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THE TEXT-BOOK
OF
VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE:
CONTAINING A
DESCRIPTION OF THE DISEASES
OF THE
HORSE, DOG, OX, COW, SHEEP, AND PIG;

WITH THE MOST APPROVED TREAT

ALSO, A SUMMARY OF SYMPTOMS, FROM THE MATERIA MEDICA PURA.

—
THIRD EDITION.

BY HARRY GOODAY.

EDITED AND REVISED, WITH NOTES AND ADDITIONS,

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INTRODUCTION.

IN offering to the public another edition of the “Text-Book” of Veterinary Homœopathy, the Editor, desirous of rendering the Work as generally useful as possible, has deemed it advisable to make considerable *alterations* and *additions*.

In the former will be found—

1. A new and more concentrated chapter on the *Pulse*.

2. A thorough revision of the whole body of the Work.

3. A more simple and uniform method of selecting and prescribing remedies for the various complaints treated upon, based on the practical experience of the Editor.

In the latter will be found—

A new chapter on Hæmorrhage from the Lungs; and another on *Puerperal*, or Milk Fever—both important and serious disorders, demanding prompt attention, a careful selection, and rapid administration of the specific remedy.

The Editor, in taking a practical view of the present

state of Veterinary Homœopathy, cannot but in loose some of the observations made by the author of this Work—that in proposing the remedies, it may be considered that too few in number have been chosen, wherewith to meet the various phases which disease often assumes. To this he must reply—that, in treating ~~animals~~, the chief of their ailments are acute in character, and will shortly terminate either in a cure or death. Consequently there is no time to be lost in selecting the medicine: it must be seized upon at once, and administered without delay. The novice in Homœopathy cannot be expected to have learnt how to select the exact counterpart of the provings, with positive identity, from the *Materia Medica*, to meet the case; therefore he must rely on the past experience of others, and rest content to apply the means in a somewhat empirical manner. Further, it must be remarked, that the provings made by Hahnemann and his followers were effected on the human subject, not upon animals. Yet experience has fully demonstrated, that single and minute doses of medicine, selected according to the rule of *similars*, and administered to the lower animals when diseased, are equally efficacious as in man. We must therefore maintain, that nothing short of a fair and impartial trial of the remedy can decide the merits

of the question. To those who are commencing, it seems unwise to impose too much: consequently, one, two, or three medicines only have been set down to each disease; and preference given to the remedy by which the greatest number of cures have been effected; and thus we hope to encourage the new plan of treatment. Whereas, by introducing a larger number of remedies, considerable perplexity might ensue; while an improper choice would cause present disappointment, and probably discourage future attempts.

A short summary of symptoms¹⁸⁷ belonging to each medicine will be found at the end of the book; which, it is hoped, will prove useful, and enhance its value.

H. J. SURMON.

PARK ROAD, BELVEDERE,
NEAR ERITH, KENT.

TABLE OF THE MEDICINES PRESCRIBED IN THIS WORK:

The Potency required for Veterinary Treatment; with External Tinctures and Accessories.

	Potency, Dilution, or Attenuation.	Tinct.	Trib.
Acidum Phosphoricum	Phosphori Acidum—Phosphoric Acid	3	—
Aconitum Napellus	Aconitum Vulgare—Aconite—Monkhood	1	—
Ammonium Causticum	Water of Ammonia	1	—
Antimonium Crudum	Stibium Sulphuretum Nigrum—Antimonii Ter-Sulphuretum-Ses- quisulphuret of Antimony—Crude Ant.	1	1
Apis Mellifica	Honey-bee	1	—
Arnica Montana	Doronicum Montanum—Mountain Arnica—Leopard's-bane	1	—
Arsenicum Album	Acidum Arsenicosum—Arsenious Acid—Sesqui-oxide of Arsenic— White Arsenic	1	1
Belladonna	Atropa Belladonna—Deadly Nightshade	1	—
Borax Venata	Borax	1	—
*Bromium	Bromine	1	—
Bryonia Alba	White Bryony	1	—
Calcarea Carbonica	Calcia Carbonas—Impure Carbonate of Lime	1	—
Camphor—Concentrated Tinct.	Laurus Camphora, Camph. of China, Sublimated or Purified Camph.	1	—
Cannabis Sativa	Hemp	1	—
Cantharides	Cantharis Vesicatoria—Meloë Vesicatorius—Lytta Vesicatoria— Spanish Blistering Fly	1	—
Carbo Vegetabilis	Carbo-Ligni—Vegetable Carbon—Wood Charcoal	1	—
Chamomilla	Matricaria Chamomilla—Wild Chamomile	1	—
China Officinalis	Cinchona Cordifolia—China Cortex—Heart-leaved Peruvian Bark	1	—
Cina Anthelmintica	Artemisia Santonica—Worm-seed	1	—
Colchicum Autumnale	Meadow Saffron	1	—
Colocythis	Cucumis Colocythis—Bitter Apple	1	—
Conium Maculatum	Spotted Hemlock	1	—
Cuprum Metallicum	Pure Metallic Copper	1	—
Digitalis Purpurea	Common Foxglove	1	—
Dulcamara	Solanum Dulcamara—Bittersweet—Woody Nightshade	1	—
Euphrasia Officinalis	Eye-bright	1	—
Helleborus Niger	Black Hellebore—Christmas Rose	1	—

<i>Hyoscyamus Niger</i>	<i>Henbane</i> [†]		1
<i>Iodum</i>	<i>Iodine</i>		1
<i>Ipecacuanha</i>	<i>Cephaelis Ipecacuanha</i> — <i>Ipecacuanha Root</i>		1
<i>Kali Bichromas</i>	<i>Potassæ Bichromas</i> — <i>Bichromate of Potassa</i>		1
<i>Kali Hydriodicum</i>	<i>Hydriodate of Potash</i>		1
<i>Lachesis</i>	<i>Trigonoccephalus Lachesis</i> — <i>Poison of the Lance-headed Viper</i>		5
<i>Mercurius Corrosivus</i>	<i>Corrosive Sublimate</i> — <i>Bichloride of Mercury</i>		1
<i>Mercurius Iodatus</i>	<i>Iodide of Mercury</i>		1
<i>Mercurius Vivus</i>	<i>Pure Metallic Mercury</i> — <i>Quicksilver</i>		1
<i>Natrium Muraticum</i>	<i>Sodæ Murias</i> — <i>Hydrochlorate of Soda</i> — <i>Chloride of Sodium</i> — <i>Common Salt</i>		1
<i>Nux Vomica</i>	<i>Strychnos Nux Vomit</i> — <i>Vomit Nut</i>		1
<i>Opium Turcum</i>	<i>Papaver Somniferum</i> — <i>White Poppy</i> — <i>Smyrna Opium</i>		1
<i>Phosphorus</i>			3
<i>Podophyllum Peltatum</i>	<i>Mandrake</i> — <i>May Apple</i>		1
<i>Pulsatilla Nigricans</i>	<i>Anemone Pratensis</i> — <i>Meadow Anemone</i> — <i>Pasque Flower</i>		1
<i>Rhus Toxicodendron</i>	<i>Sumach</i> — <i>Poison-Oak</i> — <i>Trailing Poison-Oak</i>		1
<i>Sabina</i>	<i>Juniperus Sabina</i> — <i>Savin</i>		1
<i>Secale Cornutum</i>	<i>Spurred Rye</i> — <i>Ergot of Rye</i>		1
<i>Silicea</i>	<i>Silica</i> — <i>Silex</i> — <i>Siliceous Earth</i>		1
<i>Spigelia Marylandica</i>	<i>Indian Pink</i>		1
<i>Spongia Tosta</i>	<i>Spongia Usta</i> — <i>Spongiæ Marina Tosta</i> — <i>Burnt Sponge</i>		1
<i>Squilla Maritima</i>	<i>Urginea Scilla</i> — <i>Allium Cape</i> — <i>Sea-Onion</i> — <i>Official. Squill.</i>		1
<i>Stramonium</i>	<i>Datura Stramonium</i> — <i>Thorn-Apple</i>		1
<i>Sulphur</i>	<i>Flores Sulphuris</i> — <i>Sublimed Sulphur</i> — <i>Flowers of Sulphur</i>		1
<i>Tartarus Emeticus</i>	<i>Antimonium Tartaricum</i> , or <i>Stibiatus</i> — <i>Kali Tartaricum Stibiatum</i>		1
<i>Thuja Occidentalis</i>	— <i>Potassio-Tartrate of Antimony</i> — <i>Tart. Emet.</i>		1
<i>Veratrum Album</i>	<i>Arbor Vitæ</i> — <i>Tree of Life</i>		1
	<i>Helleborus Albus</i> — <i>White Hellebore</i>		1

TINCTURES FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

<i>Arnica Montana</i>	<i>Mountain Arnica.</i>	ACCESSORIES.
<i>Calendula Officinalis</i>	<i>Common Marigold</i>	*Arsenious Acid.
<i>Cantharides</i>	<i>Spanish Blistering Fly.</i>	*Arsenical Lotion.
* <i>Hydrastis Canadensis</i>	<i>Turneric.</i>	*Chloroform.
<i>Iodum</i>	<i>Iodine.</i>	*Collodion.
<i>Rhus Toxicodendron</i>	<i>Poison-Oak.</i>	*Nitric Acid Lotion.
<i>Thuja Occidentalis</i>	<i>Tree of Life.</i>	

* Advised to be obtained as required.

ON THE MEDICINES,

AND THEIR

MODE OF ADMINISTRATION.

THE Medicines require to be kept carefully closed from the air, in well corked or stoppered bottles, and guarded from the light.

The general mode of administration of the **Tincture** is in water. The glass,* or horn, used for this purpose should be well washed before and after use. Frequently it may be convenient to drop the medicine on a piece of bread (especially in treating the horse), and place it in the animal's mouth.

Triturations may be placed on the tongue, or mixed with a little paste, made with flour, or oatmeal and water, as may be most convenient.

Two medicines are never to be mixed together, but given separately: first one. Wait the period of time directed, then administer the second.*

* The Publishers have introduced a graduated glass, shaped like a horn, which, from the facility of cleansing, is preferable to the latter.

THE HORSE.

THIS noble animal, so useful to man, stands pre-eminent over others of the same genus, for his beauty of form, superiority of strength, spirit, fleetness, and tractability. Many instances are recorded of his intelligence, gentleness, endurance, and excellence of memory.

When sick, or disabled, he is worthy our best attention and skill. In treating his ailments, Homœopathy can find a standing-place, sheltered from the attack of opponents on the score of fancied disease and imaginary cures.

Free from the logic of language, the sick animal tells his tale, without duplicity, to the eye of his owner; and his speedy recovery under the treatment, is manifested in an unmistakable manner.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT WILL BE FOUND
TO POSSESS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES.

- 1st. Avoidance of all nauseous drugs; the medicines being free from taste.
- 2nd. Ease of administration, from simplicity of preparation, and smallness of dose.

- 3rd. The cure is more quickly effected, without increasing the sufferings of the animal; blistering and bleeding being dispensed with.
- 4th. Diminution in cost; delay by prostration from violent treatment; and the risk from medicinal disease avoided.
- 5th. Under Homœopathy, the animal may often be made useful at gentle work, without hindrance to cure.

In order to Preserve the Health of the horse, some leading points require special attention. We must never forget that he lives in an artificial state, and may now be numbered among the domestic animals. Drawn from his natural wilds, where he had been free to roam; never confined to space; sensitive, nice in his habits and taste; naturally framed for a mild, genial climate, it becomes necessary to avoid, as far as possible, any violation of this natural condition. Good and suitable food; pure, soft water; regular hours of feeding; a clean, light, and well-ventilated stable; kindness, and *good grooming*, are most essential to his health and comfort.

When the Horse falls Sick, our first duty is to ascertain the nature of the disease; and, if necessary, place him at once in a loose box, alone, where he can be kept quiet, and spoken to in a kind tone of voice.

So soon as the nature of the malady is made out, and the symptoms carefully noted, a medicine should be selected which is found to respond to those symptoms, in the *Materia Medica*, and administered as directed under the various heads of Disease.

The condition of the circulation should always be ascertained, being equally important with disease in the human subject.

THE PULSE.

In the Horse.—The most convenient situation to ascertain the condition of the pulse in the horse, is the *submaxillary* artery, where it passes over the lower jaw, and enters a groove about three inches from the angle of that bone; it is made perceptible by the gentle pressure of two fingers on the artery.

The general standard of the pulse varies, even in health, to a considerable extent, which may be gleaned from the following table: viz.—

In the lower breeds, from 32 to 38 per minute.

In the higher breed „ 38 to 42 „

In the young horse „ 48 to 55 „

In the old horse „ 28 to 40 „

Pulse in Disease.—An excess of 15 beats per minute above the standard just described, will indicate some constitutional disturbance.

An excess of 25 to 30 may be considered dan-

gerous; 50 to 60 denotes a most perilous condition.

Varieties of Pulse.—These depend much on the constitution and temperament of the animal. Some have naturally a weak, thready pulse; others, a slow and full pulse: in vigorous constitutions, a full and bounding pulse.

Under certain conditions of disease there may be some difficulty in counting the pulse at the sub-maxillary region: when that is the case, the beats of the heart should then be taken by placing the naked ear on the left side of the chest, behind the fore-arm, and between the *seventh* and *ninth* rib.

In the Cow.—The most suitable situation for ascertaining the condition of the pulse is the temporal artery, which is situated at the outer angle of the eye. Failing this, the operator should next ascertain the beating of the heart itself, by placing the hand on the left side, a little within and behind the elbow.

The average beats, in health, are from 30 to 40 per minute.

In disease it varies according to the character of the complaint.

In the Sheep.—One of the most convenient spots to feel the pulse, is on the inner side of the thigh, about half-way down. Failing this, it can be ascertained at

the left side, near the elbow. The pulsations, in health, are about 70 to the minute.

In the Dog the pulsations are rapid, and may vary from 80 to 100 without any particular derangement of health.

RESPIRATION.

In health, the number of respirations, in a state of rest, varies from

6 to 10 per minute;

and is performed chiefly by the diaphragm, slightly assisted by the intercostal muscles. In disease, and also from severe galloping, the number is very considerably increased.

INFLAMMATION.

The supply of blood to a part may be influenced under three separate conditions.

1st. CONGESTION. 2nd. DETERMINATION.

3rd. INFLAMMATION.

Congestion is that condition where the blood is increased in a part, but is almost stagnant; such a

state is seen after a violent blow. The veins and capillary vessels are greatly distended; the colour of the part assumes a brown or purple appearance, known as bruised; there is increase in size (swelling of the part); it feels softer than natural; pits under pressure of the finger; there is a dull heavy feel; but the temperature of the part is not increased.

The lungs are liable to become congested from an over-full state of the blood-vessels—the effects of a hard gallop; the beats of the heart are nearly double, compared with a period of repose; and the respiration will be increased in proportion, to supply the required amount of oxygen.

The Liver is also very liable to congestion. **The Spleen** may become so congested as, in course of time, to exceed its normal size and weight, which is 3 lbs., to 12 or 14 lbs. Congestion of the vessels that supply the **Brain** is of no uncommon occurrence.

Determination.—In this state the blood is arterial in character; *increased in quantity*, and circulates with rapidity: it only resembles Congestion in one particular—viz., the increase in the quantity of blood sent to the part. In Determination, the colour of the skin is a bright red, approaching scarlet; the temperature is increased; there is a sensible fulness; pain; some throbbing can be felt; but, in a minor degree, it is a condition of irritation, which generally precedes inflammation, and

tends to increase the secretion of the natural fluids of the part so affected. This is demonstrated when profuse watering from the eye occurs, as in the instance of a grain of sand, dust, or a small fly being blown on the conjunctiva.

One kind of Determination will excite an excess of health (or Hypertrophy) to a part: by this form wounds and ulcers are healed. Another form sends vitality, and draws the line of demarcation by which dead parts are separated from the living body; and thus Determination may become a salutary process.

Inflammation is a combination of Congestion and Determination, with increase of the latter. The arteries, veins, and capillaries are all dilated, not only in the inflamed spot, but in the surrounding part; and this dilation extends to the afferent vessels for some distance, causing unnatural pulsations. Contrary to former theories, it is proved beyond doubt, that a considerable excess of blood passes through an inflamed part with increased rapidity.

Inflammation also changes the character of the blood. After being drawn, it coagulates slower, and appears to give out a larger amount of serum; and the surface becomes covered with a yellow deposit, known as the buffy coat.

Inflammation *influences the colour* of the part; that

which was pale assumes a bright crimson, and will vary according to the amount of congestion—even to a dull purple. Inflamed intestine, and mucous coat of the bladder, become almost a slate colour; the iris of the eye, a grey or brown.

The amount of swelling, also, will vary according to its situation, being considerable if among the loose cellular tissue; while under fascia it is dense and firm.

Pain always attends inflammation, and is greater when there is least swelling; this is caused by the part being tightly bound down. The pain is always more severe in inflamed bone and tendon than in the soft parts. (This is very important to remember as regards the horse).

The pain in inflammation is always increased by pressure. The temperature is raised, and the part feels hot to the hand of the examiner. The cause of this increased heat is supposed to be the rapid destruction of organic matter. In the early stage of inflammation, the functional activity of the part is certainly increased, and the balance of nutrition lost.

Inflammation may terminate in **Resolution**, which means simply a return to a condition approaching health.

Or by **Metastasis**; implying that the disease has shifted its seat from the part originally affected, to another. Occasionally, in Pneumonia (or disease of the lungs), the inflammation will suddenly leave the

lung, and attack the feet. A transmission of disease from one organ to another is by no means uncommon. A third mode by which inflammation terminates, is **Adhesion**. In Pleurisy, the effusion causes the two surfaces to adhere, or stick together. This is well seen in the union of a simple cut: when the edges are brought in apposition, a fluid exudes, which unites the edges; and this has been called *union by the first intention*. A fourth is **Suppuration**, or the formation of healthy pus, accompanied with granulation. This is a more complicated process, and has been termed *healing by the second intention*. Inflammation may also terminate in ulceration, or an arrest of nutrition; and, lastly, mortification, or death of the part. This is, however, rare in the horse.

ON FEVER.

Fever consists of that condition which alternates from heat to chills, inducing shivering; yet, in the later stage, heat predominates. Pulse accelerated; appetite lost; bowels costive; urine high-coloured and scanty. It always accompanies inflammation; and, in animals, difficult to diagnose from that condition. Pain, Inflammation, and Fever, seem to be the natural sequence.

Some writers doubt if a horse can have fever. It will be sufficient for our purpose to know, that, as a

If the inflammation is very intense, quick pulse, breathing difficult—

PRESCRIBE—**Aconite**.

Five drops in alternation with Belladonna, every half-hour.

If caused by a blow—

PRESCRIBE—**Arnica**, five drops every hour.

MEGRIMS, VERTIGO, GIDDINESS.

This condition is caused by congestion of the vessels that supply the brain with blood. Fat horses and the aged are most subject to this affection. The attack may commence while in harness, at work.

SYMPTOMS :—

Suddenly stops; shakes his head;
Staggers; falls down; presently
He gets up, and proceeds on his work; or he
may do so without falling down.

SYMPTOMS—(*More severe*).

Trembling, and convulsion of the whole body.
Rolling of the eyes.
Nostrils fully dilated.

PRESCRIBE—**Stramonium**.

Ten drops in a wine-glass of water after the fit is over.

A fit may last five, ten, or fifteen minutes.

When a fit follows a blow, or any injury which might be called mechanical—

PRESCRIPTION—Arnica.

Five drops in a wine-glass of water. Repeat every hour, until four doses have been taken.

The chief point will be, to so treat the disease as to prevent a recurrence of the attack. In young horses this may be accomplished.

