

Manual of veterinary homœopathy, : comprehending the treatment of the diseases of domestic animals. / From the German of M. W*.**

Contributors

W., M.

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VETERINARY
HOMŒOPATHY,

COMPREHENDING
THE TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF
ALL DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

SECOND EDITION.

Price 4s.



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OF
VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY,
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OF THE
DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

FROM
THE GERMAN OF M. W * * *.

"Similia similibus curantur."

SECOND EDITION,

LONDON:

J. LEATH, PUBLISHER OF HOMŒOPATHIC BOOKS,
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1842.



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C. ADLARD, PRINTER, BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THAT success as complete as universal has crowned the efforts of the Homœopathist, in his philanthropic endeavours to promote a healthful state of body among his fellow-creatures, and eradicate disease even the most virulent, can no longer be doubted; numbers place themselves under the new system and are cured, where the old method would have greatly retarded, perhaps entirely prevented cure.

The extensive diffusion of its literature also affords another striking proof of the rapid strides towards universal adoption that Homœopathy is making, of which the present little volume is an instance, a second Edition having been thus early

called for: the Editor has appended all that is at present known of the new science in its application to the diseases of domestic animals, and it now forms a most useful book for study and reference both for the veterinary surgeon and the farmer.

The efficacy of Homœopathy in arresting disease in animals forms one of the strongest arguments that can be adduced in its support, and clearly disproves the statement made by its opponents that its influence is purely psychological.

August 27th, 1842.

PREFACE.

THE incontestible success which has for a lengthened period attended the application of Homœopathic principles to veterinary medicine furnishes the new method with a very important argument, not only by reason of its results, but because it replies in a very peremptory manner to those sceptics of Homœopathy who deny that cures are obtained by its practice, and declare that they are only due to moral influence; these antagonists in fine cannot say that sick horses or oxen can be successfully treated by proceedings purely psychological or sympathetic.

The time has not yet arrived for a thoroughly complete homœopathic treatise; but the following one, into which is gathered all our present knowledge and experience, gives power to those who have not made the veterinary art their study of curing nearly three hundred of the most frequent diseases in domestic animals, with facility and promptness.

As many may be called upon to practise veterinary homœopathy who are ignorant of its principles and modes of cure, it has been thought advisable to add to the alphabetical collection of the medicaments, and diseases with their treatment, summary notices on the new doctrine generally.

INTRODUCTION.

ON HOMŒOPATHY.

THIS method of curing disease, which has been in existence now more than forty years, owes not its origin to the imagination of man, but was developed from the observation of facts, and that under the safe and promising tutorage of experience.

To relate the history of Homœopathy is but to give that of its venerable founder SAMUEL HAHNEMANN, who was born in 1755 at Meissen, a small town in Saxe. Distinguished from his infancy by a sound and judicious judgment and great aptitude for the task, he went to study medicine at Leipsic and at Vienna, and took his degree as doctor at the university of Erlangen. Being much discouraged by the imperfection of the medical science, the barrenness of its theories, and the blind empiricism of its practice, his conscience withdrew him from the exercise of a profession which would otherwise have been his only occupation, and he turned chiefly to the study of chemistry and mineralogy. His first works soon gained him a name, and his researches on poisoning by arsenic, and the legal proofs to confirm it, also the method of preparing *soluble mercury*, discovered

by him, served only to increase his reputation. He likewise published some translations from the English, French, and Italian, and contributed many articles on medicine and chemistry to the scientific journals of Germany.

Hahnemann, in translating, in 1790, the *Materia Medica* of Cullen, was so discontented with the hypotheses by which he tried to explain the febrifugal power of *quinquina*, that he determined to fathom the question by making experiments on himself with the medicine. These very experiments gave birth to Homœopathy.

Hahnemann observed that the proper action of *quinquina* on the healthy system produced a fever very analogous to that which this remedy cured the best, and determined besides a number of other symptoms which he had never observed before. Desirous of knowing if the febrifugal property of *quinquina* did not possess the power of producing a similar affection, and if this fact, once proved, might not hold good for other medicines, he commenced on himself and some friends disposed to cooperate in his work, a series of experiments, in aid of which he had at times to undergo the privations imposed by a severe regimen, and the sufferings, often very great, caused by the repeated injection of small doses of the most energetic medicines. The valuable discovery which resulted from these experiments amply repaid him for his zeal and risks.

Like all other important discoveries leading to great results, Homœopathy has been the subject of much discussion, in which one has often had to regret that a mixture of irony, bitterness, and personality has taken the place of right conception, right reason, and right conduct; but disapproval (more

or less interested) of the system such as this can in no wise militate against the power and multitude of facts.

CHOICE OF REMEDY.

