly and chest—give *Helleborus*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every two or three hours.

PURPURA HÆMORRHAGICA.

CAUSES.—The great cause which renders the horse liable to this complaint is general weakness, produced by overwork, disease, bad food, and breathing impure air in dirty stables. It is brought on by cold and wet, and may follow several other diseases.

SYMPTOMS.—All the legs below the knees and hocks are much swollen; higher up the swelling is enormous, and ends abruptly at the elbow and stifle joints; the lips and nostrils are also much swelled, and have a shining appearance; the openings of the nostrils are almost closed by it, causing a blowing sound when the air is forced out from the lungs; the inside of the nose is first very red, and then covered with purple spots, which afterwards become of a leaden colour,

the inside of the lips is also covered with spots of the same kind, of various shapes, and differing in size from a shilling downwards; these spots contain dark-coloured fluid blood, which flows out when one of them is scratched with a pin; there is a discharge of bloody, and sometimes of mattery fluid from the nose; the gums are swelled and livid; the breathing is quick; the pulse small and frequent; the dung soft and dark-coloured; the cough painful and frequent; the urine is high coloured, and has a strong smell; little or no food is eaten. Then, in a few hours, the swelling—which is hot, hard, painful, and in some cases shining—extends to the eyelids, breast, flank, belly, quarters, and between the thighs as high as the fundament; the swelling in the other parts may go down very much for a few hours, and then become as bad as ever; the pulse falls, and more food is taken; when the breath is drawn inwards, there is a crowing sound; fluid hangs in drops from the hair of the sheath, which is much swelled still; the discharge from the nose is greater, and somewhat like porter; small pieces of the membrane in the inside of the nose slough;¹ the joints become much swelled, and so stiff that the animal cannot move; portions of the skin, from the size of the hand downwards, become cold, hard as a board, and at last slough from those parts of the

¹ See Glossary at the end of the book.

body which were before much swelled, leaving raw sores; the urine has a great deal of blood in it, some of which is in clots or little lumps. All these symptoms become worse until the animal dies.

TREATMENT.—1. When there are—hot, painful, shining swellings over various parts of the body; sloughing of the skin; small quick pulse; difficulty of breathing; purple spots on nose and mouth, which afterwards slough; urine mixed with blood—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every three or four hours, until the horse is well. If no improvement follows after several doses have been given, *Bryonia* must be used instead, or the two medicines may be given in turns.

2. When there are—discharge of bloody fluid from nose; swelled gums; swelling and pain about the joints; stiffness, or inability to move—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Belladonna*.

3. *Rhus* may be given for the same symptoms, when *Bryonia* has been tried without benefit.

DOSE.—As directed for *Belladonna*.

4. *Sulphur* is to be used when the horse is recovering.

DOSE.—Give ten drops in a wine-glassful of water three times a day.

Food.—Ordinary food of good quality; potatoes are of great service.

GLANDERS AND FARCY.

Glanders and farcy are the names given to two forms of the same disease; glanders being confined to the nose, farcy to the lymphatics.¹

CAUSES.—Want of food, bad food, impure air in a close stable; healthy horses become glandered by receiving the matter into their bodies from diseased animals.

SYMPTOMS.—*Glanders*.—A *constant* discharge from one or both nostrils, generally from the left only; at first thin, then thick and like white of egg. It may continue in this way for some time, or it becomes very soon more mattery and sticky, then greenish or yellowish, or mixed with streaks of blood, and having a bad smell. Soon after this discharge is first noticed, the glands under the jaw become painful and swollen, and one of them appears to be fixed to the inner side of the jaw-bone. Then the membrane, lining the inside of the nose, has a yellowish or leaden colour; small elevations are noticed upon it, which afterwards become ulcers; these have sharp borders, and spread until the gristle and bones beneath become ulcerated. The disease now spreads to the lungs, which become filled with small abscesses; there is a cough, wasting, want of appetite,

¹ See Glossary at the end of the book.

and weakness; the hair is dry and loose; the lips and eyelids become swollen, and in a short time the horse dies.

Farcy.—Upon the face, lips, or other portions of the body, and especially upon the legs, hard, painful, hot lumps are felt, which are called *farcy buds*; they increase in size, pain, and heat, until the skin ulcerates through, and a thin discharge flows out. Between these lumps, hardened cords are felt; the groin and space between the chest and fore legs become swollen and very painful; the legs become swelled, and glanders ensues.

TREATMENT.—1. When there are—discharge of green and yellowish matter, of a bad smell; ulcers in the mucous membrane of the nose—give *Pulsatilla*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water three times a day.

2. When an offensive smell issues from the nose, and when the matter is copious, offensive, greenish or bloody; the glands under the jaw painful and swollen, and when pustules are seen on the nasal membrane—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—One grain of the trituration in a handful of mash thrice a day.

3. When in addition to the discharge the horse wastes, and has no appetite, and the lips and eyelids swell—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Pulsatilla*.

4. When ulcers with deep bottoms and ragged edges exist, and the discharge is copious and streaked with blood; and when farcy buds are found in different parts of the body—give *Kali Bichromicum*.

DOSE.—As directed for Pulsatilla.

Glanders is a highly contagious disease, and communicable to man. The groom should therefore be careful that he has no wounds on his hands; otherwise he may easily get infected. The diseased horse should be separated from all others. In confirmed cases, or when the disease attacks worn-out horses, the best remedy is a bullet. The writer has been successful on several occasions in curing cases of unequivocal glanders.

CHAPTER II.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

PHRENITIS; MAD STAGGERS; BRAIN
FEVER; INFLAMMATION OF THE
BRAIN.

This disease consists of inflammation of the brain, or of the membranes covering it, or of both.

CAUSES.—Over-exertion in warm weather, when the animal is full of blood and hot; exposure to the sun at mid-day; blows on the head, &c.

SYMPTOMS.—In some cases the attack comes on slowly. The horse is dull and sleepy; he rests his head on the manger, places it against the wall, or between his legs, and then falls asleep. In this state he will perhaps stagger and almost fall down; he however wakes up, stares about him as if in surprise, takes a mouthful of hay, chews it slowly, and ere long he is again dozing, or fast asleep. The eyelids are nearly closed; the eyes and nose red;

the pupils¹ dilated; the bowels bound; the pulse slower than in health. This stage of the disease may continue until the animal recovers or dies; but other symptoms appear, in general, to which the name *mad staggers* is more properly applicable. In such a case the pulse rises; the breathing is much quickened; the mouth is dry and hot; the nose and eyes are very red; the nostrils are widened; the eyes have a wild and fierce look; the feet are stamped, as if the horse were in a passion; he plunges about the box, rears upwards, strikes out with his forefeet, and falls backwards upon the ground, where he lies covered with sweat, and panting for breath; his eyes are thrust forward out of their sockets, and rattles are heard in the windpipe. Towards the end of the disease these violences are repeated, and it is dangerous to go near the horse. At last he is so done up, that he cannot rise from the ground, and amidst convulsions, struggling, foaming at the mouth, sweating, and labouring for breath, he dies.

TREATMENT.—1. When the pulse is quick and full, the eyes red, &c.—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every two, three, or four hours, then twice or three times a day until well.

2. When the horse is dull and sleepy, and his eyelids closed or half open; when the eyes are red and furious looking; the mouth hot and dry; rearing

¹ See Glossary at the end of the book.

and plunging about; convulsions in the legs—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—Same as directed for *Aconitum*.

3. When the horse is sleeping, and boring his head against the manger; the pulse and breathing slow; when he quickly goes to sleep after having been roused up; eyelids nearly closed; pupils wide—give *Opium*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

4. *Bryonia*.
5. *Hyoscyamus*.
6. *Stramonium*. } One of these medicines may be tried if the horse does not improve.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

This is a disease which few but a veterinary surgeon can treat with success.

MEGRIMS : FITS.

CAUSES.—Megrims may arise from there being too much blood in the vessels of the brain; hence it most frequently occurs in fat and over-fed horses, or in those that are overworked and the head tightly reined up.

SYMPTOMS.—Megrims suddenly attacks the animal; he stops, shakes his head, and looks stupidly about him; he then turns round, staggers, and falls to the ground deprived of all his senses. He is then slightly or most violently convulsed; the urine and

dung are discharged involuntarily; his legs are stiffly held out and shaken; the muscles tremble; the eyes are deeply drawn into their sockets, and the haw is thrust forward. The convulsions then end, the horse rises up, shakes himself, looks about surprised, and appears in a few minutes as if nothing had been amiss.

TREATMENT.—The head must not be too tightly reined up, and if the horse be too fat, no oats must be given for a time, and he should be exercised every day. Some horses are liable to megrims, and as the attack comes on unawares, they are dangerous both to ride and drive. The author has cured several cases of megrims, to which the horses had been subject for many years. Very little can be done whilst the horse is in the fit; the chief point is therefore to prevent another coming on.

1. When there are—convulsions all over the body, and especially about the face and eyes; widened pupil; the dung and water come away during the fit; loss of all the senses; the horse wakes from the fit with a start—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every night and morning, and then every night only, as the horse improves, to be continued for several weeks, until no more fits happen.

2. When the horse turns half round, staggers, and falls—give *Arnica*.

DOSE.—Same as *Belladonna*.

3. *Stramonium.* } These medicines are more
Ignatia. } suitable in some cases than
Hyoscyamus. } Belladonna, and one of them
 may be given instead of it, if the fits continue.

DOSES.—As directed for Belladonna.

4. *Sulphur.* } These medicines are to
Calcarea carbonica. } be used, especially when
Silicea. } the fits have attacked the
 horse for a long time, and the disease continues in
 spite of the last medicines.

DOSES.—As directed for Belladonna.

PALSY¹ OF THE FACE.

CAUSES.—Disease of the brain: pressure upon the nerves of the face by heavy head-gear; exposure to draughts of cold air.

SYMPTOMS.—The muscles on one side of the face² having lost their power of motion, the lip, especially the corner of the lower one, hangs down uselessly and seems swollen; the lips on the sound side are drawn that way, and the corner of the mouth is pulled upwards; the food cannot be picked up well, and to overcome the difficulty the horse inclines his head in order that he may use the sound side of the lips with greater advantage; he chews the food slowly and with some difficulty, and

¹ See Glossary at the end of the book.

² The author has seen several cases of both sides of the face being paralysed.

it becomes crammed in between the cheek and teeth, so that he cannot chew at all until it is taken away ; he "quids" the food, and it falls out of his mouth. In some cases the horse has no feeling in the face and lips.

TREATMENT.—The medicines most likely to prove serviceable, are *Causticum*, *Nux vomica*, *Graphites*, and *Arnica*.

DOSE.—10 drops night and morning.

PARAPLEGIA.

Paraplegia is palsy of the hinder half of the body.

CAUSES.—Injuries to the back, produced by casting in the stable ; strains, such as may be sustained when turning in a narrow stall ; blows upon the loins ; inflammation of the spinal marrow ; fracture of the back bones ; loss of nervous power.

SYMPTOMS.—The animal lies on the ground unable to raise himself ; he attempts to get up but cannot ; he rises upon, and supports himself with his fore-legs, whilst his haunches rest upon the ground. He remains in this position for a short time, and either lies down again or drags his powerless hind legs along the ground for a few paces ; then he falls exhausted, breathing quickly and sweating all over.

When the palsy is only slight, the horse cannot place his hind legs forward so firmly, quickly, and steadily as in health, or he trails or drags them after him; he sways from one side to the other, and sometimes walks upon his fetlocks; he does not feel the pricking of a pin when the disease has lasted for some time.

TREATMENT.—

Belladonna. } These medicines are the best for this
Nux vomica. } form of palsy.

DOSE.—Give ten drops in a wine-glassful of water three times, a day. Give *Belladonna* first until the horse is well, but if it fails give *Nux vomica* instead.

When the palsy is caused by the spinal marrow being pressed upon by pieces of broken bones, no cure can be expected.

TETANUS; LOCK-JAW.

Tetanus is a disease of the spinal marrow, attended with more or less spasm¹ and stiffness of the muscles¹ which are subject to the will of the animal.

CAUSES.—Tetanus is said to be *idiopathic* when it arises from some disorder of the body, produced by cold or damp; strangles suddenly stopped; worms; distension of the stomach, &c. It is called *traumatic*

¹ See Glossary at the end of the book.

when it is the consequence of wounds, such as broken knees, open joints, bruises, nicked or docked tail; castration; wounds of the feet; pricked foot from a nail; it has been caused by the galling of the crupper.

SYMPTOMS.—Tetanus comes on in some cases with great suddenness and violence, but in general it attacks the horse slowly. The muscles of the jaws and neck are first affected, so that the animal has difficulty in swallowing, and in turning his neck. These muscles then become quite stiff, the mouth is nearly closed; the jaws cannot be parted, and little or no food can be taken into the mouth. Then all the other muscles become affected with the same stiffness and cramp; the eyes are fixed, staring, pulled back into their socket, and squinted outwards, and the haw is thrust forward in front; the neck cannot be bent, and the muscles feel hard and firm; the head cannot be raised or lowered, and is held forward with the nose stretched out; the nostrils are expanded; the ears pointed forwards, erect, and fixed; the lips are firmly stretched across the teeth, which are partly seen; slaver flows from the mouth; the horse looks anxious; he can scarcely move, and when made, he does so stiffly and altogether, as it were; the belly is hard, tucked up, and narrowed; the tail is lifted up, held straight out, and is in a constant tremble; the legs are fixed stiffly upon the ground, and spread out from each other; the bowels

are bound; the urine is difficult to pass; the breathing is quickened, laboured, and convulsive; the pulse is disturbed easily by frightening or speaking angrily to the horse; it becomes afterwards weak and fluttering. While the spasm of the muscles lasts, the animal is in constant pain, although it is less severe at some times than at others.

TREATMENT.—In traumatic cases, the treatment must in the first place be directed to the injury. If the foot is wounded or pricked by a nail or other sharp substance, the lock-jaw comes on generally when the wound is nearly healed, or the discharge of matter has suddenly stopped, nine or ten days after the injury. In all cases the wound or injury which produced the locked-jaw must be treated as directed in other portions of this work.

1. When the tetanus is produced by some injury, *Arnica* and *Belladonna* may be given alternately every one, two, or three hours, according to the severity of the disease.

DOSE.—Give 10 drops in a table-spoonful of water until the jaws are not so fast; then give them every four or six hours, according to the improvement. One dose of *Belladonna* is to be given first, and two, three, four, or six hours afterwards a dose of *Arnica*; then, after the same time, another dose of *Belladonna*, and so on, *in turns*.

2. If the horse does not improve with the last medicines, *Nux vomica* and *Arnica* may be given instead; or if the disease arises from any other

cause than an injury—*Nux vomica* and *Belladonna* may be used.

DOSES.—As directed for the others.

3. *Camphor.* } These medicines act better than the
Bryonia. } others in some cases, and may be
 used instead if the horse does not improve.

DOSE.—As directed for *Belladonna* and *Arnica*.

4. If the bowels are not opened, an injection of warm water and soap may be thrown up.

Stabling.—Bearing in mind the great pain which the animal is suffering from, and the fact that the spasms are made more severe by the slightest annoyance, the groom who waits upon him must on no account shout or speak loudly or angrily to the horse; he must not be handled roughly or unkindly: no light should be admitted into the box: and everthing should be done in the quietest possible manner. The medicines should be given by means of a syringe, attached to a tube placed in the back part of the mouth.

Food.—When the jaws are firmly set no food can be taken, but there are times when the spasm is not so great, and the jaws are rather wider than at other periods. Green food and gruel may then be offered to the horse. When the jaws become more open, he may have bran, clover, hay-tea, gruel, and such other foods. If the jaws are so firmly closed that the animal cannot get any food into his mouth;

or, being able to do so, if he cannot swallow it, some oatmeal gruel may be injected up the fundament with a large syringe, after the bowel has been cleared out by an injection of lukewarm water.

Care should be observed not to give the animal too much food when recovering; otherwise indigestion and a fatal result may ensue.

CHAPTER III.
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF
BREATHING.

OZÆNA—NASAL GLEET.

This is the name given to an old-standing running from the nose.

CAUSES.—The flux arises from a diseased state of the membrane which lines the inside of the nasal passages. It is often left after common cold, especially when badly treated, and when it happens in an old and worn-out horse. A diseased tooth in the upper jaw may give rise to a discharge of matter, but this is not the true nasal gleet.

SYMPTOMS.—The discharge is yellowish or like cream, or it is, in some cases, greenish. It may be in clots, or of a uniform thickness; it may be constantly flowing, or be snorted out in great quantities; it may come from both nostrils, but generally from only the left. The gland under the left jaw may or may not be fixed, hard, and painful. The

membrane of the nose has a leaden colour. The discharge may stop for a time, and come again in quantities still greater than before. After the discharge has continued to run for a long time, the animal becomes thin and poor, and at last dies of glanders.

TREATMENT.—1. When the discharge is thick, yellowish, or greenish, offensive, and attended with frequent snortings—give *Pulsatilla*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water three times a day.

2. When the discharge has lasted for a considerable period, sometimes ceasing for a while, and then re-appearing; and when the animal loses flesh and strength—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Pulsatilla*.

3. When the gland under the jaw is hard and painful; when an offensive smell issues from the nostril, and the discharge is copious and yellowish—give *Calcarea carbonica*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Pulsatilla*.

Should one or other of these medicines fail to give relief, the article on glanders must be referred to, or a homœopathic veterinary surgeon's opinion obtained.

CATARRH, OR COMMON COLD.

This disease consists of slight inflammation of the nose, and back part of the throat.

CAUSES.—The same as those of Bronchitis.

SYMPTOMS.—The common symptoms are—the horse is not so lively and active as usual; he eats little or no food; he coughs and sneezes; a watery discharge flows from one or both nostrils, and also from the eyes, which are red and swollen.

In the more severe form of cold the symptoms are—shaking, warm skin, quick pulse, frequent and somewhat difficult breathing, sore throat, pain in throat when pinched, frequent tickling cough, rough coat, bound bowels, red eyes, and red and dry nose; tears flow freely, and little or no food is eaten. When recovery is about to set in, a white or yellowish discharge flows from both nostrils.

Cold may end in bronchitis; indeed, in all chief points, they are the same disease, the only difference between them being, that common cold is confined to the nose and throat, whilst bronchitis passes downwards to the bronchial tubes or air-passages in the lungs. If the cold be not cured, nasal gleet may be left.

TREATMENT.—1. When the disease begins with

shivering, and when there are—hot and then cold skin; dry, short, and frequent cough; quick and full pulse; red nose and eyes; hot and dry mouth; scanty and high coloured urine; running of tears—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water, every two or three hours. Should the horse be better in twenty-four hours, continue the medicine every six hours; if no better, or if fresh symptoms arise, in place of *Aconitum* use one of the following medicines.

2. When the attack comes on after exposure to cold or wet, or when there are—great weakness, low spirits, nasal discharge which continues for some time and does not become less in quantity, difficult breathing, swelled legs, scanty water, dry skin, no appetite—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—Give as directed for *Aconitum*.

3. When there are—frequent coughing and sneezing at the same time; dry frequent cough (worst in the night); great discharge from the nose, having a bad smell; swelled and sore nostrils; red eyes; painful and swelled glands under the jaw; sore throat; difficulty of swallowing; great flow of tears—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—Give as directed for *Aconitum*, until the animal is well.

4. In cases where *Mercurius* is indicated by the symptoms, but fails to do good after several doses have been given—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

Stabling and food.—As directed for Bronchitis.

INFLUENZA; CATARRHAL FEVER; EPIDEMIC CATARRH; THE DISTEMPER; THE EPIDEMIC.

Influenza differs from common cold in the following particulars:—The fever, of a low kind, which sets in suddenly, and soon reaches its height; the great lowness and weakness which come on soon after the attack begins; and the disease being of an epidemic character, that is, attacking many horses at the same time in the same place, then abating and returning at another season.

CAUSES.—Those of common cold; it is most frequent in the fall and spring, and is supposed to be brought on by some unknown state of the air.

SYMPTOMS.—The influenza of one year may differ in many respects from that of another, but the following symptoms will be generally observed:—The horse is dull, low spirited, and easily tired; he yawns and hangs his head; his coat stares; he sweats easily, and breathes quickly when even slightly worked or moved. He eats little or nothing. As the disease advances the skin is sometimes hot, at others cold; the mouth and tongue are dry and hot; the white of the eye and the nose are red; the bowels are bound; the urine is scanty; the eyelids are swelled, partly

closed, and tears flow down the face and fret the skin. The sides of the nostrils are also fretted by the discharge from them, which is sometimes great. The throat is much inflamed, so that swallowing is attended with great pain and difficulty; the animal "quids" his food and splashes the water with his muzzle, being afraid to swallow either fluid or solid food. The throat is painful, hot, and swollen on the outside; the glands are also swelled, hard, and painful; matter sometimes forms in them. The cough is frequent, tickling, and comes on in fits; the breathing is more or less difficult on account of the swollen state of the throat and upper portion of the gullet. When the disease has lasted some time, the dung is slimy and mixed with blood, and the discharge from the nose is streaked with blood.

TREATMENT.—1. When there are—shivering, cold skin (especially of the legs and ears); staring hair; sniffing at the nose; quick, difficult breathing; general weakness, &c.—give *Ammonium causticum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every two hours.

2. When the skin becomes hot and dry; the pulse hard, full, and frequent; the cough frequent, the mouth hot; the urine scanty, &c.—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—As directed for the last medicine.

3. When the eyelids are closed and swelled, the throat sore, the glands painful and swelled, the cough coming on in fits, and worse in the evening, abundant flow of tears, frequent attempts to swallow, attended with difficulty and pain—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As directed for the first medicine. Continue it every six hours, or only three times a day if the animal improve; if not, the next medicine must be given instead.

4. When the following symptoms exist: Great discharge from the nose, shaking all over, difficult breathing, swelled legs, scanty water, dry cough, small and weak pulse, no appetite, slimy dung, purging, great weakness, yawning, and lowness of spirits—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every one, two, three, or four hours, according as the case may require. When the horse improves do not give the medicine so often.

5. When there are—hollow, rough cough, attended with rattling in the windpipe, loss of appetite, bound bowels, thirst, moving about from one place to another, cold and then warm skin, and sniffing at the nose—give *Nux vomica*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Arsenicum*, except that one dose is to be given every four hours until the horse is well.

Stabling.—As directed for Bronchitis.

Food.—Malt mashes, boiled oats, linseed or flour gruel, green food, and, in short, the horse must have the best food that can be got.

SORE THROAT.

SYMPTOMS.—Sore throat depends upon inflammation of the parts about the throat, and occurs frequently in cases of common Cold and Bronchitis. In some cases the throat is the only part inflamed, and then the symptoms are these: The throat is hot, painful, and swelled on the outside; it is painful in the inside also, for the horse has difficulty in swallowing his food—he “quids” it, that is, partly chews it and then drops it out of his mouth; the glands under the jaw and below the ears are painful, hard, and swelled, and matter may form in them; fluid foods return, in some cases, by the nose; slaver flows out of the mouth; as the swelling of the inside of the throat and about the top of the windpipe increases, so the breathing becomes more and more difficult, and the animal seems at times as if he were nearly suffocated; fever is present.

TREATMENT.—1. When there is much heat of skin, dry mouth, sore and tender throat, &c., at the beginning of the attack—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every four hours.

2. When the act of swallowing is attended with considerable pain and difficulty, so that liquids

return by the nostrils; when the glands of the neck are swelled and tender, and the breathing difficult—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

3. When the same symptoms exist as indicate *Belladonna*; but it does not produce rapid amendment, and when the swelling of the throat and the difficulty of breathing increase—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*

LARYNGITIS; OR, INFLAMMATION OF THE LARYNX.

The larynx is the upper portion of the windpipe, and inflammation of it is a very dangerous disease. It is generally attended with, or preceded by, common cold or bronchitis.

CAUSES.—The same as those of Bronchitis.

SYMPTOMS.—The outside of the throat is hot, painful, and swelled; swallowing is difficult, and the fluid portion of the food is returned by the nose; the breathing is short, difficult, and when air is drawn into the lungs, a rough, harsh sound is heard in the larynx; the cough, which is at first short and hard, becomes afterwards hoarser and feebler, and occurs in fits, especially after the

horse has tried to swallow; the pulse is quick, hard, and full; the skin hot. As the disease advances, the breathing becomes still more difficult, and is attended with a rasping, crowing sound, the neck is straightened and held stiffly, the head is raised, the larynx is drawn down towards the breast, the nostrils are widened, the nose is the colour of lead, the eyes are red, the skin is damp with sweat, the pulse is now weak and irregular, and at last so little air reaches the lungs in consequence of the windpipe being narrowed, that the animal dies really of want of breath.

TREATMENT.—1. When the fever runs high, the pulse being full, hard, and frequent; the skin hot and dry; the mouth hot; the urine high coloured and scanty; the breathing difficult—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every one, two, or three hours, as the case may require.

2. When the symptoms of fever have been relieved by *Aconitum*, and when there are—hot, swelled, and painful throat, difficulty of swallowing, swelled glands, soreness of larynx, cough coming on in fits, and when the horse seems as if he were about to be suffocated—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*, except that if the horse improve the medicine may be continued every six or eight hours.

3. When the fever is lowered by *Aconitum*, but the breathing has become hoarser and more difficult,

as if the opening of the windpipe were blocked up; when the larynx is painful, the cough shrill or rough; the breathing slow, obstructed and rasping—give *Spongia*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

4. When the breathing is oppressed and stifled, and attended with general uneasiness, and throwing up the head; great tenderness at the upper part of the windpipe, hoarse cough &c.—give *Hepar sulphuris*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

BRONCHITIS. INFLAMMATION OF THE AIR-PASSAGES.

This disease consists of inflammation of the bronchial tubes, which are the small branches of the air-passages in the lungs.

CAUSES.—Exposure to cold and wet; sudden changes in the weather; turning out the horse into a cold place, or bringing him up from grass into a warm stable; standing in draughts of cold air; washing the warm and sweating skin with cold water, and not drying it afterwards.

SYMPTOMS.—The disease begins generally with slight cough, quick breathing, sore throat, low spirits, dislike of food, slight discharge from nostrils, pain when the throat is pinched, and difficulty

of swallowing. In some cases it comes on suddenly with shaking; the legs, ears, and muzzle, are hot at one time, cold at another; the skin is rough and staring; the head hangs down; the mouth hot; the animal remains standing, and shows no wish to move; the pulse is full and quick; the cough short, frequent, and tickling; the breathing quick and difficult; the eyes and nose are red, and rattles are heard in the windpipe at the breast. A great discharge of matter comes from the nostrils, and from this time the animal begins to recover.

TREATMENT.—1. When there are—hot and dry skin; quick, strong, and full pulse; short, tickling cough; great thirst; difficult breathing; hot mouth, &c.—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every two, three, or four hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

2. When there are—hot, dry mouth and skin; quick breathing; unwillingness to move; rattling in the throat—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*. Should the horse improve, go on with the medicine till he is cured.

The symptoms in some cases point out that both of these medicines are required. They may then be given *in turns*, that is, one dose of *Aconitum* first; then one of *Bryonia*, in two, three, or four hours after; then another dose of the first medicine in two, three, or four hours; and so on. As the horse improves, give them every six or eight hours.

3. When there are—severe and violent fits of coughing, which come on now and then, and especially in the evening; pain in the throat when it

is pinched ; difficulty of swallowing ; dry skin ; quick breathing ; coughing and sneezing at the same time—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Bryonia*.

4. When the cough is worse at night, and excited by tickling in the throat ; red eyes and nose ; discharge from nose ; pain in throat—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Bryonia*.

Sometimes it is necessary to give the last two medicines time about, in the same way as directed for *Aconitum* and *Bryonia*.

5. When the animal is all but well, give *Sulphur* night and morning for a few days, to complete the cure.

Dose.—As for *Bryonia*.

Stabling.—Place the horse in a large loose box, into which the fresh air is freely admitted, and all damp and draughts prevented ; remove dung and dirty straw ; spread clean straw over the ground ; clothe him according to the state of the weather and the skin ; hand-rub and flannel-bandage the legs every night and morning, or oftener if necessary.

Food.—When the horse is ill, bran mashes, gruel, and aired water only ; when recovering, malt mashes, boiled oats, turnips, carrots, and green food, if it be in season.

PNEUMONIA, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

CAUSES.—Plethora occasioned by high feeding, hot clothing, stabling of high temperature, sudden alternations between heat and cold; drinking cold water when hot; over work.

SYMPTOMS.—This disease begins, in some cases, with slight cold, rough coat, want of appetite, low spirits, &c. It begins, in others, with shivering; the legs, ears, and skin are cold; the hair is rough; the nose pale and dry; quick pulse, which becomes soon afterwards frequent and full; breathing at first quick, then panting and heaving; the skin is now hot except at the legs, which remain very cold; the nose and eyes are red; the mouth is hot and dry; the eyes have a yellowish colour, and the horse looks uneasy and restless.

As the disease goes on, the breathing becomes more difficult, and is attended with heaving of the flanks; the nostrils are much widened; the nose and head are held out; the neck lengthened; the fore-legs are fixed in one place, and separated from each other; the nose and eyes have a dark bluish colour; the face looks anxious and distressed; the legs and ears are very cold; the legs are

fine, and the hair upon them glossy; the cough is more frequent, hard, and painful; the horse seems drowsy; there is no appetite; the dung is hard and covered with slime; and the urine high-coloured and scanty. In the last stage, the pulse is small, weak, and can scarcely be felt; the breathing is quicker and more difficult; the air coming from the lungs is very hot; the eyes and nose are like lead in colour; the skin is cold, and clammy sweats break out upon it here and there; the mouth is cold; the tongue coated; the teeth are ground every now and then; twitchings are sometimes seen. The eyes now look heavy, glassy, and dim; the strength is much weakened; the horse leans against the manger, or he wanders round the box; he then staggers and falls; tries to get up again, but cannot; he groans, struggles, and dies.

TREATMENT.—1. When the legs, ears, and nose are cold, the hair rough and staring, the breathing quick and difficult, the pulse small and weak, and the depression considerable—give *Ammonium causticum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every one or two hours.

2. When the horse trembles and shakes; is thirsty and restless; when the pulse is quick and hard, the membranes of the nose and eyes injected, the mouth burning hot, &c.—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—As for *Ammonium causticum*.

3. When the fever is lowered by the last medicines, and when there are—short breathing, attended with a catch or grunt when the air is drawn into the lungs; pain in the side when pressed; unwillingness to move from one place; short cough, attended with pain and grunting; all of which show that the pleura is also inflamed, as occurs very often—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every two, three, or four hours.

4. When the disease still goes on in spite of the last medicines, and when there are—short, difficult breathing; tickling, painful cough; discharge from nose of yellowish or greenish matter, which may or may not be streaked or mixed with blood—give *Phosphorus*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Bryonia*.

5. *Arsenicum*. } If the horse gets worse and
6. *Lachesis*. } worse, and if there are—great weakness and lowness; cold skin, especially of the legs; cold mouth; bad smell coming from the mouth and nose; discharge of greenish or reddish matter from the nose; quick, small pulse, which can scarcely be felt; purging, &c.—give *Lachesis* and *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—10 drops of each, mixed in separate wine-glassfuls of water, and given every one, two, or three hours time about.

7. When the horse is recovering — give *Sulphur*.

DOSE.—10 drops twice a day.