Aconite, Belladonna, and Hyosyamus, are all useful remedies.*

In aged horses the disease arises from another cause—degeneration of the coats of the arteries; and if the fits recur very frequently, there may be reason to suspect effusion into the ventricles of the brain. A prominent symptom of this is blindness in one eye.

In young horses, worms, a tight collar, or bearing-rein, has been known to induce these fits.

STOMACH STAGGERS (PALSY OF THE STOMACH).

This is a disease caused by over-distension of the stomach from bad or indigestible food, and most frequently occurs in the autumn of the year. It is not often accompanied by any acute pain; neither does it affect the pulse or breathing, in the early stage, to any marked degree.

SYMPTOMS:—

Drowsiness; stands stupid, motionless.

* See *Materia Medica* for indications.

Head lays on the manger ; or
 Head forced between the staves of the rack.
 White of the eye yellow.
 Lining membrane of the mouth and nose
 yellow, or orange colour.
 Urine scanty—dark colour.
 Urination difficult. No dung passes.

PRESCRIBE—Mercurius Vivus.

Five grains. Repeat every three hours.

Give the horse plenty of water.

When the Staggers are produced by violent galloping after a meal, or over-work, and the blood rushes to the brain, threatening apoplexy, the symptoms and treatment will be the same as Mad Staggers.

PRESCRIBE—Aconite and Belladonna, in alternation.

Five drops every half-hour.

In old horses suffering from weakness of the stomach, or from age—

PRESCRIBE—Nux Vomica.

Five drops in a wine-glass of water three times a day.

If the horse gets very drowsy (*comatose*), or in a state of stupor, with obstinate constipation—

PRESCRIBE—**Opium**.

Ten drops in a wine-glass of water every two hours.

PALSY.

(PARAPLEGIA).

This is very rare, and only partial in the horse. It implies paralysis of the hind extremities; for this is really the only form of Paralysis met with. It is generally caused by attempting to stop a heavy load going down hill, or by slipping up, or straining the back by a leap. In such a case the back may be broken, and death ensue; or the vertebra may be dislocated, and the spinal marrow affected; and thus a permanent weakness would ensue. It may also be caused by a tumour pressing on the nerves which supply the hinder limbs. Paralysis may be caused by an attack of Staggers. Severe blows on the head or back might produce it, by injuring the spinal marrow.

PRESCRIBE—**Arnica**.

Ten drops in a wine-glass of water every two hours.

If from Staggers—prescribe **Nux Vomica**.

Five drops in a wine-glass of water every four hours.

TETANUS,

(LOCK-JAW),

Is always dangerous, and often fatal. If traumatic in character—that is, caused by a wound, such as pricking the foot by a nail, or sharp flint—serious symptoms do not arise until the wound is nearly healed, when a spasm seizes the muscles of the jaw, and the animal is unable to open his mouth, or move the jaw-bone. Idiopathic, or constitutional Tetanus, may be produced, or brought about by cold, or long exposure to wet, which affects the internal organs. It comes on more slowly. The lungs, liver, stomach, pneumogastric, and sympathetic nerves are, one and all, liable to be implicated; and then the disease gradually increases, extending to the muscles of the body, rendering him quite stiff, so that he walks with difficulty. The animal then becomes agitated and distressed, the nostrils expanded, and the breathing laboured; the pulse quick, yet weak, and sometimes trembling. If the spasm is confined to the head and neck, there is a much greater chance of cure.

For the Traumatic form—

PRESCRIBE—**Arnica.**

Five drops in a wine-glass of water every two hours.

For the Idiopathic condition—

PRESCRIBE—**Opium.**

Ten drops in a wine-glass of water every two hours.

After three doses, if no relief—

PRESCRIBE—**Nux Vomica.**

Dose the same as Opium.

It may be necessary to administer the medicine through a small tube and funnel, or by the syringe.

The inhalation of one to two drachms of chloroform has been recommended; and, we believe, used with success.

• CATARRH.

(COMMON COLD).

The importance this disease assumes, depends on the condition of the animal at the time of attack, and the extent to which the mucous membrane may be inflamed. It generally is produced by bringing horses up from grass to a warm stable; or sudden changes of weather; standing for some time in a draught of cold air, after being over-heated.

SYMPTOMS:—

When the inflammation is confined to the chambers of the nostrils, there is—

Redness of the lining membrane.
 Increased secretion. Watery flow.
 The eyes red and watery.
 Frequent sneezing. Cough.

PRESCRIBE—**Dulcamara**, especially if from wet.

Dose—Five drops in a wine-glass of water every two hours.

If there is inflammation,
 Pulse full, quick, bounding—

PRESCRIBE—**Aconite**.

Five drops in a wine-glass of water every two hours.

Should difficult breathing set in—

PRESCRIBE—**Bryonia**.

Five drops, the same as Aconite; or may be continued in alternation with it.

When the disease is passing off, and the secretion from the nose becomes thicker—

PRESCRIBE—**Mercurius Vivus** for a few days, followed by **Sulphur**.

Five grains three times a day.

If the horse is out of condition, and takes cold, there will be a greater tendency for the inflammation to extend into the throat. The former symptoms will become more intense; added to which, there will be

difficulty in swallowing, and the glands become swollen and tender.

Cough frequent—worse at night.

Sneezing.

Nostrils red—inflamed.

Copious discharge from nose, with foul smell.

PRESCRIBE—**Belladonna** and **Merc. Viv.**, in alternation, every six hours.

Ten drops of the former, and five grains of the latter.

When the breathing becomes difficult, the case may merge into Bronchitis.

BRONCHITIS.

This is an inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the bronchial tube, which, in favourable cases, is confined principally to those tubes of large size. It often comes on insidiously, with common cold, or the result of it. The earliest symptoms are not always noticed.

SYMPTOMS :—

Slightly impaired appetite.

Discharge of mucus from nostrils.

A cough.

Rattling sound on listening at the chest.

Coat rough and staring.

Pulse quicker than natural.

PREScribe—**Aconite**, } in alternation.
 • **Bryonia**, }

Five drops of each remedy to be given every two hours.

In the more severe form—

SYMPTOMS:—

Appetite nearly lost.

Discharge from nostrils much increased.

Lining of nostrils deep red.

Cough distressing.

Respiration quick.

Pulse 50 to 60 per minute.

PREScribe—**Spongia**.

Five drops in a wine-glass of water every hour.

The **Aconite** may be continued in alternation.

When the smaller bronchial tubes are invaded, there is considerable danger; and the disease is difficult to diagnose from inflammation of the lungs: but Bronchitis is not so rapid in its course; that is to say, not so speedily fatal as Pneumonia.

SYMPTOMS:—

Skin and legs cold.

Loathing of food.

Nasal discharge less, or absent.

Membrane of the nose, purple.

Pulse quick, weak, or imperceptible.
 Respiration short, deep, difficult.
 The animal cannot lie down.

PRESCRIBE—**Arsenicum.**

Five grains every half-hour, in a wine-glass of water.

Phosphorus may be given in alternation.

Bronchitis frequently passes on to, and becomes a chronic disease, when the animal is denoted as *Thick-winded*. If the disease appears to assume this condition—

PRESCRIBE—**Sulphur.**

Five grains twice a day.

LARYNGITIS,

(TRACHEITIS),

Is very similar to Bronchitis, and only depends on the extent of the inflammation. Will require the same treatment as *Bronchitis*.

INFLUENZA.

This disease presents itself as an epidemic, and has periodically assumed a formidable shape. In 1836, and again in 1840, it prevailed pretty generally throughout the kingdom. It, however, varies in

intensity and mode of attack : one season, very severe ; at another, it may run a comparatively harmless course.

SYMPTOMS:—

Sudden loss of appetite.

Mouth hot. Throat sore.

Deglutition difficult.

Swallows water with difficulty.

Cough comes on in fits.

Pulse quick—50, 60, or 70.

Eyes red—inflamed. Watery discharge co-

Great intolerance of light.

Temporary blindness of one eye.

Eyelid swollen—nearly closed up.

Discharge of thick, bloody mucus from nose.

Legs, occasionally, swell considerably.

PRESCRIBE—Aconite, } in alternation.
Belladonna, }

Five drops in a wine-glass of water every two hours.

In some seasons the disease assumes a different type, and affects the intestines.

SYMPTOMS—(*Some of the former, with*)

Great prostration of strength.

Low fever.

Looseness of bowels—discharge of slime and blood.

PRESCRIBE—**Arsenicum,**
Mercurius Vivus, } in alternation.

Five grains of each every eight hours.

PLEURISY

Is the name applied to the inflammation of that membrane which invests the inner wall of the chest, and continued over the surface of the lung.

Premonitory symptoms are those of catarrh, or common cold.

SYMPTOMS :—

Inspiration quick.

Expiration slow and prolonged.

Pulse strong, full, and hard.

Varies from 40 to 50 per minute.

Membrane of nostrils slightly red.

Debility slight in the early stage.

Pain in the spot or part inflamed, increased by pressure, causing the animal to make a grunting noise, as if hurt.

Pain increased by cough.

The skin at the part affected may be seen to twitch; as the inflammation increases, the pulse becomes quicker, and more wiry under the finger.

PRESCRIBE—Aconite.

Five drops in a wine-glass of water every two hours.

In favourable cases the quickness of the pulse diminishes; the breathing is relieved; the horse will lie down; appear less anxious; appetite gradually improves; and he is more comfortable. If the disease advances—

The breathing more painful,
Short and catching,
Cough very painful,
Tongue furred,
Increased restlessness,
Breaks out in patches of sweat—

PRESCRIBE—Bryonia, { in alternation.
Aconite, }

Five drops every half-hour.

If the breathing is not relieved after six doses of each—

PRESCRIBE—Phosphorus.

Five drops in a wine-glass of water every half-hour.

When the horse begins to recover—

PRESCRIBE—Sulphur.

Four grains, night and morning : continue one week.

HYDROTHORAX.

An accumulation of fluid in the cavity of the pleura, the result of Pleurisy. When this has taken place there is a cessation of all violent symptoms ; the chest sounds dull on being struck with the fingers ; the natural respiratory sound is not heard.

Breathing shorter, more difficult.

Frequently accompanied by purging.

The symptoms in Hydrothorax are often variable, in accordance with the complications liable to occur. Pleurisy, if intense, and of many hours' duration, will generally implicate the lung structure ; the disease is then known by the name Pleuro-Pneumonia ; and such complication will render the condition more dangerous.

• If the fluid is small in amount, with the following—

SYMPTOMS:—

Cough short, teasing, incessant,

Breathing oppressed—laboured,

Nostrils considerably dilated,

PRESCRIBE—Mercurius Vivus.

Five grains every hour.

If SYMPTOMS change to—

Great prostration.

Difficult breathing. Fits like asthma

Swelling of legs and abdomen.

Legs cold as a stone.

PRESCRIBE—Arsenicum.

As Mercurius Vivus.

If the SYMPTOMS further change to—

Oppressed breathing.

Dislike to move ; frightened on motion.

Pulse irregular—stops.

Urine frequent, but small in quantity.

PRESCRIBE—Digitalis.

Five drops in a wine-glass of water every two hours.

If the fluid has accumulated to a large amount, the only chance of saving the horse will be by performing the operation of Paracentesis, or tapping the chest.

A proper trocar and canula having been procured, the operator plunges it into the chest at the intercostal space, between the eighth and ninth ribs, near the cartilage.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

(PNEUMONIA).

This is an exceedingly dangerous disease, being an inflammation of the true substance, or lung tissue; presenting itself in several different forms, according to the constitution and condition of the animal. It is generally the result of neglected cold, bad ventilation, unhealthy stables, Bronchitis, or Pleurisy, and is often conjoined with the latter diseases. (*See* Pleuro-Pneumonia).

SYMPTOMS:—

Shivering; Languor.

Loss of appetite. Cough (not always).

Breathing rapid—60 to 70.

Pulse 90—full and hard.

Nostrils red, livid colour.

Mouth dry—burning hot.

Ears and legs cold alternately.

Restlessness; appears uneasy.

Stands with legs wide apart.

PRESCRIBE—**Aconite.**

Five drops in a wine-glass of water every quarter of an hour.

Eight doses.

If not relieved, suffocation may soon follow. The

vessels supplying the lungs become engorged with venous blood, and often, from their congested state, rupture—terminating in Pulmonary Apoplexy. Thus, an acute case may run a rapid course, and prove fatal in less than twenty-four hours, if neglected. After death, the lungs appear black. For this condition—

Aconite is a most valuable remedy, and may be safely relied on. After eight doses, if the symptoms increase, the condition may be as follows:—

Pulse 100—weak, thready.

Respirations, 80 to 90.

Urine very scanty—high-coloured.

Dung hard, or black, covered with mucus.

PRESCRIBE—**Bryonia,**
Phosphorus, } in alternation.

Five drops every half-hour.

Tartarus Emeticus should be consulted, if the former fail to relieve the condition, especially in congestion. Five grains every two hours.

The **Phosphorus** must be carefully guarded from the light.

It must be remembered, that in the cure of this disease, much depends on the amount of vitality in the constitution of the animal, and its power to cast off disease. Generally, the following symptoms arise.

SYMPTOMS :—

Total prostration.

Eyes dim—glassy.

Skin and mouth cold.

Pulse weak—tremulous.

Fœtid breath.

Dark, offensive discharge from nostrils.

PRESCRIBE—**Arsenicum.**

Five grains in a wine-glass of water every hour.

Prognosis very unfavourable.

It frequently happens that the disease, having lasted six to eight days, passes into a sub-acute or chronic state, terminating in Resolution: slowly, some of the air-cells become closed, or the bronchial tubes thickened. When this is the case, the horse is in that state which is called Thick-winded, and may require a long course of treatment. Again, **Ulceration** may succeed Inflammation of the Lungs; or the disease may be cured by **Metastasis**, or “falling into the feet,” as it is commonly called. These, with other varied conditions, must be treated as they arise, and the suitable remedy selected. *Ipec., Squilla, Opium, Cannabis, China Digit., Veratrum Rhus., Sulphur, Lachesis, &c., &c.*, should be consulted.*

The diet will require especial attention.

Gruel, bran-mashes, carrots, sweet hay, and green food, may be allowed as the inflammation subsides.

* See *Materia Medica* for indications.

Keep the body warm with suitable clothing, and the legs in flannel bandage.

In the stage of extreme prostration,

One wine-glassful of spirit, in a quart of gruel, may help to rally the vital powers: pure air, and a clean, well-ventilated box, will materially assist in promoting recovery, with the administration of—

China—Ten drops every four hours.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

This affection, as its name implies, is one of the complications alluded to in the preceding article, and is not very uncommon; though, perhaps, not always so clearly made out as the more simple forms already described; which may be thus enumerated:—

1. **Bronchitis**.—An inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

2. **Pleurisy**.—An inflammation of the pleura.

3. **Pneumonia**.—An inflammation of the lung.

4. **Pleuro-Pneumonia**.—An inflammation of the pleura and the lung substance conjoined; both structures being involved at the same time.

5. **Broncho-Pneumonia** is the condition where the bronchial tubes and the lung tissue both partake of the inflammation, but without effusion of fluid. There are, probably, but few cases where true inflammation

of the lung exists without some affection of either pleura or bronchi, and possibly both. It is this complication which renders lung-disease so formidable.

It would be foreign to the purpose of this work to enter into the various forms these complications may assume; and no practical value could be attained; the treatment of such complications being covered by the medicines prescribed, under the simple form of disease, in most cases; and, in treating others, a thorough knowledge of *Materia Medica* is indispensable, as well as some knowledge of the physio-pathological condition.

THICK WIND.

This disease is generally the result of Chronic Bronchitis, or Inflammation of the Lung. The breathing capacity is diminished, in consequence of the air-cells and larger bronchial tubes being filled up, and become solid; so that the air can no longer traverse the diseased portion of lung. The horse having lost part of his lung for respiration, is compelled to breathe two or three times; while, in health, once would suffice.

It is, however, quite possible for a horse to work tolerably well with the half of each lung so filled up, if his constitution be good, and a fair condition of body can be maintained. It has been proved, that a

horse, weak and out of condition when put to a gallop, may show signs of distress more marked than one with his lungs partly useless, if he be in good condition.

SYMPTOMS:—

Breathing quick, short, panting, especially on ascending a hill.

Nostrils considerably dilated.

Appearance of distress after moderate exercise.

PRESCRIBE—**Phosphorus** at night, and **Sulphur** in the morning.

Five grains ; continue one week. Wait three days, and recommence.

Arsenicum may be required occasionally to improve the general state of health ; but the consolidated lung cannot be restored to its normal condition.

BROKEN WIND.

(PIPING).

The immediate cause of this disease is violent exertion, with an over-full stomach ; it is most common among cart-horses.

On examination, after death, the lungs are found larger than natural, and white on the surface, caused

by the extravasated air which had burst their cells, and expanded the covering membrane. The mucous lining of the bronchial tube is seen thicker than in the normal state. Horses suffering from this affection are always in poor condition; troubled with griping and wind in the intestines; and, from this circumstance, some are of opinion that the disease is produced by bad, indigestible food. Cases are recorded of rupture of the diaphragm being the cause.

SYMPTOMS:—

- Catching, drawing in of the flanks.
- Expiration double—forced.
- Inspiration natural.
- Respirations quicker than natural.
- Cough—short, dry, wheezing.

PRESCRIBE—**Arsenicum**,

Five grains in a wine-glass of water three times a day.

Bryonia and Sulphur may be required in the course of treatment.

Diet and management, in this disease, is of the utmost importance.

The food should be of the best quality; more corn (oats), and less hay than usual; and a small quantity given at a time. Oats mixed with chaff, carrots, and vetches, when possible, will be found the most suitable. Over-distention of the stomach must be avoided; also

too much water. In fact, very little water should be allowed, and every means adopted that will tend to improve digestion and promote nourishment.

Horses troubled with this affection are often greatly improved by turning them out to grass without water.

ROARING.

There are several names used to signify the different degrees of this affection: we shall only allude to three.

1st. **A Whistler.** This arises from a diminution in the size of the trachea, to probably one-half its natural dimensions, or a contraction of the larynx, produced by a thickening of its lining membrane; also affecting the true vocal chords. This is denominated a "true roarer." In addition, the following may be added as causes of this detrimental affection:—

1. Hereditary taint; it has been known to descend to the offspring.
2. Ossification of the cartilages of the larynx.
3. Inflammation and ulceration of the glottis.
4. Spasmodic action of the muscles, and disease of the laryngeal nerves.
5. A tumour pressing on the windpipe.
6. A polypus in the nose.

2nd. **A Wheezer.** This is a similar condition to that of Thick Wind, depending on the altered state of the bronchial tubes and lung capacity.

3rd. **A High Blower.** In this case the sound is produced in the nostrils, and will entirely cease with a smart trot or gallop.

The two latter are not roarers, as will be readily seen. Thus we may dispose of them.

Roaring is said to prevail among carriage-horses, in consequence of a constant tight rein and bearing-rein, distorting the windpipe and larynx to such a degree as to curve the former, and draw the latter out of its natural shape.

In treatment, the origin must be made out. If from a tumour, polypus, or tight rein, the cause must be removed. If from bad condition, diet and management will be the chief features requiring attention.

If from sore throat—**Belladonna.** Five drops three times a day.

„ ulceration of the glottis—**Kali Bichromium.**
Five grains night and morning.

„ spasm of muscles—**Stramonium.** Ten drops every hour.

As roaring, so called, may proceed from causes not permanent, a horse should never be condemned until he has been well examined, and put through all his paces.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE LUNGS.

Hæmorrhage from the lungs, although not of frequent occurrence, is nevertheless a dangerous complaint, and generally terminates fatally, unless met by prompt and judicious treatment.