When called upon to seek an homœopathic remedy, we should in the first place take into account the more striking and characteristic symptoms; although the more general symptoms, as loss of appetite, uneasiness, &c., attending almost every disease, still merit attention, and should enter into our diathesis.

We shall often find that a medicine we intend using is not sufficient to cover all the symptoms, and that two remedies must be given at different intervals, the one for one train of symptoms, and another medicine for another train. In each case we must examine the symptoms anew to judge if that homœopathic remedy will suit the disease in its new form.

REPETITION OF DOSES.

The minute doses of a purely homœopathic medicinal substance may often be repeated with marked success, often incredible, at the end of fourteen, twelve, ten, eight, and seven days. But in acute diseases which differ little from chronic, a shorter interval should occur, as twenty-four, twelve, eight, and four hours are often sufficient, and in extremely acute cases only one hour, or even five minutes; the whole to be regulated more or less by the course of the disease and the action of the medicine we employ.

In chronic cases, eight days after the administration of the homœopathic medicinal substance, there necessarily is present one of these two cases:

Change in the state of disease, or no change.

The change in the disease comprehends the three following states:

1. Amelioration.
2. Aggravation.
3. Change in the group of symptoms.

In the first case the medicine acts in a salutary manner, and we should wait its action and observe how far and how long it will continue, which often happens for some weeks. Slowness of amelioration does not indicate a repetition; for by so doing we destroy the former results. It frequently, however, happens that a single dose effects promptly a complete cure. If the amelioration is stopped, we should repeat the first medicine (unless the symptoms of the disease require another to be given); and these doses should be continued as long as any advantageous result is obtained from the remedy, never passing to another medicine until we are assured that the first no longer produces amelioration.

In the second case (that of aggravation), where the symptoms become more intense without changing their form, we must wait patiently the reaction, unless the aggravation is too strong and of too long duration; cases to which we must apply the proper antidote, which often consists in a second dose of the medicine.

In the third case (where there is change in the symptoms) we should alter our medicine as quickly as possible, as it shows that the one we are using is not suitable.

If the state of the disease is not changed, we must repeat the dose at longer or shorter intervals (every seven, four, or even two days), according to the susceptibility of the disease, until we have a sensible homeopathic aggravation, or some symptoms which

have not appeared during the course of the disease ; a state which is generally followed by amelioration, and which in the contrary case furnishes an indication for a new remedy.

MODE OF PREPARATION.

The preparation of homœopathic remedies in a pure and proper manner is of the greatest consequence to their beneficial action. It is needless, therefore, to say that these medicines are frequently prepared by the physician himself, in order to procure that certainty of purity as essential as beneficial.* Such, then, being the case, a few remarks on the subject cannot be out of place.

The homœopath makes the same substances subservient to his aims and purposes as the allopath, each taking them from the three kingdoms of nature. It is always necessary, however, in homœopathic treatment, that the substances of which the medicines are prepared be as fresh as possible, have received no alteration from their pristine and proper natural state, and enjoy a uniform action. To obtain a pure union of these three essentials, it is evidently necessary to take natural bodies in their primitive state, and to avoid any addition or manipulation which may change, or destroy, or modify their original and proper action. As to indigenous plants, we employ the juice recently expressed. As to those we can

* In this country the medicines are prepared by Mr. Headland, of 15, Princes street, Hanover square, chemist to the Ely place and West London Homœopathic Dispensaries, in such purity that they may be fully relied upon, being used by all homœopathic practitioners.

only obtain in a dry state, we must infuse them in alcohol, which imbibes and remains charged with its medicamentous or medicinal properties. With regard to substances obtained in neither the one or other manner, they are attenuated by trituration.

The greatest care and attention must be taken in the preparation of all substances, that no foreign bodies get introduced during attenuation. This operation ought to be performed in a temperate locality, and where the atmosphere is neither charged with gas, nor odours, nor emanations of medicinal agents. For the same reason we must never prepare medicines in vases or vessels that have contained any odoriferant substance or one capable of adhering with firmness.

Plants which grow in our climates ought to be gathered while flowering, and consequently quite fresh: wash them a little in water to cleanse them. The entire plant is generally used. To be certain of completely extracting the virtues of the plant, they should be chopped as fine as possible, placed in a stone mortar, reduced to a paste, and the juice expressed by a wooden press, after being enclosed in a piece of linen. The juice is immediately mixed, in exact proportions, with an equal quantity of alcohol, and placed altogether in a well-stoppered bottle. After twenty-four hours the clear liquid is to be decanted, which only is employed for medicinal purposes, as we shall treat of below.