Stabling and Food.—As directed for Bronchitis.

PLEURISY, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE PLEURA.

The pleura is the membrane which lines the inside of the chest, and covers the lungs.

CAUSES.—A horse is rendered liable to have pleurisy from *plethora*, or that condition of the body in which the blood is richer and more abundant than the health agrees with or requires; common cold may give rise to this disease; broken ribs; wounds of the chest; overwork; exposure to cold.

SYMPTOMS.—Shaking all over, followed by hot skin, dry mouth, white-coated tongue, red nose and eyes, low spirits, want of appetite, anxious look in face, hard, quick, and wiry pulse. The act of drawing air *into* the lungs is short, and stops at a certain point, at which time pain is felt in the chest; the act of forcing air out *from* the lungs is slow and full. The

pain is made worse by coughing, and by taking a full breath, which the horse will do if suddenly moved, or frightened unawares. If the inflamed side be pressed against, he gives forth a sound like a grunt: the cough is short; the horse remains standing; the skin on the inflamed side is thrown into folds, and twitchings are occasionally seen at the same place. The skin about the sides of the nostrils and at the ends of the mouth is wrinkled. The neck is lengthened; the nose thrust forward; the horse stands in a crouching manner, and seems uneasy, but does not move. As the disease advances, the pulse becomes more frequent, and afterwards smaller, until it can scarcely be felt; the breathing is quicker, more painful and catching when air is drawn into the lungs; it becomes suddenly more easy and free; no catch is seen, nor grunt heard; the twitchings are not observed; cold clammy sweats break out over the body; the horse appears dull and stupid, and then death closes the scene.

TREATMENT.—1. When the pulse is quick and full; the skin hot; the mouth dry; and the other indications of fever exist, which they always do at the beginning of the attack—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every one, two, three, or four hours, according to the violence of the symptoms.

2. When the breathing is short and catching;

the grunt heard on moving the horse, or pressing against his sides; the side painful; the cough short; the pulse hard and small; the water scanty; the position of the horse crouching; when he will not move, and cold, clammy sweats break out—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

3. When the fever has been abated by *Aconitum*, and the pain by *Bryonia*, and the horse is manifestly improving—substitute *Sulphur*.

DOSE.—10 drops twice or thrice a day.

BROKEN WIND, ROARING.

CAUSES.—Rupture of the air-cells in the lungs; disordered stomach; spasm of the muscular fibres which lie on the inside of the small branches of the windpipe in the lungs. Some say that it is a pure nervous complaint; disease of the midriff is sometimes connected with this affection.

SYMPTOMS.—The flanks are slowly drawn up until they have a tucked-up appearance, when they suddenly fall down. The act of *forcing air out from* the lungs is more difficult, and takes a longer time, than the act of *drawing air into* the lungs. There are also a short, weak, and wheezing cough; rough, dry coat; greediness for food, yet the animal is thin and looks poor; belly

swelled with wind ; oats pass unchanged through the bowels.

TREATMENT.—Some cases of broken wind cannot be cured, especially when they have lasted some time, or depend on some change in the structure of the lungs. Others may be cured, or much benefited by the long-continued use of the following remedies :

1. When there are—short, hurried, difficult breathing, especially on going up a hill ; wheezing noise during breathing ; frequent wheezing cough—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—10 drops of the third dilution every four hours, and when the animal improves give only one dose in the morning, and another at night.

2. When there is—shortness of breath ; difficulty of breathing ; breath at one time quick and short, at another time slow and long ; cough at night ; hoarse, hollow cough—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Arsenicum*.

3. When the breathing is panting and hurried ; the inspiration impeded ; and the cough dry and hacking—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Arsenicum*.

4. When the breathing is oppressed and difficult, or short and hurried ; and when the act of inspiration

is shortened, whilst that of *expiration* is prolonged—give *Lobelia*.

DOSE.—As directed for Arsenicum.

THICK WIND.

CAUSES.—It is frequently left after bronchitis or pneumonia ; most commonly attacks greedy horses with low breeding and badly shaped chests ; it may be brought on by violently working the horse after eating, and when his stomach is filled with food.

SYMPTOMS.—When exercised, especially up hill, the horse breathes shortly, hurriedly, and more laboriously than in health. This causes much distress, and the horse expands his nostrils, and heaves, and pants for breath.

TREATMENT.—Some cases are, from the condition of the lungs, beyond cure ; but in almost every case much good will be effected by giving the following medicines in succession for some time:

<i>Ammonia causticum.</i>	} DOSES.—Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water three times a day, then twice or only once, according to the degree of improvement. Begin with Ammonium causticum alone, and continue it for several weeks, when, if it does no good, select another medicine in its place.
<i>Arsenicum.</i>	
<i>Belladonna.</i>	
<i>Lobelia.</i>	
<i>Sulphur</i>	

HYDROTHORAX; DROPSY OF THE CHEST.

CAUSES.—Chronic inflammation, which is sometimes left after a violent attack of pneumonia or pleurisy. Dropsy happens more especially when the pleura has been inflamed and the horse has been bled several times for it; in consequence of which operation the blood-vessels are weakened, and the serous part of the blood passes through them. As the horse is never bled when treated homœopathically, water in the chest happens rarely in our practice.

SYMPTOMS.—All the violent symptoms present in inflammation of the lungs or pleura have gone, but the horse does not get well quickly. He eats very little food, is low-spirited, and the hair is rough and staring. As the fluid increases in the chest, it presses upon the lungs, and makes the breathing more or less difficult; the breathing is quickened when the horse is moved in the least, and he then appears frightened; the pulse is weak, sometimes stops for a moment or two, and can scarcely be felt; the nose, eyes, and mouth have the colour of lead; the legs, breast, sheath, and belly are swelled from dropsical effusion; the urine is scanty; the bowels are bound; the cough is short. Then, as the disease advances, there are—great difficulty of breathing; dilated nostrils; anxious look; great

weakness; the horse never lies down, and at last dies, worn out or suffocated by the fluid having increased to so large an amount as to prevent the action of the lungs.

TREATMENT.—1. When the horse is excessively weak and generally prostrated, and when there are—great thirst; cold legs; no appetite; difficult breathing, more so at one time than at another; weak, irregular pulse; scanty urine; and swelling of the legs and breast—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every three hours.

2. When the symptoms indicate that there exists some affection of the heart; when the pulse is quick or irregular, the legs and breast swelled—give *Digitalis*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Arsenicum*.

3. When the cough is short, constant, and shaking, the breathing quick, oppressed, and difficult, and the nostrils dilated—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Arsenicum*.

4. When the dropsy comes on quickly after the inflammation, and when there are—great weakness; urine almost suppressed; difficult breathing; and disposition to doze—give *Helleborus*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Arsenicum*.

COUGH.

A cough may be defined to be a loud and violent expulsion of air from the lungs. It accompanies many other affections, such as pleurisy, pneumonia, bronchitis, catarrh, &c., and is then said to be *symptomatic*. In all such cases the disease, of which the cough is merely a symptom, must be treated by itself. Other cases are, however, of frequent occurrence, in which the only apparent affection is the cough; it is then known as *idiopathic*. Thus, some horses are subject to a cough which continues of the same character for years: whilst the appetite remains good the horse keeps in good condition, and is, in all other respects, in sound health. This cough comes on after drinking or eating, in the mornings or evenings, and on going out to exercise. It however predisposes the animal to inflammation of the air-passages or the lungs, and frequently ends in thick or broken wind. Another kind of cough is excited by changes of air or temperature, as when the horse is taken out of a warm stable into the cold air, and is attended by mucous discharge. When, therefore, a horse coughs, an examination must be carefully made to ascertain whether it is a symptom of a more extensive affection or whether it exists independently of any such connection. Another kind of cough, called *chronic*

cough is found associated with thick wind, broken wind, glanders, worms, and indigestion.

TREATMENT.—1. When the cough is dry, barking, and short, occurring in the evenings or night time, and as if brought on by tickling in the throat, or by the presence of some foreign body at the top of the windpipe—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water three times a day.

2. When the cough, which is dry and hoarse, can be traced to derangement of the stomach; when it is worst in the mornings, and is aggravated by eating or by exercise—give *Nux vomica*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Belladonna*.

3. When the cough is dry, coming on in the evenings, after drinking, or by going up a hill, attended with difficult breathing, thin discharge from the nostrils, and especially when the cough is excited anew by contact with cold air—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Belladonna*.

4. When the cough is dry, and appears to be occasioned by tickling in the windpipe, or excited by drinking or by cold air, and when it is attended with phlegm and oppressed breathing—give *Phosphorus*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Belladonna*.

5. When the cough is of the chronic kind, deep, hollow, and hoarse—give *Drosera*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Belladonna*.

6. When the cough is hoarse, attended with watery discharge from the nostrils, and accompanied by purging—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As directed for Belladonna.

7. When the cough is shaking and spasmodic, attended with oppressed breathing, from the accumulation of phlegm, which causes rattling at the breast—give *Ipecacuanha*.

DOSE.—As directed for Belladonna.

8. When the cough occurs during frosty weather, or whilst east winds prevail, or after eating and drinking—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As directed for Belladonna.

9. When the cough is dry, ringing, and hard; and when dependent on stomachic derangement—give *Kreosote*.

DOSE.—As directed for Belladonna.

SPASM OF THE DIAPHRAGM OR MIDRIF.

CAUSES.—Disorders of the stomach or bowels; violent exertion when the stomach is full of food.

SYMPTOMS.—The midriff contracts with so much force that the whole body is shaken, and a “thumping” noise is heard at some distance; these thumps

are best heard when the ear is placed over the back at each side of the spine; the pulse is small, and from fifty to sixty, and the breathing from twenty to thirty in the minute; the breath is drawn quickly into the lungs, with a sniffling sound at the nose; the sides of the nostrils are drawn inwards, when the breath is inhaled.

This complaint has been mistaken for beating of the heart. It is known from this by the number of the heart's beats, and the spasms being different, in the minute; by the sounds being best heard over the back, and by the sides of the nostrils being drawn inwards, at each inspiration.

TREATMENT.—The author has always cured this disease with *Stannum*, of the sixth dilution.

DOSE.—Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every four hours.

CHAPTER IV.

DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF DIGESTION.

DENTITION, OR DIFFICULT TEETHING.

SYMPTOMS.—The cutting or shedding of the teeth, and especially of the tushes, is sometimes attended with much disorder of the body. The animal will either not eat his food, or he has pain and difficulty in chewing it; the body is thin; the bowels are out of order; humours break out on the skin; he may cough, and slight fever is present. The gum is hot, painful, and swollen.

TREATMENT.—The gum over the tooth or teeth must be cut in the shape of a cross.

1. When the teeth are tardy in appearing—give *Calcarea carbonica*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every night and morning.

2. When the gums are tender and swollen, and the animal is prevented from chewing—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Calcarea*.

3. When a dry, frequent, hacking cough exists—give *Nux vomica*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water three or four times a day.

DISEASES, &c., OF THE TEETH.

1. Some of the teeth, and especially the grinders, grow longer than the others; or one part of the same tooth may be longer than another. The consequence is, that the tongue, cheeks, and roof of the mouth, are injured, and ulcers form; the horse cannot chew his food owing to the pain which is caused; or he will refuse it and get thinner every day; or he “quids” the food. Whenever “quidding” is noticed, the mouth should be looked into for bad teeth.

The TREATMENT is to draw out long teeth, and rough down long edged ones with the tooth-rasp as often as may be necessary.

2. Rotten teeth may produce the same symptoms as are given above. In addition, an offensive smell comes from the mouth; stringy slaver dribbles away in large quantities; the eyes may be inflamed. If allowed to remain, the fangs become diseased, the socket and gum inflame, an abscess forms, and a portion of the jaw-bone may die. When this occurs in the upper jaw-bone, the matter may burst into the nose, be discharged of a bad smell and colour, from the nostrils—a

state that may be mistaken for Nasal Gleet. Some horses have been destroyed as glandered. The author has had several cases in which the lower jaw-bone was much diseased, owing to the presence of a rotten tooth. The cause was not found out before, and the bone got no better until he drew out the tooth, after which the horses gradually recovered.

The TREATMENT, therefore, is to draw out all diseased teeth. If the jaw is diseased, poultice night and morning, and give *Silicea*.

DOSE.—10 drops night and morning in a wine-glassful of water.

LAMPAS.

CAUSES.—Shedding the teeth in young horses, in whom this complaint is the most common; worms in some cases; deranged stomach or bowels in others.

SYMPTOMS.—Lampas is the name given to a swelling of the bars behind the front teeth of the upper jaw. The swelling is sometimes on a level with the teeth; at other times it bulges below them.

TREATMENT.—If the teeth are coming through, treat as directed in the article on Difficult Teething. If the stomach be out of order, follow the treatment laid down for Indigestion.

We cannot too strongly condemn the barbarous practice of burning out this swelling with a hot iron.

CRIB-BITING.

Crib-biting is mentioned here, not as a distinct affection, but a marked symptom of disease. This disease is generally some disorder of the stomach. The best medicines to give are *Arsenicum* and *Nux vomica*. Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every night and morning. Use *Arsenicum* first, and in a few weeks give *Nux vomica* instead—an interval of one week being allowed before the latter medicine is substituted for the former.

GASTRALGIA, OR PAIN IN THE
STOMACH.

This affection has never been noticed before, as far as the author knows.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms of this disease are like those of Colic, but these two complaints may be distinguished from each other by observing, *firstly*, that in Gastralgia the horse puts his nose close behind the elbow-joint on the left side, in which part the stomach is situated, and where the pain is seated; and, *secondly*, that wind rises upwards from the stomach, and, coming up the œsophagus (or passage from the mouth to the stomach), it is seen to cause a kind of waving motion like that which is observed when the horse swallows water.

TREATMENT.—*Antimonium crudum* has always cured this disease when other medicines have failed.

DOSE.—Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every hour, and when the horse is relieved, give every four hours.

INDIGESTION.

In this disease there is some fault in the digestion of the food, in consequence of the stomach, liver, or bowels being deranged.

CAUSES.—Bad food; suddenly changing the kind of food; working the horse after eating; too much food; bad, or uneven, teeth which prevent the horse chewing the food well.

SYMPTOMS.—The skin presents the condition known as hidebound; the horse sweats easily; he is weak, and cannot work so long nor with so much mettle as in health; he is thin and does not fatten; his tongue is foul; mouth slimy; the dung is dry, and mixed with undigested oats, or it is slimy and bad smelled; the water is scanty and thick, or clear and abundant; he has a short, frequent cough. Sometimes he eats very greedily; at others he will eat nothing placed before him, or he will take one food and leave another; or he likes dirty straw, or his bedding better than the best oats and hay. He will in some instances lick the walls or eat the plaster from it.

TREATMENT.—1. When the appetite is changeable, fastidious, and depraved, the bowels costive, the dung glazed with mucus, urine high-coloured, tongue covered with a yellow fur—give *Nux vomica*.

DOSE.—10 drops three times a day in a wine-glassful of water.

2. When the horse is weak, unthrifty-looking, and sweats easily, the urine scanty, the appetite gone, the cough short and frequent, particularly after eating and drinking, the tongue foul, the mouth filled with soapy mucus, and the dung slimy, bad-smelled, and mixed with half-digested food—give *Arsenicum*.

3. Should these medicines produce but partial benefit—give *Ferrum*.

DOSE.—As for *Nux vomica*.

STOMACH-STAGGERS.

CAUSES.—Weakness of the stomach from indigestion; low condition; old age; eating too much dry food after long fasting; hard and violent work or exercise after eating a great deal. These causes, and others of the same kind, prevent the food being dissolved in the stomach and passed onwards. The stomach is crammed full of food, and then the brain becomes affected.

SYMPTOMS.—They are like those of the first stage of

mad stagger, and the two diseases are known from each other chiefly by finding out how the horse was before the attack came on. He is found dull and sleepy; perhaps still eating slowly and carelessly; or he is fast asleep; the head upon the manger, against the wall, or between his legs; the breathing is slow and laboured; the pulse slower than in health; the eyes are closed, or nearly so; slight convulsions occur; the nose and eyes look yellow; he will sometimes paw the ground, look round to his flanks, or lie down and roll about, showing that he is griped. All the symptoms become worse by degrees until he dies.

TREATMENT.—1. When there are twitchings of the muscles, occurring every now and then; dulness and sleepiness; deep sleep and dozing from which the animal occasionally starts up and stares about wildly as if in unconscious surprise, whilst the eyes almost start from their sockets, relapsing, however, into lethargic insensibility; when the eyelids droop over the eyeballs; and the animal totters from side to side when walking—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every two or three hours.

2. When the attack arises from loss of power in the stomach to digest the food, and is associated with costiveness and griping pains—give *Nuxvomica*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Belladonna*.

3. When jerking and convulsive action of the muscles are present, attended with heavy drowsiness, and temporary unconsciousness, and when the eyelids are half closed—give *Opium*.

DOSE.—As directed for Belladonna.

LOSS OF APPETITE.

The natural desire to eat food may be either lost or diminished for a time in many diseases. Loss of appetite is therefore not a disease, but merely a symptom, and as such it is present in almost every complaint, whether recent or old, quick or slow in progress. There are cases, however, in which the horse appears well in every respect, save that he does not eat. In other cases the mouth should be looked into for uneven or rotten teeth; difficult teething or sore throat may also be present as causes. These must of course be treated according to the directions pointed out in other portions of this work.

TREATMENT.—The best medicine to give is the trituration of *Arsenicum*, in one grain doses, in a handful of bran-mash, night and morning, an hour before the usual feeding time. *Nux vomica* is also serviceable, and may be given in the same way. Or one dose of the former medicine may be given in the morning, and one of the latter at night.

COLIC; GRIPES.

Colic is a very common disease, and consists of severe griping pains, which are produced by the muscular covering of the gut being in a state of spasm at one or more places.

CAUSES.—Sudden application of cold air or water to the warm skin or stomach; bound bowels; hard dry dung, gathered together in a mass; large quantities of green food, from which gas is given off during fermentation; tumours, worms, and stones, sometimes act as causes.

SYMPTOMS.—The attack begins suddenly. The animal is uneasy; he shifts his position, paws or stamps the ground, kicks his belly with his hind feet, looks frequently at his flanks, groans, falls upon the ground, and rolls about violently, or lies on his back, in which posture he remains for a short time, quiet and free from pain. Soon, however, another attack of cramp comes on, and the old symptoms of violence are repeated with even greater intensity than before. He throws himself wildly about, quite careless of the injuries he receives during moments of agonising suffering. He grinds his teeth, bites his manger, and looks towards his flanks with a wild and anxious expression. Lastly, if he is about to recover, the pain lessens, and he is quieter for a long time; or if he

is to die, every attack of cramp becomes more severe, the pain is not relieved, and death results from inflammation.

TREATMENT.—1. When the horse knocks and rolls himself about in the most violent manner, in consequence of the extreme severity of the pain; when the skin is covered with sweat, the belly tender to the touch, the pulse full and frequent, and when there are constant and ineffectual efforts to stale—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every fifteen or twenty minutes, until relief is obtained and the animal is better. Then give one dose every one, two, three, or four hours, according to the degree of improvement.

2. When the colic is caused by eating green food, and when the attack is characterised by distension of the belly and the presence of rumbling, by purging of greenish fluid, by violent pain, without any apparent abatement of suffering—give *Colocynthis*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

3. When the attack is caused by bound bowels and accumulation of hard dry dung, or by exposure to cold draughts when sweating, or by drinking cold water after hard work; when the pain is not constant, but occurring in “bouts,” which are not, however, marked by violent suffering; when the horse lies full-length on his side, appearing restless and uneasy, and lifting his head to look at his flanks

only occasionally, and when he tries frequently to stale, but passes only a few drops of urine, or none at all—give *Nux vomica*.

DOSE.—As directed for Aconitum.

4. The author is in the habit of frequently giving *Ammonium causticum*, as directed for Aconitum. It is more especially suited for “windy colic,” but he has been uniformly successful with it in the majority of cases, the attack being invariably over in a few minutes after the first or second dose has been administered.

5. When there are—excessive purging, attended with loss of strength, profuse sweating, and general sinking, *Arsenicum* may be beneficial.

DOSE.—As directed for Aconitum.

TYMPANITES; DRUM-BELLY, OR WINDY COLIC.

SYMPTOMS.—This form of colic presents much the same symptoms as those of colic, except that the pain is sharper, and the animal is more furious and violent; the belly, on one or both sides, is more or less swelled with wind; rumbling noises are heard, and wind is discharged. It very often comes on after eating green food.

TREATMENT.—*Ammonium causticum* as directed above.

DIARRHŒA; PURGING; SCOURING;
LOOSENESS.

CAUSES.—Green food; new hay; worms; bad bile; cold air, or water; quick work after much eating or drinking, &c.; large doses of aloes, which produce *over-purging*, and may kill the horse.

SYMPTOMS.—Frequent and abundant discharges of slime, or of fluid dung mixed with slime; pain in the bowels, causing the horse to stamp and paw the ground, to look at his sides, and to roll about violently; his face looks anxious; cold sweats break out; the legs and ears are cold; the pulse is small, weak, and can scarcely be felt; the breathing is quick; the body wastes rapidly, and to an alarming extent; no food is taken. Death frequently occurs from sheer exhaustion.

TREATMENT.—1. When the discharge is slimy, watery, and brownish in colour; when it comes on after eating or drinking, and is attended with griping pains, great thirst, pale mouth, cold legs, thin body, great weakness, lowness of spirits, and no appetite—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—10 drops every one or two hours until the horse is improved, when the medicine may be given every four, six, or eight hours, according to the improvement, until he recovers.

2. When the discharge is watery, frothy, or slimy,

and greenish in colour, attended with griping pains, cold sweats, and shaking of the body—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As directed for Arsenicum.

3. When the last two medicines have been given for three or four days, and have done no good; when the discharge is almost constant and slimy, the dung has a bad smell, and the horse gets very thin—give *Veratrum*.

DOSE.—As directed for Arsenicum.

4. When the animal continues to get worse, and when there are—cold skin, which is covered here and there with cold clammy sweat; constant discharge of fluid in great quantities; strength very much lowered; body thin; and the pulse scarcely to be felt—give *Camphor*.

DOSE.—10 drops every half hour until better, when the doses must be given at longer intervals.

5. When the purging is of old standing, occurring during hot weather, aggravated by eating and drinking, and induced by exposure to cold easterly winds, or by checked perspiration from drinking cold water, or by taking impure water, impregnated with vegetable matter, from moors or marshes—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As directed for Arsenicum.

6. Should the above remedies fail to do good—give *Mercurius corrosivus*.

DOSE.—As directed for Arsenicum.

DYSENTERY ; FLUX.

CAUSES.—It occurs most frequently in horses in good condition, and is caused by change of food, over work, sudden exposure to cold or wet, &c.

SYMPTOMS.—Frequent passing of slimy, bad-smelled matters, like fat, hence the term, “molten grease,” used by farriers, under the mistaken notion that the discharge consists of the fat of the body made fluid by heat and exercise. The slime is mixed with more or less dung, and sometimes with blood; there is much straining, and frequent attempts to force out more fluid, without succeeding. The mouth is hot and dry, the legs are cold, the breathing is quick, no food is taken, the pulse is small and weak, there is great thirst, and the horse becomes very thin and weak. In some cases the lower part of the gut protrudes from the fundament.

TREATMENT.—1. When the horse is fat, and is violently relaxed, and when the attack is attended by severe pain, tender belly, full hard pulse, heat, thirst, hot mouth, and quick breathing—give *Aconitum* and *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every two or three hours alternately.

2. When there is violent straining, attended with, or followed by, protrusion of the gut, and a scanty

discharge of slime or of blood, followed occasionally by small hard pieces of dung—*Mercurius corrosivus*.

DOSE.—As directed for Aconitum.

3. Colocynthis is a valuable medicine.

DOSE.—As directed for Aconitum.

ENTERITIS; INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

In this disease the three coverings of a portion of gut are more or less inflamed.

CAUSES.—Cold air to the warm skin or cold drinks to the warm stomach, especially after hard work; dust-balls; stones and hard dung in the bowels; the thrusting out of a part of gut from the belly; the falling of one portion into another. Colic ends very often in Enteritis. When treated homœopathically, it is comparatively rare.

SYMPTOMS.—Enteritis begins in most cases with dulness; heavy eyes; staring coat; restlessness and moving about from one place to another; the pulse and breathing are both quickened; no appetite. Some are preceded by colic. Other cases begin with shivering. The animal paws, kicks, and rolls about in the most violent manner; he tries often and strains hard to pass water, but either none, or only a few drops, come away; the pain

is most intense, and does not cease for a moment; it is increased by pressure and moving about; the belly is hot, tucked up, and hard, unless there be wind in the bowels, when it will be more or less swelled; the bowels are very much bound, although small, hard, dry masses may be passed; the legs and ears are intensely cold; the pulse is small and hard; and sweat breaks out all over. Later on, the pulse becomes still smaller and weaker, until it can scarcely be felt; the breathing is quick, irregular, and attended with sighs; the skin is covered with cold, clammy sweat; the eyes seem to have lost their power of seeing; the horse is very weak, and trembles all over; convulsions come on, and then death follows.

DISTINCTIONS between Colic and Enteritis.—In Colic, the attack begins suddenly; in Enteritis, it comes on generally by degrees. In Colic, the pain is not constant, and there are times during which it is not felt; in Enteritis, the pain never ceases for a moment, but becomes gradually worse as the disease goes on. In Colic, the pain is relieved by rubbing the belly and moving about; in Enteritis, it is greatly increased by these means. In Colic, the strength is not much weakened unless the disease be near the end; in Enteritis, the weakness is very great from the first.

TREATMENT.—1. As soon as the attack begins, when there are—pawing, kicking, rolling about in

the most violent manner, and other signs of intense pain in the belly—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every quarter or half-hour. If the horse is relieved after a few doses have been given, continue every one or two hours until he is well; if not, another medicine must be selected.

2. When the disease continues unchecked after several doses of the last medicine have been administered, either substitute *Belladonna* for it, or give them both time about, at short intervals.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

3. When the bowels are obstinately bound, or hard masses of dung are discharged; and the bladder cramped at its neck, so that, although there is frequent urging to stale, only a few drops of urine flow away—give *Nux vomica*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

4. When the pulse becomes small and weak; the skin cold and covered with clammy sweat; the belly exquisitely tender, and tucked up; the paroxysms of suffering constant and excruciating, and the failure of strength sudden—give *Arsenicum* as the last resource.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

Fomentations sometimes relieve the pain.

PERITONITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE PERITONEUM.

The peritoneum is the delicate membrane lining the inside of, and covering the parts within, the belly.

CAUSES.—It follows frequently the gelding of the horse, especially if he be afterwards turned out to grass too soon, or during cold and wet weather; exposure to cold, such as standing in draughts, or drinking cold water; it may come on after a stab in the belly, and sometimes when the gut or the stomach bursts, and their contents escape into the belly.

SYMPTOMS.—As it is in general found to come on after gelding, the symptoms which such a case would present will be described. A few days, more or less, after cutting the colt, the yard and sheath are found to be swelled and painful; little or no matter flows from the wound; the animal is restless and uneasy; the belly is painful when pressed against, and perhaps swelled with watery fluid; the legs are cold; the bowels bound; the skin is rough and dry; no food is eaten; if loose, he rests his hind-quarters on the side of the box. The swelling in the breast, legs, and sheath increases; the breathing is quick and attended with pain; the pulse is hard and quick, afterwards small and weak. These

symptoms become gradually worse and worse until the animal dies.

There is a slow form of this disease in which the symptoms are—poor appetite; low spirits; uneasiness; pawing the ground occasionally; looking at the belly and groaning; belly painful when pressed, also tucked up; quick breathing; small, weak pulse; bound bowels; awkward way of walking with the hind-legs; mouth dry and bad-smelled; body thin; coat staring and unthrifty; urine scanty; weakness. As the disease advances the belly fills with a watery fluid, and the symptoms and treatment are those of Ascites.

TREATMENT.—1. When this disease arises after castration, and is directly caused by some deviation from the healthy progress of the healing of the wound occasioned by that operation, a veterinary surgeon had better be called in, in order to apply the usual surgical measures.

2. When the pulse is quick, hard, and full; the breathing accelerated; the pain severe, and when there is feverishness—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops every three hours in a wine-glassful of water.

3. When the discharge from the wounds has stopped before they have healed up thoroughly, and when it is considered desirable to excite the suppurative process—give *Hepar sulphuris*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

4. When the belly, sheath, and legs are much swelled; the pulse and breathing quick; the urine scanty; the strength reduced; and when the animal is restless and uneasy—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As directed for Aconitum.

5. When the belly is painful and tucked up; the pulse small and weak; the coat staring; the urine scanty; the flesh reduced; the strength impaired; and when the animal is depressed, moping, and restless—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—As directed for Aconitum.

HEPATITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

CAUSES.—The common causes of inflammation taking place in other parts of the body.

SYMPTOMS.—The animal is dull, sleepy, and unwilling to move; he eats little or nothing; the coat stares; the urine is scanty, the dung dark coloured, and in lumps. Then the nose, tongue, eyes, and mouth become yellow, owing to there being bile in the blood. This is *Jaundice*, or the *Yellows*. The dung is now mixed with bile and covered with slime; the urine is thick, dark coloured, contains bile, and deposits a sediment. The right side is painful when pressed against, and the horse looks sometimes towards it: he is probably lame

in the right fore-leg, and perhaps paws the ground with it; he has a dry cough; quick breathing; full quick pulse, which becomes afterwards slow and weak, and the legs are very cold. Then he becomes duller and more sleepy; staggers, falls to the ground, and dies.

TREATMENT.—1. When there are—hot skin and mouth, scanty urine, bound bowels, quick full pulse, and the other symptoms of fever—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every two, three, or four hours until these symptoms are relieved, when the next medicine must be used instead.

2. When there are—pain in the right side when pressed against; lameness in the right leg; unwillingness to move; difficult breathing; scanty urine; dulness; yellow colour of mouth and tongue, and tongue covered with yellow fur—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*, except that if the horse improve, the medicine must be continued every six or eight hours.

3. When there are—pain in side when pressed; yellow mouth and eyes; shaking of the body; brown water; slimy dung; bile in the urine; great thirst, and no desire to eat—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Bryonia*.

4. When the dung is soft, and fluid; the urine

brown; dung yellow; and breathing difficult—give *Pulsatilla*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Mercurius*.

COSTIVENESS, OR BOUND BOWELS.

CAUSES.—Want of bile, palsy of some part of the gut, want of exercise, and dry food; it is a symptom of many diseases.

TREATMENT.—When costiveness is a symptom of some disease, it will yield when that disease is cured. When the horse's bowels are bound, without any other disorder existing, he should be regularly exercised, and have green food, with only a moderate quantity of corn, and no beans. Use the following medicines:

Nux vomica. } DOSES.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water,
Opium. } nux in the morning, opium at night.

Obstinate cases will generally yield after giving a few doses of the first trituration of *Nux vomica*, one grain night and morning.

If the above should fail, *Sulphur* may be given in the same way.

When the rectum is full of hardened dung, throw up an injection of warm water.

BOTS.

Bots are like small grubs, which appear at the fundament, and fasten under the tails of horses

during spring and early summer. When fixed to this part, they cause very great and annoying itching, so that the animal goes awkwardly and sluggishly.