CAUSES.—It is occasioned by accidents of various kinds, such as coming into sudden collision with heavy bodies; heavy masses falling upon the animal; or by the sudden falling down of the animal itself, by the too free application of the whip, while dragging a heavy load. A case of this kind was brought to my infirmary in January, 1866. The animal, a light-van horse, was plodding along one of the streets in my neighbourhood, attached to a heavily laden van, when he fell down suddenly: the result was, a sudden and copious gush of florid blood and mucus from the mouth and nostrils, from one to two pints in quantity. The treatment consisted in keeping the animal quiet, and the administration of *Arnica*, ten drops every hour. At the expiration of four hours, all hæmorrhage ceased: he was now placed on light diet, such as mashes and meadow hay; and was again fit for work at the expiration of ten days.

The remedy in this case was so prompt in its action, that I am disposed to recommend it as one of the chief medicines for administration in similar cases. Failing this, *Aconite*, ten drops every hour, should be given, particularly if there be a tumultuous condition of the

arterial system; the pulse full, hard, and bounding; eyes flushed; and increased temperature of skin.

SORE THROAT.

(SEE ALSO CATARRH),

This affection generally accompanies, or follows, common cold, or Bronchitis; and some horses are more predisposed to it than others.

SYMPTOMS:—

Heat; redness; tenderness to touch.

Glands swollen, or suppurate.

Head and jaws elevated.

Swallowing of food or water difficult.

PRESCRIBE—**Belladonna,** } in alternation.
Mercurius Vivus, }

*Five drops of the former, and five grains of the latter,
 every two hours.*

STRANGLES.

An inappropriate, old-fashioned name to indicate suffocation, although this symptom may not be present in the disease, which appears to resemble an epidemic, like measles in the human subject; and probably depends on a morbid poison in the blood, which deranges the general health of the animal. It subsequently attacks the cellular tissue, especially that

which surrounds the glands, having a special affinity for those of the submaxillary region, immediately under the lower jaw. It is always attended with fever; most frequently attacks young horses at the time of cutting the tusks; but may occur at any age.

SYMPTOMS:—

- Often those of common cold.
- Feverish, restless, uncomfortable, or
- Dull—mopish. Coat rough—staring.
- Loss of appetite.
- Mouth dry and hot. Pulse accelerated.
- Cough occasional.
- Swelling about the glands of the jaw.

PRESCRIBE—Aconite.

Five drops every four hours; with Vapour or Turkish Bath, if possible.

In more severe cases, when—

- Fever is considerable.
- Throat intensely inflamed—extending to the mouth and nose.
- Swelling of face and head.
- Breathing difficult, and gradual pointing of swelling, indicating abscess.

PRESCRIBE—Hepar Sulph.

Five grains every two hours.

Occasionally, the abscess bursts internally, and the pus is discharged through the nostrils, or may plug up the air-passages; when the animal will become much distressed, and threatened with suffocation.

PRESCRIBE—**Mercurius Vivus.**

Five grains every two hours.

If the abscess does not burst, and the pus is absorbed into the system, the horse will continue sickly; and the disease may show itself, sooner or later, in different parts of the body. For such a condition—

PRESCRIBE—**Sulphur,** } alternately.
Arsenicum, }

Five grains every six hours.

COUGH,

Being a symptom of irritation caused by mucus in some of the air-passages, inducing the effort to dislodge the offending substance, can scarcely be called a disease; for it is really a salutary process of nature to rid herself of that which, if allowed to accumulate, would end in suffocation. Some horses have a chronic cough, more or less troublesome. Where the secretion is but trifling, and readily absorbed, this does not materially interfere with their usual health or condition.

Coughs are described as Dry or Moist; hard, straining, short, titillating, convulsive, &c.; and will require the remedy to be selected in accordance with its nature and symptoms.

For hard, dry cough—**Aconite**, or **Bryonia**.

For moist cough—**Arsenicum**, or **Phosphorus**.

For titillating cough—**Aconite** and **Ipecac**.

For spasmodic, convulsive cough—**Bryon.**, or **Carbo v.**

For deep, sonorous cough—**Bryonia**, or **Spongia**.

For suffocative, or asthmatic cough—**Ars.**, **Cupr.**,
or **Ipecac**.

DISEASE OF THE HEART.

These diseases are generally secondary; that is, depending on some other, or in conjunction. Horses are not very liable to them.

Dropsy, or water in the pericardium, may accompany Hydrothorax.

Hypertrophy.—Increased thickness of the walls, with diminished cavity.

Dilatation.—Thinness of the walls, with enlarged cavity.

Pericarditis.—Inflammation of the membrane, or bag, in which the heart is enclosed.

Endocarditis.—An inflammation of the membrane lining the interior walls of the heart.

Homœopathic literature, at present, does not furnish us with any reliable cases of these diseases in the

horse; but the following remedies may prove useful :
Acon., *Bry.*, *Conium*, *Digitalis*, *Spigelia*.*

GLANDERS.

This disease is seated in the lining membrane of the nostrils; highly infectious; often fatal; may supervene on Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, or Strangles; more especially that form where the swelled gland does not suppurate, but becomes hard and cancerous. It would seem to be induced by bad ventilation, impure air, and impaired condition; but, above all, infection is the chief source.

SYMPTOMS:—

Early Stage.—Discharge, from one or both nostrils, of a sticky fluid, about the substance of white of egg, but greyish in colour.

Smell more or less offensive.

The nasal membrane has a leaden hue, and soon becomes ulcerated.

Submaxillary gland (generally one first) feels hard, enlarged, fixed. The nasal discharge may be confined to that side of the gland affected.

There is no cough, unless complicated.

PRESCRIBE—*Mercurius Viv.*

Five grains every four hours.

* See *Materia Medica* for indications.

Second Stage.—The ulcers in the nostrils are generally visible, and often the discharge becomes thick, and smells* very foul. There is general debility of the system; coat stares with a deaden look; mane and tail come off upon the slightest force.

. **Arsenicum**, **Kali Hydriodicum**, are useful remedies, to which the symptoms often point.*

FARCY

Is often combined with Glanders, but is a disease of the lymphatic system, its more common seat being the inner side of the thigh and leg, of the hinder extremity. It may attack the fore-legs, or the neck and lip. A small lump, named a farcy-bud, appears, varying in size; some, the size of a small nut, inflame, ulcerate, and open up a sore, which may extend to the size of a florin; from this broken surface a fluid exudes. At first these buds are confined to the leg, but soon extend to various parts of the body. When they approach the head and neck, Glanders will also appear. Farcy is more readily cured than Glanders, although inoculation of the same virus will produce

* See *Materia Medica* for indications.

either or both diseases. Between the farcy-buds, hard cord-like swellings may be felt; these are the distended, inflamed lymphatic vessels. Farcy may be attended with dropsical swelling of the legs; and is then called Water Farcy.

In some cases, a peculiar slipping, or cracking of the joints may be heard when the horse walks.

TREATMENT—

Improve the health and condition of the animal. Carrots and green food if possible.

PRESCRIBE—**Mercurius Iodatus.**

Five grains three times a day.

If complicated with dropsy, **Arsenicum.**

For cracking of the joints, **Thuja.**

SWELLED LEGS ·

Occur most frequently in the lower breeds; a dropsical swelling, which can be readily detected by pressing the fingers on the part, when a deep pit is left, which remains for a short time after the fingers have been removed, denoting the presence of fluid in the cellular tissue. If it be only small in amount, but little inconvenience will be occasioned. If considerable, the limb will be immensely swollen, accompanied by pain and stiffness. It may come on gradually, or appear suddenly; so that a horse, apparently well at

night, ~~may~~, in the morning, put on a very different appearance.

PRESCRIBE—**Arsenicum**.

Five grains every four hours in a wine-glass of water.

If there is much fluid above the hock, a few punctures, with a grooved needle, should be made, and hot-water fomentation, for half-an-hour, two or three times a day.

WEED.

A term used in Scotland, to designate a local inflammation in the veins. Generally, affects the femoral, or large vein of the thigh.

SYMPTOMS:—

Pain and swelling considerable.

Hot and tender, especially at the hock.

Leg lifted from the ground.

Fever. Pulse quicker than natural.

Pain and tenderness extends to the groin.

PRESCRIBE—**Aconite**.

Five drops in a wine-glass of water every hour. Foment with hot water.

Pulsatilla may also prove useful.

Dose the same as Aconite.

RHEUMATISM.

This affection may be divided into two kinds—**Acute** and **Chronic**. The first is generally the result of a chill. It is, however, extremely probable that the tendency to Rheumatism lies inherent in the system, and the chill the means by which it has become manifest. A horse having been driven hard, becomes over-heated, and allowed to stand in a draught of cold air, or in a heavy shower of rain, probably when hot, faint, and exhausted; driven through a pond, to wash the carriage wheels, and *refresh him at the same time*. These are some of the surest means to develop Rheumatism.

SYMPTOMS :—

Stiffness of the limbs—inability to move.

Puffy swelling, and tenderness. Inflammation in the region of the joints.

Skin and legs hot.

Pulse 70 to 80 per minute—quick, full.

Respiration quick. Posture standing.

PRESCRIBE—**Aconite,** } in alternation.
Bryonia, }

Five drops in a wine-glass of water every two hours.

“ CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

This condition may be the result of an acute attack, or come on more insidiously as a blood disease, affecting the muscular tissue, and the synovial membranes which cover the joints. When it attacks the muscles, the pain and tenderness flies from one part to another, and chiefly affects the shoulders and loins. When the inflammation attacks the synovial capsule and the joints, those of the knee, hock, and fetlock suffer the most.

PRESCRIBE—For the muscular form—**Bryonia**.

Five drops every four hours.

For Rheumatism of the joints, and synovial membranes—

PRESCRIBE—**Rhus Tox** and **Sulphur**, in alternation.

*Five drops of the former, and five grains of the latter,
every six hours.*

ANASARCA,

(DROPSY),

May depend on two very opposite conditions—**Plethora** (excess), or **Debility**. The former will attack young horses. Colts, during the period of dentition, are very liable, from irritation of the system, to this affection.

Probably imperfect mastication, owing to the tender state of the mouth and gums, may be the inducing cause, with subsequent alteration in the condition of the blood.

SYMPTOMS:—

Dullness—stupidity.

Indifference to motion.

Partial loss of appetite.

Mouth and head hot.

Dropsical swelling of the chest, belly, and sheath.

PRESCRIBE—**Calcaria Carb.**

Five grains night and morning.

Anasarca, from **Debility**, is more frequent among old horses, or others recovering from some acute attack, when the repairing powers of the constitution are feeble; and may be caused by turning out on poor marshy land to feed. In such cases, the hinder legs often swell enormously, as well as the chest and abdomen.

PRESCRIBE—**China,** } in alternation.
Arsenicum, }

*Five drops of the former, and five grains of the latter,
 every four hours.*

Improve the condition by good nutritious diet.

SPASM OF THE DIAPHRAGM

Is recognised by a thumping beating, which is produced by the spasmodic contraction of this large muscle of respiration. It can be sensibly felt on placing the hand on the side of the chest. Sometimes the contractions are so violent, that they may be heard on standing some distance from the animal.

SYMPTOMS :—

The heart beats quicker than natural.

Pulse feeble—almost imperceptible:

Breathing laboured—increased to 20 per minute.

The inspirations are long. Nostrils drawn in.

As this state is induced generally by over-exertion on an empty stomach—Time, Rest, and Diet will greatly assist the cure.

PRESCRIBE—**Nux Vomica.**

Five drops in a wine-glass of water every two hours.

RUPTURE OF THE DIAPHRAGM

Occasionally happens; but, generally, in horses that are broken-winded. Sometimes in mares, from difficult parturition. It is not always immediately fatal. A part of the intestine protrudes through the fissure, and

fills it up. Gentle work, if the animal continues healthy, may be imposed. But the intestine is always liable to become strangulated, for which there is no

Ten drops every hour.

Spasmodic Colic arises from irritation of the intestines. The muscular layer becomes implicated, and the natural peristaltic action is interfered with; and powerful constriction, or spasm, is induced. This condition may be brought about by cold water, or indigestible food. The symptoms vary in intensity; being slight in some cases; and soon pass off. Others are so violent, that a horse has been known to beat and bruise his head and eyelids, in such a manner as quite to disfigure him, and even knock out his front teeth.

Flatulent Colic is caused by an accumulation of gas in the intestines, distending them to a considerable degree. It occurs most frequently in summer, from green feeding. Some horses are very liable to Colic, from any change of food and water. For such a condition—

PRESCRIBE—Colocynth.

Ten drops in a wine-glass of water every three hours.

If the bowels are constipated, and the spasms very severe—

PRESCRIBE—Nux Vomica, five drops every two hours.

If very little dung passes, and that dry, and very dark colour—

PRESCRIBE—Opium.

Dose same as Nux.

If in great pain, with wind, **Carbo Vegetabilis** may prove useful.

Five grains three times a day.

tite, if, on returning from his work, he stands over the manger with indifference, smells his corn, picks up a

little, looks away, not caring for it, and, probably, in an hour or two, will have consumed only one quarter, or one-half of his allowance, he may be said to be off his feed, or suffering from loss of appetite. This, however, may be exceptional, from having been put beyond his pace. If this is the cause, some fine oatmeal may be mixed in a little cold water, to which add a little more that has been warmed, so as to form a gruel. About one quart of this, and a little rest, may soon recover him, without medicine. In two hours, if not improved—

PRESCRIBE—Nux Vomica.

Five drops in a wine-glass of water ; one dose will generally suffice.

Loss of appetite may be the precursor of some disease, or a symptom of one already present. Sore throat, and, in young animals, painful dentition, may be the cause: the throat and mouth should be examined to ascertain if any such disease exists.

Sometimes young horses lose their appetite soon after being brought into the stable; such are best treated by a change of diet. Sweet bran, mixed with bruised oats, given in moderately small quantity at a time; some vetches, or a little very sweet hay, will be useful to restore the appetite. Some horses seem constitutionally delicate in their appetite,

requiring careful attention to keep them in condition. The water given them to drink should be pure and soft.

If from dentition, give **Calc. Carb.**, five grains, twice a day.

If from sore throat—**Merc. Vivus**, five grains every four hours.

If from debility—**Chin.**, ten drops three times a day.

UNNATURAL, OR MORBID APPETITE.

This may lay the foundation of many diseases if not cured; it may be present as a symptom of existing disease; or from worms. In most cases the following are the

SYMPTOMS:—

Eager desire for food and water (even dirty water).

Often devours the litter.

Eats quickly and greedily.

Dung slimy, with corn half digested.

Languid; sluggish at work.

Appears tucked up; in poor condition.

To improve this state, the proper allowance of food should be measured out, and only a moderate quantity of water permitted.

PRESCRIBE--Bryonia.

Five drops in a wine-glass of water every night.

Sulphur.

Five grains every morning. Continue for two weeks. Wait three days, and recommence.

GASTRITIS.

(INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH).

This disease is very rare in the horse, yet has been produced under peculiar conditions by the food acting on the coat of the stomach as an irritant poison. Allopathic doses of physic are more frequently the cause than any other. Cases are recorded of a large dose of vinegar, a dose of spirits of hartshorn, and a full dose of ether producing fatal results. All the symptoms may be excited by a large dose of arsenic, or by bringing a horse up from grass, and suddenly over-feeding him with too stimulating food.

SYMPTOMS:—

Dull, stupid look.

Great depression.

Pulse weak, quick—60 to 70.

Eyelids swollen, nearly closed.

Pain in region of stomach; tenderness.

Legs and ears cold.

PRESCRIBE—Aconite and Arsenicum in alternation.

*Five drops of the former, and five grains of the latter,
every half-hour.*

Bellad., Nux Vomica, Veratrum, may be required to meet some conditions.*

DIARRHŒA

Signifies a frequent evacuation of the contents of the bowels in a liquid state. This may arise from irritation of the mucous lining of the intestines, or from drinking cold water after great exertion. It may also be brought on by strong purgative medicines, especially aloes, &c.

SYMPTOMS:—

Continual passage of slime, mixed with small
lumps of dung and mucus;
Sometimes dark, foul-smelling.
Slime and mucus tinged with blood.

PRESCRIBE—Mercurius Vivus.

Five grains every two hours,

For a slimy discharge; especially when it first appears. If, however, after three or four doses there is no relief—

* See *Materia Medica* for indications.

PRESCRIBE—China.

Ten drops in a wine-glass of water every three hours.

If the horse appears prostrate from the disease lasting a long time—

PRESCRIBE—Arsenicum,

Five grains in a wine-glass of water every two hours.

DYSENTERY.

This is an inflammation of the mucous coat or lining of the intestines, which often proceeds to ulceration. In this disease, the whole course of the canal is highly irritated.

SYMPTOMS:—

Dull, heavy, languid look.

Pulse quick—50 to 60.

Fever; mouth hot.

Dung small, dark colour; round lumps covered with mucus.

Dung passed with difficulty; straining.

Frequently very offensive.

Large flakes of slime, occasionally bloody.

Rectum much hotter than natural.

Protrusion of folds of inflamed rectum.

PRESCRIBE—Aconite.

Five drops in a wine-glass of water.

Mer. Corr.

Five grains in alternation every other hour, with the Aconite, until six doses have been given. After which, Mer. Corr. every third hour, leaving off the Aconite.

In severe cases, when the appetite is quite gone—the depression and prostration very considerable—the case may merge into one of Enteritis, and the life of the animal be in great peril.

PRESCRIBE—Arsenicum.

Five grains every hour in a wine-glass of water.

ENTERITIS.

(INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS).

A dangerous disease; inflammation having involved the muscular as well as the other tunics of the intestine. The mode of attack varies: it may come on slowly, being induced or preceded by Colic or Dysentery. When it comes on suddenly, the symptoms are more violent; yet the pain of Enteritis is rarely so great as that of Colic, but more steady and constant. As the difference between Colic and Enteritis is sometimes difficult to make out, the annexed Table may be useful.

COLIC.

Pain very violent, coming on in fits; during the interval between these fits the animal is free from pain.

Pain relieved by friction.

Pulse, generally, a few beats quicker than natural.

ENTERITIS.

Pain not so violent, but, constant; there are no intervals; but the pain is wearing and intense.

Pain not relieved by friction.

Pulse very much quicker than natural.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS OF ENTERITIS.

The animal lies down and struggles, as if with intense pain, from which he can get no relief.

Pulse quick; cord-like under the finger.

Breathing difficult; laboured.

Look, anxious, distressed.

Eyelids red, inflamed.

Mouth hot, thirsty.

Dung in small lumps, covered with mucus.

PRESCRIBE—Aconite.

Five drops in a wine-glass of water every quarter of an hour.

After eight doses, if there be no relief, wait half-an-hour.

PRESCRIBE—Belladonna, and alternate with the Aconite.

When the following symptoms appear:—

Great failure of strength.
Pulse almost imperceptible.
Mouth becomes cold.
Cold sweat breaks out.

PRESCRIBE—**Arsenicum.**

Five grains every half-hour in a little water.

The abdomen should be constantly fomented with hot water.

A favourable result is indicated by the pulse becoming less frequent, and the beats more marked. The pain moderates gradually. Great care should now be observed with regard to diet. Oatmeal gruel, or linseed tea, will be found the best.

Enteritis ending fatally is always complicated with Peritonitis.

PERITONITIS,

(OR INFLAMMATION OF THE PERITONEUM),

Is generally of traumatic origin; for instance, a stab in the belly, or the result of castration. It has been known to accompany rupture of the intestines. The Peritoneum is a very delicate serous membrane, which covers the intestines, and is reflected over the

cavity, and lines the wall of the belly. It is not liable to inflammation unless injured, and then frequently proves fatal.

Aconite is the chief remedy, and the symptoms are very similar to Enteritis.

WORMS

Select for their local habitation, generally, the stomach and intestines. They are, however, occasionally found in other parts—the windpipe, muscles, &c.

The **Ascarides** are the most common—being small, straight, tapering towards the extremity, and measure from half to three-quarters of an inch in length. They are exceedingly troublesome, and multiply immensely, infesting the mucous lining of the large intestine, where they produce considerable irritation. Their presence is often announced by the appearance of a whitish mucus about the sphincter of the anus.

The **Teres Lumbricus**, or round worm, seems to prefer the small intestine, and is frequently the cause of Colic. They resemble the common earth-worm in shape, but whiter in colour, measuring from five to ten inches in length. They are discharged with the dung.

Bots are a very peculiar species, which may repay a little more detail. Several kinds of Bot are enumerated, but two only will be described: the others rarely

affect the horse. In the month of August the *Æstrus equi*, or Gad-fly of the horse, is seen hovering about his nose and fore-legs. She is about half an inch in length; body of a yellow-brown colour; blackish towards the extremity, and thickly covered with down; a pair of yellow-brown gauze-like wings. This, the female fly, is seen suddenly to alight on a spot she has selected, within reach of the horse's tongue, and there deposits her ova or egg upon the hair, to which it adheres, from being surrounded by a sticky gluten. In this manner one fly may deposit upwards of fifty of her eggs; then move slowly away, being exhausted, or drop and die. In horses at grass, hundreds of these eggs may be seen sticking about his legs and chest. This sticky substance seems to annoy him, and he is continually licking them off. By the warmth and pressure of the tongue, the egg bursts, and a small worm escapes, which passes down into the stomach, when it fixes itself (by a double-hook proboscis—one hook is placed on each side of the mouth) to the mucous coat of the stomach, on the secretion of which it feeds until the following spring, when it will have attained the length of an inch. It now prepares to detach itself, and passes out of the stomach with the food, and is finally expelled—a small cavity being left in the coat of the stomach; and occasionally they have perforated through the entire substance of that organ.

The second of this species to be described is the

ACUTE HEPATITIS,

(OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER).

SYMPTOMS:—

Mouth and nose hot; yellow colour.

Eyes red, injected; almost orange colour.

Pulse soft, gradually increasing to 80.

Loss of appetite; refuses food.

Coldness of the ears, legs, and feet.

Right side tender to pressure; he flinches.

Stiff movement, especially of the hind quarters.

Fæces hard, dark, small; covered with mucus.

Urine thick, scanty, dark colour.

PRESCRIBE—**Bryonia**, 5 drops, } in alternation every
Merc. Viv. 5 grains, } two hours until im-
 proved.

In some cases Diarrhoea is a prominent symptom: for which—

PRESCRIBE—**Chamomilla**, or **China**.

Sometimes the disease assumes a chronic character; when the horse will appear

Dull, dispirited.

Appetite lost.

Pulse quicker than natural.

Dung hard; pale colour.

PRESCRIBE—Mercurius Vivus.

Five grains three times a day.

The liver may be considerably enlarged, or its substance decayed. Under such conditions the animal generally dies.

NEPHRITIS.

(INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS).

This affection is frequently produced by straining the loins from carrying too heavy a burden, or drawing a load beyond the power of the animal; exposure of the loins to wet; immoderate driving; bad or improper food, or the administration of powerful diuretic medicine: and may occur from secondary causes—bad state of the blood, cold, liver disease, &c.

SYMPTOMS:—

Loss of appetite; fever.

Constant straining to pass urine, which only comes away in very small quantity.

Urine dark colour; bloody.

Tenderness to slight pressure on the loins.

The region of the kidney feels hot.

He stands with both legs wide apart, as if about to stale.

PRESCRIBE—Aconite and Cantharis.

Ten drops every two hours, in alternation, for six doses.

In the first stage, sometimes the pulse is quick and full; mouth and skin hot.

PRESCRIBE—Aconite.

*Five drops in a wine-glass of water every hour, for four doses; then alternate with **Bryonia**. And if from a blow, **Arnica** should not be forgotten.*

A mustard poultice may be placed on the loins, and linseed tea given as a drink. When the horse gets better, great care must be taken to avoid cold; neither should he be put to work too soon.

HEMATURIA,

(OR BLOODY URINE).

The seat of this condition may be the kidney or the bladder—more frequently the former; the latter very rare, from the circumstance that stone is seldom found in the bladder of the horse.

SYMPTOMS:—

If the blood is thoroughly diffused with the

urine, the evidence is in favour, of kidney disease.

When the blood is separated from the urine, or appears in clots, the cause is probably in the bladder.

Calculi in the kidney is the chief source of Hæmaturia in the horse.

Generally no fever nor loss of appetite.

The chief remedies are **Arnica, Cannabis, Cantharis, Puls., China.**

If from blows or injury—

PRESCRIBE—**Arnica.**

If from a cold—

PRESCRIBE—**Pulsatilla, or China.**

If with inflamed bladder—

PRESCRIBE—**Cannabis, or Cantharis.**

CYSTITIS,

(OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER),

Occasionally occurs as a primary disease, but more frequently is depending on irritation produced by some

foreign body, stone, &c., injections, or large doses of Cantharidés.

SYMPTOMS:—

Fever; pulse quick.

The bladder seems unable to hold the smallest quantity of urine.

Pain intense; continually lying down, and rising again.

Constant striving to pass urine.

Spasmodic expulsion of urine.

Urine deposits a thick mucus.

PRESCRIBE—Aconite.

Ten drops in a wine-glass of water every hour.

This disease is most common to mares, and always requires prompt treatment.

If produced by large doses, or injection of Cantharis—

PRESCRIBE—Camphor.

Twenty drops every half-hour.

Linseed tea, in large quantity, should be freely given.

Cannabis, Cantharis, Pulsatilla, and Sulphur, may, in difficult cases, be required.*

* See *Materia Medica* for indications.

CALCULUS IN THE BLADDER,

Is extremely rare in the horse: the position of the bladder does not favour this disease. When it does occur, an operation is the only remedy.

DIABETES.

(PROFUSE DISCHARGE OF URINE).

SYMPTOMS:—

Excessive discharge of urine, of a pale colour,
and thin consistence.

Thirst; constant desire to drink.

Appetite often small.

Rapid loss of flesh; weakness.

Breaks out in sweat on the least exertion.

PRESCRIBE—**Phosp. Acid**, 10 *drops*,
(Especially if milky-looking). } *alternately, each,*
Sulphur, 5 *grains*, } *twice a day.*

Thick gruel and beans should be given instead of water and oats. Hay of the very best quality.

RETENTION OF URINE.

From the effects of chill or colic, sometimes the horse

is unable to stale from powerful spasmodic contraction of the muscles, extending to the sphincter of the bladder. Some horses will never attempt to stale on the road; and, after a long journey, on going into stable, are unable to do so. When the bladder is over-distended, the fact is easily ascertained by exploring with the hand in the rectum.

CHIEF SYMPTOM:—

The horse tries to stale, but is unable to effect his purpose; or a few drops only emitted.

PRESCRIBE—Hyoscyamus, or Opium.

Five drops in a wine-glass of water every fifteen minutes.

Aconite may be given in alternation. In mares, a gum elastic catheter can easily be passed if the operator understands the mode; but, in the horse, it requires some tact: pressure with the hand, and fomentation with hot water, about the region of the bladder, may be useful.

When, after a long journey, the retention becomes habitual, which is the case with some horses—

PRESCRIBE—Nux Vomica.

*Five drops in a wine-glass of water, two or three times a day.
Continue for eight or ten days.*

THE SKIN

May be said to perform three offices. First, as the external covering, to retain heat, and regulate temperature. Secondly, to protect the delicate structures of the surface. Thirdly, it acts as a species of lung, exhaling and absorbing; and is a most convenient vehicle, often selected by nature to rid her of many noxious matters not thrown off by their natural channels. It consists of two parts:—

1st. The Epidermis (outer or scarf-skin), insensible.

2nd. The Derma (true skin), highly sensitive. This second has two layers—upper and lower: the *upper* layer consists of the rete mucosum, which contains the pigment or colouring matter, and the papilla, or nerve layer, conveying the sense of touch. The *lower*, or deep layer, is composed of fibrous and cellular tissue, embedding the sweat-glands, and hair follicles, or bulbs. The skin varies in thickness, in different parts, being especially thin about the mouth and nostrils. We shall now refer to those diseases of the skin which generally affect the horse.

SURFEIT.

A word derived from the French, signifying to over-do; but which we shall understand as over-feeding,

with very little to do; this being the condition of many horses troubled with this affection: yet, on the other hand, cases are plentiful enough, where the opposite state exists; the horse having a poor, unhealthy appearance, coat dry, rough, general debility, swelling of the legs, hidebound, the result of unwholesome food, &c.

SYMPTOMS:—

Itching; large pimples, or small tumours, suddenly appear; feel hard, lumpy under the finger; some speedily disappear; others exude and form a crust. Sometimes the health is not affected.

If the horse be in a plethoric condition (over-fed), diminish the quantity of food.

PRESCRIBE—Antimonium Crudum.

Sulphur.

Five grains of the former every night.

Five grains of the latter every morning.

When the condition is poor, improve and regulate diet.

PRESCRIBE—Arsenicum.

Five grains morning and night.

the withers and buttocks. When the disease has lasted some time, small red spots appear on the bald places, which seem disposed to ulcerate; and, about the neck, the skin appears wrinkled and thicker than natural; the continued irritation causes considerable restlessness: the horse soon presents a miserable appearance.

TREATMENT—

Take **Sulphur**, four drachms; Seal Oil, one pint: form into a liniment, to be

applied with a hand-brush on the affected parts, every other day, till cured.

PRESCRIBE—Sulphur.

• • *Five grains, night and morning.*

Merc. Viv. may be required in some cases.

• **MALANDERS AND SALANDERS.**

Both the same disease, receiving different names to distinguish the situation of attack; *Malanders* being found on the back part or flexure of the knée-joint—fore legs. *Salanders* affects the hock joint of the hind legs.

It is an eruption—scurfy, and sometimes scabby; often complicated with grease and mange: if neglected, becomes obstinate, and so painful as to cause temporary lameness.

TREATMENT—

Cleanliness; soap and water used freely until all the scurf is removed.

PRESCRIBE—Arsenicum.

Five grains night and morning.

When scabs have formed—

PRESCRIBE—Rhus Tox., five drops night and morning.

For outward application, use the mild Mercurial Ointment once a day.

GREASE.

This disease seems to be constitutional in some horses, and is easily brought about by washing and not drying the feet. The lower breeds are most susceptible; for in the racer and hunter it is almost unknown. It attends some diseased conditions, and is apt to supervene on swelled legs of a dropsical character. Young horses fed with beans, if predisposed, will soon become affected.

SYMPTOMS:—

Skin red; swollen about the heels of the hind legs; cracked, chapped; oozing of a greasy fluid, with a foetid smell. When neglected, the leg becomes tender and hot; the horse dislikes to have it taken up. In a short time large granulations or excrescences make their appearance, and run up the back of the leg for a short distance. They are of a deep-red colour, and painful to the touch at first; but ultimately harden, and assume the nature of cartilage. This condition is called Grapy.

For the simple state—

PRESCRIBE—**Hepar Sulph.**

Five grains morning and night.

When cracked and ulcerated—

Arsenicum.

Five grains morning and night.

For the Grapy form—

Thuja.

Five drops morning and night. A lotion of Thuja should be applied two or three times a day; one tablespoonful of matrix tincture to twelve tablespoonsful of water.

Merc. Viv. and Sulphur, in some constitutional cases, may be required. Cutting the hair close at the heels, and well drying, after being washed, is all-essential. A linseed-meal poultice, in the cracked stage, may also prove useful.

CHAPPED OR CRACKED HEELS.

This often occurs in winter, when there is no appearance of grease, and is induced by long-continued wet and cold weather: the cracks take a transverse direction, as though the skin had actually split across from being overstrained by swelling, or that condition which is termed “filled.” It is attended with congestion; sometimes slight inflammation and ulceration.

TREATMENT—

Keep clean; apply linseed poultice; afterwards

Arnica Lotion; one part of the ~~matrix~~ tincture to ten of water. If the legs are swollen and painful—

PRESCRIBE—Bryonia.

Five drops in a wine-glass of water three times a day.

WARTS.

These excrescences appear on the nose, lips, penis, and various parts of the body, causing much annoyance, especially on the penis.

TREATMENT—

Excision by knife or ligature.

Arsenical Lotion should be applied morning and night.

WENS.

Oval, round bodies, found under the skin: may be cut down upon, and easily turned out by the handle of the scalpel.

HIDEBOUND

Can scarcely be considered a disease of the skin; for it invariably depends on some internal derangement,

or the result of change, from a comfortable, warm stable, to a cold, wet straw-yard.

SYMPTOMS:—

‘ Very poor condition; loss of flesh.

The skin sticks close to his ribs, which protrude.

Belly swollen—distended.

Coat long, coarse, and rough.

PRESCRIBE—**Arsenicum.**

Five grains in a wine-glass of water night and morning.

WOUNDS

Are, generally, the result of accident, to which the horse is ever liable. There are several kinds; but we shall only treat of three—the *incised*, *contused*, and *lacerated*, being of most common occurrence.

An incised wound is that made by a clean, sharp, cutting instrument; and, if there be no artery divided, is very simple in its nature and treatment.

1st. Clear away any clots of blood, or dirt, that may be found in the wound; then bring the edges together evenly, and close, so as to fit exactly, and keep them in position by means of adhesive Calendula plaister. If the cut is very deep, and an artery divided—which

will be known by the blood jerking out in jets, and of a bright scarlet colour—the artery, if small, must be seized by a pair of forceps, and twisted three or four times firmly. A large artery may require a ligature, which is best made of fine whipcord, well waxed, and tightly secured—one end cut off rather close; the other end left out of the wound; the parts brought together; and a stitch made and tied—cut off—another and another, according to the requirement of the case. This is called the interrupted suture, for which a curved needle is the most convenient, and silk or waxed thread the best: the ligature of the artery should be allowed to lie outside the wound, between the sutures. A piece of folded lint, wetted with Calendula lotion, may be placed over the whole, and kept in position with one or more strips of adhesive plaister: the hair must be shaved off the surrounding part. Incised wounds on the legs can be better treated by the lotion, and a bandage firmly bound, to keep the edges of the wound in apposition.

CONTUSED WOUNDS.

A contused wound is caused by a blow inflicted with a heavy stick, or some blunt instrument. A swelling is soon seen to rise up on the spot, which becomes tender to the touch; and the bruised tissues sometimes

become inflamed, discoloured, and may result in abscess.

Apply **Arnica Lotion** four times a day.

LACERATED WOUNDS.

The lacerated wound is produced by a violent tearing of the flesh, such as by a hook or carriage-pole: are jagged and uneven; do not bleed much, if at all: are apt to suppurate and inflame.

TREATMENT—

Keep wet with **Calendula Lotion**.

If disposed to inflame—

PRESCRIBE—**Aconite**.

Five drops in a wine-glass of water night and morning.

ABSCCESS.

An Abscess is an accumulation of pus, surrounded by a layer of fibrin, or lymph, which forms a wall; thus extension is not permitted beyond a certain boundary. In a short time, fluctuation, from softening of the cellular tissue, is felt; a small spot is seen to swell and point: here the abscess bursts, or, if sluggish, may be opened with a lancet.

PRESCRIBE—Hepar Sulph.

Ten grains night and morning.

•
•
• If much inflamed—

PRESCRIBE—Aconite, in alternation.

Or from three to six doses may be administered previous to the **Hepar**, when the pus which flows from the Abscess is thin, and has a foetid smell.

PRESCRIBE—Mercurius Vivus.

Five grains three times a day.

The wound should be cleaned twice a day with tepid water, and a wet compress applied. When the Abscess is first opened, a linseed or bran poultice will be necessary to cleanse the part.

Arsenicum, Calcarea, Silicea, are frequently required in the treatment of Abscess. *

BROKEN KNEES.

This term has a wide meaning, varying from a scratch to a wound. When slight, very simple treatment is required.

* See *Materia Medica* for indications.

Washing with tepid water, and the application of **Calendula Lotion**, may suffice: it will be necessary to remove every particle of grit or dirt that may adhere to the abraded surface.

If the cut be deep, a piece of lint, moistened with **Calendula** or **Arnica Lotion**, may be kept constantly on the spot, with a bandage.

Sutures are not applicable to broken knees; they must, from the nature of the part, granulate and heal from the bottom. When suppuration is established, apply Meal or Bran Poultice, and treat as for Abscess. In slight cases, which may heal by the process of scabbing, the part should be painted with **Collodion**, and thus produce an artificial scab, by which the broken surface is protected.

OPENED KNEE-JOINTS.

If, in the case of a broken knee, the capsule of the joint is torn, a very serious complication may be said to have arisen: the fact, however, cannot always be immediately diagnosed. *Escape of the synovia*—a glairy fluid, resembling white of egg, slightly straw-colour—is the evidence of this condition. The air entering the wounded joint soon induces inflammation and fever, which may place the animal's life in jeopardy.

Sometimes a prick from a nail, thorn, or fork, may

accidentally open a joint, not involving so much danger as a larger wound. In any of these cases, keeping out the air is the most important point. Probing, meddling, and poultice must be avoided. Remove all dirt, grit, &c., carefully and quickly, with warm water; close up the wound; keep the leg straight: for this purpose, a piece of gutta-percha, wetted in hot water, may be moulded and fitted with tow to the joint; this should be firmly bandaged, and allowed to remain until the joint has closed. In some cases, the Starch or Plaster of Paris bandage may be used with advantage.

PRESCRIBE—**Arnica**, 5 drops twice a day.

Silicea, 5 grains once a day.

If the fever increase, **Aconite** should be administered.

WOUNDED AND INFLAMED TENDONS

Do occasionally occur from kicks, flints, thorns, or other causes: they must be treated according to the condition assumed. Poultice and fomentation may be required; but **Rhus Tox.** is an invaluable remedy.

Five drops in water three times a day, and the lotion applied externally.

SADDLE OR HARNESS GALLS.

Apply **Arnica Lotion**.

SITFAST

Is a small tumour, terminating in a scab, which results from long-continued pressure of harness, &c.: the skin becomes dead and hardened.

Apply a little Salad Oil to soften the skin; remove with a pair of forceps; dress with **Calendula Lotion**.

FISTULA OF THE WITHERS.

Contusion caused by severe pressure of the fore part of the saddle, is known by this appellation, though inappropriate, being a tumour rather than a fistula. This pressure from a badly-fitting saddle gives rise to a deep-seated tumour, which does not burst, but burrows among the tissues, producing inflammation, even down to the spinous processes of the vertebræ; the pus forming channels, which require to be opened up, freely cleaned out, and strips of lint, soaked in **Arnica Lotion**, laid in; or the lotion injected with a syringe: they are slow to heal, and necessarily close by granulation from the bottom.

A malignant tumour might be mistaken for this disease.

POLL-EVIL.

The effects of a badly-fitting collar, or blows. Rubbing the head under the manger produces irritation, which, in time, assumes the character of a tumour, similar in every respect to that described under Fistula of the Withers, and will require much the same treatment.

Hepar Sulph. and **Silicea** may be employed to assist the granulating process, after the abscess has been opened.--These diseases are not very common now.

CAPULET.

(CAPPED HOCK).

A swelling on the hock, containing serum, produced by kicking against a stall-post; or bruise, frequently from the shoe. The fluid is held down by the fascia, and, when let out, will soon accumulate again. **Iodine Lotion** may be used as an injection after the serum has been evacuated, and administered internally as well. In slight cases, hot fomentations, and a few doses of **Rhus Tox.**, may suffice to bring down the swelling; but the cure is not often so easy.