HISTORY.—A bot is the maggot-form of the gad-fly. Towards the end of autumn the female fixes the eggs upon the hair of the horse's knees and sides by means of a sticky fluid. The animal licks these parts with his tongue, and the small grubs so set free are carried into the stomach, into which they fasten themselves. Being ready in spring to undergo further change, they separate themselves, pass along the bowels, and are got rid of with the dung. After a few weeks they become gad-flies.

SYMPTOMS.—Some horses may not suffer much from bots, whilst others are supposed to be killed by them. Sometimes there are no symptoms which point out that the horse has them, but, when they are in great numbers, he generally loses flesh and strength, until he is like a skeleton, and can scarcely move one leg after another; he has griping pains in the belly; he eats and drinks greedily; the oats pass through the bowels without change, and the dung has a bad smell.

The author has seen the stomach eaten completely through in several places by bots; whilst in other portions its mucous surface was covered with little holes, into which their heads had been thrust.

TREATMENT.—*Arsenicum*.—DOSE.—Place 1 grain of the first trituration in a handful of bran-mash, which the horse will eat. Give one dose night and morning for three weeks, and continue in this way if the horse improve; if not, give Ferrum instead.

Ferrum.—DOSE.—As directed for Arsenicum.

W O R M S.

The worms found most commonly in the horse are of two kinds: the *first* are round, white, sometimes red, from four to twelve inches long, wide in the middle, narrow at both ends, something like the common earth-worm, and occupy the small guts; the *second* kind are half an inch long, white, thick at one end, thin at the other, occupy the large guts, move quickly from one place to another, and cause much annoyance and itching about the fundament.

SYMPTOMS.—Worms cause hidebound, cough, loss of appetite, gripes, fits, and other symptoms or complaints, but the only sure proof that they exist is to find them discharged with the dung.

TREATMENT.—1. When there are—loss or irregularity of appetite; slimy covering on dung; bowels sometimes costive, at others purged; rough, dry, staring coat; and dry cough—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—2 grains in a handful of mash night and morning, half an hour before the usual hour of feeding.

2. When this fails to do good, give *Ferri sulphas*, in the same way.

ASCITES, OR DROPSY OF THE BELLY.

CAUSES.—Those which produce general dropsy (see Dropsy) ; diseases of the chest and belly.

SYMPTOMS.—The horse is low, dull, and unwilling to move or exert himself, he will not eat, and gets thinner every day, the bowels are bound, the urine scanty, the legs are less or more swelled and receive the mark of the finger, the belly increases in size by degrees, and if the hand be placed against one side of it whilst the other is struck, a wave of the fluid will be felt. As the fluid increases, the breathing becomes more and more difficult, especially if the chest contain water as well. An attack of gripes may come on, from which the animal dies, or the fluid continues to increase until breathing is no longer possible, and he dies either worn out or suffocated.

TREATMENT.—When this disease has lasted for some time, the treatment should not be undertaken except by a homœopathic veterinary surgeon, because it necessarily varies with every change in the progress of the case, and is regulated by the symptoms which exist for the time being. It is impossible in this place to give explicit directions for the selection of the best medicines ; but those prescribed for hydrothorax—another form of the same disorder, viz., dropsy—may be administered, when better assistance cannot be obtained.

CHAPTER V.

DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

NEPHRITIS ; INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

CAUSES.—Bad food, such as mow-burnt hay, kiln-dried oats, &c.; cold and wet applied to the loins; injuries to the same part by blows, heavy weights, or straining, which may be brought on during severe or long-continued exertion; the use of nitre or saltpetre, when given in large quantities to increase the flow of urine—a practice that cannot be too strongly condemned; some kinds of herbs mixed with the grass which the horse eats.

SYMPTOMS.—The pulse is full, hard, and quickened, it becomes afterwards small and weak; the breathing is frequent; the skin hot and dry; the mouth hot; the bowels are bound; there is great thirst; the water is either suppressed or made often in small quantities, and with great straining; the urine that is passed may be red and bloody, or

it contains mucus or matter; the flanks are looked round to; the hind legs are stiff and placed widely apart; the horse is not willing to move, and when he does so, it is in a straddling manner; he turns round with difficulty; the spine is somewhat arched and stiffened; the loins are hot, and when pressed upon over the kidneys the animal feels pain.

TREATMENT.—1. When the disease begins with symptoms of fever, such as full, quick pulse, hot, dry skin and mouth, quick breathing, great thirst, and pain in the loins—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops every three hours in a wine-glassful of water

2. When in addition to the foregoing symptoms, which the last medicine may have only partially relieved, there are—hot loins, pain over the region of the kidneys, and frequent expressions of pain, such as looking towards the flank—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

3. When the urine is made frequently, in small quantities, and after much difficulty and straining, and when it contains blood—give *Cantharis*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

4. When the disease can be satisfactorily traced

to bad food, and when there is frequent but ineffectual urging to stale—give *Nux vomica*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

CYSTITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

CAUSES.—This disease can be frequently traced to the absurd practice of giving strong staling medicines, such as nitre, when the horse is not making much water. Also to the use of Spanish flies; stone in the bladder; exposure to cold and damp, &c.

SYMPTOMS.—The horse makes frequent and painful attempts to stale, but parts with only a few drops of water at a time. The bladder cannot hold any water, so that the horse is almost constantly trying to make urine. The water is clear, or clouded with mucus, or mixed with blood or matter.

TREATMENT.—1. When the pulse is full and quick, the skin dry and hot, and the other symptoms of fever present; when there is frequent and ineffectual attempts to stale, attended by much pain; when only a few drops of urine pass, and the urine is deep red, and deposits a bloody sediment—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops every two hours in a wine-glassful of water.

2. When the urine, after repeated attempts to stale, passes away drop by drop, and attended by considerable pain; and when the urine is clear, or mixed with mucus, or with matter—give *Nux vomica*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

3. When the urine is mixed with matter, or with bloody mucus, and is discharged after urgent and ineffectual efforts, drop by drop, and with much pain—give *Cantharis*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

Food.—Linseed gruel; *barley water*.

HÆMATURIA, OR BLOODY URINE.

CAUSES.—The blood, with which the urine is mixed, may come from the kidneys, in consequence of inflammation of them; or from blows or strains of the loins, as during violent exercise; stones in the kidney or bladder; ulceration of the inside of bladder; Spanish flies applied as a blister or given internally. It is sometimes a symptom of *purpura hæmorrhagica*.

SYMPTOMS.—Discharge of urine mixed with blood, or else holding clots of blood in it. When the blood depends on some disorder of the kidney, there are generally pain in the loins, straddling with the hind legs, and an awkward way of walking. When it pro-

ceeds from the bladder, the first urine discharged has not much blood in it, and the last has; the blood is in little lumps or clots, and more blood is passed when it comes from the bladder than from the kidneys.

TREATMENT.—The treatment varies with the cause. If it exist as a symptom of inflammation of the kidney or of the bladder, or of purpura hæmorrhagica, the reader must consult the articles on these diseases.

1. When the disease arises from some strain or blow, and when the blood is equally mixed through the urine without clots—give *Arnica*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every two, three, four, six, or twelve hours, according to the violence of the symptoms and the degree of improvement.

2. When the blood is in clots, and comes from the bladder—give *Terebinthina*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Arnica*.

3. When the urine is bloody, and is passed drop by drop, with pain—give *Cantharides*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Arnica*.

RETENTION OF URINE, OR WANT OF POWER TO STALE.

CAUSES.—Holding the urine too long; inflammation, or other diseases of the bladder, which cannot contract upon and expel the water; cramp

at the neck of the bladder; stone in the bladder; bound bowels.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms are in some respects like those which are present in Colic, attended, however, by the horse putting himself into the attitude of staling, and straining with great force as in the act of making water, without any or very little urine being discharged. This symptom is occasionally present in cases of gripes, the bladder acting in sympathy with the cramped gut. When, therefore, any doubt exists, and when the horse is trying to make water and cannot, the hand should be passed up the fundament, and the bladder will be found large and full of water.

TREATMENT.—When a stone lodges against the opening in the bladder through which the water flows, an operation is required to remove it that a competent veterinary surgeon is alone able to perform. In all other cases the following medicines will do good:

1. When there are very urgent attempts to make water, with no success, and attended with great straining and pain—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every half hour until relieved.

2. If no relief follows after several doses have been given, and if the symptoms depend more on sympathy than on an affection of the bladder itself—give *Nux vomica*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

3. If the above medicines fail to do good—give *Cantharis*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

SCANTY URINE.

Scanty urine is a symptom of many diseases, such as inflammation of the kidneys; diarrhœa; overpurg-
ing from aloes, &c.; and in all other complaints where there is much fever. The urine is always diminished in quantity during warm weather, and when the horse is severely worked, because a large amount of fluid is given out from the body by the lungs and skin.

TREATMENT.—The disease of which scanty urine is a symptom must of course be treated, and then the water will be passed as in health. In those cases where the horse is well in all respects but this, that he does not make much water, the following medicines are the best:

Arsenicum. } Use either of these medicines in 10 drops, in a wine-
Bryonia. } glassful of water, three times a day until cured.

DIURESIS ; DIABETES INSIPIDUS ; PRO- FUSE STALING.

CAUSES.—Bad food, such as kiln-dried oats, mow-
burnt hay, &c.; the use of staling medicines, as nitre,
and chronic disease of the kidneys.

SYMPTOMS.—The horse does not eat much, he sweats easily, is soon tired, appears low and weak, the bowels are bound, the skin is dry and rough, the tongue white, there is great thirst, and the water is quite clear or milky, passed very often, and in great quantities. As the disease advances, the horse eats nothing, he gets thinner and weaker every day, the dung is hard, lumpy, and covered with slime, the hair stands on end, and the flow of urine is enormous; and if not cured death soon arrives.

TREATMENT.—The food must be inquired into, and none but the best given: changing the food is also of service.

1. When the horse frequently passes a large quantity of colourless urine, is low and weak, and easily tired—give *Acidum phosphoricum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water thrice daily.

2. When the water is copious, and a large quantity is frequently discharged at each time of staling,—give *Baryta carbonica*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Acidum phosphoricum*.

3. When the latter gives only partial relief—give *Iodium*, in the same way.

CHAPTER VI.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

OPHTHALMIA, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE.

KINDS—1. *Simple or Common* ; 2. *Specific or Periodic*.

1.—SIMPLE OR COMMON OPHTHALMIA.

This disease consists of inflammation of the conjunctiva only. The conjunctiva is the delicate membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids, and covers the front of the ball of the eye.

CAUSES.—The irritation caused by a hay-seed or bit of dirt ; blows ; cold and damp, in which case common cold may be also present.

SYMPTOMS.—Eyelids closed and swollen ; profuse flow of tears ; light cannot be looked at ; the conjunctiva over the white of the eye is covered by a great number of red streaks : red and swollen haw ; the eye itself seems to be covered with a scum in the advanced stage.

TREATMENT.—1. Examine the eye for hay-seeds

dirt, and such other substances, and, if found remove them. They are generally found under the upper eyelid, which may be turned inside out by taking the lashes between the finger and thumb, and turning the lid upwards over the point of the finger. If a little of the conjunctiva or of the cornea be taken away by the blow, the pain may be relieved and the part soothed by putting two or three drops of glycerine into the eye.

2. When the membrane over the white of the eye is covered with numerous red streaks, when the eyes water copiously, and the eyelids are almost or nearly closed to exclude light—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every four hours.

3. When the tears are abundant and scalding to the skin, the eyelids swollen, the pulse quickened, and the appetite gone—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

4. When the disease is occasioned by blows or outward violence, or by the presence of foreign bodies—give *Arnica*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

5. When the eyes cannot bear light, the flow of water copious, and the eye covered with a hazy scum—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—One grain three times a day in a handful of bran mash.

6. *Arnica lotion* (see Introductory Section) may be applied to the hurt eyelids night and morning, but

only when the inflammation is produced by some injury.

2.—SPECIFIC OR PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.

This form of ophthalmia consists of inflammation of the *eyeball*, *all* the parts in the inside of the eye being affected more or less severely.

CAUSES.—Simple ophthalmia may end in it; cold or wet applied to the surface in whatever way; impure air in a dirty stable; general fulness of blood; too much blood about the head, as during the cutting of the teeth; hereditary tendency, or a peculiar liability transmitted from the parents to the offspring; violent exertion, as hunting.

SYMPTOMS.—The pulse is full and frequent; the mouth hot; the tongue dry; the urine scanty; the bowels costive. The eyelids are swollen and closed; scalding tears flow in great quantities; the eyes cannot bear the light, and are drawn into the socket; the haw is red, swollen, and pushed in front of the eye; the white of the eye and the inside of the eyelids are covered with red blood-vessels, some of which run into the clear part of the front of the eye; this is more or less dim; the humours or waters in the inside of the eye are not so clear as in health; the pupil is narrowed, and the parts near and behind it are more or less changed in appearance. Matter is observed in some cases behind the clear portion of the eyeball. The eye seldom returns to its natural state, for though

one attack may be cured, another is almost sure to come, which leaves it dim or covered with specks; or a cataract forms in the lens. The eyeball also becomes smaller, pointed in front, and sinks within the socket. Only one eye is affected, in general, at once; and when the inflammation is leaving it, the other one becomes diseased. Thus both eyes are attacked in turns, until they are no longer fit for the purposes of sight.

TREATMENT.—No light must be allowed to enter the box in which the sick animal is placed.

1. When the disease first appears, and is attended with the symptoms of fever, such as quick, full pulse, hot mouth, dry and hot skin; when the eyes cannot tolerate light, are covered with red streaks, and when tears flow—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every three hours.

2. When the eyelids are swollen and shut, the eyes sensible to light, the cornea traversed by blood-vessels, the conjunctiva highly injected, and the tears abundant—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every three hours.

3. When the pupil is narrow, the humours of the eye dim, the cornea covered with a scummy opacity, the pupil blocked up with lymph, and the anterior chamber filled with matter—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—2 grains every two hours in a handful of bran mash on a small piece of bread.

4. When recovery is slow and in order to complete the restoration of the parts and to prevent a relapse—give *Sulphur*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water night and morning.

CATARACT.

CAUSES.—Injuries to the eyes; it often follows attacks of periodic inflammation of the eye; old age.

SYMPTOMS.—In some cases the cataract is in the middle of the lens, and is so small as almost to escape notice; in others, white streaks run from the middle outwards; whilst, in many instances, the whole of it looks dim and whitish in colour. Sometimes a yellowish substance fills up the pupil and hides the lens—this is *false cataract*.

TREATMENT.—Old and thick cataracts are incurable; but the false and recent kinds may be benefited by giving the following medicines for some time:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Calcareo carbonica.</i> | } DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water twice a day. |
| 2. <i>Phosphorus.</i> | |
| 3. <i>Cannabis.</i> | |

One medicine must be used alone for several weeks, and if it fail to benefit, one of the others must be substituted.

It frequently happens that no treatment whatever does any good.

SPECKS ON THE EYE; OPACITY OF THE CORNEA.

CAUSES.—Specks on the eye may be left after inflammation of the eye, either of the common or periodic kind; they may also arise from a piece of the cornea being taken away by an injury, such as a stroke of the whip.

SYMPTOMS.—The cornea is the clear, bulging, fore part of the eye, through which the light passes. A whitish substance will be seen upon it in one or more places; or the whole of it has a dull-coloured appearance.

TREATMENT.	{	<i>Calcarea carbonica.</i> <i>Cannabis.</i> <i>Euphrasia.</i> <i>Pulsatilla.</i>	}	DOSES.—Only one of these medicines must be given at a time for two weeks together,
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and if it fail to do good, give one of the others instead. Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every night and morning.

AMAUROSIS; GUTTA SERENA.

In this disease the power of seeing is either lost or weakened in consequence of some change either in the brain or in the nerve of vision.

CAUSES.—Tumours pressing upon the brain or upon the nerve which goes to the eye from the brain;

injuries to the head or to the ball of the eye; it frequently follows stomach-staggers.

SYMPTOMS.—The horse walks cautiously, steps high; his head is elevated, and his ears are moved quickly backwards and forwards. The pupil is of one size, and does not become wider or narrower when light is taken away from or held near to the eye. The eye has a peculiar glassy appearance.

TREATMENT.—When the blindness arises from some change in the structure of the brain or the optic nerve, as the history of the case may elucidate, it must be regarded as incurable. There are, however, cases characterised by impaired function which medicines may benefit. But as the choice of a remedy must have reference to the cause of the disease, and other collateral circumstances, it will be advisable to consult a homœopathic veterinary surgeon.

CHAPTER VII.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

SURFEIT.

THIS is the common name for a disease of the skin, which may be considered under two forms.

CAUSES.—Changes suddenly made in the kind and quality of the food; violent exercise; checked sweating by draughts of cold air; drinking cold water after work; sudden changes in the weather.

SYMPTOMS.—*In the first form*: Great itchiness of the skin, which compels the animal to constantly rub himself; the hair is rubbed off in several places, which are covered with bloody fluid or scurf of a reddish colour; the skin in other places is warmer than in health; the hair is also rough and unthrifty looking; the legs are perhaps swelled, and the horse dull and weak.

In the second form: There appear on the skin many small and hard, or large and flat lumps or swellings, which go away as quickly and suddenly as they came.

They may be over the whole body, or only on the neck, quarters, sides, and shoulders. In all other respects the animal seems well.

TREATMENT.—1. Give one grain of *Arsenicum* night and morning.

2. Should it fail to afford much benefit, substitute *Sulphur*—10 drops, twice a day.

3. For the second form of Surfeit—give *Belladonna* in the same way.

MANGE.

CAUSES.—Mange is a disease of the skin. Poor and dirty horses are more liable to it than others. It is contagious—that is, spreads by contact from one horse to another; the brush, comb, and halter are very often the means of carrying the disease from a mangy to a sound horse.

SYMPTOMS.—Great itching, which causes the animal to be always rubbing himself. The skin is covered with little pimples, which inflame and form small blister-like risings, containing a clear fluid; this fluid may afterwards become yellow, in which case there is matter in the blisters. These blisters may be distinct from each other, or several of them join together. They at last burst, and the fluid flows out. The hair then falls off, and patches of skin are left either quite

bare, or covered by only a few hairs. Sometimes small points of blood are observed on the surface of a bald place, caused by the horse rubbing himself. In old cases, the skin becomes thickened, hard, dry, rough, and wrinkled, especially about the neck, withers, &c.

TREATMENT.—Clean the skin, by rubbing away every scaly or scurvy portion of it, by washing with warm water and soap, and by carefully drying it afterwards.

Sulphur. } DOSES.—Use these medicines of the first tritura-
Arsenicum. } tion. Put 1 grain of sulphur in a handful of bran-mash, which the horse will eat, every night, and the same quantity of Arsenicum every morning, until the animal is cured.

Sulphur ointment (see Introductory Section) may be rubbed into the mangy places every night and morning, and as the horse improves, only once a day.

Arsenicum lotion (see Introductory Section) may be used in the same way if the last dressing fail.

CRACKED HEELS.

In health the skin at the joints is softened by an oily matter, which is either diminished or suppressed in the condition known as cracked heels.

CAUSES.—This disease is most common during the fall and winter; when the weather is damp or frosty, and when the horse's heels are not dried after being wet.

SYMPTOMS.—The result of this bad grooming is that the legs, especially the hind ones, swell, become hot and painful, and then crack. The cracks are sometimes deep and wide, producing great stiffness, lameness, or halting, and from them flows a thick matter, which has a bad smell. The horse does not eat much; his coat is rough, and he is dull and lazy.

TREATMENT.—Clip away the hair from around the edges of the cracks. If there be much pain and discharge, foment the part every night and morning, and afterwards apply a bran poultice until the heels are less painful, and the matter is more healthy. The horse may be gently exercised on dry ground for one or two hours every day.

Arsenicum.—DOSE.—Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every night and morning.

Arsenicum lotion (see Introductory Section) must be used every night and morning, applied to the cracks by means of a clean sponge.

GREASE.

Grease is an inflammation of the skin and of the small glands¹ of the skin, at the heels.

CAUSES.—Allowing dirt to remain on the heels during cold or damp weather, washing and not drying the heels, especially if the horse is in low condition

¹ See Glossary at the end of the book.

at the time, and by many other causes of the same nature. It probably spreads by contagion.

SYMPTOMS.—In the first stage the legs are swollen, and the skin is very painful, so that the animal cannot bend his heels, and walks lamely and stiffly; after a little exercise this will go off, and the animal will be sound in his action. The heel is hot and dry, or oily to the touch, and a bad smell rises from it; the hairs are like bristles, and many of them stick together; the skin is red and raw-looking.

In the second stage the swelling, heat, and pain become greater, the skin ulcerates and cracks into raw, deep places, which are very tender and give forth an offensive discharge.

In the third stage what are called “grapes” spring up from the raw cracks. These grapes are red, painful, and easily bled, and cause lameness or unwillingness to move. They get larger and spread up the back of the leg, which becomes swelled and much thicker than in health. The grapes then become free of pain, and gristly or horny, quite bare or only covered by a few bristling hairs, and separated from each other by cracks, more or less deep, from which a nasty discharge continues to flow.

TREATMENT.—*In the first stage* give bran mashes instead of corn, exercise gently every day, wash the leg with lukewarm water and soap, and dry it well with a soft cloth; if there be much pain, apply a bran poultice every night and morning.

Arsenicum is an excellent remedy, and if given early enough will often cut the disease short.

DOSE.—Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every eight hours.

In the second stage give green food, bran mashes, and a little hay; let the horse be gently exercised every day, clip away the hair from the edges of the cracks, remove the discharge with lukewarm water and soap; if the cracks are painful, long, and deep, put a boiled carrot or turnip poultice to them every night and morning.

Arsenicum.—**DOSE.**—Place 1 grain of the first trituration in a handful of bran-mash, which the horse will eat. Give 1 grain in the morning and another at night, until the horse is much improved, when only one dose may be given in the day.

Arsenicum lotion (see Introductory Section) must be applied to the cracks every night and morning by means of a perfectly clean sponge.

In the third stage, if there be much pain and discharge, apply a boiled carrot or turnip poultice night and morning. The following medicines are the best that can be given, and cause the grapes to speedily disappear:

Dilute *Sulphuric Acid* is another potent application when *Arsenicum* does not succeed. It may be applied to the grapes by means of a brush, every second day, first removing with a knife any superfluous portion of the growth.

Glycerine is a good lubricant.

HIDEBOUND.

Although mentioned separately in this place, hidebound is not a disease, but a symptom of disease. This is generally some disorder of the stomach.

CAUSES.—Disordered stomach; poor food; exposure to rough weather. It is a frequent consequence of other diseases, such as Glanders, Grease, Founder, old-standing disease of the lungs, and others.

SYMPTOMS.—It is known by the hair looking rough and unthrifty, the natural smoothness and gloss being both absent; the skin feels hard, tough, and fixed to the flesh.

TREATMENT.—The cause of the hidebound must, of course, be found out; and the disease of which it is a symptom must be treated according to the instructions laid down in other portions of this work. (See especially the article on Indigestion.)

MALLENDERS AND SALLENDERS.

These are the names given to a scurvy state of the skin; *Mallenders* being situated at the back part of the bend of the knee, *Sallenders* at the fore part of the bend of the hock. They seldom cause lameness,

but are ugly, and ought to be removed before they get worse.

TREATMENT.—Wash well with warm water and soap every night and morning, and afterwards dress with *Thuja lotion*. (See Introductory Section.)

Thuja.—DOSE.—Give 10 drops every night and morning until the animal is cured.

WARTS, OR ANGLEBERRIES.

Some horses are covered nearly all over with these growths. When they exist on the eyelids, and when large, they require removal by an operation; when small, they may be snipped off with scissors; or a piece of strong silk thread may be passed round the root close to the skin, and kept firmly tied until the warts fall away.

Calcaria carbonica will, in many cases, prevent their growing again, and will remove those that cannot be clipped off.

DOSE.—Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water night and morning.

CHAPTER VIII.

DISEASES OF THE FEET AND LEGS.

LAMINITIS; INFLAMMATION OF THE FEET; ACUTE FOUNDER; FEVER IN THE FEET.

CAUSES.—Standing in one position for a long time, as during sea-voyages; inflammation may leave another part of the body, very often the lungs, and attack the feet; sudden changes from heat to cold and from cold to heat, acting directly upon the feet; standing in snow or cold water after a journey; violent concussion of the feet, as during a long and quick journey.

SYMPTOMS.—The disease begins generally with shaking and shivering. The flanks heave; the breathing is quick and laboured; the pulse full and frequent; the horse shifts his feet from one place to another, lies down and rises frequently, but he does not paw the ground nor kick his belly; he will sometimes place his lips on the fevered feet, as if to tell where the cause of the pain lay; he places the hind legs

under him in order to take the weight of his body off his fore feet ; he groans or moans from the severity of the pain, and at last lies down, being unable to stand any longer upon the inflamed feet. The feet are intensely hot and painful. If one foot be held up, he can scarcely stand upon the other, and may tumble down. He does not like to get up from the ground, and is unwilling to move from one place to another. If the disease be not stopped, matter forms inside the hoof, which is then thrown off.

TREATMENT.—The shoes must be removed from the inflamed feet, and the soles must be pared out until the horn yields to the pressure of the thumb. Allow the horse to lie ; soak some cloths in cold water and wrap them round the feet, which must be constantly kept wet ; or if the disease arise from the feet being much battered, during a long journey, they may have constantly applied to them *Arnica lotion* (see Introductory Section) on cloths. Cold poultices, made of turnips, applied to the feet, are sometimes of service.

The medicines required are the following :

1. When, after shivering, the pulse is full and frequent, the breathing quick and heaving, the feet hot, and when there are uneasiness, moaning, and other expressions of intense pain—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops every two or three hours in a wine-glassful of water.

2. When the last medicine has afforded only partial relief, and the symptoms of fever still remain, and when the predominant symptom is the intense pain—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

3. When the cause is violent concussion over hard roads, during a long journey performed with speed—give *Arnica*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

Should these measures fail, call in a homœopathic veterinary surgeon.

PRICK IN THE FOOT.

This is a wound of the foot in either the frog or sole, produced by sharp bodies, such as nails, glass, pointed stones, &c. A nail or other sharp substance may be “picked up” in the street; or the nails may be trodden upon when the shoe is torn partly off; or the nail may go the “wrong way” in shoeing.*

TREATMENT.—Pinch the foot with pincers, or hammer it, to find out where pain is. The place where the mischief lies having been found, take the shoe off, pare away the hoof from the injured place

* Sometimes the smith is unjustly blamed for an unavoidable mishap.

until it yields to the thumb ; follow the nail-hole to the bottom, and if the injury is newly done, a dark-coloured, dirty fluid will flow out. Make a good vent for the fluid, and if there is much lameness, put a piece of cotton soaked in *tincture of Arnica* upon the pricked place, and tack the shoe lightly on with a leather sole, and the usual stopping between it and the foot to prevent dirt getting into the wound.

But if the injury has been done several days, and there are much heat, pain, and lameness, matter will have formed, and may run under the sole, or make its way to the coronet. In such a case make a good opening, remove all dead horn, and this only ; dress as before with *Arnica*, and put the foot in a large bran or turnip poultice, which must be changed night and morning. Continue in this way until the lameness and matter become less, dress still with *Arnica*, and shoe the foot as before.

Arnica must, and *Aconitum* may, be given, if there be much fever.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every four hours, or two or three times a day.

QUITTOR.

A quittor is a deep, narrow ulcer, opening upon the coronet, and connected generally with an abscess in the foot.

CAUSES.—Treads and over-reaches; corns; pricks or wounds of the feet by nails or other sharp substances.

SYMPTOMS.—More or less lameness; heat and pain in the foot; discharge of matter from the open wound; or, if the quittor is caused by the matter from a corn, the coronet above the heel will have upon it a hard, painful, swelling, which becomes afterwards softer and larger.

TREATMENT.—If the quittor has arisen from a wound of the sole or a prick, after the wounded place has been pared out and poulticed as directed at pp. 109 and 110, a probe should be used to find out the number and direction of the fistulæ, and *Calendula lotion* (see Introductory Section) should be squirted into them three or four times a day. The poultices must be changed night and morning until no more matter flows, and the quittor begins to heal. When quittor arises from a corn in the heel, and the matter has got to the coronet, the swelling must be cut into to get the discharge out; then poultice night and morning; squirt in *Calendula lotion* as before; rasp down the wall of the hoof

under the fistula which runs between the heel and the coronet, until it yields to the pressure of the thumb, and put on a bar-shoe. Roll a bandage round the coronet, to keep out dirt from the quittor. When a joint in the foot is opened into and joint-oil flows out, or when the bone is ulcerated, which may be known by a greenish appearance in the quittor, the cure of the case is doubtful, or takes a long time.

Silicea is of great service in these cases.

DOSE.—Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every four hours, and then two or three times a day as the horse mends.

SANDCRACK.

This is a separation of the fibres of the hoof from above downwards—more rarely crosswise. The best treatment is to drill two holes through *each side of the crack*, and then to pass copper or iron wire through them. Both ends of the wire are to be clenched down and fastened in the same way as the nails are in shoeing. The crack itself is then to be filled with cobbler's wax.

DOSE.—10 drops of *Calcareo carbonica* are to be given night and morning in a wine-glassful of water.

CORNS.

A corn is a bruise upon the sole of the foot at the angle between the wall and the bar.

CAUSES.—Contracted feet, cutting away the bars, thick-heeled shoes on weak, flat feet, dirt getting between the shoe and the heel of the foot, and not having the foot pared out often enough.

SYMPTOMS.—The pressure arising from these causes bursts the blood-vessels under the horn, so that the angle of the foot has a blood-red appearance, and feels softer than the other portions of the horn; this place is painful, and when pressed upon the animal flinches; there will also be more or less lameness. In some cases matter will form, and, unless a vent be made as early as possible, it will underrun the sole, or appear at the coronet, and form a quittor.

TREATMENT.—The heel must be well pared out, and all dirt removed. Then apply *mother tincture of Arnica* upon a bit of cotton, tack on the shoe lightly, with the pressure off the sore heel, and a leather sole between it and the foot.

But if matter has formed, remove all dead horn, make a free vent, so that the matter can flow out freely, foment the foot with hot water for an hour, soak a bit of cotton with *Arnica lotion* (see Introductory Section), and apply it to the heel, and then place the foot in a large bran or turnip poultice.

Change the poultice and dressing every night and morning. In a few days the foot will be ready to be shod in the usual way, and with the leather sole to keep out dirt. Should a quittor form, it must be treated as such.

OVER-REACH AND TREAD.

1. *An over-reach* is a bruise upon the heel of one of the fore feet caused by the blow of a hind shoe.

2. *A tread* is also a bruise upon the inside coronet of a hind foot, caused by the shoe on the other foot treading upon it; or it may be caused by a fore shoe treading upon a hind coronet, as when the horse is backing.

In both cases a quittor may form, or the death of the crushed coronet will leave the hoof altered in shape.

TREATMENT.—Remove the crushed and torn skin and horn; clip away the hair from around the bruised part; wash it with water to remove dirt; foment it with hot water three times a day; after each fomentation apply to it a piece of cotton soaked in *Arnica lotion* (see Introductory Section); or if matter be likely to form, put the foot in a large bran or boiled turnip poultice, which is to be changed night and

morning. Go on in this way until the pain and lameness become less, then dress with *Arnica* as before, twice a day, and keep out dirt from the wound by rolling a bandage over the dressing and round the top of the hoof.