SPRAINS, CURB, THOROUGH-PIN, AND
WIND-GALLS,

Are too well known to require description; the chief

remedy being **Rhus Tox.** internally, and **Arnica Lotion** externally, with well-adjusted bandages.

RINGBONE

May be described as a cartilaginous or ossific deposit on the ~~pastern~~ bones; and is seen most frequently in horses of high action, or the heavy breeds—dray-horses—with flat feet. Constant concussion on hard stone pavement, or straining the ligaments, seem to be the primary cause of this affection. An inflammation is set up in the part, of rather a chronic character, followed by an exudation, which forms cartilage, and ultimately becomes bone (ossifies). The first symptom which leads to the discovery of this condition, generally, is lameness.

PRESCRIBE—Rhus Tox.

Five drops in a wine-glass of water three times a day.

Apply **Iodine Lotion** to the part. Immerse frequently in cold water, and apply the wet bandage, until inflammation has been removed. **Leather soles**, and a bar shoe, to prevent concussion, should be adopted.

BONE SPAVIN.

The formation of Bone Spavin is similar to that of

Ringbone. It is first produced by a strain of the ligaments. By means of exudation the small bones of the hock become united, and, consequently, the action of the joint is partially destroyed: the higher this union extends, the greater is the amount of stiffness.

In the early stage (inflammatory), great benefit may be derived from—

Rhus Tox.

Ten drops in a wine-glass of water twice a day.

Silicea,

Eight grains once a day.

'SPLINTS

Are very common in old horses—not always causing lameness; usually situated about three or four inches below the knee—the further from the joint the better. They come on slowly, from disease of the periosteum, a membrane which covers the bone.

Rhus, Phosp. Acid, Silicea, are the chief remedies in the early stage.

Tinct. of Iodine,

Tinct. of Cantharis,

Have both rendered good service, painted over the affected part.

CORNS,

In the horse, are not the excrescences so much complained of by the human subject, but the result of a bruise; frequently from bad shoeing. Pressure from the shoe causes congestion, and ultimate rupture of the blood-vessels. The part has a dark-red appearance, is tender when touched, and generally causes lameness. When allowed to go on, suppuration commences, and prompt treatment will be required.

In the first place the shoe must be removed, and the corn pared down clean.

Apply **Arnica Poultice** night and morning. When better, the leather sole and bar shoe may be applied. If suppuration sets in, the foot must be poulticed with linseed meal.

QUITTOR.

A conical tumour, opening up a wound on the coronet; connecting a sinus or fistula, which burrows into the foot; disposed to ulcerate, and difficult to heal. The progress of Quittor is generally slow, and liable

to produce permanent lameness, unless cured early. The disease may arise from several causes—a prick or injury; slipping in frosty weather; corns suppurating, &c.

The several conditions must regulate the treatment.

Hepar Sulph., 10 grains twice a day.

Silicea, " " "

May be given in alternation.

If there be much inflammation about the tumour—

Aconite.

Ten drops in a wine-glass of water, every three hours, may precede the Hepar Sulph.

In obstinate ulceration of the sinuses, an injection of Nitrate of Silver, 10 grains to the ounce of water, may be of benefit.

When suppuration has commenced, poultices should be constantly applied.

THRUSH

Is a discharge of pus from the cleft or division in the frog, which soon becomes offensive and abundant. In time, the horny part of the frog softens, and falls

into decay. Bad grooming, negligence, allowing the horse to stand on wet litter or dung for a long time, will excite this disease, especially in the hind legs.

TREATMENT—

Cleanliness and Poultice are of the first import.

Tow, dipped in **Calendula Lotion**, should be laid in the division of the frog; and, when put to work, the horse shod with leather soles. In some cases the bar shoe may be necessary.

CANKER.

Is the result of neglected Thrush, or Grease, by which the disease spreads to the cartilaginous tissues; and even to the coffin-bone. It is sometimes incurable.

PRESCRIBE—**Arsenicum.**

Ten grains three times a day, in a wine-glass of water.

Remove every particle of diseased horn from the foot. Apply Nitric Acid lotion, one drachm to an ounce of water, twice a day.

The operation of Neurotomy has been successful in this disease.

LAMINITIS, (OR FOUNDER).

An inflammation of the soft laminæ of the foot and its connecting substance. It is not a very common disease; but prone to affect horses with soft crust, or tender feet. Dry, hard roads, and sea voyages, are the principal producing causes; occasionally it is the result of metastasis supervening on inflammation of the lungs. Under this latter condition, the sufferings are less severe, but more difficult to cure: the fore feet are most liable to the attack.

SYMPTOMS:—

Excessive lameness.

Feet, especially the coronet, intensely hot.

The horse is unwilling to move.

He lies down; groans with pain.

When standing, the hinder feet are much further under the body than natural, in order to support its weight.

Pulse quick, full; fever.

Respiration increased; mouth hot.

PRESCRIBE—Aconite, Acid. Phosp., in alternation.

Five drops in a wine-glass of water every three hours.

The first step must be to remove the shoes, and well

pare the feet. Wet flannels, and, if necessary, cold bran or turnip poultice may be applied.

Arnica and **Rhus Lotion**, according to the required condition—especially from beating out hard dry roads—will be most essential.

CHRONIC LAMINITIS

Is most insidious in its approach; the crust of the foot being rather warmer than natural, and the lameness not very marked. The weight of the body is thrown on the back part of the foot: and thus the horse is relieved by throwing the weight on his heels. This form of the affection has often proved more obstinate to cure than the acute.

PRESCRIBE—**Aconite**.

Five drops twice a day.

Belladonna and **Thuja** have often proved useful.*

NAVICULAR LAMENESS.

This is always connected with contracted foot: a tender-footed horse does not step firmly on the ground; consequently there is a disposition in the foot to contract. The seat of this seems to be the navicular joint. The tendon unites to the bone, or ossification

* See *Materia Medica* for indications.

of the cartilages, and sometimes ulceration takes place; either of which may be very obscure; but the mobility of the joint is interfered with. The lameness is not always very considerable, and disappears after a little exercise. The marked symptom is, pointing the affected foot in advance of the other, as though to give it rest. Such horses require easy but regular work; careful shoeing, and good stable management.

Sulphur, Antimonium Crudum, Silicea, are the most important remedies.*

Bran and meal poultice, wet bandage, &c.

PUNCTURED WOUNDS, BRUISES FROM GRAVEL, STONES, Etc.,

May be successfully treated by **Arnica**. A few doses internally, and the lotion applied to the part affected three or four times a day.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

The horse is very liable to affections of the eye, either from cold, foreign substances—such as dust, sand, small broken stones—or accident; a blow from a whip, stick, and other weapons: but the most common disease is named Simple Inflammation

* See *Materia Medica* for indications.

(*Ophthalmia conjunctivitis*)—an inflammation of the transparent membrane which covers the eyeball, and is reflected over to line the eyelid, bearing the name of conjunctiva.

SYMPTOMS:—

- Conjunctiva suffused with tears.
- Vessels distended; of a bright-red colour;
Covering the white of the eye like a net-work
- Great intolerance of light.
- Eyelids swollen, red, inflamed.
- In a short time the cornea appears covered
with a thin film.

PRESCRIBE—Aconite.

Five drops every morning and night.

Bathe the eyes three times a day with warm water.

When a film covers the eyes—

PRESCRIBE—Alum Lotion.

Six grains to 1 oz. of distilled water;

Which may be applied twice a day with a camel's-hair brush. The lid should be opened, and the lotion dropped into the eye.

Arnica Lotion will prove of essential service when any foreign body, sand, stones, &c., have helped to cause the inflammation.

In some cases, **Merc. Viv.** may be required after **Pulsatilla**. The dose, five grains three times a day.

SPECIFIC OPHTHALMIA.

• (INFLAMMATION OF THE EYEBALL).

In this disease the various structures of the eyeball are more or less involved; depending, as it does, on very different causes, and requiring different treatment from simple ophthalmia. Here conditions affecting the general health, idiosyncrasy, hereditary predisposition, change from the field to the stable (*especially if it be dark*), the various diseases to which the horse is liable—one and all may tend to excite the disease named Specific Ophthalmia.

THE SYMPTOMS

Sometimes set in suddenly, generally affecting one eye, which is partially closed, and with difficulty opened—the intolerance of light being very great, and the animal averse to anything like examination: the lachrymation (or flow of tears) is very

abundant. On inspection, the eyeball is seen intensely red and inflamed; the cornea dim, slightly sunk, and flattened; the aqueous humour appears to have lost its clearness, and the eye its brightness. If the iris is affected, the colour becomes changed—darker than natural, from the exudation of lymph, which produces adhesion; the roundness of the pupil is lost, presenting an irregular, and sometimes a triangular, shape.

It occasionally happens that both eyes are affected; and that, in one, the sight is gradually lost, while the other brightens, clears up, and becomes useful for a very long period; the defective eye will generally form cataract.

Frequently the approach of Specific Ophthalmia is attended with constitutional disturbance. If the pulse is full, quick, with symptoms of inflammatory fever—

PRESCRIBE—**Aconite**, two or three doses.

Five drops in a wine-glass of water every two hours.

For inflammation of the structures composing the eyeball, **Belladonna** stands pre-eminent, and should be persevered with, giving the usual dose of five drops three times a day. When closure of the pupil

is threatened, a very small quantity may be dropped into the eye, for the purpose of dilatation.

When the pupil changes its shape, and the iris its colour—

PRESCRIBE—Mercurius Vivus.

Five grains every three hours.

Any peculiar constitutional derangement will require treatment according to its nature and symptoms.

AMAUROSIS.

A term implying darkness, or obscure vision, caused by some derangement of the optic nervous apparatus; and varies in degree, being either partial or complete, according to the amount of sensibility affected. When incomplete, the sight will be so impaired as to resemble gauze drawn over the eye.

SYMPTOMS:—

The eye, on inspection, has a staring expression; the pupil dilated; the contractile power against light slow, or absent; the animal treads cautiously, and frequently throws the head higher than natural. Sometimes the eye has a glassy-bright appearance.

PRESCRIBE—Belladonna.

Five drops in a wine-glass of water three times a day.

This affection is often associated with some derangement of the digestion, such as stomach staggers, worms, and liver disease; also from loss of blood, apoplexy, and inflammation of the brain. Under these conditions it is only temporary, and will require the necessary treatment.

Complete loss of vision may occur from some of these causes, but it will generally depend on a disease of the optic nerve, and then becomes permanent, for which there is no remedy. In other cases—

Nux Vomica, Mercurius Vivus, Sulphur, may be referred to, according to the condition.*

CATARACT.

A term used to signify opacity of the crystalline lens, or its capsule—an opaque body gradually filling up the pupil of the eye, the colour of which may be white, grey, or yellow. At first the vision is only partially impaired, as by Amaurosis; but the disease gradually advances until the sight is finally lost. The condition can easily be recognised if the horse is brought to the stable door in a moderate light, and

* See *Materia Medica* for indications.

the pupil carefully inspected.—The most useful remedies are—

• **Cannabis, Conium, and Sulphur.***

It now and then happens, when Cataract has formed in one eye, that the other becomes stronger.

SPECKS ON THE LENS.

These have been called False Cataract. A whitish-grey speck (or specks) is seen on the lens or its capsule—sometimes the result of inflammation; and will disappear, occasionally, without treatment.

PRESCRIBE—**Mercurius Vivus.**

Five grains three times a day.

DISEASES OF THE MOUTH,

Occasionally, occur in horses from the artificial state of feeding, on first being brought to the stable. The most common is termed **Lampas**—a swelling in the roof of the mouth; which generally attacks horses from the third to the fifth year of their age. It extends immediately behind the front teeth, and may increase sufficiently in size as to project below them. It is the custom, among farriers, to burn this excrescence with a

* See *Materia Medica* for indications.

flat piece of iron made red-hot—a very unnecessary proceeding. For the disease depends, in some measure, on the process of dentition, and ought to be treated in a rational manner. The animal is unable to masticate his food; consequently he suffers indigestion, loses flesh and health rapidly falling out of condition.

TREATMENT—

No corn nor hay; feed with bran mashes and gruel.

PRESCRIBE—**Calcareæ**, 5 grains every morning.

Sulphur, 5 grains every night.

Sometimes a few doses of **Nux Vomica** may be given with advantage.

OBSTRUCTION IN THE ŒSOPHAGUS,

Or the tube which conveys the food into the stomach. Food bolted without chewing, pieces of turnip, carrot, &c., are most likely to offend, unless cut into thin slices, and chopped into small pieces. When this accident occurs, water may be given, if the horse will drink. If it fail, a probang should be passed carefully down the tube. It may be made of gutta-percha, or whalebone, with a ball at the end. If the obstruction lie in the throat, the substance may be brought back by the fingers, and the difficulty at once removed.

INJURY FROM THE BIT.

- If the horse's mouth sustain injury from the bit—

Calendula, or Arnica Lotion,

Should be applied two or three times a day.

DENTITION—TEETHING.

During the process of Dentition, various conditions may arise—such as ulceration, inflammation of the mouth, glands, and ducts, requiring especial treatment.

Regulate the diet.

PRESCRIBE—**Calcarea, Sulphur, Silicea.***

The first of these medicines will generally afford speedy relief, in cases of difficult or painful teething.

THE TEETH.

The colt, at birth, generally, but not always, has the first and second molars, or grinders, developed.

At seven or eight days old, the two upper and lower incisors are added.

In the sixth week, the two next incisors appear.

* See *Materia Medica* for indications.

At the eighth month, the front, or cutting teeth, are complete.

At three years old, the central incisors are supplanted by two upper and two lower permanent teeth, which are larger than those just lost. It is by these four new teeth that a three-year colt is recognised.

At three years old the mouth of a horse should appear as follows:—

The four central teeth, two upper and two lower, are wider and shorter than the rest, and are well marked on the cutting surface; while the mark on the adjoining nippers will be partly worn away.

At three years and a-half old the second pair of nippers are shed, and a new pair appears.

At four years and a-half the corner nippers are renewed.

At five years, the mark will be partially effaced from the incisors, and the tushes or canine teeth make their appearance. The horse has now forty teeth, and the mouth is said to be perfect.

At six years old, the mark on the central incisors will be nearly obliterated, and the tushes fully grown.

At seven years, the marks on the next incisors are nearly gone, the tushes getting round at the point and edges.

When eight years old, the marks will have totally disappeared, and the tushes become blunt and round.

The horse is now said to be aged, and the mouth

can no longer be relied on as a test for age. But horses constantly at work, and kept in the stable, will lose their marks sooner than those at grass; consequently, the former rules may be subject to some exceptions.

As the horse increases in age, the incisors appear longer, and become more horizontal.

ON UNSOUNDNESS.

Scarcely any subject is attended with more perplexity than the limit of the above term. We shall briefly set down some positive conditions to regulate the purchaser, leaving the finer shades for the judgment of those who have been educated in the anatomy and disease of the horse. The law of soundness is perhaps one of the most difficult questions lawyers have had to deal with; for it seems almost impossible to find a horse without blemish or tendency to disease. The question, however, is now generally settled more easily than in former times; trials in the County Court having superseded actions in the superior courts.

First and foremost of all affections which constitute unsoundness, is certainly Lameness; also—

Spavin; Ringbone;

Convex, or Contracted Foot;

Ossification and ulceration of the navicular bone of the foot; Grease;

Enlarged Ligaments;
Corns; Splints; Thrush;
Also Thorough-Pin; and Bog Spavin; ,
Broken Wind; Thick Wind;
Any disease of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, or
Intestines;
Hernia; or Rupture of any kind;
Cough, or Cold; Catarrh, while it lasts;
Megrims, or Fits; Crib-biting;
Cataract; and Amaurosis;
Specks on the Cornea—doubtful.

THE DOG.

THIS animal, from the most remote period of antiquity, may be regarded as the constant companion and friend of man; ever ready to obey the call of his master, assist in his designs, and do his bidding. From his intelligence and sagacity, we cannot feel surprised that, in past ages, like some other animals, he has been assigned a place among the deities of the Egyptians. According to Juvenal, whole cities worshipped the dog as a god, under the name of Anubis. A very fine city was built in his honour, and named Cynopolis. Here the priests celebrated festivals with much pomp and grandeur. It was also customary, after death, to embalm them; consequently, in more modern times, mummies of dogs were found in abundance. In the present day, the dog, according to the variety of breed, takes the position for which he is most adapted, and trained to various useful purposes—some to watch, some to hunt; others delight in the company of the sportsman, and answer with alacrity the sound of the gun. By domestic training, other species are reserved as pets for the parlour; some are

taught to understand, and assist in supplying, the wants of their master—sometimes as a workman, and frequently as a beggar—standing faithfully by him alike in poverty as in riches, even unto death. The memory and instinct of the dog is truly wonderful; but some breeds are far more intelligent than others.

By nature he is a carnivorous animal, and the bones of his jaw are excessively strong: thus he is capable of dragging or lifting a heavy weight by the mouth, much more than he could conveniently carry on his back. In fact, the dog is not, anatomically, formed for a beast of burden, and should never be employed as such.

The various breeds differ vastly in size and general appearance, as well as in nervous susceptibility; some kinds being ferocious, others affectionate; while those trained to the parlour are apt to become exceedingly jealous. Generally speaking he is docile and obedient, and imitates the manners of those in whose company he is reared. Fancy dogs should be fed chiefly on farinacious food. A little boiled tripe, every third day, may be allowed, but never uncooked meat. Bread and milk, oatmeal porridge, boiled rice, with a little gravy and biscuits, will prove the best description of diet. A large bone, without a particle of meat, will clean the teeth, and amuse; but small bones, which he can crack, are injurious: they break the teeth, are apt to stick in his throat, and, if swallowed, are not

well digested. A little boiled liver may occasionally be given with advantage; one, or, at most, two meals a day, is sufficient. The dog frequently requires drink; a pan of water should always be placed within his reach. Dogs that are constantly out of doors do not require such nice attention, and they are less liable to disease.

The average age attained by the dog is about twelve years. Some reach fifteen or sixteen; but very few arrive at twenty years of age. At three years he is mature; and, about eight, begins to decline; the teeth become yellow, and lose their sharpness: at this age the female ceases to breed. The period of gestation is about sixty days—generally delivering three, four, or five at a birth; sometimes many more. The pups are blind for the first ten or twelve days, and shed their first teeth about the age of six months.

The Teeth appear in the following order:—

Six incisor or cutting-teeth in each jaw; four canine teeth, and six molars, on each side of the upper jaw—the first three of these being sharp and cutting; the next carnivorous, with two cutting lobes; and two beyond, quite flat.

In the under-jaw there are seven teeth on each side of the incisors—four false molars; one laniary, or tearing molar; and two tubercular molars.

The dog is subject to many diseases, which we shall

attempt to describe, prefacing with this remark—that, for the past twenty years, the hounds in the Royal kennels have been treated on the Homœopathic principle, with greater success, more comfort to the animals, and less loss than ever attended the practice of the old method. In mange and distemper, the cure has been effected in much less time; and secondary affections—such as lung disease, which formerly supervened—are now almost unknown. From such facts, we may fairly augur that, as the new system becomes better known, and the prejudice which now strives to stay its progress exhausted, its universal adoption must ultimately be realised, and fully extended to the whole family of the human race.

RABIES,

(OR HYDROPHOBIA).

This latter term implies dread of water; which, applied to the dog, is not correct, for he will freely drink water throughout the disease. The cause is very obscure, and the disease generally fatal. Many dogs are destroyed, under the impression that they are mad, when they only have a fit, which is very common; while madness is rare.

SYMPTOMS:—

Restlessness; anxious look, or wild; furious;

he continually turns round and round ; then lies down.

Constant desire to bite something. He seems to see objects, and snaps at them in the air.