If quittor is left, the treatment for that disease will have to be adopted (see Quittor). The horse may also have—

Arnica.—DOSE.—Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water night and morning.

If there be much fever and pain—give the same dose of *Aconitum*.

THRUSH.

The disease named Thrush consists of inflammation of the sensible frog, which secretes pus, instead of horn. This matter is offensive, and issues from the cleft of the frog. The cleft is naturally shallow; but when thrush exists, it becomes both lengthened and deepened, and, at first, moisture is observed upon it; afterwards the discharge becomes more abundant and offensive; the frog wears off, and a fresh growth of horn fails to appear; it then becomes thin, shrivelled, contracted and fissured, and as the disease extends the matter becomes still more fetid, and may terminate in

a much more serious and unmanageable disease, viz., *canker*. In addition to these symptoms, the frog is painful when pressed upon by the thumb or pincers, or when the animal treads on a stone.

TREATMENT.—In all cases it is necessary that the discharge should be stopped. When connected with contracted fore feet, particular attention must be paid in shoeing.

When excited by standing in dung, and urine, and moisture, which is the most frequent cause of thrush in the hind feet, these causes must be guarded against for the future.

All loose, ragged portions of the frog must be carefully and entirely removed, in order to prevent accumulation of matter and dirt. The discharge must be wiped up with a piece of tow, pressed down into the cleft by means of a thin piece of wood. Then smear the frog with a mixture composed of half an ounce of *sulphate of copper* and six ounces of *tar*. A small piece of tow is to be dipped into this mixture, and afterwards to be placed in the cleft, or in whatever part of the frog a sinus exists. In some cases this dressing has to be repeated every day; in others, only once in two or three days. When the dressing is properly applied it will neither fall out nor fail to prevent the entrance of dirt. If, however, the frog be extensively diseased, a bar-shoe may be necessary, and the dressing will then be kept in its place by the cross-bar of iron, or a leather sole may be used under the shoe.

Throughout the treatment 10 drops of *Arsenicum* are to be given night and morning in a little water.

SPAVIN; SPLINT AND RINGBONE.

Spavin is a bony enlargement, situate for the most part in front of the union between the splint-bone and the shank, at the inner side of the hock-joint.

Splint is also a deposition of bony matter at the upper part of the cannon-bone or shank, below the knee.

Ringbone is an enlargement of the same nature, on the outer or the inner side of the coronet, or it may encircle the whole of that part.

TREATMENT.—When any of the above diseases are of recent occurrence, and attended with heat and pain at their respective seats, *Rhus lotion* (see Introductory Section) should be rubbed in three times a day, and 10 drops of *Rhus* may be administered night and morning. Should the disease continue other treatment becomes necessary. Two good applications are *Nitric* and *Sulphuric* Acids, in the proportion of 20 drops to a pint of water. One of these mixtures may be rubbed into the part affected night and morning, until the skin becomes tender. Then desist for a few days,

using meanwhile soap and warm water to remove the scales which form in consequence of the irritation of the mixture. Another application, composed of a drachm of Corrosive Sublimate to 16 ounces of water, may be used in the same way as the foregoing, should they fail. Ten drops of the dilution of either of these medicines are to be given night and morning during their simultaneous external employment.

CHAPTER IX.

WOUNDS AND INJURIES.

WOUNDS.

I.—FLESH WOUNDS.

TREATMENT.—1. Stop the bleeding by constantly applying cold water, or by bandaging the injured part, if it can be done; if these means fail, and much blood continues to flow, it will be necessary to tie the blood-vessels, or to draw them slightly out with the forceps, and twist them round several times.

2. Remove all dirt, gravel, clots of blood, or other substances that ought not to be in the wound. Do this with cold water and a sponge; the fingers or forceps may have to be used.

3. Bring the sides of the wound together by stiches if the cut is extensive, or if it be of consequence to leave no blemish, as in wounds of the eyelids, nostrils, eyebrows, &c., the common way of stitching or sewing a wound is, or ought to be,

this: have a crooked, flat, needle, about three inches long, armed with well-waxed silk or other strong thread; place the sides of the wound closely together in the same position as in health, and let an assistant hold them there; pass the needle through one side from *without inwards*, at about a quarter or half an inch from the cut, and on the other side bring it from *within outwards*. Then draw the ends of the thread together, but not too tightly, lest the hold gives way, and tie with the common knot. At an inch or so from this stitch place another in the same way as the last, and in this manner the whole of the wound must be sewn up. Another mode of stitching is to bring the wound together, and then to pass some pins through its sides at about the same distances as the threads. Then twist the middle of a long thread around the upper pin, in the form of a figure 8; bring the thread down to the next pin and twist as before; repeat this with all the others, and then tie the thread. Apply *Arnica lotion* (see Introductory Section) to the wound several times a day.

4. Prevent inflammation by keeping the patient and the wound resting as much as possible, by feeding on bran-mashes, and, if there is much fever present, by giving 10 drops of *Aconitum* in a wine-glassful of water night and morning. But if inflammation comes on, if the sides of the wound become

hard, swollen, and painful, if a thin fluid flows out, then the stitches must be taken away, and poultices applied to the wound, which, being now an open one, will heal up from the bottom. Apply *Calendula lotion* (see Introductory Section) several times a day.

II.—BRUISED WOUNDS.

Bruised wounds are injuries to any part of the body without any cut in the skin. There are, of course, many degrees of bruises with respect to severity and extent, some being very slight, others severe.

TREATMENT.—In simple bruises the only treatment required is to give the animal bran-mashes instead of corn, to keep the injured part at rest, and to constantly apply *Arnica lotion* (see Introductory Section). Give 10 drops of *Arnica* in a wine-glassful of water three times a day. But if the bruise is severe, if much blood has been thrown out from the blood-vessels, if the skin is stretched almost to bursting, and if there are much pain, heat and fever, make an opening at the lowest part of the swelling, and treat as an abscess.

BROKEN KNEES.

Injuries to the knees may be considered under three forms :

1. Injuries which consist of *simple bruises*, without the skin being cut through. Though this is not, strictly speaking, *broken* knee, yet it is convenient to speak of it as such. The knee is more or less painful, swollen, and hot; some hair may be removed and the skin grazed.

The TREATMENT is, to prevent inflammation by rest, by washing the knee with water to remove dirt, and by applying *Arnica lotion* (see Introductory Section) several times a day.

2. Injuries in which the *skin and parts underneath are torn and destroyed*. The skin is seen to be broken through and torn, and some black, thick blood mixed with dirt lies on the raw place. The breach in the part may be more or less extensive.

The TREATMENT consists in washing the knee with warm water to remove all dirt and blood; then, if the wound be likely to heal soon, bring the cut parts together as closely as possible, and apply a piece of lint, well moistened with *Arnica lotion*, kept to the leg by means of a bandage. Should the animal be feverish, give ten drops of the first dilution of *Aconite* in a wine-glassful of water three times

a day; if not feverish, give *Arnica* in the same way.

If the knee be much torn, inflammation will come on in spite of these measures; the injured parts will separate in a mass, and the wound will heal from the bottom. In some cases this result ought to be assisted by cutting away the ragged portions of the skin, instead of making them fit together. When, therefore, the knee becomes more painful and swollen, hot fomentations and oat or linseed-meal poultices must be applied until the wound has a clean, raw surface. Then use *Calendula lotion* (see Introductory Section) several times a day; place the animal in a loose box, with the cradles round his neck, to prevent the wound being bitten. If necessary, *Aconite* and *Arnica* may be given as directed above.

Some thickening of the skin and blemish from destruction of the hair-bulbs will remain, especially if the wound heal from the bottom. In such a case the hair will never grow again.

3. Injuries in which *the skin, sinews, &c., are more or less bruised and torn*; and, besides, *the knee-joint is opened into*. When this is the case, joint-oil—a clear fluid, like white of egg—flows out from the wound. This is a very severe injury, and sometimes proves fatal. The delicate membrane covering the bones in the joint becomes inflamed; the bones rub against each other and in-

flame also; the animal suffers intense pain, and at last dies from the severe fever which follows the injury.

The TREATMENT is to remove all dirt and blood; and then the great object must be to prevent inflammation *within* the joint by closing the opening. For the treatment of this, see the following article on—

OPEN JOINTS.

The shoulder, hock, stifle, pastern and knee-joints are the most frequently opened; and the consequences in all these cases are the same in nature, though, of course, differing in degree.

CAUSES.—Joints are opened by falls, as falling upon the knee, by stabs, as with a nail, or the stable fork; by a kick upon the joint.

SYMPTOMS.—A fluid comes out of the joint, having a yellowish colour, and not unlike white of egg in thickness, and when rubbed between the finger and thumb. This fluid is called joint-oil, and its use is to prevent rubbing between the bones, and to make their surfaces slide easily upon each other when the joint is moved. It is produced from a delicate membrane which covers the bones and the inside of the ligaments¹ that wall in the joint.

See Glossary at the end of the book.

The fluid flows out through the wound, and prevents its healing up; inflammation attacks the inside of the joint until the bones are affected and the horse dies; or the fever which follows the injury is so intense that he dies before the bones become diseased. In some cases he becomes lock-jawed and dies from it, or he recovers with a stiff leg. The symptoms of the fever are like those mentioned under that head at page 2, in addition to which the horse shows signs of great local pain and suffering.

TREATMENT.—There are two things to be done, firstly, to keep down the fever; and secondly, to prevent inflammation in the inside of the joint, by closing the wound as soon as possible. This is sometimes difficult to do, because the constant flow of joint-oil through the wound prevents the sides being kept together, which is necessary to their healing up, and because the animal is restless and cannot be kept perfectly quiet. If the wound is only a slight one, it should be cleaned with lukewarm water, and then sewn up, if necessary. A piece of cotton cloth, well wetted with *Arnica lotion* (see Introductory Section) must be kept constantly to the wound by a bandage, if the opened joint exists in one of the legs. If possible, a piece of thin, stiff wood, padded with plenty of tow, should be fastened to the leg by bandages, in order to prevent all motion at the injured joint. Tie the

horse's head to the rack or manger, to prevent him lying down, and put the cradles on, so that he may not tear off the dressings; feed him upon bran-mashes or green food. If there are much fever and pain, give 10 drops of *Aconitum* in a wine-glassful of water every one, two, or three hours. When the fever is lowered, *Arnica* may be given in the same dose every four or six hours, until the animal is well. If large quantities of joint-oil escape, *Silicea* ought to be given in the same way as *Aconitum*, and newly slaked lime finely powdered, constantly applied to the opening. In many cases this treatment will succeed; the joint-oil congeals and fills up the opening, so that no more can escape from the joint; inflammation in the joint is thus avoided, the sides of the opening then come together, and the wound heals up. In other cases the knee or other joint is much torn, and a large opening made through the ligaments. It is then a question whether it would not be kinder and cheaper to kill the animal at once. If the owner is determined to give the horse every chance of being cured, he had better procure the advice of a veterinary surgeon, as it is impossible in this work to lay down specific directions for the treatment of every individual case of injury of so serious a character as opened joints.

FISTULOUS WITHERS.

CAUSE.—The most frequent cause is the severe and long-continued pressure of the saddle upon the top of the shoulder.

SYMPTOMS.—The part is bruised, and then inflames—becoming hot, painful, and swollen. Then the swelling grows larger and softer; matter forms, and unless it be let out, it will spread and run amongst muscles and sinews, cause the bones to inflame and ulcerate, and leave deep, narrow sores, which are termed fistulæ. These sores take a long time to heal, because their sides are hard and thick, and cannot be kept together, owing to the movements of the shoulder.

TREATMENT.—Alter the saddle so as to prevent all pressure upon the hurt place. When the shoulder has been injured only for a day or two, it must be treated as a bruise. When matter forms, the treatment is that of an abscess. If there are fistulæ, several openings must be made to let the matter out, and to prevent it lodging in the abscess. Then squirt in *Calendula lotion* (see Introductory Section) several times a day. If this fail, the fistula must be slit up with a knife; dead bone must be searched for, and, if found, scraped away, and the edges of the cut must be kept from healing by putting a piece of tape between them. As this

operation, to be done safely, requires anatomical knowledge, a veterinary surgeon's assistance should be sought. Then apply *Calendula lotion* upon a piece of cotton three or four times a day, until the discharge becomes less and the sores heal up from the bottom. Give 10 drops of *Silicea* in a wine-glassful of water every night and morning until the animal is well.

POLL EVIL.

CAUSES.—Hitting the poll against the lower edge of the manger, or against the roof of a low stable; hanging back in the stall, so that the poll is injured by the halter, &c.

SYMPTOMS.—In consequence of these or other injuries, inflammation comes on, and a hot, tender, painful swelling appears. The inflammation is seated under the cervical ligament, and if it be not speedily subdued, matter forms and burrows amongst tendons and ligaments, and the bones may eventually ulcerate.

TREATMENT.—In the first stage, when the swelling is observed, measures must be directed to subdue the inflammation and to prevent the formation of matter. With this view, the horse should rest, and all the exciting causes should be guarded against; the head should not be tightly reined up;

the halter should not press on the swelling, and every other means must be adopted to prevent any further injury. *Arnica lotion* should be applied by means of cloths wetted with it; as soon as they become dry, more of the lotion must be used. At the same time, 10 drops of *Belladonna*, and the same dose of *Arnica*, may be given in turn four times a day. But if, in the second place, the swelling continues to increase in size, pain, and softness, then matter will form, and in order to expedite its maturation, the part should be fomented with hot water three times a day, and bran poultices must be applied and renewed night and morning. Ten drops of *Hepar Sulphuris* and of *Belladonna* are to be given four times a day during this stage. In the third place, the matter, when once formed, must be speedily let out by opening the abscess in one or more places, in order to prevent it from burrowing. This a veterinary surgeon should do.

SADDLE GALLS ; GALLED BACK.

These names are given to a bruise upon the back, caused by the saddle not fitting properly.

The TREATMENT is that of Bruised Wounds. The saddle must, of course, be made to fit better, and all pressure must be taken off the bruised part.

SITFAST.

This name is given to a peculiar thickening of the skin, produced by the long-continued pressure of the saddle or collar. The part is at first bruised, and has no chance of returning to the healthy condition, because of the pressure being allowed to continue. The consequence is that a portion of the skin dies, and becomes hard and gristly. In some cases it is separated from the healthy skin round it by a channel of ulceration.

The TREATMENT is to cut completely out the thickened skin, and then to apply *Calendula lotion* (see Introductory Section) three or four times a day, all pressure being, of course, removed from the sore place.

SPEEDY CUT.

This is the name given to a bruise on the inside of the knee, just below the joint, caused by the hoof or edge of the shoe hitting against that part.

SYMPTOMS.—More or less pain, heat, swelling, and lameness.

TREATMENT.—Rest the horse, and treat as directed under Bruised Wounds. Alter the shoe, and get the swelling away completely, else the place will again be hit, and bone may be formed as the result of these repeated blows.

CAPPED HOCKS.

CAUSES.—It is most frequently produced by kicking, either in harness or in the stable; it may follow other injuries to the point of the hock.

SYMPTOMS.—There are two forms of it.

1. The usual form is a swelling on the point of the hock, consisting partly of thickened skin, but chiefly of bloody fluid under the skin.

2. Another and rarer form is a swelling which bulges on each side of the point of the hock, and is caused by the distension of the bursa situated under the sinew which passes over the bone at the back part of the hock. This bursa, like all others, is a small bag, containing a fluid like white of egg, which makes smooth and slippery the surface over which the sinew runs.

TREATMENT.—When the injury has been newly done, the hock must be fomented with hot water three or four times a day, and after each fomentation let *Arnica lotion* (see Introductory Section) be rubbed in. When the pain and heat have gone, foment no more, but continue to use *Arnica lotion* to get the swelling down. If this fail, *Rhus lotion* (see Introductory Section) must be used instead, every night and morning.

Arnica or *Rhus* may be given internally at the same time that they are applied externally.

DOSE.—10 drops three times a day.

CAPPED ELBOW.

CAUSES.—Blows ; it is caused most frequently by the horse lying with the caulkins of his shoes pressed upon the elbow-joint.

SYMPTOMS.—The swelling is composed of bloody fluid and thickened skin. If the shoe be not altered, whilst the pressure is continued, the fluid is removed and the swelling becomes hard and firm. In some cases it softens, and matter forms.

TREATMENT.—The shoe must, of course, be altered when it is the cause. The swelling must be treated in the same way as Capped Hock. Should it become soft it must be treated as an Abscess.

SPRAINS.

A sprain, or strain, means a violent stretching of a sinew or ligament, with or without a tear of the small fibres of which it is made up.

The following are the sprains commonly met with :

1. SPRAIN OR STRAIN OF THE BACK TENDONS.

Sprain of this part occurs most frequently in the fore leg, and at first produces much pain, heat, and afterwards swelling in the sinew between the

pastern and knee-joints; the horse rests on the toe, and is afraid to put the foot down flat. Unless the swelling is removed, it becomes larger and firmer, until it lames the horse beyond cure.

The TREATMENT is to put a high-heeled shoe upon the foot, in order to prevent the tendon being stretched still further; then foment with warm water for an hour night and morning, and rub the swelling with *Arnica lotion* (see Introductory Section) for a quarter of an hour three times a day. Give 10 drops of Arnica in a wine-glassful of water morning, noon, and night. If these means lessen the heat and pain, but not the swelling, use *Rhus lotion* (see Introductory Section) instead of, and in the same way as, Arnica—give *Rhus* as directed for *Arnica* at the same time. The lotion should be *well rubbed* in, and the leg banded moderately tight afterwards. The horse must not be worked hard for some time, even after all the swelling has gone down. The heels of the shoe must be gradually lowered as the horse improves.

2. OF THE SHOULDER.

This sprain may be known by the horse not being able to put his leg straight forward, but he drags it along on the toe and swings it round; he goes down hill with great difficulty. In some cases there is great pain when the shoulder is pinched; also heat and swelling. If the leg is lifted high up, and drawn out

before the horse in a straight line, it causes great pain. It may be known from any disease in the foot by this, that when the horse is standing still *he places the leg before him, not stretched straight out, but bent, and it rests on the point of the toe.*

The TREATMENT is, when there are much pain, heat, and swelling, to foment with hot water three or four times a day for an hour each time; then dry the part, and rub in *Arnica lotion* after each fomentation. In other respects follow the same directions as are given for the last kind of sprain.

A forcible stream of *cold* water, so used as to impinge on the affected part, is efficacious, especially in warm weather.

CURB.

Curb is a sprain of the ligaments¹ at the back part of the hock.

CAUSES.—It happens in a moment from any violent straining or awkward movement in the hock-joint, such as may take place during a gallop over heavy ground; racing, leaping, or suddenly stopping in the gallop. The animal is then said to “throw out” a curb. Young “and cow-hocked” horses are more subject to it than others, although it may happen to any horse.

¹ See Glossary at the end of the book.

SYMPTOMS.—More or less lameness, with pain and heat about the joint. A swelling may be felt at the back part of the joint, and three or four inches below its point. It is best *seen* by taking a side view of the hock.

TREATMENT.—In cases of simple curb the horse may be worked during the course of treatment; but in the more complicated and severe kinds it is advisable to rest the animal, else the weakened ligaments will again give way, and the case will be irremediable.

Rhus.—**DOSE.**—Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every night and morning.

Rhus lotion (see Introductory Section) is to be well rubbed over the curb three times a day, until all the swelling and lameness have gone.

If they still continue, *Ruta lotion* (see Introductory Section) must be used instead and in the same way.

Ruta.—**DOSE.**—As directed for *Rhus*.

THOROUGH-PIN AND WINDGALLS.

The former is the name given to a bursal enlargement at the side of the hock; the latter term is applied to a swelling of the same nature at the sides of the fetlock, especially in the hind leg.

TREATMENT.—In both cases the same plan of treatment is required.

1. When recent, rub into the part affected every night and morning *Rhus lotion*. And at the same time give 10 drops of *Rhus*.

2. *Ruta*, as for *Rhus*.

3. When these measures produce no diminution of the enlargement, use a lotion composed of 1 drachm of *Mercurius corrosivus* to 16 fluid ounces of water, and rub it in night and morning. As this mixture is poisonous, it must be locked up. At the same time—give 10 drops of the tincture, at the 6th dilution, night and morning.

PART II.
DISEASES OF THE COW.

CHAPTER I.
GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS
DISEASES.

INFLAMMATORY FEVER, QUARTER
EVIL, &c.

THE disease which bears this name is known in different parts of the country by different local terms, such as *black quarter*, *quarter evil*, *joint murrain*, *bloodstriking*, *show of blood*, &c.

SYMPTOMS.— Youatt says, “ There are few premonitory symptoms of inflammatory fever. Often without any, and generally with very slight indications of previous illness, the animal is found with his neck extended; his head brought, as much as he can effect it, into a horizontal position; his

eyes protruding and red; the muzzle dry; the nostrils expanded; the breath hot; the root of the horns considerably so; the mouth partly open; the tongue enlarged or apparently so; the pulse full, hard, and from 65 to 70; the breathing quickened and laborious; the flanks heaving violently, and the animal remaining in a low and peculiar way.

Sometimes the animal is in full possession of his senses, but generally there is a degree of unconsciousness of surrounding objects; he will stand for an hour or more without the slightest change of posture; he can scarcely be induced to move, or when compelled to do so he staggers, and the staggering is principally referable to the hind quarters; rumination has ceased, and the appetite is quite gone. After a while he becomes more uneasy, yet it is oftener a change of position to ease his tired limb than a pawing; at length the animal lies down or rather drops, gets up almost immediately, is soon down again; and, debility rapidly increasing, he continues prostrate, sometimes in a comatose state, at others there are occasional but fruitless efforts to rise. The symptoms rapidly increase, and there is no intermission; and the animal dies in from twelve to twenty-four hours. In the majority of cases the animal seems to rally a little, and some of the symptoms appear from which the common names of the disease derive their origin. The beast attempts to get up; after some attempts he succeeds, but is

sadly lame in one or in both of the hind quarters. If he is not yet fallen, he suddenly becomes lame, so lame as to be scarcely able to move. He has *quarter evil, joint murrain*.

One of the symptoms now most to be dreaded is the rapid progress of that which has already begun to appear, tenderness on the loin and back. The patient will not bear even the slightest pressure on these parts. The case is worse if to these are added swellings about the shoulders, and back, and loins, with a peculiar crackling noise, as if some gas were extricated in the cellular membrane, and the process of decomposition had commenced during the life of the animal. Worse even than this is the appearance of sudden, hard, scurfy patches of what seems to be dead skin. It is a kind of dry gangrene, and it is the commencement of a sloughing process, extensive and rapid to an almost inconceivable degree. Now we have *black quarter*, with all its fearful characters.

The ulcers first appear about the belly, the quarters, and the teats, but they spread everywhere, and particularly about the muzzle and the mouth. The mouth is almost invariably ulcerated, and the tongue is blistered and ulcerated too; and there is either a discharge of sanious, offensive or bloody fluid from the nose and mouth, or considerable discharge of blood from both of them. Now the urine, which had before been high coloured

becomes darker or bloody; the dung likewise has streaks of blood over it, and both are exceedingly fetid. In this state the animal may continue two or three days, until it dies, a "mass of putridity."

TREATMENT.—1. When the disease is in its first stage, and characterised by quick, laborious, heaving breathing; hot breath; expanded nostrils; red eyes; dry muzzle, &c.—give *Ammonium causticum*.

DOSE.—10 drops every one, two, or three hours.

2. When the last medicine effects only partial benefit, and all the symptoms increase in severity—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—As for *Ammonium causticum*.

3. When the eyes are red and protruding; the breathing quick and panting; the pulse full and frequent; and when the animal is evidently unconscious, or lies in a deep sleep—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As for *Ammonium causticum*.

4. When the animal stands immovably fixed to one place, and is unwilling to move; when there is lameness in the hind quarters, and the animal is unable to stand or move—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As for *Ammonium causticum*.

5. When there is great loss of strength and of flesh; no appetite; when hard patches appear on the skin, followed by sloughing and ulceration of the

part; when there is a thin, reddish discharge from the nostrils; high-coloured urine; bloody fluid, fetid dung—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—As for Ammonium causticum.

The enlargements are to be fomented with hot water; the ulcers carefully washed three times a day, and afterwards dressed with the Arsenical lotion.

VESICULAR EPIZOOTIC.

The disease which bears the above name made its first appearance in this country in 1839. Since that time it has never wholly disappeared, but is much less frequent now than formerly. It differed much in severity in different parts of the country; in some running a rapid and fatal course, in others it was of a lingering and tedious character.

CAUSES.—Those which tend to produce it are exposure to draughts and to cold and wet; want of cleanliness; poor food; and any kind of imperfect management as regards diet and housing, which are sufficient to lower the powers of the body. The great cause, which acts more directly than the others, is contagion—that is, a healthy animal becomes affected from a diseased one, and so the disease spreads rapidly from one cow to another.

SYMPTOMS.—The warning symptoms are dulness ; impaired appetite ; the coat stares and feels harsh ; the muzzle, ears, horns, &c., are cold at one time, hot at another ; the beast shakes all over, she seems uneasy, and does not associate with the other cows ; the cud is not chewed as in health. Then the milk is found to be lessened, yellowish, and thick ; the bag is swollen, hot, and painful when touched ; the back is arched, and she seems uneasy upon her feet, and they are found hot and painful ; the hoof at the top is swollen, and a discharge runs from the heels ; tears run from the eyes, which look dim ; the inside of the nose and the white of the eye are red ; the mouth is dry and the membrane which covers it has little red spots upon it, which soon rise into blisters, over the whole of the mouth ; they contain a fluid, and increase gradually in size ; the blister bursts, and a sore is left, which becomes a deep and ragged ulcer. These blisters are formed upon the bag and about the hoofs, especially of the hind-legs ; the hoof may fall off, the bones may become diseased, and other mischief of a serious character may ensue. The appetite is then much impaired ; there is great weakness, wasting, discharge of stringy, bloody fluid from the mouth ; mattery, offensive running from the nostrils ; swollen face ; bad breath ; quick, grunting breathing ; small, weak, quick, pulse ; dropsy of the belly and legs ; purging and death.

TREATMENT.—1. When the disease has just begun,

with unimpaired appetite, harsh, staring coat, cold legs and ears, and dulness—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE. 10 drops every three hours.

2. When the udder is swollen, hot, and painful, the hoofs tender and burning to the touch, the mouth dry and parched, the eyes dim and watery, the membranes of the nose and the eyes red and injected,—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As for *Arsenicum*.

3. When the mouth is dry, red, hot, and swelled throughout its entire extent, the membrane of the mouth covered with red spots, which become vesicles and then pustules, and at last, by bursting and coalescence, deep ulcers, the discharge offensive, slimy, stringy, tenacious, bloody and mattery, the face swollen, the tongue much enlarged, and when blisters form in other parts of the body—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—1 grain every four hours.

4. Should the last medicine produce no amendment, after several doses have been given—substitute *Tartarus emeticus*.

DOSE.—As for *Mercurius*.

RHEUMATISM.

CAUSES.—The great cause is long or sudden exposure to cold and wet, especially if the animal have just recovered from some illness.

SYMPTOMS.—Dulness ; loss of spirits, disinclination to move ; loss of appetite ; stiffness of the back on moving ; pain in the back, manifested by the animal flinching when it is pressed upon ; the joints, one or more, become affected, and the animal cannot move, except with great difficulty and pain ; swelling of the joints, which are also exceedingly tender and hot. In some cases these symptoms are accompanied by much fever ; whilst in others it is either altogether absent, or existing in only a mild form. The complaint may disappear and come again when the weather changes, or when the wind blows from a different quarter. Sometimes the disease attacks one leg, and then changes to one of the others.

TREATMENT.—The beast should be placed in a warm, dry byre, have good food (unless when much fever is present), and be warmly clothed.

1. When the disease is of the acute kind, and attended with symptoms of high fever, such as quick, full pulse, hurried breathing, hot mouth and skin, thirst, loss of appetite, &c. ; when it arises from expo-

sure to cold, when the seat of the disease is excessively painful to the touch, and when the heart is implicated which may be recognised by irregular or jerking pulse, and by increased impulse against the left side—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops every two, three, or four hours.

2. When the joints are hot, tender and swelled, the pains aggravated by movements, the animal disinclined to shift his position, and when the fever does not assume an intense form—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—10 drops every four hours.

3. In similar cases to the last, when *Bryonia* has been given, but affords only partial relief—give *Rhus*.

DOSE.—As for *Bryonia*.

Note.—The two latter medicines are also well adapted to those obscure cases of “flying lameness” which are often traceable to shifting rheumatic pains.

4. When the disease lingers a long time and resists the previous medicines, or returns at every change of the weather—give *Sulphur*.

DOSE.—10 drops three times a day.

5. When the last medicine has been given for a fortnight, with only partial benefit—substitute *Calcareo carbonica*.

DOSE.—As for *Sulphur*.

LUMBAGO.

This is a variety of rheumatism which affects the muscles of the loins. The author has successfully treated many cases of it. It may be mistaken for palsy; attention to the history, and symptoms of the case will, however, prevent this mistake.

SYMPTOMS.—After exposure to cold and wet, or to draughts of air when an east wind is blowing, the cow will suddenly become lame of one leg, without there being other signs to explain the nature of the attack. Another leg becomes affected, whilst the one that was first amiss is now quite well. Some pain and heat may be discovered at one of the joints; then the muscles of the back are involved, and when the loins are pressed upon, the animal yields and flinches in consequence of the pain; the beast is not able to walk, or does so in a stiff or awkward manner, for the slightest movement makes the pain worse. These pains may continue to wander about from one part to another, until they at last disappear; they may, however, quickly return if the animal is again exposed to cold and wet.

TREATMENT.—1. When there are symptoms of slight fever present, such as quickened pulse and

breathing, loss of appetite, severe pain and heat in one or more joints, &c.—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—10 drops every four hours.

2. When the pains are so severe that pressure on the loins causes the animal to yield, and to walk in an awkward, constrained manner, and without the natural flexibility and pliancy of movement; when they are aggravated by moving and by exposure to cold air, and when the animal manifests unwillingness to move—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As for *Belladonna*.

3. In old-standing cases, after using the last remedy, and when there is much stiffness—give *Rhus*.

DOSE.—As for *Belladonna*.

EPILEPSY, OR FITS.

CAUSES.—In the majority of cases fits attack young, well-fed, fat cattle, which have been much exerted or exposed in hot weather to the direct rays of the sun.

SYMPTOMS.—The beast staggers and falls suddenly; he often bellows in the most alarming manner; then every part of the body is violently convulsed; the tail is lashed; the teeth are ground, the mouth

closed, and the jaws fastened together ; the breathing is quick, and attended with heaving at the flanks ; frothy slaver dribbles from the mouth, and the power is lost to retain the water and dung, which are therefore discharged. In a short time the convulsions become less severe, they then cease, and the animal seems as if nothing had happened out of the usual way.

TREATMENT.—Little or nothing can be done in the fit ; but as one attack is apt to be followed by others, the treatment must aim at their prevention and cure.

The most suitable medicines are *Belladonna*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Nux vomica*, and *Ignatia*.

DOSES.—10 drops three times a day. One of the medicines at a time.

Fits are apt to recur at irregular intervals or periodically. When the animal is a valuable one it may be worth while trying the foregoing remedies. No distinct indications can be laid down as to the most suitable for any given attack, because the symptoms which guide to the selection of a medicine vary in every case. Generally speaking, however, *Belladonna* may be given first for some time, and if the fits still continue one of the other medicines is to be selected, according to the order in which they are mentioned.

PALSY IN THE COW.

CAUSES.—It occurs chiefly in old and poor cows ; in those living in low and marshy districts, or in damp, cold, unhealthy shippens ; it is frequent in bleak springs, when the cow is suddenly turned out and exposed to the cold, after having been housed all winter.

SYMPTOMS.—The disease begins generally in the hind legs, which are weak, trembling, and cold ; they then become stiff, and the animal walks in a feeble, stiff, tottering manner, dragging her hind legs after her when she walks, and resting on the pastern-joints instead of upon the hoofs. Soon she is not able to stand upon her hind legs, and remains on the ground in consequence ; she is still able to use her fore legs, and may stand up upon them with her hind parts resting on the ground, after the manner of a dog sitting ; the bowels are much bound, and the appetite is bad.

TREATMENT.—The animal should be placed in a warm, well-littered box, and should be carefully tended ; she should be turned over twice a day if necessary, and her food should be occasionally changed.

Belladonna. } These medicines are the best for
Nux vomica. } this form of palsy.

DOSE.—Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water three times a day. Give *Belladonna* first until the cow is well, but if it fail, give *Nux vomica* instead.

SIMPLE OR COMMON INFLAMMATION
OF THE EYE; SIMPLE OR COMMON
OPHTHALMIA.

Simple ophthalmia is a disease consisting of inflammation of the conjunctiva, the delicate membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids and covers the front ball of the eye.

CAUSES.—The blow of a stick or a whip; a hay-seed or bit of dirt; it may arise from cold or damp, in which case some degree of common cold is also present.

SYMPTOMS.—The eyelids are closed and swollen; tears flow in abundance; light cannot be looked at when the eyelids are parted; the conjunctiva over the white of the eye is covered by a great number of red streaks; the haw is also red and swollen; the eye itself is clouded and covered by a scum.

TREATMENT.—1. Examine the eye for dirt, hay-seeds, or such other substances, and if they are found remove them.

2. When the inflammation comes on from the irritation of a hay-seed or piece of dirt; when the white of the eye and the eyelids are covered with red blood-vessels; when tears flow freely, and when fever is present—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops every three hours.

3. When there are scalding tears, wide pupils; eyelids closed, and the eye cannot bear the light; the vessels enlarged, &c.—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

4. When the eyes and eyelids are very red, and cataract forms in the lens—give *Sulphur*.

DOSE.—10 drops every night in a wine-glassful of water.

FOUL IN THE FOOT, FOOT-ROT.

CAUSES.—Foreign bodies, such as gravel, dirt, &c., getting in the cleft of the foot; it is most common in low, marshy places.

SYMPTOMS.—Lameness, swelling of the pasterns, pain, &c.; matter then forms, and, unless it is let out, it will spread in all directions under the foot, and appear at the coronet; long, narrow ulcers remain, and proud flesh springs up from the diseased places.

TREATMENT.—Examine carefully the foot, and remove all dirt or other foreign matters that may be found; then foment the foot with hot water for an hour every night and morning, and afterwards apply a turnip or oatmeal poultice; the hoof should be pared, and those portions of it cut away which may be thought likely to interfere with the escape of the matter; all dead hoof must

be removed. If the sore which is left looks healthy, apply *Calendula lotion* (see Introductory Section) on a piece of cotton kept to the foot by a bandage; if it is unhealthy, a portion of the injured substance will probably slough, and to this end the poultices should be applied as before, until it is cast off.¹ Tar and tallow, melted in equal proportions, is a good application. Great care must be taken, by applying the tow ointment on pledgets of tow to the diseased part, and by bandaging, to prevent any dirt lodging in the wound, or fresh irritation will be set up.

The best medicine is 10 drops of Silicea, night and morning.

WARBLES.

This name designates a disease which occurs especially in warm weather, and is caused by the gadfly piercing the skin upon the cow's back, for the purpose of depositing one or more of its eggs. The result of this is a small swelling, which the insect of the hatched egg occupies until the following summer, when it makes its escape, and in a short time becomes a fly on its own account, propagating the species by the same process that begot itself. There may, of course, be numerous

¹ When fistulæ exist, the same lotion is to be syringed into them night and morning.

swellings upon the cow's back, and each is the temporary habitation of the grub of the gadfly. They do not seem to interfere with the general health or condition of the animal, but injure the hide by riddling it with holes.

TREATMENT.—The most effectual means of ridding the beast of these pests is either to introduce a red-hot needle or other instrument of the same size into the small hole, which may be easily discovered in the swelling on the cow's back; or to squeeze it out between the finger and thumb. These means will thoroughly destroy the grub, and perhaps prevent many other cows from being affected by this insect.

MANGE.

CAUSES.—Too much food on the one hand, or too little on the other; producing, in the former case, unnecessary fulness of condition; in the latter, starvation. Mange is contagious or "catching," that is, a sound cow may become affected by taking the disease from a mangy one; suddenly changing the cow from a poor pasture to a rich one may also be reckoned a cause.

SYMPTOMS.—General itching, so that the animal is continually rubbing herself; the hair falls off; scabs or sores remain in patches, on the back and

tail especially; the cow becomes thin; the appetite is bad; her milk is reduced in quantity and quality, and she is altogether a miserable object.

TREATMENT.—1. Clean the skin by means of a brush, which must be used on no other animal without being thoroughly washed, otherwise the disease will be communicated; afterwards, cleanse the skin with warm water and soft soap, carefully drying afterwards.

2. *Arsenicum* is a capital remedy.

DOSE.—1 grain night and morning.

3. *Arsenicum lotion* (see Introductory Section). Rub it into the mangy places every night and morning, and, as improvement sets in, only once a day.

4. Should these measures afford only partial benefit, substitute *Sulphur*, and give in the same way as *Arsenicum*.

5. *Sulphur ointment* (see Introductory Section), used same as the *Arsenicum lotion*.

HIDEBOUND.

This condition of the skin is generally due to some derangement of the stomach or to the existence of some old-standing organic disease.

The best medicines are *Arsenicum* and *Nux vomica*.

DOSE.—10 drops three times a day.

Arsenicum is to be given first, and if it effect only slight benefit after two or three weeks, substitute the other remedy.

Or *Arsenicum* may be given in the morning and *Nux vomica* in the evening.

CHAPTER II.
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF
BREATHING.

CORYZA, OR COLD IN THE HEAD.

THIS disease consists of inflammation of the membrane which lines the inside of the nose.

CAUSES.—The most frequent is exposure to cold or heat, or to sudden alterations of the weather; it is sometimes the commencement of catarrh; it occurs chiefly during winter, and in consequence of the irritation produced by dust getting into the nose during a journey.

SYMPTOMS.—In some cases of cold the inflammation is confined to the nose alone, and then the disease is called Coryza. It is known by a discharge from the nose, at first thin and watery, afterwards thick, mattery, and fretting the skin. There are no other symptoms of any importance; should others exist, the disease has progressed to common cold, bronchitis, or inflammation of the lungs.

TREATMENT.—1. When the discharge is thin, watery, acrid, and irritating to the skin, and when the disease is caused by exposure to wet and cold—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—10 drops three times a day.

2. When the discharge is abundant, thick, and mattery, the nostrils sore and swelled, and the eyes swollen and watery—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As for *Arsenicum*.

PHARYNGITIS, OR SORE THROAT.

This disease consists of inflammation of the top of the gullet or passage for the food between the mouth and the stomach. It is generally accompanied by catarrh. It arises from the same causes which produce that disease. Sometimes it assumes an epidemic and very fatal character, especially when the spring and autumn are cold and wet, and the animals graze on damp, marshy lands.

SYMPTOMS.—Difficulty of swallowing, so that solid foods are partially chewed and then dropt out of the mouth; fluids are gulped down, or return by the nostrils; or all food is refused in consequence of the severe pain attending swallowing.

There is no chewing of the cud; the throat and glands of the neck are swollen, hot, and painful;

the cough is frequent, hoarse, and painful; the breathing becomes exceedingly difficult and laborious, and the pulse is full and quick.

TREATMENT.—The following medicines are the most suitable for simple sore throat.

1. When the pulse is quick and full, the swallowing painful and difficult, the throat and glands tender and swelled, and the cough frequent and evidently excited by the irritation in the throat—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—10 drops every three hours.

2. When the above symptoms are present, but do not yield quickly, give *Mercurius*, either alone or in turns with the last medicine, as the symptoms indicate.

DOSE.—1 grain every three hours.

CATARRH, HOOSE, OR COMMON COLD.

CAUSES.—It is most frequent in spring and the fall of the year, when the weather is changeable and the cow is exposed to alterations of temperature; crowding too many cows together, so that the air breathed is impure and hot. Young beasts and cows after calving are especially prone to hoose.

SYMPTOMS.—Dry nose; frequent cough; discharge from nostrils; stiffness of limbs; disinclination to move; purging; cold skin, then hot; imperfect

chewing of cud ; scanty supply of milk ; watery eyes ; quick pulse and breathing. It requires to be attended to, or it will end in a more dangerous disease. It is very frequent and fatal in calves.

TREATMENT.—1. When the muzzle is dry and hot ; the mouth in the same state ; the breathing quick ; the pulse full and quick ; the thirst great—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops every three hours.

2. When the cough is frequent, painful, and grunting ; the breathing short, constrained, and attended with pain ; the sides tender to the touch, and the animal disinclined to move—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

3. When the animal continues to get worse, the strength and flesh being much reduced, the appetite quite gone, the pulse small, weak, and thready, and when excessive purgation sets in—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

4. If, however, all the symptoms abate, and the animal is evidently beginning to improve, continue the medicine, until it is no longer indicated ; and with a view to hasten convalescence and to prevent a relapse—give *Sulphur*.

DOSE.—10 drops three times a day.

BRONCHITIS; INFLAMMATION OF THE BRONCHIAL TUBES.

CAUSES.—Exposure to wet, or cold, or to sudden changes of temperature; it is almost always preceded by common cold, which has been either overlooked or improperly treated.

SYMPTOMS.—It comes on gradually by a cough, which becomes slowly more painful, frequent, and husky; the countenance appears anxious and distressed; the breathing is quick and heaving and obstructed, in consequence of accumulation of tough, tenacious phlegm; there is unwillingness to move; the breath is hot; the cough is increased by moving about, occurs in fits, and is wheezing in character; no food is eaten; the animal wastes, and the skin becomes dry and bound to the ribs; the coat stares and looks unthrifty. It may end in inflammation of the lungs or in the "*lung-disease*."

TREATMENT.—1. The animal should be placed in a shippen, rather warm, but well ventilated, and be fed on warm mashes and gruel.

2. When the disease is well marked, occurring suddenly and running a rapid course, proving it to be of the true inflammatory type, and when, in addition, the pulse is quick and full, the breathing accele-

rated, and the skin alternately hot and cold—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops (three for calves) every three hours.

3. When the limbs appear stiff, and the animal is unwilling to move—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

4. When the bowels are purged, the eyes watery, the eyelids swelled, the nose discharging mucus, and the appetite impaired—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

5. When the eyes are red, the tears copious, the cough frequent, the discharge from the nose of a mattery character, and the supply of milk scanty—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

Catarrh must be at once treated; in no disease is delay more dangerous, because it speedily runs on to inflammation of the lungs, or to pleuro-pneumonia; or it lays the foundation of incurable consumption.

BRONCHITIS FROM WORMS.

CAUSES.—This destructive affection to which calves and yearlings are especially subject, arises from the presence of small worms, of a silvery white

colour, and from one to three inches long; it is peculiar to certain districts, particularly in low marshy, or in woody lands, with a scanty supply of pure water.

SYMPTOMS.—The beast is first observed to have slight hoose and a dry husky cough, which is afterwards short and coming on in fits of a most violent kind; he seems dull and drooping; quickly loses flesh; the breathing soon becomes much quickened, attended with occasional grunting, and there seems to be much anxiety within the chest; the pulse is much accelerated, and may reach 100 in the minute; a thin discharge flows from the nostrils. As the disease progresses, the animal is restless; the breathing continues to be quick, difficult, and grunting; the expression of the face is that of anxiety and concern; the eyes are hollow, the nostrils widened, and the ears hang down; there is great weakness, and the animal gradually wastes away, and at last dies. In some cases the appetite continues good, the beast lively, and the bowels open even to the last, whilst the body is reduced to a heap of bones—circumstances that may serve as guides in determining the nature of the disease during the life of the beast. When the lungs are examined after death, certain signs are found indicative of inflammation. In addition, the lower part of the windpipe and the air-passages in the lungs are almost stopped up with worms, rolled into little balls and immersed in phlegm.

TREATMENT.—Two objects must be had in view, namely, the detachment and expulsion of the worms from their present position. How are these ends to be attained? Medicines given internally can have little effect in accomplishing what we desire, and it is only by introducing some remedy directly into the air-passages that they can be effectually reached.

Chloroform is recommended for this purpose, and its use has been attended with much success. The best way to administer it is to pour about one tea-spoonful down each nostril. By this means the vapour of it will be readily conveyed, during the act of taking air into the lungs, to the worms in the air-passages.

Terebinthina.—This remedy may be given, and in some cases will prove of service, the main chance, however, being placed upon the inhalation of chloroform, or some other agent possessing the same property of expelling the worms.

DOSE.—Give 10 drops of the first dilution in a wine-glassful of water every four hours, or three times a day.

PLEURISY.

This disease consists of inflammation of the delicate membrane which lines the chest and invests the lungs, &c.

CAUSES.—The most frequent cause is exposure to cold, or the extension of catarrh. Pleurisy rarely exists of itself, being usually accompanied by bronchitis or pneumonia, one, or both.

SYMPTOMS.—This disease begins in much the same way as Pneumonia, with dulness, loss of appetite, &c. The cough is attended with pain, and is of a short character, giving the notion that the animal tries to stop it; the breathing is short, limited, and painful, when the animal breathes into the lungs, and attended with a grunt when it breathes out from them; the sides are painful when pressed against; the skin at the angles of the lips is wrinkled; the shoulders and chest at the upper part are in a constant quiver; the head is stretched out; the eyes are unusually bright; the tongue hangs out of the mouth, and from it frothy slaver is continually flowing. The animal neither eats nor chews the cud; she gets weaker and thinner every day, and these symptoms becoming more and more severe, death ensues, preceded very often by excessive purging.

TREATMENT.—1. When the cough is frequent, especially at night, and paroxysmal, the breathing difficult and laborious, the expression of the face haggard and distressed, the pulse quick—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops every three hours.

2. When the cough is painful, wheezing, and husky; the mouth hot and dry; the breathing obstructed and attended with rattling in the windpipe at the breast, and when the animal is disinclined to move—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

3. When the breathing is quick, anxious, and difficult; the coat rough and staring; the skin dry and bound to the ribs; the appetite gone, and the wasting great—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—As for *Belladonna*.

PNEUMONIA, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS OR LIGHTS.

CAUSES.—Exposure to cold or to changes of temperature; it is often preceded or accompanied by Bronchitis, or Pleurisy.

SYMPTOMS.—The cow is dull, disinclined to move, and hangs her head in a low position; the muzzle is dry; the mouth hot; the cough frequent and dry;

the coat rough and staring; the horns and ears and feet are hot at one time, cold at another; the breathing is quickened, and attended with heaving of the flanks; the pulse is full and quick, the appetite is gone, and the chewing of the cud suspended. There is much thirst; the bowels are bound, and the dung dark coloured; the spine is tender when pressed upon, the head projected forwards, the eyes stare; tears flow down the face; the teeth are ground; a discharge flows from the nose, at first clear and watery, and afterwards red and containing some blood; the breathing is now quicker, more difficult, and laboured; the cough comes on in fits; the nostrils are widened, and play to their utmost limit; the body is covered with sweats; the pulse is weak and increased in frequency.

These symptoms become gradually worse and worse, until death ensues.

TREATMENT.—1. When the pulse is full, round, and quick, the breathing laborious, and accelerated, the mouth hot and parched, the horns and skin alternately hot and cold, the thirst great—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops every three hours.

2. When the cow is dull and sleepy, hanging her head low, the cough dry and frequent, the eyes protuded and glistening, the flow of tears copious, the teeth crunched, the nasal discharge copious,

and when the cough occurs in "bouts"—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

3. When the breathing becomes short and difficult, the cough painful and tickling, the discharge from the nose greenish, yellowish, or bloody, and the nostrils dilated—give *Phosphorus* and *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—10 drops every three hours turn about.

4. When the prostration of strength is considerable, the pulse small and weak, the breathing anxious and difficult, the dung thin and slimy, the mouth and legs cold as death, the discharge from the nose reddish and offensive, and the purging excessive—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

5. When all the violent symptoms remit under any of the preceding medicines, and in order to remove any consolidation of the lung that may have arisen from inflammatory action—give *Sulphur*.

DOSE.—10 drops thrice a day.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA; PULMONARY MUR-
RAIN; OR THE LUNG-DISEASE.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The disease, named as above, first appeared in this country about the year 1841. It spread rapidly from one dairy to another, proved exceedingly fatal, swept away thousands of the most valuable cattle, and reduced many respectable and thriving farmers to beggary. Since its first appearance, it has never wholly left this country, but it is by no means so common as formerly. Of those cows that were attacked few recovered, although every means were used to lessen the fatality of the pest. The diseased cows were assiduously purged, violently blistered and setoned, and, in short, subjected to all the appliances that the ordinary system of treatment could put in force; but they still died, and the unlucky owner had to pay a large doctor's bill, besides losing the value of the animal. Hence arose a belief, which is still strongly entertained by many cow-keepers, that the disease under consideration is incurable, and that no treatment whatever can arrest its progress.

The author's extensive experience enables him to assert that this hitherto intractable disease is as amenable to proper remedies as any other affection. If every cow-owner who reads these pages would, on the first opportunity, test the accuracy of these statements by trying the remedies recommended, he would benefit himself, and by advocating its adoption, the agricultural interest generally would suffer less severely from this virulent malady.

CAUSES.—This disease arises from a variety of different causes. Thus it is found to exist in low, damp, ill-drained, and badly-ventilated shippens; in swampy, damp, fenny districts, in which various gases, the products of vegetable decomposition, are given off and become mixed with the air which the cows breathe. It prevails most frequently at certain seasons of the year, and when the weather is undergoing some change; thus it is most common during the autumn and spring months, or, indeed, at any other period of the year provided the weather be damp and chilly; or when a sudden change from heat to cold, or the reverse, occurs. Some cows are more liable to be attacked than others; thus it is far less frequent, fatal, and difficult to cure, in country districts, than in towns or in large shippens near towns, where the animals are living in a highly artificial manner, being crowded together, highly fed, and milked dry, in order to increase the quantity of milk. This unnatural mode of life

peculiarly fits the cows to be acted upon by any of the exciting causes. Many persons consider the disease to arise from some peculiar condition of the atmosphere, akin to that which produces cholera and influenza in human beings. It is, moreover, contagious—that is, the disease is propagated from diseased to healthy cows by contact or contiguity.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms do not in every case present the same character, for various circumstances, such as the constitution of the animal, the nature of its food, the cause which has excited the disease, &c., affect the way in which the disease begins, and its subsequent progress. We cannot, therefore, be expected to detail any other than those characteristics of the malady which are of the most frequent occurrence.

In the first stage.—It begins in one of three ways; firstly, it may attack the cow suddenly, and run a rapid course in spite of all treatment; secondly, it may come on slowly and insidiously, the cow appearing to be not very ill, whilst the lungs are becoming diseased beyond the hope of restoration; and thirdly, it often begins with violent purging, followed by great weakness and loss of flesh.

The majority of cases, however, present the following symptoms: a short, dry, husky cough, which is heard only occasionally; it is highly characteristic of this disease, and when once heard

cannot be mistaken again. The owner says, perhaps, that he has heard this "hoose" for two or three days, but thought no more about it. On inquiry, you find that the beast does not give so much milk as usual, and that it has a slightly yellowish tinge; the appetite is not much worse, yet she is careless about her food, and does not lick her dish clean; when at rest, the breathing may not show any departure from its healthy play, but when the animal is moved and walked some distance it becomes more frequent, laboured, and difficult; the pulse is often healthy in character, although sometimes it is weak, and slightly increased in frequency; the bowels may be either confined or purged, or quite regular; the body is sometimes hot, sometimes cold. The cow appears dull and listless; when at grass she separates herself from the others, and lies on the ground whilst they are brousing.

In the second stage.—The cough is now more frequent, and thick frothy phlegm dribbles from the mouth; the breathing is short when air is taken into the lungs, and long when it is pressed out of them; the inward breathing is attended with much pain, which causes the animal to grunt and to grate her teeth; the grunt is heard when the animal is pressing the air out from the lungs; the pain is much increased by coughing and change of position, and to lessen it the cough is now

suppressed, or held back and short, and the cow stands fixed in one place. The pain is owing to the pleura being inflamed, and the position of the diseased place may be ascertained by pressing the side between the ribs with the point of the thumb, when the animal will flinch and grunt. The pulse is quickened and oppressed; the skin is hard, tight, and bound to the ribs; the horns are hotter and the muzzle drier than usual; the head is lowered and thrust forward, with the nose poked out; the back is raised up; little or no food is eaten; the cud is seldom or never chewed; the milk is stopped; the bowels are bound, and, when moved, the dung is in hard dry lumps.

In the third stage.—The breathing is much quickened, very difficult, laboured, and even gasping; the breathing is carried on partly through the mouth, partly through the nostrils; the breath has a bad smell; a stringy, frothy fluid constantly dribbles from the mouth; the cow groans loudly and frequently, whilst the grunt is either gone or subdued; the pulse is quick, weak, and in some cases imperceptible or intermittent; the horns, ears, and legs are cold, the skin covered with cold sweat, the head and neck stretched out, with the nose poked into the corner of the manger; the fore legs are separated from one another and fixed in one place, unless the cow is restless and uneasy; sometimes the hind ones are crossed

over each other, or the hind fetlock-joints are knuckled forward; the stoppage of milk is complete; the animal is thin and reduced to a skeleton; the strength is also, of course, greatly impaired, and the beast can scarcely cough; insensibility sometimes steals over her; the urine is very high coloured; towards the last, violent purging comes on, the discharged matter being quite watery, blackish, highly offensive, and sometimes mixed with blood; eventually the cavity of the chest becomes so full of fluid, or so much of the lung is condensed, that the breathing, from being more and more difficult and frequent, at last ceases, and the animal is dead.

TREATMENT.—The author strongly impresses upon every cow-owner the importance and necessity, for his own sake, of noticing particularly when the *first symptoms* of this disease show themselves, for at this time it is quite manageable; and if every cow had the remedies given as soon as she became affected, very few, if any, would have to be sent to the butcher. The timely discovery of the first symptoms of the malady, and the administration of the appropriate remedies, would very considerably lessen the fatality of the disease, and be an immense saving to every farmer. In many cases which the author has treated the cows were quite well within a few hours after the disease began—the medicine checked it at once, and permanently.

The following are the remedies which have proved the most efficient: *Aconitum*, *Bryonia*, *Arsenicum*, *Ammonium*, *Causticum*, *Phosphorus*, and *Sulphur*. Now these medicines are to be chosen and used according to the following directions. Let us take an illustration: Supposing a farmer has a cow ill of this disease, he must ascertain the state of the pulse—its character, whether hard or soft, and its frequency; as to the condition of the breathing, whether quick, panting, or difficult—attended with pain and grunting or not; as to the chewing of the cud and the giving of milk; and, in short, as to the presence of all the other symptoms or sufferings which he can find out in the animal as indicative of pleuro-pneumonia. Having done so, let him read the following remarks carefully:

1. If his cow is affected in the following way: Pulse hard and quickened; breathing short, painful, anxious, attended with groans, and open mouth; burning dryness of the mouth; shivering or trembling, attended with cold skin, especially of the legs, and followed by dry heat of the entire surface—then he must give the cow *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops in a wine-glassful of water, given every one, two, three, or four hours, according to the violence of the symptoms just mentioned.

2. If the cow is suffering from these evidences of the complaint: Frequent, short, suppressed cough, which conveys to a looker-on the idea that the action of coughing causes sharp pain in the chest, and the

cow tries to lessen this by stopping or cutting short the effort of coughing. For the same reason the breathing is short, attended with pain and the characteristic grunt; pain, followed by flinching and grunt when the ribs are pressed against; the animal remains standing in one place, and is unwilling to move, because the pain in the chest would be thereby increased—then he must give the cow *Bryonia*.¹

DOSE.—The same as for the last medicine.

3. If the cow is ailing in this way: Quick, difficult breathing, attended with rattling sounds; the breathing inwards is short, in consequence of pain; cough frequent and attended with discharge of phlegm from the windpipe; great weakness, listlessness, and depression; pulse feeble and quickened; frequent shivering or trembling; skin hot and dry, afterwards moist—then choose *Ammonium Causticum*, and give it in the same way as directed for *Aconitum*.

4. If the symptoms are these: Wheezing, short, and difficult breathing; small, quick pulse; great weakness and loss of appetite; grinding of the teeth;

¹ It frequently happens that the cow presents all the symptoms which are included under the last two medicines, in which case *both* are to be chosen and given every one, two, three, or four hours time-about, or in turns—that is, first one, then the other, one, two, or three hours after, then the first again, and so on, just according to the violence of the symptoms. The same remark applies to all the other remedies. The reader, then, is to remember this rule: *That in choosing any of the medicines, he must pick out those that correspond most nearly to the present symptoms of the cow*

cold skin and clammy sweats ; frequent short cough ; purging, either in first or last stage—then *Arsenicum* is the most suitable, and it must be given as directed for *Aconitum*.

5. If the following symptoms exist : Breathing difficult, oppressed, and obstructed ; pains in the chest, which are aggravated by taking a deep breath, by moving about, and by coughing ; pain between the ribs ; frequent short cough, attended frequently with the discharge of slimy phlegm, which is sometimes mixed with blood—then *Phosphorus* is required, and must be given as directed for *Aconitum*.

6. *Sulphur* exerts its beneficial action in this complaint, more especially when one or other of the foregoing remedies have subdued the more violent symptoms, and when the cow is slowly recovering. Its chief effect seems to be to confirm the tendency towards health, and to guard against a relapse.

DOSE.—10 drops in water, or on a little bread, three times a day.

FOOD.—The food should consist of bran-mashes, boiled turnips and carrots, oatmeal gruel, and hay-tea. Good old hay may be given *sparingly* ; straw and chaff not at all. Great care must be observed, when the cow's appetite is returning, not to give too much food at once, for if the stomach becomes crammed the disease is very apt to return and death

is almost always the consequence. The author warns every farmer to guard against this untoward event, by giving his cow only a moderate quantity of food until the stomach has regained its former power of digestion.

PRECAUTION.—This disease may be either wholly prevented, or the violence of the attack may be modified by withdrawing the cows from the influence of those causes which have been enumerated as producing it. Thus, *healthy cows* should be placed in well-drained, airy, roomy byres or shippons, or cow shades; should have good food, pure water, and not be exposed to over-fatigue or to damp or cold, or indeed, speaking in general terms, to any other circumstance or condition that may be calculated to induce ill health or to lower the powers of the body.

Diseased cows should be at once removed from the healthy stock, and lodged in a house at some distance from the shippon. It should be dry and well-ventilated; air and light should be freely admitted, although all draughts are highly injurious and must be guarded against.

COUGH.

Cough in the cow is, with very few exceptions, either the precursor or the attendant of disease of the

respiratory track—one of the most frequent and best-marked symptoms of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, and Pneumonia, and rarely existing of itself and independently of some other complaint.

Its importance is such that it deserves to be noticed and adverted to distinctly from any individual disease. The first invasion of the lung disease is often announced by cough, and were means at once adopted the further progress of that malady might be checked. In other cases, extensive and incurable changes are going on in the lungs when the animal is coughing only occasionally, and the owner is thinking that his cow has but a slight cold which will wear itself off.

Whenever, therefore, a cow coughs, the owner should examine her for other symptoms. He should feel the pulse, ascertain the frequency and character of the breathing, the state of the appetite, milk, &c., and most likely he will discover, to his surprise, that pleuro-pneumonia has set in, or that some other affection of the air-passages or the lungs is in its first stage. In such a case, the treatment to be adopted is that enjoined in the preceding articles.

CHAPTER III.

DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF DIGESTION, ETC.

LOSS OF CUD.

THIS is a symptom of many diseases, and will yield when the treatment is directed to the complaint which produces it. Sometimes, however, it is the only thing in which the cow is ailing after the disease has disappeared, and may occasionally be present without any other derangement.

TREATMENT.—1. When no other diseased condition exists, except some derangement of the stomach, of which loss of cud is the chief symptom—give *Nux vomica*.

DOSE.—10 drops three times a day.

2. When, after some other disease, the appetite and rumination are slow in returning—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—As for *Nux vomica*.

IRREGULAR TEETH.

SYMPTOMS.—The beast becomes gradually thinner, and eats less food than usual; slaver dribbles from the mouth along with half-chewed food, especially whilst the cow is cudding; she is hoven at different times; a bad smell issues from the mouth, arising from ulceration of the side of the cheek, caused by the irregular teeth.

TREATMENT.—The mouth must be carefully examined, and all long or irregular teeth must be shortened and smoothed by means of the tooth-rasp.

GLOSS-ANTHRAX, OR BLAIN.

CAUSES.—Some peculiar condition of the air; it arises from healthy cows taking into their bodies some of the discharge from the diseased animal's mouth; is most common in spring and autumn; certain herbs may cause it.

SYMPTOMS.—The cow is low-spirited, dull, and does not eat, nor chew the cud; a clear fluid, without smell, flows constantly from the mouth; the head and neck gradually swell until they are much increased in size; the breathing is difficult and obstructed, in some cases so much so that the animal cannot breathe, and dies; the fluid from the mouth

becomes like matter, or is mixed with blood, and the smell of it is very disagreeable; the tongue is swollen, and its sides are covered with large red blisters, which quickly increase in size, at last burst, and, discharging their contents, leave deep sores, which are apt to mortify. Other blisters continue to appear, and run the same course. Symptoms of low fever come on, the whole of the tongue becomes inflamed and swelled; at last a portion of it mortifies, and the animal dies, in some cases, within a few hours after the beginning of the disease.

TREATMENT.—The diseased cow must be placed by herself, and care must be taken to prevent the healthy cows becoming affected, by not using the same dishes or other articles to both. The cow-keeper must be cautious not to get any of the fluid from the mouth upon a sore on his hand, or he will probably suffer. The blisters must be freely opened as early as possible.

1. When the tongue is swelled, and painful, and afterwards covered with deep ulcers, from which flows out a large quantity of reddish and exceedingly offensive discharge, and when the head and neck are greatly swollen—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—1 grain every three hours.

2. At the beginning of the disease, when the secretion of saliva is increased, the tongue inflamed

and covered with small blisters, the tongue is moved with difficulty and pain, and when there is reason to believe, from the symptoms, that the disease has extended to the back part of the mouth—give *Tartarus emeticus*.