All natural food is refused ; he prefers filth, wood, coals ; eats his own excrement, and laps up his own urine.

Thirst insatiable ; he plunges his mouth into the water ; the foam floats on its surface.

There is sometimes wild delirium.

Eyes red ; bloodshot.

He endeavours to get away from everybody.

The symptoms are often various ; but those placed in italics are considered decisive of Rabies.

PRESCRIBE—Belladonna.

Five drops every hour.

If he does not improve after a few doses, give **Stramonium** ; ten drops every half-hour.

FITS

Frequently occur with young dogs : they come on suddenly, and never attack those with rabies. When out for a long walk, the dog may get heated, and the

blood rushes to the brain. He lingers behind; appears stupefied; utters a loud shriek, and falls down convulsed. If this happen in the street, get the dog home as quickly as possible. In the country, more time can be given for recovery.

SYMPTOMS:—

He tumbles about, and falls down on his side.

Foams at the mouth; breathing laboured.

Eyes staring; wild look.

Urine and fæces pass involuntary.

Limbs stretched stiffly out.

Convulsive and violent twitchings.

When the fit is over, he will get up and resume his walk.

Fits sometimes occur in the house from worms, teething, and over-feeding.

PRESCRIBE—Belladonna.*

Two drops three times a day.

Or **Stramonium**, in the same manner.

DISTEMPER.

This disease is most common, and, next to rabies, the most difficult to treat. It is supposed to have

* I have cured many cases of fits with *Belladonna* alone.—ED.

originated in France, and was imported into this country about a century ago. Nearly every dog has an attack at some period of his life; the earlier, the better chance of recovery. The superior breeds suffer most from this disease.

SYMPTOMS :—

Sudden loss of spirit and activity.

Loss of appetite; fever; dulness.

Weakness of the eyes.

Discharge from the eyes and nose.

Cough short; husky.

Ears and legs cold; shivering.

Sudden loss of strength, especially of the hind quarters, which he drags after him.

Constant desire to evacuate the bowels; but very little passes from him.

It may commence like a common cold, or after having been thrown into the water, and not properly dried.

PRESCRIBE—Aconite and Nux Vomica, five drops, in alternation, every three hours.

When the secretions become offensive—

PRESCRIBE—Mercurius Vivus.—Five grains every four hours.

The diet must consist of rice and porridge : meat not allowed. *

MANGE

Depends upon an insect, and resembles scabies or itch in the human subject. It may be induced by bad food ; close, unhealthy kennels ; dirty, damp bedding or caught from contagion. Cleanliness, washing with soap and water, in the early stage, will prevent it getting troublesome.

SYMPTOMS :—

Constant itching and rubbing.

The hair is denuded, generally from the back

The dog gets poor and emaciated ; weak.

The belly looks bloated ; swollen.

PRESCRIBE—**Sulphur.**

One grain morning and night.

A Sulphur Liniment of Sulphur, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.

Seal Oil, 4 ounces.

Well rubbed up, and applied once a day.

Sometimes the Mange assumes the scaly form ; for which—

PREScribe—**Arsenicum**.

Two grains three times a day.

Pups are apt to get a mangy look at three or four months old; which, if neglected, may run on to true Mange. Prescribe **Sulphur**, in half-grain doses. Wash with soft soap and water; or, what is preferable, yolk of egg; and, by frequent change of bedding, it will be prevented.

Diet in Mange is all-important.

Rice and other farinaceous food only to be allowed. No meat. The meals small, and given at the regular time.

The health of the dogs to be improved in every possible way.

INDIGESTION .

Paves the way for many diseases in dogs, and is very frequently the result of over-feeding.

SYMPTOMS:—

Thirst and vomiting.

Dislike to proper food. When anything is offered him, he licks the hand instead of taking the food; or, having taken it, drops it on the ground. He prefers eating paper or wood.

PRESCRIBE—Nux Vomica.

Two drops three times a day.

Pulsatilla and **Sulphur** may, in some cases, follow.
Diet well regulated.

ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

(CHOREA).

This disease is nearly always the result of distemper, implicating the brain, spinal cord, and stomach.

SYMPTOMS:—

Constant catching or twitching in one or more of the limbs; sometimes extending to the whole body.

He can get no rest from this continual torment; always changing his position without relief.

Rapid loss of flesh.

PRESCRIBE—Nux Vomica.

Two drops in water three times a day.

Stramonium and **Hyoscyamus** are also valuable in this affection.

Diet—boiled rice and beef tea, given in small quantities. No meat.

WORMS.

Dogs are very subject to Worms. Four kinds are described:—

1st. The *Ascarides*, or Thread-worm, half an inch long, seated in the rectum. The common symptom is dragging himself along, pressing the anal aperture on the ground.

Appetite voracious, or lost.

Wasting of the body; coat rough.

Breath offensive; constipation.

2nd. The *Tere*s resemble the common earth-worm in shape, but white instead of red.

3rd. The *Tenia*, or Tape-worm, is flat, and several inches long.

4th. A slender worm, four inches long, of a dirty-white colour: they collect in masses like balls. Puppies having this variety lose flesh rapidly; they get fits, and often die.

PRESCRIBE—Cina—Two drops every night.

Sulphur—One-grain dose every morning.

HEPATITIS.

(INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER).

The liver of the dog is very apt to be enlarged from disease, which is induced by over-feeding, and too little exercise. Half-starved dogs are never troubled with this disease.

SYMPTOMS:—

Wasting of the body, with enlarged abdomen,
which, on pressure, is found to be hard.

Some lumps may be felt, and clearly traced
out by the fingers.

Coat rough—stands out.

Half-wild look; pupils dilated.

Yet the dog is always drowsy and stupid.

Does not care to move about.

PRESCRIBE—**Mercurius Vivus.**

One grain night and morning.

After three days, follow by **China.**

Five drops in a little water, night and morning.

Occasionally cysts form on the surface of the liver, containing fluid.

THE YELLOWS.

(JAUNDICE).

This disease generally affects young dogs, and may accompany Hepatitis.

SYMPTOMS:—

The skin and white of the eye become yellow.

Mouth dry and parched.

Vomiting of a greenish matter.

Fæces are often blackish in colour.

Mercurius Vivus, **Nux Vom.**, and **Bryonia**, are the most important remedies, and may be administered as for Hepatitis.

RHEUMATISM

Generally falls to the lot of the *gourmand*, that takes his four or five full meals every day; or some dogs that are getting old and surly.

SYMPTOMS:—

Tenderness on the slightest touch.

He often howls when there is no one near him.

Pinching him hard seems rather agreeable than otherwise.

The breath smells very foul.

The teeth covered with tartar—blackish.

He is generally fat, and takes no exercise.

PRESCRIBE—**Bryonia,** }
 Rhus Tox., } in alternation.

Two drops of each in a little water, every four hours.

The diet must be restricted to rice and porridge, with a little gravy.

PILES.

The old dog is very often subject to this troublesome affection: it chiefly depends on liver disease, and the constipation to which the dog is so liable. The indigestible substances, which are so often carried into the stomach, irritate the intestines, and affect the anal aperture. Probably indigestion is the primary cause.

PRESCRIBE—**Nux Vomica.**

Two drops, every night.

Sulphur—one grain every morning, on the tongue.

Regulate the diet; and no meat.

COSTIVENESS

Is so common in the dog, that it can scarcely be considered a disease. Yet sometimes it causes pain; and, if habitual, may induce other diseases. The dung of the dog should not be absolutely dry. Constipation may end in intestinal inflammation. Two days is long enough for a dog to remain costive.

PRESCRIBE—Nux Vomica.

Two drops in a wine-glass of water three times a day.

If no relief—

Opium, in the same manner.

If the fæces in the rectum are dry, and become impacted, the finger, well oiled, may be carefully employed to break up the mass into small pieces. An enema of warm water may prove serviceable.

For habitual constipation—

PRESCRIBE—**Bryonia**; and **Sulphur**.

A little boiled liver should be given occasionally.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

SYMPTOMS:—

Vomiting; continual thirst.

Frequent discharge of liquid fæces, or of mucus.

Appetite either lost or ravenous.

Mucous membrane of the anal aperture red and inflamed.

PRESCRIBE—**Ipecacuanha**.

One drop every four hours.

When Diarrhœa has lasted some time, great prostration ensues; the dog can scarcely drag himself along, and the purgation is constant.

PRESCRIBE—**Arsenicum**.

Two grains in a little water every three hours.

When blood and mucus escapes—

PRESCRIBE—**Mercurius Corrosivus.**

One grain three times a day.

Diet—rice; gravy or beef tea. Bathe with warm water three or four times a day.

COLIC.

SYMPTOMS:—

Appetite generally good: the animal lies down to sleep, during which he makes a piteous sound, or feeble cry.

He gets up; seeks another place; lies down again.

The pain increases: he howls, jumps, and runs about; and again lies down, probably in some corner; curls himself tightly up: he soon starts, as if from cutting pain.

After a day or two the appetite is lost.

PRESCRIBE—**Colocynth.**

Three drops in water every four hours.

If inflammatory symptoms appear—

PRESCRIBE—**Aconite.**

A warm bath may be given with advantage.

COLD,
(OR CORYZA),

Generally comes on gradually from draughts, wet, cold weather, &c. This affection, in young dogs, will require prompt attention. A few days' care, with gruel or porridge diet, is necessary.

SYMPTOMS:—

Sneezing; cough; thin discharge from the eyes and nose; breathing loud.

If from wet and exposure—

PRESCRIBE—Dulcamara.

Two drops in water three times a day.

After two days, if not improved—

PRESCRIBE—Mercurius. Vivus.

One grain on the tongue, night and morning.

If the cold threaten to terminate in Bronchitis—

PRESCRIBE—Aconite.

Bryonia.

Two drops of each, in alternation, every three hours.

COUGH.

This is a symptom very common in the dog, in connexion with various diseases, and will require treatment according to its nature: it generally accompanies common Cold and Bronchitis, passing off as the disease is cured.

The chief remedies are—

**Pulsatilla, Chamomilla, Ipec., Nux Vom.,
Mercurius Vivus, Belladonna.***

• For Chronic Cough in old dogs—

PRESCRIBE—**Bryonia.**

One drop in water three times a day.

And in cases with much difficulty of breathing—

PRESCRIBE—**Phosphorus**, in alternation with **Bryonia**.

Cough, with vomiting—**Ipec.**

Cough, from wet weather—**Dulcamara.**

ASTHMA,

(SPASMODIC ACTION OF THE BRONCHIAL TUBE),

Is not uncommon in old pets; and sometimes the fits

* See *Materia Medica* for indications.

are so violent as to threaten suffocation: it is, however a rare occurrence for a dog to die in a fit of Asthma. The primary cause may be Cold, Bronchitis, &c., rendered chronic by neglect and over-feeding, with too little exercise. The appetite generally keeps good.

SYMPTOMS:—

Loud wheezing noise.

Breathing laboured, or difficult; panting.

He strives to get to the open air.

He trembles, and is convulsed.

Eyes red; inflamed conjunctiva.

Breath smells foul.

The slightest exertion causes him distress.

There is generally some cough.

PRESCRIBE—Ipecacuanha.

One drop every four hours.

Arsenicum, Bryonia, Pulsatilla, may be required.*

The diet should be confined to vegetables, and the skin well cleansed with a brush regularly every day.

BRONCHITIS

Is generally the result of common Catarrh, or Cold

* See *Materia Medica* for indications.

and is accompanied by all the symptoms belonging to that disorder ; with the following additional

SYMPTOMS :—

Breathing difficult and oppressive.
Cough severe and continual.
Rattling of mucus in the bronchial tubes.
Wheezing, with short inspiration.

PRESCRIBE—Aconite.

Bryonia.

Two drops, in alternation, every two hours.

If not sufficient to cure—

Belladonna—Two drops.

Mercurius Vivus—Two grains.

In the same manner.

PLEURISY

Often accompanies or follows inflammation of the lungs, in addition to the symptoms in that disease. The following may be added.

SYMPTOMS :—

Twitching in the limbs and muscles.
Fluid accumulates in the chest ; and one of the legs is observed to swell.

The breathing is very short: and frequently one lung is so much affected by the fluid, as to be rendered useless.

PRESCRIBE—Aconite.

One drop in water every two hours, for eight doses.

Bryonia.

One drop every three hours.

If the breathing should become very difficult, in spite of the above treatment—

PRESCRIBE—Phosphorus,

In alternation with **Bryonia.**

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

(PNEUMONIA).

SYMPTOMS:—

Shivering fits.

Pulse quick. Breathing quick.

He sits on his haunches; appears distressed, and is not inclined to move.

He may fall suddenly down, exhausted, and again revive.

The appetite is diminished or lost.

As the disease advances, he maintains the standing position—falls down—gets up again; the breathing becomes painful and difficult.

PRESCRIBE—Aconite,
Bryonia,

One drop of each, in alternation, every two hours.

If the attack is very severe, the medicine may be repeated every half-hour.

[See also PLEURISY].

BRONCHOCELE.

An enlargement of the thyroid gland, situate in front of the windpipe. In pups, considerable irritation accompanies this disease, from the great pressure it exerts on the windpipe, and blood-vessels about the part.

In old dogs it may remain passive, and is not generally, attended with much danger.

SYMPTOMS:—

Enlarged thyroid; felt under the fingers, somewhat hard; not yielding to pressure.

- Jugular veins distended.
- Breathing difficult and laboured.
- The dog seems stupid—sleepy.
- And, in some cases, appears as if he would be suffocated.

PRESCRIBE—Iodium.

One drop in a little water three times a day.

The enlarged gland to be painted with the pure tincture, night and morning, with a camel's-hair brush. First cut the hair close as possible.

DROPSY.

Swelling of the whole body. On pressure, the skin pits, or becomes indented; and the marks of the fingers do not immediately disappear. Fluid in the cellular tissue is the cause of this condition.

PRESCRIBE—Hellebore,
Apis Mell,

Three drops of the former, in alternation with three grains of the latter, every two hours.

Arsenicum and **Digitalis** may prove invaluable in some states of Dropsy.

FOOT-SORE.

The elastic pad, at the bottom of the dog's foot, is very apt to inflame and get hot. Game-dogs are especially liable to this affection; and those which travel over hard gritty roads in the summer. In some cases the skin of the feet peels, and the nails come off.

TREATMENT—

Bathe with warm water, to clean, and allay inflammation.

Dip rags in **Arnica Lotion**, and wrap up the feet. When better, a leather shoe on the affected foot, worn for three or four days, will be beneficial.

CANKER IN THE EAR.

Common to water-dogs, and those badly fed: it seems to attack the larger species. Dirt, and too much flesh food, may induce it.

SYMPTOMS:—

The animal shakes his head; holds it to one side, and violently scratches his ear.

A discharge of whitish matter flows from the ear.

Apply—Tinc. **Hydrastus Canadensis**; and administer **Mercurius Vivus**, two grains, night and morning.

Canker on the flap of the ear often affects dogs with smooth ears.

PRESCRIBE—Arsenicum.

Two grains in water three times a day.

GLEET.

Petted animals are most subject to this disorder.

SYMPTOMS:—

Thick purulent discharge from the penis, which hangs about the hair at its point: this glues up the orifice, and may cause difficulty in ejecting the urine.

Soon the discharge gets thinner; while the penis becomes red, inflamed, and sore. If neglected, swelling and ulceration may ensue, and the discharge will be mixed with blood.

TREATMENT—

Draw back the sheath of the penis as far as possible; examine its condition; bathe in warm water carefully.

PRESCRIBE—Aconite.

Two drops in water every two hours, for three doses.

Followed by **Pulsatilla**.

Two drops night and morning.

Should this fail, then **Mercurius Vivus**.

Three grains night and morning.

When the hair at the urethral orifice is strongly united by the discharge, it should be cut off as close as possible.

For Ulceration of the Penis, or Cancer of the Scrotum—**Sulphur, Silicea, Arsenicum**, are the most reliable remedies.

Strive to improve the animal's health by attention to diet, &c.

HÆMATURIA,

(OR BLOODY URINE). .

PRESCRIBE—**Aconite** and **Cantharis**, in alternation.

Two drops night and morning.

FOR SWELLING OF THE GLANS PENIS,

PRESCRIBE—**Aconite**.

Two drops in water three times a day ; six doses.

Then follow with **Sulphur**.

One grain every morning.

FOR RETENTION OF URINE,

A long gum elastic catheter should be passed, and the bladder emptied.

PRESCRIBE—Cannabis.

Two drops three times a day, and a warm bath.

DISEASE OF THE EYE.

(OPHTHALMIA—INFLAMMATION OF THE CONJUNCTIVA).

This condition is often produced by cold; sometimes by dust and sand blown upon the eye. The conjunctiva is red and inflamed.

A weak **Arnica Lotion** may be used to bathe the eye.

PRESCRIBE—Pulsatilla.

Two drops in water three times a day.

Belladonna, if the eye-ball is affected.

CATARACT

Is very common in the old dog. It consists in an opaque condition of the crystalline lens, which, on inspection, presents a white appearance.

For the early stage—

PRESCRIBE—**Cannabis.**

Two drops three times a day.

TOOTH-ACHE.

The dog is especially liable to this painful affection. The teeth are frequently broken by gnawing bones, and other hard substances: they soon decay, and become troublesome. **Extraction** is the best remedy.

If from cold, nervous irritability, &c.—

PRESCRIBE—**Aconite, Belladonna, Nux Vomica, or Mercurius Vivus.***

One of these remedies should be selected.

* See *Materia Medica* for indications.

DISEASES OF THE COW AND OX.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

Arsenicum Album.—Dose, 10 grains daily, given in a tablespoonful of water. If a large herd is to be treated, mix 12 drachms in 2 quarts of water, and give one tablespoonful of the mixture for a dose.

This should be given to all cattle in the infected district and its neighbourhood, and to all cattle which have been exposed to infection.

IN CASE OF AN ATTACK,

Send for the nearest Veterinary Surgeon, practising Homœopathy, or one who will undertake to carry out

the treatment. If neither of these is within reach, *it being of the utmost importance to lose no time, as soon as the animal shows the first symptoms, which generally are swelling and redness of the nostrils, hanging the head, alteration of the natural heat of the ears, horns and skin, diminished appetite—and in cows, redness of the vulva or bearing, and diminution of the milk—give Belladonna, 10 drops every 2 hours, for 24 hours; and if the animal gets no worse, continue this medicine for two or three days, or longer; only giving the dose every 4 hours, or as the symptoms decline, every 8 hours.*

IF THE ATTACK INCREASES IN SEVERITY.

Should UNFAVOURABLE SYMPTOMS appear after this medicine has been given 24 hours, then give **Arsenicum Album**, 10 drops every 3 hours. These symptoms are as follow:—Great and irritating discharge from the nostrils; shivering, with alternate cold and heat of surface; great thirst; feeble pulse; loss of muscular power; inflammation and swelling of the eyes, with great secretion of tears; dribbling of mucus from the mouth, with red spots on the gums and roof of the mouth; foul breath; with or without great looseness of the bowels; slimy evacuations, with very offensive smell; tenderness and indications of pain in the belly.

SUPERVENTION OF OTHER SYMPTOMS.

If, during the course of the disease, the muscles of the shoulders and hind quarters twitch and jerk, the animal has a staggering gait, and a paralytic appearance of the limbs on getting up, with vesicular spots, like small blisters, in the mouth and nostrils, give **Rhus Toxicodendron**, 10 drops in a tablespoonful of water every 3 hours; and if improvement sets in, continue the medicine; if no improvement, after 24 hours, return to the **Arsenicum**.

WHEN THE LUNGS ARE AFFECTED.