DOSE.—As for Mercurius.

Food.—As the cow cannot swallow on account of the pain and swelling of the tongue, gruel should be horned down occasionally during the day. Some should also be placed before her, so that she may take it if she feels disposed.

HOOVE, OR BLOWN.

CAUSES.—The most frequent cause is turning the cow into a rich pasture; she eats so much of it that the stomach becomes crammed and unable to act in dissolving the food as usual; it then undergoes chemical changes, gas or wind is given off, and this causes the swelling; drinking cold water, or eating too much bran, chaff, grains, or turnips, may be followed by the same consequence.

SYMPTOMS.—The disease is known by the animal being swollen or “blown” over the whole belly, but especially at the flanks and left side, where the distended stomach lies; the swelling yields when

fingered, and gives forth a hollow sound when struck; there are sour or noisome belchings of wind; the cow does not move; moans, and breathes with great difficulty; she neither eats nor chews the cud.

As the disease progresses, the pulse becomes full, hard, and quicker than before; the eyes are red and thrust forward out of their sockets; the mouth is filled with frothy slaver, and the tongue hangs out of the mouth; the back is crouched; the legs drawn under the body; the cow then becomes insensible; the swelling is at its worst; she stands in one place, continually moaning or grunting; she falls and struggles violently; sour fluid, mixed with solid food, rises from the stomach and is discharged from the mouth and nostrils; lastly, death.

TREATMENT.—1. The best medicine to administer is *Ammonium causticum*.

DOSE.—5 drops of the strong solution in two or three wine-glassfuls of water, the dose being repeated at longer or shorter intervals, according to the condition of the cow, and the effects produced by the remedy.

2. Should this fail to afford much relief—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As for the last medicine, only use 10-drop doses.

3. When it arises from vegetable food—give *Colchicum*.

DOSE.—As for *Ammonium causticum*.

4. In extreme cases when the extrication of gas

continues, and the animal is rapidly getting worse, the trocar must be plunged inward and downward into the paunch, through the left side of the belly, midway between the last rib and the haunch bone.

DIARRHŒA ; FLUX ; SCOURING.

CAUSES.—Rotten cabbages, bad grains, impure water, or other improper food; suddenly changing the kind of food, as giving the animal rich grass in spring time; the use of purging medicines for which there is no occasion; exposure to cold and wet; acrid bile; sudden change from dry to wet weather; severe exertion in hot dry weather.

SYMPTOMS.—The disease comes on slowly with staring coat, shaking, arched back, fore-legs drawn together, cold legs, ears, and horns; weak pulse, and tucked up belly; bowels rather looser than usual, bad appetite, &c. The cow becomes thinner, more depressed, and dull; little or no milk is given; and the bowels are purged to an alarming extent. The purging comes on generally in old cows in good condition, and may stop, and reappear to end in death; or it runs on to dysentery.

TREATMENT.—1. When the complaint arises from drinking impure water, especially from marshy grounds; when it occurs during hot weather; when

cold water has been drunk, and the body has been exposed to cold winds; when there are signs of pain in the bowels, and the discharge from them is yellowish, greenish, or slimy, attended with thirst, weakness, and wasting—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—Give 10 drops every one, two, three, or four hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms; increase the intervals as improvement sets in, or substitute another medicine if no benefit results after several doses have been given.

2. When the purging is occasioned by bad or improper food of any kind—give *Pulsatilla*.

DOSE.—As for *Bryonia*.

3. When the body is chilly, and the horns, ears, and feet very cold; when cold sweats break out and the discharge is watery and frothy; and when the attempts to pass dung are attended with pain and slight straining—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As for *Bryonia*.

4. When the cow is much reduced in strength and flesh, when there are severe pains in the belly, great thirst, and when the purging is brought on by improper food as regards changes or quality—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—As for *Bryonia*.

5. If the above remedies fail to do good—give *Mercurius corrosivus*.

DOSE.—As for *Bryonia*.

DIARRHŒA, OR SKIT, IN THE CALF.

CAUSES.—Sudden change of food; want of food, or too much of it; and especially some peculiar condition of the mother's milk.

SYMPTOMS.—The purging is sometimes the natural means of voiding some matter from the body injurious to its health. In such a case it is wrong to arrest it, except when it is evident that the calf is weak, and off its food; when it does not chew the cud; when there are pains in the bowels, and when the dung is slimy and mixed with blood. Sometimes the discharge is like cream, and is attended with considerable wasting of the body.

TREATMENT.—When, therefore, it is deemed necessary to stop the purging, one of the following medicines may be used:

1. *Ipecacuanha*.—DOSE.—Give 5 drops in a wine-glassful of water every one, two, or three hours; and when the calf is better, and the purging less, continue the medicine at intervals of four, six, or eight hours, until the beast is well.

2. *Rheum*.—This remedy may be given instead of the last, when it has failed to stop the purging, although several doses have been administered. DOSE.—As directed for *Ipecacuanha*.

Food.—No green food; but starch or flour gruel, &c., should be given.

DYSENTERY; FLUX.

CAUSES.—This fatal disease may arise in many ways. It is most common in cows that feed upon marshy grounds, or upon meadows that are sometimes under water; or upon the rank grass growing near woods; or which are allowed to drink from impure streams or still and stagnant waters; or which are exposed to hot or cold weather, live upon bad food, and are over-driven. The poor and the fat cow are alike subject to it; it comes after hoose, the disappearance of some skin eruption, or the sudden stoppage of the milk; it is an accompaniment of the murrain and consumption; diarrhœa may end in it.

SYMPTOMS.—Shaking, dulness, anxiety, dry skin, slightly rough hair, and uneasiness of manner. In some cases the bowels are bound, the dung hard, dry, in small lumps, and pain attends their discharge; in other cases, the dung is soft and discharged frequently, and the animal wastes and loses her appetite and spirits. In other instances, again, the purging is almost constant and severe from the first, attended with pain, straining, gripes, and thrusting out of the fundament. In this stage the discharge is watery, mixed with white shreds or dark-coloured blood, with little or no dung, and it has a horribly bad

smell. These violent symptoms may disappear, but the purging and wasting continue as bad as ever, or they stop for a short time, then begin again, and continue until the animal is worn out by the constant draining; or they are arrested, and improvement begins and goes on slowly. Medicine will do no good in those very severe cases in which the wasting is so excessive that the animal is reduced to a living heap of bones, the joints swelled and covered with sores, the failure of strength great, the eyes hollow and dim, the teeth loose, and the parts under the jaw enlarged; the body covered with vermin; the discharge mixed with blood or matter, and having a horrible smell, and the body bedewed with cold sweat.

TREATMENT.—1. When there are symptoms of fever, such as thirst, shivering, dry skin, cold body then hot; quick, full pulse; hard lumpy dung—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water every one, two, three, or four hours, according to the violence of the symptoms; and when they subside, either increase the intervals to six, eight, or twelve hours, or, if necessary, give one of the following medicines instead.

2. *Mercurius corrosivus* rarely if ever fails to cure those cases of the disease in which there are frequent attempts to dung, attended with great straining and the discharge of a small quantity of yellowish and badly smelling slime, alone or mixed with blood; or

of pure blood, containing also some hard small pieces of dung, and followed by the fundament being thrust out for a considerable distance; these attempts are again followed by others, without effect.

DOSE.—Give 10 drops as directed for *Aconitum*, only continue the medicine until a cure is effected.

3. When all the symptoms just given disappear under the use of the last medicine, except that the blood continues to be discharged—give *Acidum Phosphoricum*.

DOSE.—As directed for the last medicine.

4. When the purging is excessive, the prostration of strength great, the loss of flesh considerable, the body covered with cold sweats—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—10 drops every hour.

5. When the disease still runs on threatening a fatal termination—try, as the last resource, *Veratrum*.

DOSE.—As for *Arsenicum*.

COLIC, OR GRIPES.

CAUSES.—Certain kinds of food, such as grains, unbruised oats, rotting turnips or cabbages; dry food; bound bowels; acrid plants; exposure to cold when the body is warm, or drinking cold water in the same state.

SYMPTOMS.—The animal suddenly feels great pain

in the belly, and shows it by being uneasy, pawing the ground, striking the belly with the hind-legs or horns, after lying down and then rising, grinding the teeth, moaning, &c. If it arise from the presence of wind in the stomach, a swelling will be observed in the belly on the left side; the wind will pass from the fundament and the mouth.

1. When the colic is of the flatulent kind and caused by the gas given off from green, or other foods, either improper in their nature or taken too abundantly—give *Ammonium causticum*.

DOSE.—10 drops every one or two hours.

2. Should the last medicine fail to cure the attack (which it seldom does) and when the stomach is distended with the gas—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As above.

3. When the pain increases in severity, the pulse becoming more frequent and fuller—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—As above.

4. When the attack is caused by drinking impure water from marshes—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As above.

5. When it arises from confined bowels, or from eating dry food—give *Nux vomica*.

DOSE.—As above.

JAUNDICE ; THE YELLOWS.

CAUSES.—It is often caused by small stones of gall becoming fixed in the gall-bladder, or in the canal between it and the bowels, so that the gall is stopped in its course ; the same result will occasionally follow the presence of the fluke-worm and thickened bile ; it is a symptom of inflammation, and of other diseases of the liver.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms will, of course, be somewhat different as regards progress and severity, according to the causes which produce the disease ; but there will in general be found the following : In some cases the pulse is full, hard, and quickened ; the breathing accelerated, and attended with panting at the flanks, thirst, hot mouth, scanty urine, loss of cud and appetite, and other symptoms indicative of fever. In other instances these are absent, but there are—loss of spirits, dulness or sleepiness, unwillingness to move, weakness ; the body wastes and shows other signs of impaired condition ; the eyes, skin, and urine are at first tinged yellow, and afterwards the colour becomes deeper and more distinct ; scales form on the skin ; the bowels are at first confined, but the purging may afterwards be so rapid and excessive that it cannot be arrested, and the animal dies in consequence. The milk also becomes yellowish, and somewhat bitter.

TREATMENT.—1. When the pulse is full and hard, the breathing quickened and panting, the mouth hot and dry, the urine scanty, &c.—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops every four hours.

2. When the foregoing symptoms of feverishness are less violent, and the animal is dull and sleepy, disinclined to move, and never chews the cud—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

3. When the urine is scanty, the strength much impaired, the appetite gone, the body wasted, and the purging excessive—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

4. When the membrane of the eye is tinged yellow, the urine and milk of the same hue, and the bowels excessively purged—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

SPLENITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE SPLEEN.

CAUSES.—It is most frequent among animals that are worked, especially if they are exerted, soon after eating, and before they have had time to chew the cud sufficiently well; it is most common during cold and damp weather.

SYMPTOMS.—It generally begins with symptoms of pain in the belly, attended with quickened breathing and heaving at the flanks; pain is manifested when the upper part of the flanks is pressed upon; the muzzle is dry and roughened; there are frequent low moanings; no appetite nor chewing of the cud; a swelling will be found at the left side and flank, which may be mistaken for that caused by hoove, but they may be distinguished by observing that in hoove the swelling is greater and comes on much more rapidly than in this disease, and that when struck a clear hollow drum-like sound is heard, whilst in inflammation of the spleen it is dull and heavy; the animal is lame when he walks, or walks with difficulty.

TREATMENT.—1. When the pulse is quick and full, the breathing accelerated, the mouth hot and dry, and the appetite impaired—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops every four hours.

2. When the left side and flank are hard and swelled, the pain at these parts great on pressure—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

3. Should these medicines afford only partial amendment, after several doses have been given—substitute *Pulsatilla*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

CHAPTER V.

DISEASES OF THE URINARY, GENERATIVE ORGANS, ETC.

MILK FEVER, OR DROPPING AFTER CALVING.

THE above disease is of frequent occurrence, and generally attacks the best and fattest cows. It is attended with great fatality, which induces many farmers to slaughter the animal affected as soon as the disease appears, rather than run the risk of losing money by a depreciation of her value. The old method of treatment, viz., bleeding and giving large doses of purging medicine, is of very little use, and oftener fails than cures. Almost every farmer can tell of cows that have dropped after calving, but he will remember only a few that have risen after such treatment. Veterinary surgeons who practise this useless method of treatment can also speak of the unmanageable nature of the complaint. Thus, Mr. Cartwright, of

Whitchurch, Shropshire, says, in the 3rd volume of the *Veterinarian*, page 451, "Although I have seen at least a hundred cases, chiefly in this town, during the last twenty-five years, yet I am almost ashamed to confess that I cannot recall to recollection that I have ever cured a single case; nor have I ever heard of a case being cured by any of the quacks in the neighbourhood."

Mr. Wardle, of East Sheen, says, in the Abstract of the proceedings of the Veterinary Medical Association, for 1841, page 155, "Unfortunately the majority of cases that have come under my notice have proved fatal."

Mr. Mayer, jun., of Newcastle-under-Lyne, says, at page 160 of the same volume, "It is very fatal, and, in some districts, considered so incurable that the animal when taken is generally destroyed."

Mr. Simonds, professor at the London Veterinary College, says, in the same volume, page 160, "It seemed to be the very acme of all the ills with which the lower animals were affected, bidding defiance to all varieties of treatment adopted, and terminating almost always in death."

From the above testimony, then, the extreme fatality of the disease, when treated in accordance with the old system, is admitted without any hesitation. The two parties best qualified to know, viz., veterinary surgeons of the old school who use the remedies, and farmers

who lose their cows, can bear witness to the inefficiency of the ordinary treatment.

Causes.—There are certain circumstances which exercise a peculiar influence upon the body, and make the cow more liable to take this disease than she would otherwise be. These are called the *predisposing causes*. Thus fat stall-fed cows, which give a large supply of milk, are apter to take milk-fever than poor cows; cows are more liable to drop after calving at the fourth, fifth, and sixth periods, the latter being the time when the disease is the most severe and dangerous; one attack leaves a liability to have another; the complaint is most common in the summer and the fall, when the weather is variable, &c.

The exciting causes, or those to which the complaint is more immediately traceable, are the following: Exposure to cold or wet; driving the cow a long journey; giving too much or too rich food after calving, &c.

Symptoms.—Milk fever begins shortly after calving, and, in the majority of cases, within twenty-four hours; if three or four days pass over, the cow may be considered safe from an attack. The following are the symptoms: The cow refuses her food, or eats only very little of it; she is depressed, hangs her head, and looks dull; the horns are hot; the nose, instead of being damp with the healthy dew, is hot and dry; the urine is scanty; the bowels are confined, or, if moved, the dung is hard and lumpy; the pulse is quicker

and fuller than in health ; the breathing is quickened, and attended with heaving at the flanks. To these warning indications there succeed, with more or less rapidity, those unmistakable symptoms which are perhaps the first to awaken the owner's attention. The milk is reduced in quantity or entirely stopped ; the eyes glisten, and look bright and staring ; the white of the eye is covered with numerous red streaks, or it is of a leaden colour ; the eyeballs are thrust forward from their sockets, giving the cow a wild and somewhat anxious expression ; the hind legs seem weak, and are separated a little from each other ; she appears to stand uneasily upon them, first rests upon one for a short time and then changes to the other ; this paddling and shifting about from one leg to its fellow continues until the difficulty of standing increases, and the animal supports herself against the wall or stall ; she does not chew the cud ; all discharge from the bearing is stopped ; the calf is neglected ; the pulse is now slower than before, and the breathing more difficult ; the udder is hard and swelled, and little or no milk can be withdrawn from it. Gradually becoming worse, the weakness in the hind legs increases to so great an extent that they can no longer support her ; she staggers and sways about, falling, at length, heavily upon the ground ; she tries to rise again, and may, or may not succeed ; in either case, she soon loses all power of getting up, and remains upon the ground in a helpless state. In this stage of the com-

plaint the symptoms vary in different cases. In some cases they are,—the cow tosses her head about from one place to another, writhes her body, lashes her tail, struggles, stretches out her hind legs, moans, bellows, and appears, from the expression of her face and general behaviour, to suffer great pain. At the same time the breathing is difficult and laboured; the skin covered with clammy sweat; the paunch enormously swollen, owing to the stomach having entirely, or partially, lost the power of dissolving the food, which now undergoes the ordinary chemical changes, attended with the giving off of gas.

Unless the swelling which arises from the presence of this gas subside, the breathing becomes more and more difficult and laboured, so that the animal can scarcely take her breath; the pulse becomes oppressed, and can scarcely be counted at the jaw; the legs become very cold; more severe pain is felt; wind, having a bad smell, rises up from the stomach, and death ensues.

In other cases, again, these symptoms are altogether absent, or exist only in a slight degree; the more prominent ones being these—the cow lies stretched out full length upon her side, or her head is brought to the opposite side, with the nose towards the udder, and the chin resting upon the ground; or the head is twisted directly backwards, with the nose held out, and the horns turned upon the shoulder in a most awkward manner. The eyes look dim and glassy;

upon placing a light near them, the cow takes no notice of it, and does not move or shut the eyelids, for the power of seeing is lost; the pupil is widened, in some cases almost round, and does not become narrower when light is held before the eye, as it does in the healthy state; the ears hang down; the mouth is partly open; and when the head is raised, the lower jaw drops down; the cow has not the power of keeping the head up when you raise it from the ground; the ability to swallow is nearly or quite gone; she has lost the sense of feeling; the breathing is still difficult and attended with rattling in the throat; the pulse is weak, slow, sometimes stops beating for a moment or two and then goes on again, and, in some cases, can scarcely be felt at all; the horns, legs, and surface of the body generally, are cold and chilly; the swelling of the belly increases; the udder is much swelled, hard, and sometimes red on the outside; in some cases, neither dung nor urine is discharged. All these symptoms become worse and worse, and if it resist all treatment, death ensues, generally within two days after the attack, and in some cases within a few hours.

TREATMENT.—The symptoms of this disease appear so suddenly, and run so quick a course, that the cow, about the calving time, should be narrowly watched, *both night and day*, in order that no time may be lost in opposing the complaint at its onset by the proper remedies. The delay of even a few hours may settle the question of the

cow's recovery; the disease is then fully developed and death may ensue before the medicines have had a chance of acting. But even in the advanced stages, the disease may be subdued. The author has had cases of recovery, where the butcher was in attendance several hours to slaughter the animal, when at the point of death. Still, the cow is much more likely to rally, if the disease be combated as soon as it begins. It therefore behoves every farmer to be prepared, and at once to give the medicines when the complaint declares itself. Several medicines are suitable for this disease, but the following six are, according to the author's experience, the most efficient. They are *Aconitum*, *Arsenicum*, *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, *Ammonium causticum*, and *Nuxvomica*.

Attention to the following directions will enable every cow-owner to decide which of those medicines is the most suitable to give in any case of this disease. He must first find out the symptoms or sufferings of his cow, that is to say, he is to inquire as to the pulse, breathing, milk, chewing of the cud, and general condition of the animal.

In the first place, then, supposing the following symptoms to be present: Refusal of food; dulness and depression; hot horns; dry, hot nose; scanty urine; confined bowels; quick, full pulse; hurried, heaving breathing, wild, staring eye; stoppage

of the milk; wild and anxious expression of countenance; paddling and shifting of the hind legs; eyeballs thrust out; tossing about of the head; struggling and uneasiness of the whole body;—for these indications of the disease the best and most successful remedies are *Aconitum* and *Belladonna*. The author believes that if they were given as soon as the disease becomes manifest, almost every cow would recover.

DIRECTIONS.—Give them in ten-drop doses, not both together, but in turns, thus—ten drops of *Aconitum* in a wine-glassful of water to begin with; then, in one, two, or three hours after, give ten drops of *Belladonna* in a wine-glassful of water; then, after from one to three hours, give *Aconitum* again as before; then after the same length of time, another dose of *Belladonna*, and so on, as long as necessary.

In the second place, if the disease advances and the symptoms are these: enormous swelling of the paunch; frequent, difficult, and laboured breathing; gurgling and rattling in the throat; slow, weak, oppressed pulse; cold clammy skin; extreme coldness of the legs; lashing of the tail, tossing about of the head and writhing of the body, showing that severe pain is felt;—then give *Ammonium causticum*.

DIRECTIONS.—Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water, every fifteen or twenty minutes, until the swelling goes down.

In the third place, if the symptoms just given remain, and the last medicine has had the effect of lessening the swelling; if, further, the cow is in the sleepy stage, and presenting the following condition:

insensibility to pain; loss of power of seeing, of swallowing, &c.; glassy state of eyes; open mouth; inability to hold up the head when it is raised; general coldness of the body, &c.—then *Arsenicum* is to be chosen and given.

DIRECTIONS.—Give ten drops every fifteen, twenty, thirty, or sixty minutes, according to the violence of the symptoms, until improvement sets in; then lengthen the time between the doses to two, three, or four hours.

In the fourth place, if the cow has recovered from all the more urgent symptoms; if all traces of fever and of the sleepy stage have yielded to the foregoing remedies, but the animal still lies on the ground, and is unable to rise up, except perhaps upon her fore legs—then give *Nux vomica*.

DIRECTIONS.—Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water, every four hours, until the cow is well.

In the fifth place, if in the first stage, the eyes are not bright, staring, and thrust from their sockets; if the udder is soft and flabby; in short, if the list of symptoms show that the head is not much affected as yet—*Bryonia* is to be given.

DIRECTIONS.—Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water, every one, two, or three hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

FURTHER GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR ADMINISTERING THE MEDICINE.

The best way is, to procure a *new pint bottle* for each of the medicines, drop in it eighty drops, and then fill it up with pure cold water, and give a wine-glassful of it for each dose. Let each bottle be used for its own medicine only. How often the medicine is given must depend on circumstances. If the cow is very bad, it may be given every one, two, or three hours, lengthening the time between, to four, five, or six hours, as the animal improves.

Where two medicines are given alternately, or turn about, that is, first one, then the other, and so on, they should not be mixed in the same bottle, or given in the same horn; at least, if they are it should be well washed and wiped after one before it is used for the other.

In the sleepy stage, when the power of swallowing is gone, and when the cow would choke were large quantities of fluid introduced into the mouth, the medicine, in ten-drop doses, ought to be given in half a table-spoonful of water instead of a wine-glassful. The advantage of our remedies is here apparent. During this stage, when giving the medicine, care must also be taken not to hold the head too high, otherwise the animal may be choked.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

1. The cow should, if possible, be placed in a large box or stall by herself, where there is plenty of fresh air, so that she may breathe freely and have room to make attempts to rise, which she will frequently do when recovering.

2. She should be laid upon clean, dry straw, and no dung should remain long.

3. She should be comfortably clothed according to the state of the weather.

4. The milk should be frequently drawn off, and the udder hand-rubbed.

5. If she makes no water, the catheter should be passed to draw it off, at least night and morning.

6. Care must be taken that the fore part of the cow is *rather higher* than the hinder, or that she lies upon an exact level, with her legs under her, as in the natural position. She must be placed rather upon one side, her legs under the body, as in the natural position, and be well supported with bundles of straw. If she do not turn herself, she must be shifted from one side to the other every two hours. She must on no account be allowed to lie stretched out full length on one side, else she will surely become worse and die from suffocation. Her head should be supported with bundles of straw.

ABORTION, OR SLINKING.

Abortion is the act of bringing forth the imperfectly formed calf before the natural period, which is about 285 days after conception. The cow slinks in general at some part of the time which intervenes between the fifth and eighth month.

CAUSES.—Blows, falls, strains, severe exertion, and injuries or forcible movements howsoever occasioned; it may occur during the illness of the cow from some disease, such as consumption, hoove, and inflammation of the bowels, especially if the latter be caused by eating grass covered with hoar frost; eating certain herbs which grow in low marshy places; drinking water impregnated with iron; injuries sustained in consequence of intercourse with the bull during the course of pregnancy; exposure to bad smells, arising from rotting animal matter, especially if it be the cleansing of a cow that has just slinked; in this case, the cow is said to abort from “sympathy;” overfed cows are more likely to slink than those in moderate condition; suddenly placing a lean, starved cow upon a rich pasture, or a fat cow upon poor food; fright may bring on abortion. A cow that has aborted once is almost certain to do so again.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms which warn the owner that his cow is about to sink are often not noticed unless he be unusually observant. They are—dulness; loss of spirits; want of appetite; loss of cud, more or less complete; arrested secretion of milk; hollow flanks; enlargement at the lower part of the belly; staggering whilst walking; disinclination to move, both when standing up and lying down. The movements of the calf, which were observed a few days ago at the flanks, are now less frequent, and soon cease; the breathing is laboured and quickened; a yellowish discharge comes from the vagina; the belly continues to fall; the cow is fevered, and moans occasionally; the calf-bed contracts at last, and expels the calf, which is very often already dead, or lives for only a short time.

TREATMENT.—The cow must be removed to a clean, well-aired byre, where she can be kept quiet and by herself. The food should be light and sloppy. Fat cows should not be fed upon too rich and stimulating foods; whilst lean ones should receive more nourishing materials. But if the calf is dead, which will be generally ascertained by the drooping belly, the absence of its movements at the flanks, and the yellowish offensive discharge from the bearing, the sooner it is extracted the better. It is unnecessary to give any directions as to the manner in which the extraction of the calf is to

be effected, because in difficult cases the aid of a veterinary surgeon is imperatively demanded. The dead calf should be buried deeply, and at some distance from the other cows; so also should the afterbirth, and every means should be employed in removing all trace of the abortion, in order that other cows may be protected from the influence of that "sympathy" which is recorded as a frequent cause in producing abortions.

The medicines required for this disease are the following :

1. When the cow has slunk before, and when she is thin, weak, and exhausted—give *Secale cornutum*.

DOSE.—Give 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water night and morning, if the symptoms which have been detailed above indicate that the cow is likely to slink; continue the medicine in the same way until all danger is past.

2. The same medicine is also of service when the abortion is actually taking place, and when there are—violent straining; great discharge of black blood, having a bad smell; great weakness and exhaustion; weak pulse; convulsions, &c.

DOSE.—For this purpose the same dose may be given as in the last-mentioned case, the doses being repeated every fifteen, thirty, or sixty minutes, or every two, three, or four hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms; and as improvement becomes manifest, they must be given at longer intervals.

3. In some cases of expected slinking, or when the

abortion has already happened, and is accompanied by forcing pains; sinking of the belly; discharge of bright red blood; coldness, then heat of body; quick, full pulse; frequent attempts to pass dung—give *Sabina*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Secale*.

4. When, in addition to the symptoms under *Sabina*, there are cramps or convulsions, and attempts to vomit—give *Ipecacuanha*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Secale*.

5. When the abortion is produced by blows, fall, or injuries of whatever kind—give, in preference to either of the foregoing medicines, *Arnica*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Secale*.

6. When sinking is occasioned by strains, overwork, or exertion, &c.—give *Rhus Tox*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Secale*.

FLOODING AFTER CALVING.

Some blood is always lost after calving without any injury to the cow, and it is only when the amount of it is so great as to produce serious results that the term “flooding” is applied, and that means are required to arrest it.

CAUSES.—Wounds of the calf-bed, such as may be produced when the calving is difficult, and force has been used in completing the process; it may take place in consequence of the womb not contracting firmly.

SYMPTOMS.—They are so well known that a detailed description is unnecessary.

TREATMENT.—If the afterbirth is discharged, and the bleeding continues, the cow must be allowed to lie down and be kept quiet, with the hinder parts rather higher than the lower; cold air must be freely admitted into the box in which she lies; a bandage must be applied tightly round the belly; cloths wet with cold water must be placed over the loins; injections of cold water must be thrown up the fundament every hour or half-hour, or water may be poured from a height upon the belly.

The best medicines for flooding are those that are required for the loss of blood attendant upon Abortion.

SORE TEATS.

SYMPTOMS.—The teats crack into sores, which are very painful, and give forth a discharge which mingles with the milk; the pain occasioned when the cow is being milked is apt to make her restless,

vicious, and in the end she may acquire the habit of keeping back her milk, which is thus lessened in quantity; in such a case, garget is very apt to be induced by the milk remaining in the udder and causing irritation.

TREATMENT.—In the majority of cases the teats heal quickly by the following treatment: Wash them carefully and gently with warm water, to remove all dirt and matter, and dress them three or four times a day with *Calendula lotion* (see Introductory Section), applied directly to the sores. If the pain is so great that the milk cannot be removed in the usual way, it must be drawn off by means of the teat-tube, at least three times every day.

To use it, all that is required is to grasp the teat between the finger and thumb of the left hand, and to pass it gently up the small hole which will be found at the end of the teat; the milk will then flow out without further difficulty.

GARGET, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE UDDER.

CAUSES.—Exposure to cold and damp, especially if the cow is in good condition; not milking the cow clean, so that the milk remains in the udder and

causes irritation; lying upon the bag so that it is injured; it is most common after the first calving.

SYMPTOMS.—The udder, in a certain part, is painful, hot, and swollen; then little hard lumps can be felt in the teats or in one quarter of the bag; the other parts of it become affected in the same way; the pulse is full, quick, and hard; the breathing quickened; the mouth and horns hot; the bowels bound; and other symptoms of fever are present. If the disease is allowed to go on, the fever becomes more severe; the cow does not eat or chew the cud; the swellings which were before hard become soft, in consequence of matter having formed; the milk is mixed with matter, and, in some cases, with blood. If the matter is not let out it will spread through the udder, at the same time making its way slowly to the skin, through which it at last bursts, leaving deep long ulcers. These heal with difficulty, and in many cases a portion of the udder is lost as regards its power to produce milk. If this result is avoided by judicious treatment, some hardening of the bag may nevertheless remain, which takes some time to remove.

TREATMENT.—1. The milk must be got out of the udder, either by milking or by using the teat-tube.

2. When the disease has just begun, and the inflammation is not fully developed; when the udder is hard, red, painful, and swollen; and

when there are some symptoms of fever—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—Give 10 drops every two, three, or four hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms, until improvement becomes manifest, when the interval between the administration of each dose of the medicine may be increased.

3. When the inflammation and fever are more severe, the udder very red and painful, and the flow of milk stopped—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Bryonia*. In some cases the two medicines may be required, and should be given in turns; that is, *Bryonia* to begin with, and *Belladonna* in two, three, or four hours; then *Bryonia* after the same period has elapsed.

4. If, however, these means fail to reduce the inflammation and fever, and matter begins to form, the swelling must be brought to “a head” by fomenting it, three times a day, with cloths dipped in hot water.

5. At the same time give ten drops of *Hepar sulphuris*, in order to expedite the formation of matter.

The matter must then be let out with a lancet, and poultices kept to the wound until it begins to heal up—the poultices of bran being renewed night and morning.

6. When the matter has begun to escape—give *Silicea*.

DOSE.—10 drops three times a day.

RED WATER.

CAUSES.—This disease is most common in spring and autumn, and is most frequent in low, damp places, where there is some peculiarity of soil; it may be brought on by eating certain acrid plants, or by drinking impure water; sudden alterations of the weather, disorders of the stomach and liver, and by changing the cow's pasture; it sometimes follows calving.

SYMPTOMS.—The first symptoms—namely, dullness, loss of appetite, and staring coat, dry nose, tender loins—may not be observed, and the colour of the urine may be the first thing noticed that declares the nature of the cow's complaint. The water is at first more or less red coloured; the breathing is quick, laboured, and attended with heaving at the flanks; the legs, ears, and horns are cold; the pulse is small and wiry; and the milk is tinged of a reddish hue. As the disease advances the urine increases in redness, and towards the last becomes yellowish, and then quite black; the pulse becomes weak; the white of the eye, and every part of the skin that can be seen, are of a yellow-brownish colour, the animal gradually loses strength and flesh, the eyes are sunken in their sockets; and at last

death happens, preceded in some cases by excessive purging.

TREATMENT.—1. When the breathing is quick and laborious, the pulse strong and full, the mouth hot and dry, the milk diminished—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—10 drops every four hours.

2. When the disease is brought on by violence, such as blows—give *Arnica*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

3. When the urine is red from admixture with blood, or when it is yellowish and slimy—give *Terebinthina*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

4. When the eyes are tinged yellowish, the breathing laboured, and the urine red and scanty—give *Ipecacuanha*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

GONORRHŒA; BULL-BURNT; CLAP.

CAUSES.—Contact with the diseased organs during sexual intercourse, whether the disease affects the cow or the bull; where no such cause can be assigned, the disease may have arisen from want of cleanliness, or from repeated acts of coition.

SYMPTOMS.—In the cow, the disease named as above begins in from two to four or five days after sexual intercourse, the first symptom being a peculiar shaking and side movement of the tail, which is kept at other times rather close over the fundament; the bearing is at first swelled and sore, afterwards much more swollen, separated, and red in the inside; a mattery discharge, sometimes in considerable quantities, flows forth; the urine is made in small quantities and frequently, whilst the act attending it is accompanied by much pain.

In the bull, the sheath is red and swelled; a constant discharge of matter issues from it; great pain attends the act of urinating, and the water is voided in small quantities, and in a jerking manner.

TREATMENT.—1. The prepuce of the bull and the pudenda of the cow must be kept thoroughly clean with tepid water, in which a little soap is dissolved.

2. When the disease is of recent origin, and arising from contagion, or direct contact from a diseased animal, and when there is considerable soreness and discharge of thick matter—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—1 grain three times a day.

3. When there is much pain and difficulty in making water, as may be recognised by the conduct of the animal—give *Cantharis*.

DOSE.—10 drops three times a day.

4. An injection of five grains of *Argentum nitricum* to a pint of *distilled* water may be applied three times a day.

5. A mixture of twenty drops of *Tincture of Iodine* to a pint of water has been successfully administered as an injection, and may be used if the last application fail.

THE CLEANSING.

The *cleansing*, or *afterbirth*, or, as it is technically termed, the *placenta*, unless discharged soon after calving, may cause considerable fever and general derangement. In some cases it is necessary to attempt its withdrawal by mechanical means; but the two following medicines will, in the great majority of instances, render this proceeding unnecessary.

Pulsatilla is to be given first, in *ten-drop doses*, three times a day; and if it fail to effect the desired end in two or three days, substitute *Secale*, and administer it in the same way.

PART III.

DISEASES OF THE DOG.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES.

DISTEMPER.

SYMPTOMS.—The premonitory symptoms are very insidious. They are rarely well marked, and may fail to excite any suspicion as to the existence of the disease. They consist of dulness, loss of appetite, of flesh, and of strength; whilst purging and vomiting are not uncommon. There is a dry, husky, short cough; watery eyes; increased vascularity of the membrane of the eye; sensibility of the eyes to light; increased frequency of the pulse, &c. As the disease advances, the animal shivers with cold, dis-

likes to be disturbed, seeks warmth, and courts solitude; the bowels are confined; the membrane of the eye covered with numerous fine, bright, red vessels; a thick discharge of matter flows from the eyes; the nostrils are covered with a glairy, yellowish fluid; the cough is increased in frequency, and comes on in fits, which terminate in the discharge of a yellow, frothy fluid from the stomach; and the skin is hot.

Later on, all the foregoing symptoms are aggravated. The body wastes; the shivering is constant; the eyes are filled with thick matter, which glues the eyelids together in the morning; a tenacious matter clogs the nostrils, and obstructs the breathing; this causes much uneasiness and frequent but abortive attempts to overcome the cause of annoyance. The discharge from the nostrils becomes bloody and offensive; the breath is fetid; the lips covered with ulcers; short cries express pain; and the animal becoming weaker, and worse in every respect, at last dies—severe diarrhœa being the usual harbinger of that event.

Distemper frequently runs on to chorea, paralysis, disease of the brain, &c., ulcers on the eyes, and opacity, inflammation of the lungs, and numerous other complaints.

TREATMENT.—1. When the disease begins with dulness, loss of appetite, quickened pulse and breathing—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—From 2 to 5 drops, according to the size of the dog, every three hours.

2. When the eyes are inflamed and watery, and sensible to light, the cough frequent and spasmodic, and the feverishness continuing—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As directed for Aconitum.

3. When the animal wastes in strength and condition, and has no appetite; when the discharge from the nose is thick, yellowish, tenacious, bloody, or offensive, and obstructs breathing; and when, in the last stage, all the powers of life are waning, and diarrhœa sets in—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—As directed for Aconitum.

4. When the eyes are inflamed and watery, giving exit to thick yellow matter, which glues the eyelids together—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As directed for Aconitum.

5. When the discharge is copious and mattery, sometimes mixed with blood and offensive; when the eyes have a glassy appearance and are covered with a whitish opacity; and when there is excessive purging and great weakness—give *Phosphoricum acidum*.

DOSE.—As directed for Aconitum.

6. When ulcers form in the nose, and when the discharge is greenish and gluey; obstruction of

the nostrils and frequent sneezing; and when the eyelids are adherent from matter—give *Kali bichromicum*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

Should distemper terminate in any of the other disorders already specified, the treatment must be changed accordingly.

CYSTITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

CAUSES.—Stones in the bladder; injuries; falls on the bladder when it is full of water, &c.

SYMPTOMS.—Hot, dry skin; pain in the back and flanks; thirst; no appetite; restlessness, and signs of pain being felt; the dog makes frequent attempts to pass water, but does not succeed, or else only a few drops come away; the water is either clear, or thick and mixed with blood, &c.

TREATMENT.—1. When there is hot, dry skin, thirst, loss of appetite, quick pulse, and accelerated breathing—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—From 2 to 5 drops, according to the dog's size, every two or three hours.

2. When frequent and ineffectual efforts are made to pass water, each attempt being attended with straining and pain, and when the urine is passed by drops and is bloody—give *Cantharis*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

GLEET.

CAUSES.—Uncleanness; taking the disease from a bitch or a dog which has it; repeated acts of sexual intercourse may produce irritation, and then the discharge of gleet follows.

SYMPTOMS.—Discharge from the internal surface of the sheath, sometimes from the urethra or canal through which the water flows, consisting of matter having a yellowish or slightly green colour, and gluing together the hair about the parts; sometimes the surface is red, angry looking, and attended with swelling and pain; but in general these are absent. In other respects the animal may be well.

TREATMENT.—1. When the discharge is copious, yellow, and the sheath and penis inflamed and painful—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—From 2 to 5 drops, according to the size, every four hours.

2. When there is much pain and difficulty in urinating—give *Cantharis*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Mercurius*.

3. Should these means effect only partial improvement—give *Cannabis*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Mercurius*.

OPHTHALMIA, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE.

CAUSES.—Exposure to heat or cold; severe exertion; blows or other injuries; salted food, &c.

SYMPTOMS.—The white of the eye is covered with red streaks; the clear portion in front is dim; water runs down the face; light cannot be looked at, and the eyelids are closed. An ulcer then appears on the front of the eye, and it may go on until it penetrates through the cornea, and permits some of the waters of the eye to escape. In some cases, proud flesh springs from these ulcers.

TREATMENT.—1. When the eye is inflamed, watery, dim, and so sensible to light that the eyelids are constantly shut—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—From 2 to 5 drops, according to the dog's size, every four hours.

2. When matter forms and glues the eyelids together, and when an ulcer threatens to form on the eye—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Belladonna*.

3. Should the latter medicine fail to do good—give *Hepar sulphuris* instead.

DOSE.—As directed for *Belladonna*.

4. When the predominant symptoms are sensibility to light and copious flow of tears—give *Euphrasia*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Belladonna*.

CANKER IN THE EAR.

The disease so named consists of inflammation of the inside of the ear, followed by the formation of matter.

CAUSES.—It occurs from frequent and sudden exposure to cold and damp, hence dogs taught to go into water, are the most commonly affected; fat dogs are more subject to it than others.

SYMPTOMS.—The dog shows that he feels pain by shaking his head, scratching his ears, &c. The skin looks at first red, and it may afterwards ulcerate; a discharge will be seen at the bottom of the ear, consisting of a blackish fluid or of matter; sometimes this fluid is very considerable; a high degree of fever is present, which, with the continued discharge, may wear the dog out.

TREATMENT.—The ear should be frequently washed with warm water, in order to remove the discharge.

1. When there are symptoms of fever, much pain, and redness of the skin—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—From 2 to 5 drops, three times a day.

2. *Mercurius*.
3. *Hepar sulphuris*. } These medicines are to be given in five-drop doses, three or four times a day. One only of them may be given, or they may be employed in turns; that is, first one medicine and then the other, after the stated interval of time has elapsed.

RHEUMATISM; CHEST-FOUNDER;
KENNEL-LAMENESS.

CAUSES.—Exposure to cold and damp, especially when the animal is warm, and has been lately running at a fast pace, and for a long time.

SYMPTOMS.—This is a rheumatic complaint, and is known by stiffness or lameness in the fore-legs; or the pain is so severe, that the dog cannot move them; pain when the shoulders and sides are pressed upon, hot skin, quick pulse and breathing, loss of appetite, &c.

TREATMENT.—1. When the disease has just begun, and is attended with hot skin, thirst, quick pulse, and great pain—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—From 2 to 5 drops, according to the size of the dog, every two or three hours.

2. When there is much pain, swelling, and heat about the joints, or when the muscular system is chiefly involved—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

3. Should the latter medicine produce only partial benefit—give *Rhus*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

4. When the disease has been partially subdued, or when it is of the chronic kind—give *Sulphur*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

SORE FEET.

CAUSES.—Bruises or injuries sustained in travelling over rough roads in dry weather, or over snow.

SYMPTOMS.—The foot is much swollen and little hard, painful, lumps are felt; there is much pain, and the animal cannot bear his weight upon his feet. The skin becomes red, and the nails fall off; there is usually much fever and no desire to eat.

TREATMENT.—If the feet are sore from bruises after travelling, bathe them frequently with *Arnica lotion* (see Introductory Section), and give from two to five drops of *Arnica* in a table-spoonful of water every four hours, or two or three times a day. If the dog is feverish and matter threatens to form, poultices must be applied and the abscess opened.

CHAPTER II.

DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF BREATHING.

OZÆNA, OR RUNNING FROM THE NOSE.

SYMPTOMS.—This disease, which occurs very often in old dogs, and especially in pugs, is known by a constant, abundant, and bad-smelled mattery discharge from the nose, attended with a snoring sound in breathing, attempts to sneeze, difficulty in breathing through the nostrils, snorting, &c.

TREATMENT.—1. When the discharge is constant, offensive, and yellowish—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—From 2 to 5 drops, according to the size of the dog, three times a day.

2. When the discharge is of the same character as just described, but fails to be stopped by the last medicine—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Arsenicum*.

3. When only partial benefit follows administer *Pulsatilla*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Arsenicum*.

CATARRH, OR COLD; AND BRONCHITIS.

CAUSES.—It occurs especially during spring and winter, or at other times when the weather is severe or changeable.

SYMPTOMS.—Cough; running from the eyes, the white of which is red; thin, watery discharge from one or both nostrils; dulness and sleepiness; poor appetite; sneezing; quick, heavy breathing; weakness and wasting.

If the disease is not checked, Bronchitis or cold in the chest comes on, known by a mattery running from the nose, which may become stuffed up, causing much difficulty of breathing; the breathing is quick, and attended with rattling in the windpipe; the cough becomes more frequent and severe. Other symptoms might be given, but these will be sufficient to enable the owner to recognise the disease.

TREATMENT.—1. When the disease is characterised by quickened pulse and breathing, hot skin, diminished appetite, dulness, costiveness, and scanty urine—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—From 2 to 5 drops, according to the size of the animal, every three hours.

2. When the cough is frequent and spasmodic, the breathing accelerated and difficult, the eyes inflamed

and watery, and when a thin, watery fluid flows from the nostrils—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

3. When the discharge from the nose is copious and consisting of matter; when the nostrils are stopped up by the accumulated matter, and the breathing is, in consequence, obstructed—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

4. Should the disease continue unchecked in spite of these medicines, it is probable that the inflammation has extended to the lungs or to the pleura; and should the symptoms indicate this, different treatment must be accordingly adopted, as mentioned in the following article.

PNEUMONIA AND PLEURISY, OR INFLAMMATION IN THE CHEST.

These two diseases—the former consisting of inflammation of the lungs, the latter of inflammation of the membrane which lines the chest and covers the lungs—are commonly present at the same time, and will be described together.

CAUSES.—The most common is exposure to cold and wet; wounds may produce it; it may follow distemper.

SYMPTOMS.—Shivering; the sides are painful when

pressed against; twitchings are observed; the dog sits upon his haunches; standing upon fore-legs, which are separated from each other; the head is held forwards; the breath hot; the cough is short and painful; the breathing frequent, laboured, and heaving; the pulse full and quick; the tongue hangs out of the mouth; the eye thrust forward and red; then drowsiness and death. Sometimes the legs swell, and the breathing becomes more difficult and almost suffocating—then there is water in the chest.

TREATMENT.—1. When the breathing is simply quicker than usual, the pulse accelerated, the skin hot, &c.—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—From 2 to 5 drops, according to the size of the animal, every two or three hours.

2. When the sides are painful when pressed; the breathing frequent, short, heaving, or suppressed; and the cough short and painful—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

3. When the breathing is laboured and difficult; the breath hot; and the animal sitting on his haunches with widened, stretched-out fore-legs—give *Phosphorus*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

4. Should all the symptoms abate—give *Sulphur*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

BRONCHOCELE.

A disease analogous to goitre, or "Derbyshire neck," in the human being.

The symptoms are, that after mange, distemper, or other weakening diseases, especially in poor, dirty, starved dogs, a swelling appears in the front of the neck; it may remain stationary, grow slowly, or quickly attain considerable size, until, pressing on the gullet or windpipe, death arises from suffocation, or inanition.

TREATMENT.—The most suitable medicines are *Spongia* and *Iodium*, in five-drop doses, night and morning—*Spongia* to be given at night, and *Iodium* in the morning.

CHAPTER III.
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF
DIGESTION, ETC.

SALIVATION.

CAUSE.—Mercury given very often in large poisonous doses by chemists, dog-fanciers, and other persons ignorant of dog-diseases and their treatment ; whether given internally, or rubbed on the skin as an ointment for mange, the effect on the body is precisely the same.

SYMPTOMS.—Mercury acts as a poison, and the symptoms which follow its administration are briefly these : loss of appetite ; sore, swollen gums, which easily bleed, and may eventually ulcerate ; loose teeth, which fall out ; dribbling of slaver from the mouth ; offensive breath ; swollen glands ; extreme weakness and loss of spirits ; the hair falls off, and there may be great purging, attended with straining.

TREATMENT.—*Acidum nitricum*.—DOSE.—Mix 5 drops in 6 ounces of pure water, and give from a tea- to a tablespoonful every four hours ; when all the symptoms are improved, give it only two or three times a day.

Brandy.—Mix one wine-glassful of pale brandy in four wine-glassfuls of cold water, and pour two or three table-spoonfuls of it into the dog's mouth two or three times a day, so that it may come into contact with the sore and perhaps ulcerated gums.

Food.—The dog must have the best food; be placed in a warm and dry place, be clothed if necessary, and have every other attention paid to his general comfort.

DISEASES OF THE TEETH.

Diseases of the teeth are more common in the dog than in any other of our domestic animals.

CAUSES.—Eating bones, the hardness of which may either break the teeth or rub them gradually down; healthy and well-fed dogs *pick* bones; but hungry, starved dogs endeavour to *eat* them, because no other kind of food is within their reach; pampered dogs are allowed rich foods, which exercise a hurtful effect upon the teeth; mercury is frequently given by ignorant persons, who consider themselves qualified as dog-doctors; it brings on salivation, the teeth are loosened and fall out of their sockets, or those that remain are liable to become diseased. The practice of teaching dogs to carry substances in the mouth, or to chase stones or other hard articles, leads frequently to

disease of the teeth ; they are then rubbed down to the gum, and the remaining fang produces much mischief.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms which denote affection of the teeth are few and certain. If the dog's breath has a bad smell, if he seems to have pain when he eats, and does not thrive or manifest his usual spirit, examine the mouth. One or more teeth will be found worn down to the gum ; the fang is producing much irritation, which may at last end in an abscess of the gum ; the sides of the mouth are raw and ulcerated, and slaver dribbles from the mouth.

TREATMENT.—Extraction is the sole remedy for loose, irregular, rotten, or otherwise diseased teeth. The owner of the dog must then consult a veterinary surgeon.

CONSTIPATION, OR BOUND BOWELS.

CAUSES.—Want of exercise ; disorder of liver, or of some part of the guts ; improper food.

SYMPTOMS.—Confined bowels may lead to many complaints, such as mange, inflammation of the bowels, &c. It is a frequent symptom of many diseases.

TREATMENT.—In those cases in which confinement

of the bowels is the only deviation from perfect health, the constipation may be overcome by removing the dung in the lower part of the bowel by means of the finger gently introduced through the fundament; or by clysters of warm water in which a little soap is dissolved, or by giving a dose of castor-oil. When the constipation is merely a symptom of some disease, the treatment must of course be directed to the cause producing it. From 2 to 5 drops of *Nux Vomica* and of *Opium* are to be given four times a day alternately.

COLIC, OR GRIPES.

CAUSES.—Exposure to cold; confined bowels; changing the food suddenly; bad food; worms. It is frequent in puppies.

SYMPTOMS.—The dog is suddenly attacked with severe pain in the bowels; the pain comes on in fits, being much more violent at one time than at another; it is shown by the dog being restless, frequently changing his place, and never seeming to derive any relief to the pain by the removal; he moans at first, and as the pain becomes more frequent and severe, the sound of the voice is short, loud, and rough.

TREATMENT.—1. *Aconitum* will, in almost every

case, relieve the attacks in a short time, if given immediately when the colic comes on.

DOSE.—From 2 to 5 drops, according to the size of the animal, every quarter, half hour, or hour.

2. When the disease is owing to confined bowels and accumulation of hardened fæces—give *Nux vomica*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

3. When the pains are of an unusually severe kind, and the animal is exceedingly restless—give *Colocynthis*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

4. Injections of warm water and soap.

DIARRHŒA.

CAUSES.—Giving too much food; food of a bad quality; cold and wet; bad bile.

SYMPTOMS.—Sickness; vomiting; thirst; the dung is much thinner, and discharged more frequently than in health; if it continue, the animal becomes thin, weak, does not eat his food; and his breath becomes offensive.

TREATMENT.—1. When the disease arises in consequence of improper food, or from bad food; when the discharge is greenish, watery, or slimy; and when great thirst, and loss of flesh and strength are present—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—From 2 to 5 drops, according to the animal's size, every one or two hours.

2. When the discharge is copious, frothy, and streaked with blood—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Arsenicum*.

3. When the discharge is greenish and slimy, arising from cold, and attended with loss of appetite and slight pain—give *Dulcamara*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Arsenicum*.

DYSENTERY.

CAUSES.—Those which produce diarrhœa, which ends frequently in dysentery.

SYMPTOMS.—Purging of fluid, mixed with small pieces of dung; attended with great straining and pain; some blood may be voided; loss of strength and appetite, wasting, &c.

TREATMENT.—This disease will almost invariably yield to *Mercurius corrosivus*, given in doses of from two to five drops, according to the size of the animal, every one or two hours, until the discharge ceases.

ENTERITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

CAUSES.—Neglected or badly treated colic ; stones in the bowels ; exposure to cold and damp after fatigue.

SYMPTOMS.—The belly is hot, painful and contracted ; the dog cannot bear it to be pressed upon ; he moves slowly, with fear and trembling ; cries and howls frequently ; will not eat, but is very thirsty ; looks back to his belly ; his bowels are in general much confined ; the dung is hard, and in small pieces ; cold legs ; the tail is retained over the fundament, and between the thighs.

TREATMENT.—1. When the pulse and breathing are quickened, and the belly hot and painful—give *Aconitum* and *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—From 2 to 5 drops, according to the dog's size, every half hour or hour alternately.

2. When the last medicine fails to give relief, and

when the pain is excessive and gives rise to loud cries and howls—give *Colocynthis*.

DOSE.—As directed for Belladonna.

HEPATITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

CAUSES.—Injuries; exposure to cold and damp; too much food and want of exercise combined. It is most common in fat dogs.

SYMPTOMS.—The dog is dull; inclined to escape notice; becomes thin; eats little, and is thirsty. The skin, gums, lips, and those parts of the skin which are not covered by hair, are yellow; the urine is yellowish; the dung is dark coloured. This is known as *jaundice*, or the yellows. The dog is sometimes hot, at other times cold; he vomits yellow slimy fluid, which may afterwards become greenish, and have some streaks of blood in it. These symptoms become generally worse; the dog becomes as thin as a skeleton; and at last dies quite worn out.

TREATMENT.—1. When all the symptoms of jaundice, as given above, are present—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—From half a grain to a grain of the trituration every six hours.

2. When there is great thirst, hot skin, quick pulse, &c.—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—From 2 to 5 drops, according to size, every three hours.

WORMS.

The dog is subject to at least three different kinds of worms; the first is red, resembling the earth-worm, and existing especially in young dogs; the second is the *tænia* or tape-worm, which is sometimes of great length, flat, and occupying the small guts; the third is the *ascarides*, which are from half an inch to an inch long, like threads, white in colour, thick at the head, thin at the end, and existing in the lower part of the bowels.

SYMPTOMS.—A dog may be suspected of having worms, when he has a short, dry cough; bad breath; greedy appetite; rough coat; bound bowels, or purging; gripes; wasting; fits. The best evidence of their presence is to find them passed with the dung.

TREATMENT.—*Cina*.—DOSE.—Give 10 drops in a table-spoonful of water every night and morning, so long as the animal continues to improve.

Sulphur.—DOSE.—As directed for Cina.

Arsenicum.

DOSE.—From 2 to 5 drops night and morning.

Ferri Sulphas.

DOSE.—One grain of the 1st trituration night and morning.

ANASARCA, OR GENERAL DROPSY.

This disease consists of a watery swelling over the whole or part of the body.

The symptoms are, that the dog is weak, thirsty, restless, thin, and wont eat; he breathes hurriedly, and the action of the heart is indistinct; little water is made; the swelling “pits,” or leaves a hollow, when the finger is pressed on it.

TREATMENT.—*Helleborus* must be given when the dropsy comes on suddenly and runs a rapid course, and when there are great weakness, scanty urine, slimy fæces, great thirst, water in the belly and chest.

DOSE.—Give 10 drops every two or three hours, until the animal is improved, then the medicine must be given only every six hours. If, however, he is no better after several hours have gone by, give the next medicine instead.

Arsenicum must be given where there are, besides the dropsy, great weakness, loss of spirits, dry tongue,

thirst, scanty urine, cold legs, lost appetite, quick breathing, small weak pulse, purging, and when the chest and belly contain water.

DOSE.—Give as directed for Helleborus.

Digitalis. { These medicines are more proper
Bryonia. { than the others for some cases,
Dulcamara. { and one or other of them may be
given in the same way as Helleborus if no good is
effected.

CHAPTER IV.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

EPILEPSY, OR FITS.

CAUSES.—Teething in the puppy; worms in the bowels; they come on after, or during the course of distemper; want of exercise, and then giving too much; disease of the brain, &c.

SYMPTOMS.—The attack comes on violently, the animal falling down, and being violently convulsed over the whole body; his legs become stiff; the face distorted; the eyes rolled about; the tongue thrust out; the jaws nearly closed, &c.

The convulsions become gradually less severe, then cease, and the animal appears in a short time as if nothing had happened.

TREATMENT.—1. When the limbs are violently jerked, and the muscles of the face convulsed so as to distort the face; when breathing is laborious and swallowing difficult—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—From 2 to 5 drops, dropped into the mouth every half-hour or hour.

2. When the animal wakes from the fit startled and with foaming mouth and protruded eyes—give *Hyoscyamus*.

DOSE.—As for Belladonna.

3. When the disorder is traceable to improper food—give *Ipecacuanha*.

DOSE.—As for Belladonna.

CHOREA, OR SAINT VITUS'S DANCE.

CAUSES.—It follows a severe attack of distemper, especially when distemper occurs in a young dog; worms act as a frequent cause; it is often connected with disease of the stomach.

SYMPTOMS.—The leg, shoulder, face, neck, or eyelid is jerked or twitched every now and then; this jerking may exist in one leg only, or in both, or the whole body may become affected. The dog has no power in preventing them, and they come on when he is at rest. He wastes, sleeps badly, does not eat, and very often becomes palsied; or the shaking is never still, even during sleep; he staggers and falls when walking, and at last dies worn out.

TREATMENT. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \textit{Belladonna.} \\ \textit{Nux vomica.} \\ \textit{Cuprum.} \end{array} \right\}$ One or other of these medicines is usually the most successful in curing this disease. Employ

Belladonna first, and should it fail, select one of the others instead.

DOSE.—Give 5 drops in a table-spoonful of water every four hours, or three times a day.

Food.—The food should consist of the plainest and simplest kind, and all hard, indigestible, or irritating articles must be withheld. Give the food frequently, in small quantities.

PALSY.

CAUSES.—Diseases of the brain or spinal marrow. It is very often connected with inflammation of the bowels or disease of the stomach, and occurs most frequently in well-fed pet dogs.

SYMPTOMS.—It is most frequent in the hind-legs, which appear as if the animal had little or no use in them; he staggers and falls, or lies upon the ground, dragging his hind-legs after him, but quite unable to stand upon them. In other respects he may be well.

TREATMENT.—1. When the palsy is the result of disease of the brain, or the spinal marrow, or a symptom of nervous weakness or exhaustion—give *Nux vomica*.

DOSE.—From 2 to 5 drops, according to the size of the animal, every four hours.

2. When it is traceable to rheumatism—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As for *Nux vomica*.

3. Should neither of these remedies produce any improvement—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As for *Nux vomica*.

4. If it be the result of injury to the loins—give *Arnica*.

DOSE.—As for *Nux vomica*.

5. Should the affection arise in consequence of overfeeding, or from a loaded state of the bowels, administer a table-spoonful of castor oil, or an injection of soap and water.

CHAPTER V.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

SMALL-POX.

CAUSES.—It occurs chiefly amongst young dogs before the sixth month, and is most severe in hot weather; cold prevents the disease coming to the skin, in which case the animal generally dies. It is contagious or catching; a healthy dog becoming affected when placed with a diseased one.

SYMPTOMS.—After symptoms of severe fever; the skin on the belly, groin, and between the fore-legs becomes red, and then covered with small, somewhat round spots, which may exist in groups or singly. These gradually increase in size until the fifth day, when the top of each of the lumps contains a clear fluid, which becomes afterwards yellow. When this happens, the tops of these lumps become flat, and in a few days a little hollow is observed; at about the tenth day from the first appearance of the eruption they break and discharge their contents; these drying, form scabs, which soon fall off, leaving the

skin covered with brown spots, or small sores, which remove the hair and leave the skin bare. When the lumps break, the breath has a bad smell, so also has the dung and urine. Inflammation of the lungs is then very apt to come on.

TREATMENT.—1. As soon as the disease manifests itself, and when symptoms of fever are present—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—Give 5 drops in a table-spoonful of water every two, three, or four hours, according to the urgency of the attack.

2. When the last medicine has subdued the fever, but the disease still advances—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*; continue this medicine until the animal is cured, each dose being given every six, eight, or twelve hours.

3. In some cases *Mercurius* is more suitable than the last medicine, and may be substituted when it fails to do good.

DOSE.—As directed for *Belladonna*.

4. In some cases *Antimonium tartaricum* is more suitable, particularly in the suppurative stage.

DOSE.—As directed for *Aconitum*.

VERMIN ; LICE, &c.

Mayhew says “Lice often cover the body of the dog, and especially crowd upon its head, around the eyes and lips. There need be no dread of their

presence, since these vermin will not live upon the human being. When they are perceived, the dog should be carried into some place in which grease-spots are not of much consequence. It ought then to be covered with castor oil till the hair is completely saturated. In this state it should be allowed to remain at least twelve hours, at the expiration of which time the oil may be removed with yolk of eggs and water, only an additional number of eggs will be required. As to the quantity of castor oil which may be necessary, a moderate-sized dog with a long coat will require about a pound, and a large Newfoundland dog four times that amount."

MANGE.

CAUSES.—Long confinement in a close place, from which the dung and dirty straw are not often enough removed; certain kinds of food; want of exercise; too much food and too little exercise combined; starvation; a healthy dog may "catch" the disease from a mangy one; a liability is transmitted in some cases from a mangy dog or bitch to its puppies.

SYMPTOMS.—The skin is itchy, and the dog is always rubbing himself, sometimes so much that the skin is red and bare in several places. In some instances blotches appear on the skin, which may

become ulcerated. The dog becomes thin, low spirited, and gradually dies, unless relieved.

TREATMENT.—1. Give from two to five drops, according to the size of the animal, of *Arsenicum*, three times a day.

2. Thoroughly apply the *Arsenical lotion* (see Introductory Section) to the skin night and morning.

3. *Sulphur ointment* is an excellent application to use, if necessary, after *Arsenic*. It should be well rubbed into the skin every night. The animal is to be washed and carefully dried, after the ointment has been used for three days: the ointment to be reapplied if the disease continues.

4. *Sulphur* is to be given during the time that the *Sulphur ointment* is being applied.

DOSE.—From two to five drops three times a day.

5. The greatest cleanliness must be observed, and the food occasionally changed.

PART IV.

DISEASES OF THE SHEEP.

CHAPTER I.

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE
ORGANS.

APHTHA, OR THRUSH.

SYMPTOMS.—Thrush is very frequently connected with foot-rot, either as a symptom or a result. It is known by the animal refusing to eat as usual; dulness; the cud is not chewed; frothy, stringy slaver flows from the mouth, which is found to be covered with numerous small blisters, and the animal is rather thinner than formerly.

TREATMENT.—1. When the mouth and tongue are covered with blisters, and stringy saliva flows from the mouth—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—4 drops every four hours.

2. In some cases the last medicine produces only

partial benefit; when this is the case—substitute *Tartarus emeticus*.

DOSE.—One grain of trituration every four hours.

3. After all the violent symptoms have yielded, but the animal remains poor, and has a bad appetite—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—As for *Mercurius*.

HOOVE, FOG, BLAST, BLOWN.

CAUSES.—Eating clover, turnips, &c.

SYMPTOMS.—The whole of the belly is much enlarged; the swelling is best seen at the flanks, and especially at the left side; the swelling is elastic, and gives a hollow sound when struck; the breathing is much impeded and very difficult; the sheep does not eat, appears sleepy, drowsy; at last becomes unconscious, and then dies.

TREATMENT.—1. As soon as the nature of the disease is ascertained—give *Ammonium causticum*. In the majority of cases it will speedily relieve.

DOSE.—5 drops every half-hour or hour.

2. When the last medicine does not produce much benefit—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As for the first remedy.