If the *lungs* appear to be more affected than any other organ, the breathing quick and difficult, with wheezing and rattling in the windpipe, and frequent cough, give **Phosphorus**, 10 drops every 3 hours, for 24, 36, or 48 hours; after which return to the **Arsenicum**.

IF SYMPTOMS LIKE "HOVE" (BELLY DISTENDED) OCCUR.

If the animal appears as if "hove," with oppressed breathing and groaning as the chief symptoms—give **Ammonium Causticum**, 10 drops every 2 hours, till these symptoms abate.

FOR WEAKENING DIARRHŒA.

Sometimes, although the animal is recovering, a weakening diarrhœa continues or sets in—give **Phosphoric Acid**, 10 drops three times a day.

EXTERNAL BATHING AND WASHING.

The nose, mouth, eyes, and vulva or bearing to be washed three or four times a day with tepid water.

DIET.

IN THE ACUTE STAGE.

Abstain from giving ordinary food, and give only gruels of oatmeal or other farinaceous substances. Grains and distiller's wash on no account to be given during any period of the disease.

IN THE CONVALESCENT STAGE.

Return very gradually to ordinary food. Hay and green food to be sparingly given.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIRECTIONS.

The greatest cleanliness, careful attention, and nursing of the sick animals are absolutely necessary.

Litter and dung to be frequently and carefully removed—the use of MacDougal's disinfecting powder is strongly recommended.

The farmer or his bailiff should superintend the

giving of the medicines at the proper time, as Cattle are often lost from inattention to this point.

Great care should be taken to prevent any communication between the sick and the healthy animals. Animals that are recovering should be kept separate from the healthy, as the discharge from the nose, mouth, and eyes continues for some time, and may convey infection.

N.B.—Farmers and others are strongly advised to have all animals treated in the earliest stage of the disease.

RHEUMATISM.

THE cow and ox are very subject to this affection, especially those that are fed in damp, marshy situations. Constant exposure and neglect seem to be the inducing cause.

SYMPTOMS:—

Stiffness in the limbs; one or more of them.

Difficult motion of the body.

The animal flinches on pressing the fingers into the back and loins.

The back appears more arched than usual.

The joints are hot and swollen.

Eyes look dull, and are sunk in the orbits.

Appetite lost.

PRESCRIBE—**Bryonia,** } in alternation.
Rhus Tox., }

Eight drops of each twice a day.

For Chronic Rheumatism—**Sulphur** and **Arsenicum**.

THE HOVE,

(OR HEAVING OF THE FLANKS—BLOWN).

This disease is of two kinds—one emanating from **Indigestion**, by which the food remains solid in the stomach, and causes distension.

The other may also be termed **Distension**, and is produced by eating wet grass, or clover, in warm weather, when Fermentation quickly takes place in the stomach, by a poisonous gas being evolved, which produces enormous inflation; and if not relieved, will place the life of the animal in great peril, threatening suffocation.

In the early stage of either form of this affection there is some loss of appetite; tongue dry; or the mouth filled with mucus; the breathing laboured; and, in some cases, the symptoms will resemble a threatened attack of Colic.

For the purpose of easy distinction, the following Table may be consulted :—

DISTENSION FROM FOOD.	DISTENSION FROM GAS.
<i>Symptoms :—</i> The left flank, on pressure, feels solid ; does not readily yield to the fingers on percussion, or on being struck. Sounds dull. No belching, or eructation of wind. Respiration not much interfered with. Position, lying down, and is with difficulty induced to move ; looking dull and listless.	<i>Symptoms :—</i> The left flank, on pressure, feels soft, elastic, and yielding to the fingers. On percussion, sounds hollow, and drum-like. Frequent belching ; the wind which escapes has an offensive smell. Respiration quick, short, and puffing. Position, standing ; head stretched forwards, unable to move ; moans, and appears in great distress ; eyes red and staring.

In both cases the abdomen is greatly increased in size.

The animal is dull, and moves with difficulty. The vessels of the head and neck distended and throbbing.

Pulse full and hard.

Rumination and browsing cease.

. For the case of Indigestion—

PRESCRIBE—**Nux Vomica**.

Eight drops in half a tumbler of water every three hours.

If only partial relief be obtained—

PRESCRIBE—**Bryonia**, in the same manner.

. If attended with griping pains and distension—

PRESCRIBE—**Carbo Vegetabilis**, in the same manner.

In desperate cases, the stomach-pump, or a hollow elastic tube, should be employed to favour the escape of the gas. If, however, such apparatus be not at hand, a large trocar should be plunged into the distended stomach: the part selected for the purpose should be a little below the last rib. After the gas has escaped, the wound should be carefully closed by adhesive plaister.

The cow and ox have four stomachs. The disease just described belongs to the first and third portions. The first is named the Rumen; the third, Manyplus, or Manyplies. Diseases of the other stomach can

rarely be made out, even when they do exist, until after death

JAUNDICE,

(OR YELLOWS).

This is a disease of the liver, known by the yellow colour of the skin and eyes. It varies much in intensity.

SYMPTOMS:—

Loss of appetite; ceases to chew the cud.

Weakness, and loss of flesh.

Tenderness to pressure on the right side;
the animal directs his muzzle to the part,
which is seen to be more distended than
natural.

Sometimes cough.

Constipation, followed by diarrhoea.

Urine darker than natural.

As the disease advances the milk is yellow
and bitter.

Mouth hot. Symptoms of fever.

PREScribe—**Aconite.**

*Fifteen drops in half a tumbler of water every two or
three hours.*

When the fever has partially subsided—

PRESCRIBE—Mercurius Vivus.

Five grains every four hours.

Should the disease not yield quickly—

PRESCRIBE—Digitalis or Podophyllum.

Ten drops of the former, and thirty of the latter, three times a day.

CATARRH—COLD.

Cows are rather subject to this affection; and it may be induced by any change of weather, or other cause that tends to depress the health, especially after calving.

Aconite, Belladonna, Pulsatilla, will be found the most important remedies.

MURRAIN—CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.

(PLEURO-PNEUMONIA).

The name of Murrain was given to this disease

on its first appearance as an epidemic, and was then described as a species of catarrh, resembling influenza. Closer observations have led to a change of view; and the disease seems, by common consent, now to be denominated "Lung Congestion," and Pleuro-Pneumonia. About the year 1841 it appears to have assumed a virulent character, and caused considerable destruction to cattle in marshy and badly-drained districts. It is now generally ushered in by fever; prone to attack those which are most artificially nourished, and that during changeable weather; also in spring and autumn. Of late it has become modified in its character, and can be made amenable to judicious treatment and proper management. The variation in symptoms would appear to depend much on the season, as well as the peculiar breed and constitution of the animal—sometimes occurring suddenly; at others more gradual in its approach. A cough is frequently the first symptom, and should not be disregarded. The pulse, probably, will rise, and the respirations increase. In a day or two the flanks heave more than natural, and the animal exhibits some evidence of pain.

SYMPTOMS:—

Mouth hot. Root of horns cold.

Pulse variable; may be full, quick, or irregular—sometimes weak: extremities cold.

Tenderness, on pressure, over the back and loins: cough dry—husky.
Fæces hard; milk scanty.

PRESCRIBE—**Aconite** and **Bryonia**, in alternation.

Eight drops in a tumbler of water every two hours.

In most cases this will cut short the attack.

When the breathing becomes difficult—cough increased—distressed look—and a rubbing sound heard on placing the ear to the chest—

PRESCRIBE—**Phosphorus**, in the same manner.

When, in spite of this treatment, the animal gets worse—

Bromine and **Tart. Emetic** should be given.

For extreme prostration, cold sweats, horns cold, grinding the teeth, bad discharge from the nostrils—

PRESCRIBE—**Arsenicum**.

Five grains every two hours.

After the acute symptoms are abated, and some progress is made towards recovery, boils and small tumours frequently appear on different parts of the body; for which—

PRESCRIBE—Arnica 5 drops, and **Hepar Sulph.** 5 grains.

In alternation, every four or six hours.

The diet must be well and carefully regulated. Mashies, oatmeal gruel, linseed tea, and; after some days, a little good hay, may be allowed; fresh, soft water to drink. The affected animal must be placed in a separate shed, or box, during illness.

Under the foregoing treatment the disease is seldom fatal, and rarely extends over four or five days. To restore the animal to good condition, a few doses of **Sulphur** are sometimes necessary.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,

(RED WATER),

Is produced often by the kind of pasture on which the animal is feeding, or an impure state of the water: derangement of stomach and liver may also tend to induce bloody urine.

If the symptoms of indigestion are present—

PRESCRIBE—**Nux Vomica.**

Five drops two or three times a day.

Cantharides, Bryonia, are the most suitable remedies, and may be prescribed as **Nux Vom.**

PUERPERAL, OR MILK FEVER,

Is a highly dangerous disease, and often terminates fatally in a few hours. The high condition of the cow subjects it to this disease; and often manifests itself after calving.

SYMPTOMS :—

Loss of appetite ; holds her head down.

Much uneasiness ; quick breathing ; and pulse accelerated.

Great prostration.

Muzzle dry and hot.

Occasionally, her head turned back to her side.

The eyelids partially closed, with an abundant flow of hot tears running down.

Foams at the mouth.
 Makes many attempts to get up; and strains
 violently.

PRESCRIBE—**Aconite.**

Ten drops, in alternation with Belladonna, every hour.

Should the straining continue—

PRESCRIBE—**Secale Cornutum.**

Five drops every hour.

If the animal somewhat recovers, and constipation supervenes—

PRESCRIBE—**Nux Vomica.**

Ten drops every six hours.

And continue until the bowels respond.

When recovery has taken place—

PRESCRIBE—**Sulphur.**

One-grain dose morning and night.

FOR ABORTION,

(OR SLINKING),

The best remedies are **Sabina** and **Secale**.Difficult removal of the after-birth—**Pulsatilla**.

FOR RETENTION OF URINE,

PRESCRIBE—**Aconite**, **Cannabis**, **Cantharis**.

FOR DIARRHŒA,

(OR SCOURING),

PRESCRIBE—**Chamomilla**, **China**, or **Pulsatilla**.

FOR DYSENTERY,

(OR BLOODY FLUX),

PRESCRIBE—**Mercurius Corrosivus**.

DISEASES OF SHEEP.

THE ROT

Is the result of feeding on damp, marshy meadows, or lands that have been for some time under water.

The flesh of sheep, so affected, instead of feeling firm and healthy, is soft and flabby, emitting a cracking sound when pressed on the ribs.

After death, the cellular tissue is found engorged with serum, tinged of a yellow colour; the muscles are pale, soft, and flabby; the heart enlarged; the liver always extensively diseased—often indurated and ulcerated: the kidneys, and, more or less, all the tissues of the body, are implicated where this disease is present. Although such vast disorganisation takes place, the animal does not appear to waste; but, becoming bloated, will appear fat, and thus deceive the inexperienced spectator.

TREATMENT—

The first and most important step will be to remove the flock to well-drained, dry spots of land.

The principal remedies for restoration are **Dukcamara**, **Natrum Muriaticum**, **Antimonium Crudum**, **Calcareæ**.*

FOOT-ROT.

(LAMINITIS).

The foot of the sheep, like all the arrangements of nature, is admirably adapted for its intended purpose; and it is only when diverted from the natural condition that disease is so apt to ensue. Hence this disease will be found to prevail among sheep fed on luxuriant, soft, grassy pastures, instead of the dry and lofty mountain. The hoof of the sheep, in some respects, resembles that of the horse: in shape, like the frog of the horse's foot, but divided into two distinct parts, made up of the sole and its surrounding crust, which is hard and tough, horny in its character, and, like that of the horse, intended to preserve the more sensitive sole from injury. This horny crust, in the soft meadow, soon grows beyond the sole, and the edge is easily broken. Moreover, the horn loses its natural resisting power, yields, and sometimes parts from the sole. Dirt, grit, and sand soon irritate and inflame the more sensitive structure; ulceration and sloughing succeed; the animal becomes lame, and is attacked

* See *Materia Medica* for indications.

with fever: this extends to the whole flock, and, if not promptly met, will lead to inevitable destruction.

TREATMENT—

First clear away any foreign body, dirt, or sand, which may have penetrated the injured part. Foment with hot water, and carefully place the affected animal away from others, to prevent infection. If necessary, a poultice of carrot or meal may be applied. Afterwards the **Calendula Lotion**. Tow, or soft cotton wool may be soaked in the lotion, diluted, one part to five of water, and kept in position by a bandage, or a sock made of some elastic material to fit the foot, or draw easily over it.

For the fever which is likely to ensue—

PRESCRIBE—**Aconite**.

Three drops three times a day, in a little water.

If not sufficient—

Bryonia and **Phosphorus**.

When suppuration threatens in the diseased hoof—

PRESCRIBE—**Hepar Sulphur**.

Two grains every six hours.

Followed, in two or three days, by—

Silicea, in the same manner.

STOMACACE.

(THRUSH).

This complaint is known by the following

SYMPTOMS:—

Swelling of the tongue and gums.

Red points, with raised blisters: these soon burst, discharging yellowish serum, which forms a crust.

The mouth is tender and inflamed, with a considerable flow of saliva.

There is generally some fever, and the animal loses flesh.

Belladonna, Mercurius Vivus, Tart. Emetic, are the best remedies.*

Five drops of the first, and two grains of the second and third, for a dose, twice or three times a day.

GARGET.

(INFLAMMATION OF THE UDDER.)

Ewes and cows are both subject to this disease.

* See *Materia Medica* for indications.

It consists in inflammation and induration of the udder. Frequently the first indication is refusal of the parent to suckle her offspring. On examination the teats are found sore and tender; the udder hot, swollen, and knotty, from coagulation of the milk in the lacteal vessels, which become distended. The state is one of congestion. If neglected, inflammation ensues, and suppuration speedily follows, with considerable constitutional disturbance.

Bad milking will tend to induce this condition.

TREATMENT—

The object is to liquefy the milk, and unload the udder of its contents. This may be effected by friction, fomentation, spirit lotion, whiskey and water, and milking as frequently as possible.

PRESCRIBE—Mercurius Iodatus.

For a ewe, one grain; for a cow, three grains, every four hours.

If the disease be far advanced, and suppuration threatens, the former remedy being insufficient—

PRESCRIBE—Hepar Sulphur.

Dose—as Merc. Iod.

In some cases, **Aconite**, **Belladonna**, or **Chamomilla** may be indicated, to control fever and other constitutional disturbance.

FOR APOPLEXY,

PRESCRIBE—**Aconite**, **Belladonna**, **Opium**.

THE PIG.

It may seem incredible that an animal of such habits as the pig could ever receive benefit, when diseased, from the delicate preparations of the Homœopathic chemist. Experience, however, has proved that, notwithstanding his indifference to the quality or nature of his food, or the effluvia which so constantly surrounds his dwelling, the efficacy of these remedies is not impaired.

There is no reason why pigs should not be kept as clean and comfortable as other animals. Additional perseverance may be required to effect this purpose; but it is very certain that those who take a little extra trouble in this direction are well repaid. The animals will thrive, and fatten better, quicker, and become in every respect more profitable to their owner, if some attention be paid towards keeping them dry, warm, clean, and comfortable; and thus endeavour to supersede the ordinary appellation—

Filthy as a pig-sty.

MANGE.

This affection is very frequently the result of filth and neglect. The skin becomes rough, pimply, and forms a brown scab, which scales off. The bristly coat loses its healthy appearance, and, in some parts, is entirely wanting. The animal rubs himself quite sore, loses flesh, and soon gets weak; unable to move about—presenting a miserable appearance.

PRESCRIBE—**Arsenicum.**

Three grains three times a day, in a little milk and water.

The sores should be kept as clean and dry as possible. Wash the affected parts, night and morning, with the following lotion:—

Arsenious Acid, 4 *drachms*.

Pure Soft Water, 1 *pint*.

MEASLES.

This disease is very common among pigs, but not generally dangerous; for, by a little care and judicious treatment, they soon recover.

SYMPTOMS:—

Appetite lost.

eyelids puffed and swollen.

Elevated red blotches appear about the body,
and inside of the hams.

These scale off, and leave a small abrasion,
which heals rapidly.

PRESCRIBE—**Pulsatilla.**

Three drops, three times a day, in a little milk and water.

ERYSIPELAS.

This is denoted by red streaks and patches appearing on several parts of the body, especially the neck, chest, and abdomen.

SYMPTOMS:—

Restless; staggering gait.

Rapid failure of strength; vomiting.

Belladonna, Nux Vomica, are the most suitable remedies.

Dose—as Pulsatilla.

CATARRH,

(OR SNIFFLES).

Common Cold, appearing with discharge from one or both nostrils.

SYMPTOMS:—

Cough.

Difficult breathing.

Partial obstruction of the nostrils.

Thin watery flow, which soon becomes thick
mucus, mixed with blood.

Appetite lost.

Lean appearance.

PRESCRIBE—Mercurius Vivus.*Three grains in a little milk and water, three times a day.*

Sometimes this disease, if neglected, attacks the lungs, and is attended with fever. The animal lies down; breathes with difficulty, and rapid heaving of the body.

PRESCRIBE—Aconite, 3 drops, } in alternation, three
Bryonia, 3 drops, } times a day.

If the breathing be very difficult—

Phosphorus.*Dose—the same as Aconite and Bryonia.***STRANGLES.**

This disease assumes a peculiar character in the pig.

SYMPTOMS:—

A swelling appears at the neck, which is

somewhat rapid in formation, and extend downward along the chest; sometimes even to the abdomen.

It is, at first, red in colour; but soon assumes a purple tint.

Mouth hot.

Tongue swollen and protruded.

A slimy mucus exudes from the mouth.

Swallowing becomes difficult.

Motion of the head seems impossible.

Prostration considerable and rapid.

PRESCRIBE—**Aconite** and **Mercurius**.

Three drops of the former, and three grains of the latter, in alternation, every three or four hours.

Belladonna and **Arsenicum** may be serviceable in some cases.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN

Is generally manifested by the animal rushing wildly about, uttering a loud shriek; foams at the mouth; runs his head against any object that may stand in his way.

Fat pigs, in very hot weather, are most likely to be affected.

PRESCRIBE—Belladonna.

Three drops, in a little milk and water, every two or three hours.

INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

This condition is generally occasioned by over-gorging, especially improper food.

PRESCRIBE—Aconite, 3 drops,
Arsenicum, 3 grains, } in alternation.

Three or four times a day ; followed by Pulsatilla.

CONSTIPATION

Is of frequent occurrence with the pig.

Opium, Bryonia, and Nux Vom. are the best remedies.

DIARRHŒA.

This is most common to the young sucking-pig, and may be readily controlled by a few doses of

Chamomilla.

One or two drops, in a little water, or milk and water, twice a day.

SYMPTOMS,

FROM THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

ACON.—ACONITE.....(*Aconitum Napellus*—*Monkshood*).

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Inflammation and congestion. Fever.

Shooting pains. Determination of blood to a part.

Rush of blood to the head and face.

Neuralgic pains about the head, face, and jaws.

Congestion of blood to the chest and lungs.

Alternation of heat and cold in a part.

Coldness of the legs and ears.

Tenderness to slight pressure on the affected part; the animal flinches.

Coat rough, staring.

Great languor; restless; uneasy; constant changing position; groaning with pain; thirst.

Pulse full and bounding; quicker than natural, or very quick.

Breathing quick; panting. Laboured heaving of the flanks.

Breath hot; mouth dry and hot. Tongue swollen.
 Tongue brownish in the centre; edges red, or
 tongue white. Indifference to food.
 Dung dry; hard; small in quantity; pale, or blackish.
 Urine scanty; dark colour.
 Cough short and dry.

AM. CAUST.—AMMONIUM CAUSTICUM... (*Water of Ammonia*).

• INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Violent spasm of the stomach.
 Affections of the lungs and bronchia.
 Dulness of the head.
 Difficult deglutition.
 Burning thirst.
 Vomiting of food or mucus.
 Difficult breathing.
 Excessive exhaustion, and muscular debility.
 Can scarcely stand.
 Violent trembling.
 The pulse increases in rapidity, from hour to hour;
 great tendency to start.

ANTIM. CRUD.—ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM... (*Crude Antimony*).

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Stomach disease; gastritis; surfeit; chronic laminitis;
 navicular lameness; excrescences on the feet.

Cramp-like pains in the stomach, which draw the animal up.

Derangements from over-feeding.

Irregular appetite ; loss of appetite.

Great sensitiveness to cold weather.

Oppressed and laborious breathing.

Blotches and humours under the skin. Small hard lumps, or sluggish tumours about the neck and ears.

Some form pustules ; others scale off.

Hard, callous excrescences.

Dropsical swelling of the body and of the legs.

Inflammation and swelling of the joints, especially the knee.

Shooting pains in the legs.

Inflammation of the tendons.

Excoriation of the nostrils. Cracks and fissures about the mouth. Dryness of the mouth.

Dung soft ; mixed with mucus, and sometimes blood ; constant secretion of mucus at the anus.

Urine pale ; copious.

ARN.—ARNICA MONTANA.....(*Leopard's-bane*).

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Contusions ; bruises ; contused wounds.

Dislocations; sprains; fracture.

Mechanical injuries, from falls or blows.

INTERNAL USE.

Sudden shock; concussion; partial paralysis of the nervous system; paraplegia; palsy.

Congestion of blood to the head, with general coldness of the body; shivering; trembling.

Whirling giddiness in the head after a very small quantity of food. Drowsiness.

Breathing short; painful shootings in the chest.

Lock-jaw from injury.

Boils on the skin. Food passes undigested.

Urine red; bloody.

Inflammation arising from, or in connexion with, wounds. (*Also Aconite*).

ARS.—ARSENICUM.....(*Arsenic*).

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Rapid failure of strength. Coldness of the body.

Coldness of the legs and feet.

Prostration considerable. Wasting of flesh.

Poor emaciated condition. Low fever.

Difficult breathing; breath short—gasping.

Fits resembling asthma—threatening suffocation.

Mouth and nose cold. Pulse weak; trembling.

Tongue cracked or ulcerated; white, brown, or blackish.

Nostrils ulcerated; discharge from the nose thick, mixed with mucus and blood—sometimes very offensive.

Eyes dim, glassy-looking; white of the eyes yellow.

Ulcers on the cornea; swelling of the eyelids.

Eyelids glued together with the secretion.

Skin dry and burning; yellow colour of the skin.

Ulceration. Suppuration, with fœtid smell.

Black pustules. Scaly eruptions. Ulcers which resemble lard, having hard raised edges.

General dropsy of the whole body, or of the legs only.

Profuse sweating; cold sweats.

The skin is loose, and the muscles flabby.

Inflammation of the stomach.

Evacuations dark, black, scanty, and very offensive; constant attempts to relieve the bowel without effect; dung mixed with froth, slime, or blood.

Urine very scanty; thick, dark, bloody, or of a yellow-brown colour.

Worms.

BELL.—BELLADONNA.....(*Deadly Nightshade*).

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Inflammation of the brain and its membranes.

Heat about the head. Mad, staggering gait.

Wild, furious look. The animal plunges and kicks.

Foams at the mouth; attempts to bite. Delirium.

Eyes red, inflamed; especially the ball of the eye.

Fixed look—pupil dilated. Amaurosis, or dimness of sight; temporary blindness in one eye. Eyes protruded from the sockets.

Ulceration of the nostrils. Nostrils dilated.

Mouth hot. Mouth, throat, and tongue bright scarlet.

Throat sore; ulcerated. Glands enlarged; tender to the touch. Glands swollen; threaten to suppurate.

Difficulty of swallowing.

Skin of the body red. Blood-vessels of the head and neck enlarged.

The spine is sensitive to the touch.

Convulsive movements in the whole body.

Pulse quick, hurried; often hard and wiry; sometimes full and slow.

Evacuations hard, dry, small; pale in colour, with urging.

Urine thick—dark colour.

BRY.—BRYONIA ALB.....(*White Bryony*).

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Breathing oppressed; difficult, or short and catching.

Irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Rattling of mucus heard on listening at the chest.

On taking breath the animal evinces pain; catching stitches; he looks round at his sides, and points his nose to the flank; groans, as if he could not get relief from the pain; he seems unwilling to move.

The pain is evidently increased by motion.

Tenderness of the body and flanks to pressure.

Great weakness on slight movement, or walking a very short distance; a sweat breaks out in patches on the body.

Mouth and tongue dry and hot. Ears cold.

Cough dry, short, and painful.

Pulse quick, hard, wiry, or weak and thready.

Dung scanty, or totally suppressed; or a little foul-smelling, dark-coloured liquid passes.

Urine scanty—dark-brown colour; sometimes bloody; and appears to pass with difficulty.

CALC.—CALCAREA CARBONICA.....(*Carbonate of Lime*).

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Period of dentition; painful cutting of the teeth.

Abscess. Scabby eruptions, which appear in clusters.

Excoriation of parts chafed by the saddle or harness.

This medicine may be employed with advantage while the horse is shedding his coat.

Sweating, after but little exercise, especially about the chest.

The food does not appear to nourish the body.

Poor condition. Appetite irregular—sometimes lost; at others voracious.

General weakness; tottering gait.

Enlargement of glands.

Chronic swelling of the joints.

Dung small in quantity; pale colour, and often mixed with food partly digested.

CANTH.—CANTHARIS.....(*Spanish Fly*).

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Affections of the bladder; urinary and generative organs.

Tenderness about the region of the bladder, and across

the loins, over the kidneys; sometimes extending to the liver.

Constant straining to pass urine.

Urine dark in colour, or mixed with blood.

Constant attempt to pass urine, without effect.

Urine passed in very small quantity at a time.

Bladder fully distended with urine; yet not more than a drop or two can be passed.

Pain intense—the animal moans; the dog howls.

Skin of the mouth hot, dry, excoriated, or ulcerated.

Foaming from the mouth.

Appetite lost; constant desire for drink.

DULC.—DULCAMARA.....(*Bittersweet*).

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Affections resulting from wet weather, or long standing in the rain or water.

Catarrh. Common cold. Rheumatic pains, with coldness of the skin. Stiffness about the loins and lumbar region.

Dropsical swelling of the legs, or the whole body.

Puffy swelling about the fetlock joint.

Navicular lameness.

Enlarged single glands. Red tettery eruptions.

Scabs on the skin. Looseness of the bowels.

Diarrhœa from cold and wet.

Cough from wet weather—having a rough hoarse sound.

HELL.—HELLEBORUS NIGER.....(*Christmas Rose*).

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Rigidity of the limbs. Violent shaking of the head.

Falling off of the hair and nails.

Head burning hot. Swelling of the face and tongue.

Blisters on the tongue and in the mouth.

Dropsical swelling of the belly.

Dullness; drowsy, stupid state.

HEPAR.—HEPAR SULPHURIS.....(*Liver of Sulphur*).

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Suppurative condition of glands. Strangles.

Cracked, chapped, ulcerated condition of the skin.

Grease. Putrid-smelling ulcers and wounds.

Small lumps or tuberosities under the skin.

Swelling of the glands in the neck.

Unhealthy condition of the skin; every slight injury becomes raw, and is disposed to ulcerate, instead of healing quickly.

HYOS.—HYOSCYAMUS NIGER.....(*Henbane*).

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Convulsions. Coldness of the body, with heat in the head. Shrieking; mad, furious rage; plunging; beating the head against the manger; then falling down, unconscious.

Wild delirium; foaming at the mouth.

Eyes red, inflamed, fixed—protruding from the sockets; pupils dilated; or a wild, rapid movement of the eyes. Violent shaking of the head.

Difficulty of swallowing, from spasm and constriction of the muscles of the throat.

Swelling in the throat.

Jerking in the tendons; twitching of the limbs.

Trembling of the body.

The dung and urine may pass without the power for expulsion; the sphincters of the bladder and anus being paralysed.

Retention of urine, from spasm.

IPEC.—IPECACUANHA.

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Vomiting. Asthma of dogs.

Loose, fermented, frothy evacuations.

Excrement mixed with mucus and blood.

Evacuations black, resembling pitch.

Discharge of blood from the nose and mouth.

Swelling in the region of the stomach.

Total loss of appetite. Vomiting of food in dogs,
which appears to be only half digested.

Panting; difficult respiration; threatened suffocation.

Suffocative cough—dry. Irritation in the bronchia.

Convulsive startings in the limbs.

Stiffness and arched condition of the back.

MERC.—MERCURIUS VIVUS.....(*Mercury*).

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Catarrh; common cold. Soreness of the throat.

Enlarged glands, before and after suppuration.

Abscess of large size, secreting a thin, badly-smelling
pus. Mange. Grease.

Swelling of the legs; moist, oozing eruptions, that form
a thick scab. Abscess in, and swelling of, the joints.

Diseases of bone; hardening or caries of the bones.

Pains in the teeth of dogs.

Sweating in horses after a meal.

Heat about the head and ears, with coldness of other
parts.

Yellow colour of the skin of the mouth, nose, and white of the eyes.

Interior of the mouth ulcerated, or inflamed and swollen.

Mouth hot—dry. Tongue dry and parched, or with a yellow-brown, or even blackish coat.

The teeth become blackish, loose, and ultimately fall out.

Throat swollen and ulcerated; difficulty in swallowing.

Nostrils red and inflamed, with copious discharge.

Foul-smelling discharge from the nose.

Breathing oppressed; heaving of the flanks.

Cough frequent; incessant cough; sometimes hoarse, apparently from irritation.

Pulse irregular—weak, small, tremulous.

Considerable weakness of the body and legs.

Pain and tenderness, in the region of the liver, and stomach, to very slight pressure.

The animal flinches. In dogs the belly feels hard and knotty.

Excrement passed in small lumps, covered with a slimy mucus.

Diarrhoea, consisting of mucus, or slime and blood.

Worms, both ascarides and the teres.

Urine brown, thick, or sometimes bloody.

Nux.—Nux Vomica.

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Loss of appetite. Costiveness. Piles in dogs.
 Evil effects of over-driving, or putting a horse beyond
 his pace.

Uneasiness; restlessness; trembling of the limbs.

Sudden failure of strength. Convulsive fits.

Vomiting of food soon after the meal.

Uneasiness after food. Stomach distended.

Contractive cutting pain, which draws the animal up
 of a heap, like colic; accompanied by obstinate con-
 stipation.

Fæces too large to pass.

Coldness—shivering. Twitching in the muscles.

Dulness; stupid look; difficult to move; takes no
 notice when spoken to. Drowsiness.

Constantly lying down.

Pulse full and frequent. The head seems too full of
 blood.

Eyes red—inflamed. Eyelids red and swollen.

Nostrils obstructed. Fœtid smell from the mouth.

Rheumatic pains in the back, manifested by an arched
 condition.

Locked-jaw. Coat rough—staring.

OPI.—OPIUM.

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Staggers, or a comatose, drowsy state.

Constipation. • Insensibility of the nervous system.

Locked-jaw. • Backward bending of the body.

Attacks of staggering, threatening apoplexy.

Dull, stupid, sleepy look. The horse hangs down his head, or leans on the manger.

Heat in the head. Strong pulsation in the blood-vessels about the head. Pulse slow and full.

Eyes fixed—pupils dilated.

Breathing slow, apparently obstructed.

Jerking and convulsive movements in the limbs.

Constipation, or black evacuations, which are very offensive.

Urine difficult to pass, or retained.

PHOSP.—PHOSPHORUS.

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Cough continual—dry; tormenting cough.

Breathing difficult—short, rapid; rendered worse by motion; profuse sweat.

Coat rough, and dull-looking; it loses all gloss.

The coat drops, or rubs off in patches.
 Mouth hot—dry. General weakness.
 Desire to get away from the open air.
 Evacuati^ons generally loose. Urine thick.
 Pulse soft—rather quick; sometimes feeble.
 General condition of the animal depressed.

PODOPH.—PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM.....(*May Apple*).

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Perspiration of the head. Vertigo while standing;
 inclination to fall forwards.
 Heaviness of the eyes, with heat and throbbing of the
 temporal arteries.
 Grinding of the teeth at night. Mucus on the teeth.
 Appetite voracious—satiated with but little food.
 Diarrhœa immediately after eating or drinking.
 Thirst towards evening, and during fever.
 Vomiting of food soon after a meal; followed by un-
 easiness after food.
 Colic, with retraction of the abdominal muscles—com-
 mencing at daybreak.
 Loss of strength after an evacuati^on.
 Constipation with flatulence.
 Morning diarrhœa, with natural stool in the evening;
 evacuations of dark-yellow mucus.

Weakness and stiffness of the knees.

Coat soft, flabby—with moisture; the symptoms are worse in the morning, better in the evening.

PULS.—PULSATILLA.....(*Anemone*).

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Affections of mucous membranes.

Catarrh; common cold.

Indigestion. Gastritis—inflammation of the stomach.

Appetite generally lost. May be voracious.

Mouth and lips swollen; puffy.

Eyelids inflamed, red, and swollen.

Eyes red; conjunctiva inflamed and engorged.

Profuse flow from the eyes; watery secretion.

Nostrils ulcerated; constant discharge of yellow or greenish pus.

Troublesome, shaking cough; worse towards night.

Inflammation and dropsical swelling of the legs and feet.

Evacuations loose—frothy.

[PULSATILLA has been found useful during the period of parturition in animals; also for abortion; and, with BELLADONNA, in inflammation of the udder].

RHUS.—RHUS TOXICODENDRON...(*Sumach, or Poison Oak*).

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Strains; sprains. Affections of the tendons, ligaments, and synovial membranes. Diseases of joints.

Rheumatism. Paralysis. Dislocations.

Drawing, tearing pains—increased during rest; relieved by motion. Hot swelling of a part, which is very tender to pressure. Drawing pains, especially in the limbs. Swelling of the legs and feet; tenderness and swelling of the joints.

Stiffness and rigidity in the back.

Pain and tenderness across the loins, or injury to the loins from drawing too great a weight; overstraining a part. Wounded and inflamed tendons. Diseases of the periosteum. Spavin and ringbone. Pustular and scabby eruptions.

Erysipelatous inflammations. Swelling of the eyelids and the adjacent parts. Inflammation and swelling of the glands, especially those under the jaw. Restlessness—lying down and getting up.

Shivering and shaking on going into the open air.

Profuse sweat breaks out on very little exercise.

Staggering gait; appears likely to fall down.

The animal is excessively weak.

SPONG.—SPONGIA.....(*Burnt Sponge*).

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Loss of appetite; lassitude; giddiness—disposed to fall to one side, or backward; rush of blood, with heat on the forehead.

Difficulty in opening the eyes.

Dry or fluent discharge in the nostrils.

Accumulation of fluid or mucus in the mouth; vesicles on the tongue; intense thirst.

Stool hard, or first portion hard—second. soft. *Ascarides*.

Frequent passing of urine—small stream and frothy; inability to retain it.

Constriction in the larynx. Difficult respiration, as if the larynx were closed by a plug. Hollow and constant cough; respiration slow, deep, as when exhausted; hurried panting; wheezing; distension of the veins, and arrest of breath.

Weariness in the knees when walking, as if they would give way; tension, as if the muscles of the legs were too short.

SULP.—SULPHUR.

INDICATIONS FOR THIS REMEDY.

Chiefly in diseases of long standing, or those forms

which follow, or result from, acute attacks. Obstinate skin diseases. Mange. Suppurations. Strangles. Surfeit. Mange. Grease. Cystitis. Worms. Voracious appetite.

Sluggish abscess. Ulcerations. Rapid loss of flesh. Out of condition. Coat rough and staring.

[SULPHUR is especially useful when the animal is recovering from acute disease; but should not be repeated too frequently].

Drowsiness; sleep unsound; disquiet—rising up and lying down; jerking in the limbs when lying down; starting of the whole body.

Profuse sweat, sometimes day and night.

Coldness about the ears.

Staggering upon first coming into the open air.

Timid; soon frightened.

Ulcers on the cornea.

Swelling of the lips.

Ulcers in the mouth and on the tongue.

Tumour in the throat.

Weakness in the legs; they seem unable to bear the weight of the body.

Cracks and ulcers on the teats.

Constant cough; sometimes hoarse and rough.

MEDICINES NOT SO FREQUENTLY REQUIRED.

APIS MELLIFICA—This remedy has been rather recently introduced into the *Materia Medica*. The provings point to its use in Dropsy; general Anasarca; skin dry and hot; mouth and nose hot; inflammation of the tongue, mouth, and throat; breathing short and difficult; inflammation of the urinary organs; suppression of urine.

BORAX—Chiefly employed for disease of the mouth. Aphthæ, or Thrush. Vesicles on the tongue.

BROMINE—Affections of the lung; difficult breathing; inflammation of the lungs. Pleuro-Pneumonia—said to act (especially) on the right lung.

CANNABIS—In affections of the bladder and urinary tract. Mucous discharge.

CARBO VEGETABILIS—Painful, windy Colic; constant discharge of wind from the intestine.

CHAMOMILLA—Chiefly in animals for Diarrhoea, Jaundice, and constant titillating cough.

CHINA—Diarrhoea. Jaundice. Disease of the liver. Weakness. Dropsy of the belly. Shiverings, like ague fits.

CINA—Especially for worms—ascarides and tefes.

COLCHICUM—Chiefly for rheumatism; acute pains; distention of the abdomen; flatulent Colic.

COLOCYNTH—Colic. Cramp-like pains, which seem to draw the animal up in a heap. Violent cutting pains.

CONIUM—Enlarged glands; long-standing contusions; disease resembling cancer.

CUPRUM—Has proved beneficial in fits. Epilepsy.

DIGITALIS—Dropsical conditions. Pulse weak and irregular. Heart and Liver disease.

EUPHRASIA—Chiefly for disease of the eyes.

IODIUM—Enlarged glands. Jaundice.

KALI BICHROMICUM—Ulceration of the throat and glottis.

KALI HYDRID—May be useful in Glanders, for that condition of lung which often follows this disease.

LACHESIS—Staggering gait. Head confused. Sufferings from long standing in the heat of the sun.

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS—Dysentery; evacuations of blood.

MERCURIUS IODATUS—Has been found beneficial in Farcy, and inflammation of the udder.

NATRUM MURIATICUM—Has been used successfully for the Rot in sheep.

PHOSPHORIC ACID—Weakness of the limbs; milky appearance of the urine.

PODOPHYLLUM—For Jaundice, and Congestion of the Liver.

SABINA—Is very useful for miscarriage, and discharge of blood from the womb.

SECALE CORNUTUM—Acts powerfully on the uterus; important to prevent abortion.

SILICEA—Chiefly useful in softening or inflammation of the bones and periosteum; fistulous ulcers; low, poor condition of body; also after Hepar or Sulphur, during the healing of an abscess.

SPIGELIA—For Heart diseases.

SQUILLA—Violent cough. Congestion of the lungs.
Lancinations in the chest and side.

STRAMONUM—Convulsions; cramps; convulsive movements of the whole body, with trembling.

TARTAR EMETIC—Inflammation of the lungs,—difficult breathing. Respiration rapid. Copious accumulation of mucus in the chest. Loud rattling of mucus. Pulse rapid—weak. Constant flow of saliva from the mouth.

THUJA—Soft warts and excrescences. Cracking of the joints during motion.

VERATRUM—Pains in the limbs. Loss of strength. Coldness of the body. Cold sweats. Convulsive movement of the limbs. Froth at the mouth. Colic—cutting pains in the belly. Liquid evacuations.

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