3. Should the swelling increase, or remain unaffected by the medicines, the trocar must be used.

ENTERITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

CAUSES.—Those that produce it in other animals.

SYMPTOMS.—Violent and constant pain in the bowels, producing at first uneasiness, and then rolling about on the ground; the sheep getting up and lying down almost constantly; it sometimes lies on its back; the ground is pawed; the belly struck with the hind feet, &c. These symptoms of pain are attended with confined bowels; quick pulse; cold legs and nose; the belly is tender when pressed upon, and the sheep becomes much reduced in flesh and strength.

TREATMENT.—1. When the pulse and breathing are quickened; the belly tender to the touch; and there are indications of much pain—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—4 drops every half hour, hour, or two hours.

2. When the predominant symptoms arise from the excessive pain in the belly—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

3. In some cases, when the fever is subdued by the last remedies, but the violent pain continues—give *Colocynthis*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

DIARRHŒA, OR PURGING.

CAUSES.—Purging is most common in spring, and is then brought on by eating too much of the newly-grown grass: the lamb is very liable to a severe and speedily fatal kind of this complaint, produced by the irritation of grass which is eaten for the first time; by exposure to cold; and in some instances by some peculiar purging property of the mother's milk.

SYMPTOMS.—Discharges of various colours and consistence, and sometimes very profuse. This is accompanied by loss of appetite and followed by wasting.

TREATMENT.—In some cases purging is the natural means of getting quit of some matter injurious to the body. If this be the case no means must be adopted to stop the discharge, for it will cease of itself after the expulsion of the offensive substance.

The medicines required are the following:

1. When the disease arises from eating new grass, or any other indigestible food, or from drinking cold water in hot weather; and when the discharge is slimy and watery, attended with colicky pains and followed by wasting—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—4 drops every two or three hours.

2. When the discharge is frothy or streaked with blood—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As for Arsenicum.

3. When the discharge is greenish and slimy, attended with loss of appetite, and brought on by cold.—give *Dulcamara*.

DOSE.—As for Arsenicum.

DYSENTERY, OR FLUX.

CAUSES.—Diarrhœa ends frequently in this complaint; the two exist very often in the same sheep, at the same time, in unequal degrees of severity; it is the frequent result of the operation of any cause that reduces the powers of the body and impairs its vigour.

SYMPTOMS.—At the commencement of the disease there are the usual indications of fever, such as dulness, loss of appetite, thirst, dry mouth, increased frequency of pulse, &c. Then the animal shows the common signs attendant upon pains in the belly; there are frequent attempts to dung, followed by an abundant discharge of slime mixed with small pieces of hard dung; this slime is exceedingly sticky, and adheres to the part about the fundament, and very often binds the tail over the passage, and prevents the dung from flowing away; after the discharge

has lasted for some time, the animal rapidly wastes away until it becomes as thin as a skeleton; the loss of strength is also rapid and extreme; the discharge at last becomes black, mixed with blood, and highly offensive; eventually the sheep dies, completely worn out by excessive draining.

TREATMENT.—It is of course necessary to the effecting of a cure, that the sheep should be removed from the influence of the cause that may have produced the complaint. The slime should be removed from about the tail and thighs by washing with warm water and soap; sand or fine earth should be applied to prevent the adhering of the tail, and the annoyance of the fly.

The medicines required are the following :

1. When the disease begins with thirst, dry mouth, frequent pulse, &c.—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—4 drops every three hours.

2. When the discharges are abundant, slimy, or bloody, and attended with severe straining—give *Mercurius corrosivus*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

3. When the flux continues and reduces the animal in flesh and strength—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

CHAPTER II.
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS
SYSTEM.

APOPLEXY.

CAUSES.—Sheep are rendered very liable to have this disease, in consequence of that plethora, or fullness of blood, which is the result of overfeeding; if a sheep in this state be driven for some time, or at a quick pace, in hot weather, it is very likely to have a fit of apoplexy.

SYMPTOMS.—There are generally some symptoms which indicate that the animal is about to have this very frequent complaint: they are—dulness; frequently standing still, or remaining behind the others; the breathing is quickened; it seems sleepy and unaware of what is going on around it; the eyes appear as if they are blind, the pupils are widened, the nostrils dilated; the pulse is quick and hard; the membranes of the nose and eyes are red. Then, from being standing fixed as it were to one place, it staggers and falls; then is violently convulsed, and, unless relieved, death speedily ensues.

TREATMENT.— $\left. \begin{array}{l} \textit{Aconitum.} \\ \textit{Belladonna.} \end{array} \right\}$ These medicines should be given as soon as the first symptoms are noticed, and they may frequently prevent the occurrence of the fit.

DOSE.—Give four drops every hour or two alternately.

When the fit does come on, it is usually so rapid in its course, that death ensues before any treatment can be pursued. Should the animal survive the fit, the above medicines are to be continued.

STURDY ; GIDDINESS ; STAGGERS.

CAUSES.—The disease which bears the above names is caused by the presence in the brain of hydatids, which are small bags containing a watery fluid, and occupied by a minute animal. It is most common in wet and marshy places, and in cold springs amongst lambs under twelve months old.

SYMPTOMS.—At first when the bag or bags are of small size, there may be little or nothing to show that the sheep is diseased, but as they increase in bulk, they press upon the brain, and may remove a great portion of it ; or one of the cavities of the brain may be enormously distended ; or the continued pressure of the growing hydatid upon the bones of the head may cause the bone to wear away and get thin,

so that the situation of the bag may in some cases be known from these circumstances; sometimes a small hole may be discerned. The bag or bags are usually confined to one side of the head, generally the left one. The first effect produced by them is dulness; loss of spirits; the sheep chew the cud slowly and carelessly; they do not associate themselves with the other sheep; they stagger when walking; stand before a pool of water looking into it, and sometimes they tumble in and are drowned; sometimes when eating they appear suddenly to be frightened, and run over the field as if they were pursued; the head is held higher or lower than usual, and carried on one side; the body when moving inclines to the same side; the eyes have a peculiar bluish colour; the sheep appears to wander; and gradually loses flesh and strength. Then they begin to turn round and round to one and the same side; they seem quite unconscious of every object around them; the round-and-round movements increase, until they are almost constant, and the animal at length dies.

TREATMENT.—Seeing that this disease arises in consequence of the pressure upon the brain exercised by the hydatid, the great object to have in view is the evacuation of the fluid contained within the bag. When this is done, there may be a good chance of the sheep's recovery; but when there are more bags than one, as frequently happens, all treatment will probably fail.

The situation of the bag may in some cases be known by the bone being thin, and feeling soft and yielding to the finger when pressed upon; but in many others, no such plain indications exist as to where the fluid may be best discharged. The bag is, however, always in that part of the brain opposite to the blind eye, the palsied side, and corresponds to the side to which the animal inclines when turning round. In some cases the bag is situated within the substance of the brain, but no certain signs are known which enable us to point out its precise seat. Some shepherds use a wire which they thrust up the sheep's nose, and sometimes with good effect; others bore the head with a gimlet over the place where they suspect the hydatid to lie; others tear off a horn; others remove a piece of the skull; whilst some, again, push a trocar up the nose. Each method has its recommendations, and the one has as often failed as the other. Recoveries being thus uncertain and difficult, and the affected sheep being generally weakly and unfitted for breeding, they should, as a general rule, be slaughtered, when the confirmed symptoms of this disease exist.

MILK FEVER.

This disease, which is apt to attack ewes shortly after calving, is as much feared by the sheep-owner as it is by the farmer when it affects cows.

SYMPTOMS.—The general characters of the disease may be gleaned by consulting the article upon Milk Fever, as it occurs in the cow.

TREATMENT. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \textit{Aconitum.} \\ \textit{Belladonna.} \end{array} \right\}$ These remedies are suited to the disease on its first appearance, and when there are present the symptoms which characterise the beginning of the disease, as before described.

DOSE.—Give 5 drops in the usual quantity of water every one, two, three, or four hours, in turns, that is, first one and then the other, according to the violence of the attack; should the sheep improve after a few doses have been administered, continue the medicines at longer intervals of time, until the sheep is well; but should no amendment be manifest, another medicine must be chosen instead.

Ammonium causticum is required in those cases in which the paunch is distended with gas.

DOSE.—Give 5 drops every half-hour or every hour, until the urgent symptoms are relieved.

Arsenicum should be given when the sheep manifests the symptoms peculiar to the *sleepy stage* of the disease.

DOSE.—Give 5 drops every one, two, three, or four hours, according to the severity of the attack.

Nux vomica. } One or other of these medicines
Sulphur. } must be employed after the fore-
going remedies have subdued the dangerous symp-
toms, with a view to expedite the recovery of the
animal.

ABORTION.

CAUSES.—The most frequent are exposure to cold or wet; repeated intercourse with the ram; fright, arising from a worrying dog; over-exertion of any kind.

SYMPTOMS.—Usually abortion occurs before the symptoms are noticed. They are chiefly, repugnance to food; dulness; occasional or constant bleating; discharge of yellow or red glairy fluid; subsidence of belly, and cessation of motion of the lamb in the ewe's belly.

TREATMENT.—*Secale cornutum* is the best remedy when the sheep is thin, weak, and exhausted.

DOSE.—Give 5 drops in a wine-glassful of water every night and morning, if the symptoms which have been detailed above indicate that the sheep is likely to sink; continue the medicine in the same way until all danger is past.

The same medicine is also of service when the abortion is actually taking place, and when there are—violent straining; great discharge of black

blood, having a bad-smell ; great weakness and exhaustion ; weak pulse ; convulsions, &c.

DOSE.—For this purpose the same dose may be used as in the last-mentioned case, the doses being repeated every fifteen, thirty, or sixty minutes, or every two, three, or four hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms ; and as improvement becomes manifest, they must be given at longer intervals.

Sabina.—This medicine is exceedingly serviceable in some cases of expected sinking, or when the abortion has already happened, and is accompanied by forcing pains ; sinking of the belly ; discharge of bright red blood ; coldness, then heat of body ; quick, full pulse ; frequent attempts to pass dung.

Ipecacuanha.—This medicine is to be given instead of the last, when it fails to do good, after several doses have been administered. It is especially necessary when, in addition to the symptoms under *Sabina*, there are cramps or convulsions, and attempts to vomit.

DOSE.—As directed for *Secale*.

CHAPTER III.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

PNEUMONIA, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

CAUSES.—Exposure to cold and wet, or to severe weather; sudden changes of the weather; cold nights and mornings, warm mid-day, and others of the same nature.

SYMPTOMS.—Want of appetite, absence of chewing the cud; dull, staring eyes; the ears are hung down; the head is held up; the mouth is open; the breathing is quick, difficult, and laboured, attended with heaving of the flanks; the teeth are grated; the inside of the nose and the white of the eye are much reddened; a discharge, at first thin and watery, afterwards mattery and offensive, flows from the nostrils; frequent painful cough, attended with rattling in the throat. The symptoms become gradually more and more severe, until the animal dies.

TREATMENT.—1. When the disease begins with

fever, such as quick pulse and breathing, loss of appetite, dulness, open mouth, thirst, &c.—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—5 drops every two hours.

2. If there be any catching in the breathing; pain in the sides; short, suppressed cough, &c.—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

3. When the difficulty of breathing becomes greater, and is attended with heaving of the flanks, discharge from the nostrils, rattling in the throat, and painful cough—give *Phosphorus*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

4. When all these symptoms are relieved, and the animal is becoming well—give *Sulphur*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

GARGET, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE UDDER.

CAUSES.—Blows, bruises, cold, lying on hard ground, filth or moisture, &c.

SYMPTOMS.—Redness, swelling and pain of the teat or teats, or of the whole udder; in which latter case, one or more hard lumps are felt.

TREATMENT.—1. In the first stage, when the udder is red, hard, and painful—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—5 drops every four hours.

2. When the fever is considerable, and the udder much swelled—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As for *Bryonia*.

3. Fomentations of hot water should be applied for half-an-hour every night and morning.

4. When the udder becomes larger, hotter, and softer, it contains matter which must be let out by means of a lancet.

5. When matter is forming—give *Hepar sulphuris*.

DOSE.—As for *Bryonia*.

6. Should any hardness remain—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As for *Bryonia*.

CHAPTER IV.

DISEASE OF THE FOOT.

FOOT-ROT.

CAUSES.—Foreign bodies, such as gravel, dirt, &c. ; getting in the cleft of the foot ; it is most common in low, marshy places.

SYMPTOMS.—Lameness, swelling of the pasterns, pain, &c. ; matter then forms, and unless it is let out, it will spread in all directions under the foot, and appear at the coronet ; long, narrow ulcers remain, and proud flesh springs up from the diseased places.

TREATMENT.—Examine carefully the foot, and remove all dirt or other foreign matters that may be found ; then foment the foot with hot water for an hour every night and morning, and afterwards apply a turnip or oatmeal poultice ; the hoof should be pared, and those portions of it cut away which may be thought likely to interfere with the escape of the matter ; all dead hoof must be removed. If the sore which is left looks healthy, apply *Calendula lotion* on

a piece of cotton kept to the foot by a bandage ; if it is unhealthy, a portion of the injured substance will probably slough, and to this end the poultices should be applied as before, until the slough is cast off. Tar and tallow, melted in equal proportions, is a good application. The hoof will then begin to grow. During its growth, great care must be taken, by bandaging and otherwise, to prevent any dirt lodging in the wound, or fresh irritation will be set up. Give *Silicea* internally.

DOSE.—5 drops night and morning.

PART V.

DISEASES OF THE HOG.

STRANGLES, OR QUINSY.

CAUSES.—Healthy pigs may become affected by associating with diseased ones, so that the latter should be kept apart from the former; fat hogs are more subject to it than others; it occurs chiefly in damp or hot, imperfectly ventilated, and unclean styes.

SYMPTOMS.—This frequent and fatal complaint begins with swelling of the glands under the throat; in proportion to the extent of this swelling, so the breathing is rendered more difficult and heaving, and swallowing more painful and obstructed; the pulse is quickened, and a high degree of fever results; the swelling, from being hard and painful when touched, becomes soft, red, and more extended, and mortification is not an unusual result; the mouth is hot; slaver flows from it, and the tongue hangs out red and swollen; the eyes are red; the appetite gone;

the teeth are grated ; the weakness increases ; frequent moans are expressed ; and, unless relieved, the swelling increases and prevents the possibility of breathing, so that the animal eventually dies.

TREATMENT.—1. When the disease begins with quick, full pulse, hurried breathing, and general feverishness—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—5 drops every two hours.

2. When, in addition to the foregoing symptoms, there are swelling and tenderness of the glands, difficulty of swallowing and breathing, &c.—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

3. When the swelling increases in size and extent, the tongue red and swollen—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

4. Should all the symptoms assume a worse form, mortification threaten to set in, or great debility supervene—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

COMMON COLD, OR SNIFFLES.

CAUSES.—Those which produce the disease in dogs and sheep.

SYMPTOMS.—Discharge from the nostrils of a thin, watery fluid, which gradually increases in quantity, and may be mixed with blood, followed by cough, sneezing, difficulty of swallowing, obstructed breathing, general weakness, loss of appetite, swelling of the nostrils, and contraction of one side of the snout. It is apt to lead to disease of the lungs, and finally consumption.

TREATMENT.—1. When the pulse and breathing are quickened, the appetite gone, the skin hot, &c.—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—5 drops every three or four hours.

2. When the cough is frequent, swallowing difficult, and the breathing impeded—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

3. When the discharge from the nose is copious, the nostrils swollen and sore, &c.—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

4. Should the discharge still continue, the appetite remain impaired, and the weakness increase—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

PNEUMONIA; INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, OR RISING OF THE LIGHTS.

CAUSES.—Those that produce the same disease in other animals; and especially breathing the impure air of a dirty sty, in which the dung and dirty litter are allowed to accumulate and rot; some peculiar condition of the air is supposed to give rise to this complaint.

SYMPTOMS.—Shivering of the body; red eyes; hot breath; head stretched forward; quick, panting breathing; full, accelerated pulse; frequent or almost constant cough, with discharge of phlegm; sweating in various parts of the body; and tongue thrust out from the mouth. When all these symptoms increase the pig dies.

TREATMENT.—1. When the disease begins with shivering, red eyes, quick breathing, full pulse, &c.—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—5 drops every three hours.

2. In almost all cases it will be beneficial to give *Bryonia* alternately with the last medicine.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

3. When the breathing becomes more and more difficult, the cough frequent, the discharge of phlegm copious, &c.—give *Phosphorus*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

4. When all the violent symptoms have subsided—give *Sulphur*.

DOSE.—5 drops three times a day.

COLIC, OR GRIPES.

SYMPTOMS.—Restlessness, rolling on the ground, loud cries of pain, and other symptoms indicative of suffering.

TREATMENT.—1. As soon as the disease begins, the best medicine is *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—5 drops every half hour or hour.

2. Should it fail to do good after several doses have been administered—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

3. When the disease can be traced to improper food, and when there is more restlessness than indications of violent pain—give *Nux vomica*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

4. When the pain is of the most violent kind, as shown by the loud cries and rolling about—give *Colocynthis*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

DIARRHŒA, OR PURGING.

The treatment is the following :

1. When the attack arises from bad food or from exposure to cold, and when the discharge is thin and fluid—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—5 drops every hour or two.

2. When the discharge is copious, slimy, and bloody, and attended with pain and straining—give *Mercurius*.

DOSE.—As for *Arsenicum*.

3. When the purging continues to such an extent that the animal wastes and is much exhausted—give *Veratrum*.

DOSE.—As for *Arsenicum*.

ENTERITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF
THE BOWELS.

CAUSES.—Those which produce it in other animals.

SYMPTOMS.—The usual manifestations of severe and continued pains in the bowels, which are aggravated by rubbing the belly, or by moving from

one place to another; great pain when the belly is touched; frequent looking towards the belly; squeaks are elicited by the pain; the other symptoms do not differ materially from those that attend the same disease when it occurs in the dog or sheep.

TREATMENT.—1. When the pulse is quick and full, the skin hot, the appetite gone, &c.—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—5 drops every two or three hours.

2. When, in addition to the foregoing, there is great pain and tenderness in the belly, and the animal cries loudly—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

3. Should these remedies afford only partial benefit—give *Bryonia*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

BRAIN FEVER; FRENZY; INFLAMMATION OF BRAIN.

In these terms are included inflammation of the parts within the skull, namely, the brain and the membranes which invest it.

CAUSES.—It occurs chiefly in pigs which are full of blood, exceedingly fat, and fed upon the best and most stimulating foods.

SYMPTOMS.—The animal manifests dulness and depression; it is therefore not so lively as usual, and seldom moves from one place to another. As the disease advances, the white of the eye becomes covered with red streaks; the pulse is increased in frequency, the breathing quickened; the strength reduced; and the animal runs about from one place to another, evidently unconscious, and deprived of the power of seeing; death then occurs, frequently in the midst of convulsions.

TREATMENT.—1. When the disease has just set in with quick, full pulse, accelerated breathings, unconsciousness, red eyes, &c.—give *Aconitum* and *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—5 drops of each, turn about, every two or three hours.

2. When there is dulness, sleepiness, unconsciousness, loss of sight, &c.—give *Hyoscyamus*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

MEASLES.

The so-called measles of pigs, or the condition of the skin whence the term is derived, is but the local manifestation of a disease which affects the whole body.

CAUSES.—They are but imperfectly known.

SYMPTOMS.—They are at first those of fever, namely, hot, dry skin; quick pulse; loss of appetite; hot muzzle, which is also dry; swollen eyelids; red eyes; watery running from nostrils; short, dry cough, &c. Then there are red risings on the skin in various parts of the body, but especially between the fore and hind-legs, and in some cases the skin over these parts sloughs, or separates in large pieces, and leaves angry sores in their place; or it simply peels off without leaving any ulcers.

TREATMENT.—1. When the disease begins with quick pulse, hot skin, &c.—give *Aconitum*.

DOSE.—5 drops every two hours.

2. When the eyes are red and watery, the eyelids swollen, the cough short and frequent—give *Belladonna*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*.

3. When the eruption makes its appearance—give *Pulsatilla*.

DOSE.—As for *Aconitum*, every four hours.

4. When numerous unhealthy sores remain, and the animal is weak and thin—give *Arsenicum*.

DOSE.—5 drops thrice daily.

MANGE.

The treatment of this disorder consists in the use of the *Arsenical lotion* night and morning; and the administration of five drops of *Arsenicum* at the same times.

The skin must be well washed and dried before applying the lotion.

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GLOSSARY;

OR,

EXPLANATION OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS USED IN THIS WORK.

- ABDOMEN**—The belly.
- ABORTION**—The expulsion of the young from the womb before the natural period of delivery.
- ABSCESS**—A collection of matter.
- ABSORBENTS**—Are vessels which pervade the whole body and take up fluids, waste matter, and chyle from the intestines, all of which is turned into the blood.
- ACCELERATED**—Increased.
- ACUTE**—Severe in character and rapid in course.
- AGGRAVATED**—Made worse.
- AMAUROSIS**—A disease of the eye, described at page 97.
- ANASARCA**—A collection of fluid between the skin and flesh.
- APHTHA**—A disease known by the existence of small ulcers on the membrane of the mouth.
- ASCITES**—A collection of fluid in the cavity of the belly.
- BLAIN**—A disease in which there are ulcers on the mouth and sides of the tongue.
- BRONCHIA**—The branches of the windpipe.
- BRONCHIAL TUBES**—The branches of ditto.
- BRONCHITIS**—Inflammation of the bronchial tubes.
- BRONCHOCELE**—A disease characterised by a swelling in front of the windpipe.
- CATARACT**—A disease of the eye, in which the rays of light are prevented from passing to the retina in consequence of opacity of the lens.
- CATARRH**—Common cold.
- CAVITY**—A hollow, such as the cavity of the belly, or of the chest, or of the head.
- CHARACTERISED**—Distinguished by peculiar qualities.

- CHOREA—A disease marked by constant and convulsive movements of the body.
- CHRONIC—Continuing a long time.
- CIRCUMSCRIBED—Limited.
- COLIC—Bellyache.
- COMATOSE—Drowsy.
- CONSTIPATION—Bound bowels.
- CONVALESCENT—Progress towards recovery.
- CONVULSION—Violent shaking of the body or limbs, such as occurs in Epilepsy, Chorea, &c.
- CORONET—The prominence or ridge along the upper part of the hoof where it joins the leg.
- CORYZA—A disease marked chiefly by flux from the nostrils.
- CYSTITIS—Inflammation of the bladder.
- DIAPHRAGM—The midriff, or muscle, which divides the cavity of the chest from the cavity of the belly.
- DIARRHŒA—A purging or looseness.
- DISTENSION—The act of stretching.
- DYSENTERY—The flux.
- ENTERITIS—Inflammation of the bowels.
- EPILEPSY—A disease which comes on suddenly, and is attended by violent convulsions.
- EXHAUSTION—The state of being exhausted.
- EXPULSION—The act of thrusting out.
- FIBRINE—A constituent of blood, muscle, &c.
- FISTULA—A long, narrow ulcer, with thickened sides, difficult to heal, and generally arising from, or leading to, an abscess.
- FLUCTUATE—A term expressive of the movement of fluid, as, for instance, matter in an abscess, or water in the belly, when pressed upon with the finger.
- FŒTID—Having an offensive smell.
- FUNDAMENT—The lower opening of the bowels.
- GARGET—Inflammation of the udder.
- GASTRALGIA—Pain in the stomach.
- GLANDS—Bodies whose office it is to produce or void some special fluid from the blood. Thus the liver is a gland, and the bile which it produces assists in digesting the food, &c. The kidney is also a gland, and discharges water from the blood.
- GLEET—A discharge from the canal through which the urine passes.
- HAW—A small body at the inner angle of the eye, which is rapidly drawn across the ball of the eye, to protect it from injury.
- HOMŒOPATHY—The word signifies *like-suffering*, and is used to designate the new mode of treatment, by the law of healing that “likes are cured by likes.”

- HOOSE**—The common name for common cold when it attacks cows.
- HOOVE**—Distension of the paunch, with gas given off from the food during its fermentation.
- HYDATID**—A very small animal, constructed of a thin, bag-shaped membrane, containing a watery fluid.
- IDIOPATHIC**—A term applied to a disease when it exists independently of another.
- IMPINGE**—To fall against; to strike.
- INANITION**—Starvation.
- INDICATED**—Shown; pointed out.
- LAMPAS**—A fullness of the roof of the mouth behind the front teeth.
- LIGAMENTS**—Strong, stretchable membranes, which either surround the joints and keep in the synovia, or bind one bone to another.
- LYMPHATICS**—Vessels which pervade the whole body and take up effete matter.
- MALLENDERS**—A scurvy state of the skin. *See* page 106.
- MANGE**—A disease of the skin, produced by a small insect called the *Acarus*.
- MEGRIMS**—The common name for Epilepsy.
- MIDRIFF**—See Diaphragm.
- MUCUS**—An animal fluid, as the mucus of the nose, mouth, &c.
- MUSCLE**—Muscles compose the great bulk of the body, and are commonly spoken of as flesh.
- NASAL**—Pertaining to the nose.
- NEPHRITIS**—Inflammation of the kidneys.
- OPHTHALMIA**—Inflammation of one or more portions of the eye, or of the whole ball.
- OZÆNA**—A discharge of matter from ulcers in the nose.
- PARALYSIS**—A disease known by the ability to move in any part of the body being lost or diminished.
- PARAPLEGIA**—Palsy of the hinder half of the body.
- PAROXYSM**—A fit of any disease.
- PAROXYSMAL**—Pertaining to paroxysm.
- PASTERN**—The part of a horse's leg between the joint next the foot and the coronet of the hoof.
- PERITONEUM**—The membrane which surrounds the contents of the belly.
- PLEURA**—The membrane which lines the cavity of the chest and covers its contents.
- PLEURO-PNEUMONIA**—Inflammation of the lungs and pleura.
- PNEUMONIA**—Inflammation of the lungs.
- PREPUCE**—The fore-skin.

- PROTRUSION**—Thrusting forward or beyond the usual limits.
- PUDENDA**—The parts of generation.
- PUPIL**—A little aperture in the iris of the eye, through which the rays of light pass to the lens, and thence to the retina.
- QUINSEY**—Sore throat.
- QUITTOR**—A fistula on the coronet.
- SALIVATION**—An increased discharge of mucus from the mouth.
- SALLENDERS**—*See* page 106.
- SECTION**—A distinct part or portion.
- SINEW**—A ligament which binds the bones together.
- SINUS**—A little elongated cavity, in which pus is collected.
- SLOUGH**—A thin, foul, or mortified substance, in a moist state; frequently appears on the surfaces of parts in a state of suppuration or ulceration.
- SNIFFLES**—The vulgar name for cold in pigs.
- SPASM**—Cramp, or the firm contraction of a muscle, in whole or in part.
- SPRAIN**—The violent stretching of a ligament or tendon.
- SYMPTOMS**—A perceptible change in the body and its functions, which indicates disease.
- SYMPTOMATIC**—Indicated by symptoms.
- TETANUS**—A disease attended with spasm and rigidity of the muscles.
- TRAUMATIC**—Pertaining to wounds.
- TRITURATION**—Reducing to powder.
- TROCAR**—An instrument for removing the water in dropsy, or the wind in hoove.
- TYMPANITES**—Drum belly, or symptom of windy colic.
- UDDER**—The gland which secretes the milk. It is usually applied to mean the milk-bag.
- ULCER**—A breach on any part of the body from which matter is thrown off.
- WITHERS**—The upper part of the shoulder.

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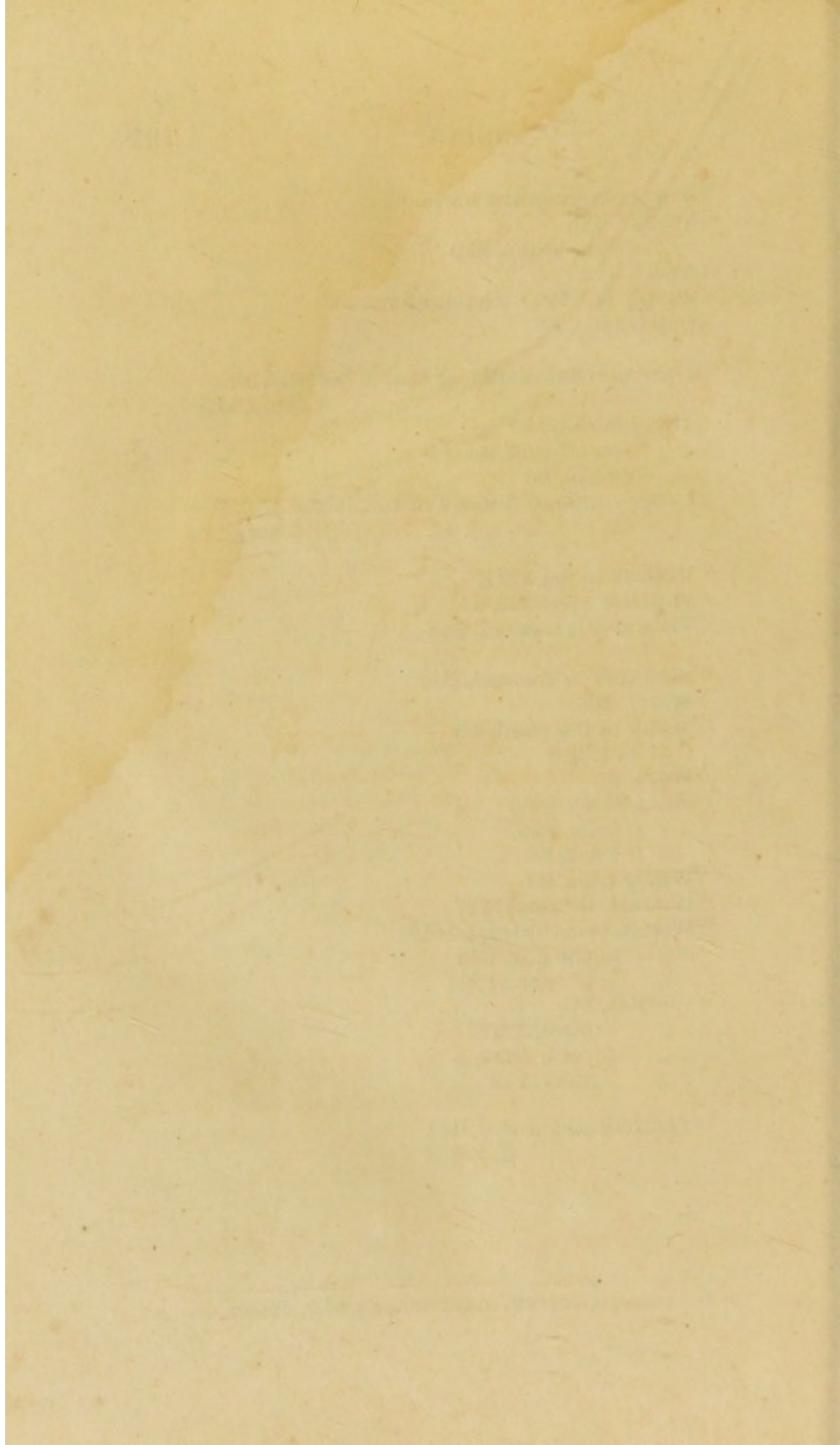
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
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