With regard to mineral substances, the process commences by trituration, reducing them to a fine powder. One grain of this powder is put into a small porcelain mortar with thirty-three grains of sugar of milk, a substance which has no medicinal properties; and after being mixed with a bone spa-

tula, the mixture is pounded for a few minutes (six is the number used by Hahnemann, and for the sake of uniformity that number is generally adopted); after which it is detached from the bottom and sides of the mortar, and again pounded for six minutes more; thirty-three grains of sugar of milk are then added, and the process is repeated as in the first instance; after which another quantity of thirty-three grains of sugar of milk is again added, and the same course pursued; thus making the attenuation 1100. The medicine thus obtained is preserved in a phial closely stopped, and labelled with the name and degree of the attenuation.

In this manner the attenuation is carried on to the millionth part of a grain; and when a greater attenuation is required, the powders are dissolved in a mixture of alcohol and water.

For further information on this subject, see the *Organon of the Healing Art*, by Hahnemann, *Quin's Pharmacopœia*, or *Dr. Curie's Principles of Homœopathy* (published by T. Hurst, and to which I am indebted for some of the remarks contained in this introduction).

Vegetable juices or extracts are reduced to the state of a concentrated alcoholic tincture, of which one drop of the juice is mixed with ninety-nine of alcohol, or twenty of the macerated tincture with eighty of the same liquid, and the medical properties developed by shakings (twice is the number of times used by Hahnemann, and for the sake of uniformity that number also is generally adopted). One drop of this dilution being then taken, is mixed with ninety-nine drops of alcohol, and again shaken; and the same process is repeated until the required degree of dilution is obtained. In

general the dilution is carried to the decillionth part of a grain. When the tincture is diluted to the proper state, generally the thirtieth dilution, small globules of sugar of milk, or of common sugar and starch, are made to absorb it; and from forty to sixty of these are required for the absorption of one drop. Two globules are the general dose; but these are so small that they might be lost, were they not generally enclosed in a little powder of sugar of milk.

PRESERVATION OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

The preservation of homœopathic medicines demands more than ordinary attention, as we must be well convinced that their purity must materially add to the chance of recovery and power of the medicine.

In order to avoid the emanations of the different substances brought together in pharmacy, it is indispensable *to preserve the homœopathic medicines apart, and to keep them at a distance from strong tinctures, the odour of which would change their mode of action.* For the same reason, the dilutions we are about to administer ought never to remain long uncorked in the same vessel; and we must not leave the prescribed powders in the neighbourhood of very odorous substances, for this will expose each to receive the odour, and with it the virtues of other medicines. All medicines, not excepting powders, ought to be shut up in flasks well corked, and sometimes with a piece of bladder tied over.

As nothing influences the effect of homœopathic medicines more than heat, the rays of the sun, and light, we must be as careful as possible to exclude these causes of deterioration.

DISPENSATION OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

Homœopathic preparations are frequently given in the form of powder; but as the doses are often infinitely small, a better method has been hit upon, which consists in letting the medicine be sucked up by globules of sugar and starch of the size of a poppy-seed. These globules are to be preserved in well-closed tubes, and when they are to be taken are to be mixed in a small quantity of sugar of milk, which should be quickly done, and enclosed in paper. These globules will retain their virtue for eighteen or twenty years.

REMARKS.

The doses in homœopathy are designated by the aid of fractions.

The numerator (the figure above the line) indicates the quantity of the dose, that is to say, the number of drops or globules (small white bonbons mixed with the medicine) to be administered; and the denominator (that figure under the line of the fraction) the dilution.

We know when the dose should be administered in drops or globules, according as the denominator is in Arabic or Roman characters. In this latter case i indicates the first dilution, ii the sixth, iii the ninth, v the fifteenth, x the thirtieth, &c. Thus $\frac{1}{v}$ signifies one globule of the fifteenth dilution; $\frac{1}{\text{is}}$, one drop of the fifteenth dilution; $\frac{3}{\text{ix}}$, three drops of the twelfth dilution, &c.

The first dilution is made by mixing one drop of
b

the pure medicament, which is called tincture, in one hundred drops of spirits of wine; the second dilution, by diffusing this last mixture again through one hundred drops of spirits of wine; and so on, always mixing one drop of the last mixture with one hundred of alcohol or spirits of wine, and that to thirty times for some medicines. Thus the more the number of the dilution is raised, the less activity has the medicine: thus the eighteenth dilution is stronger than the thirtieth.

The Arabic figures are 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.; the Roman, i, ii, iii, iv, &c.

O *arnica* or *kina* signifies tincture of *arnica* or *kina*.

NOMENCLATURE
OF THE
MEDICINES INDICATED IN THIS WORK;
WITH THE
DISEASES TO WHICH THEY ARE APPLICABLE.

*The Dilutions best suited for general use are given
at the end of each paragraph.*

A dose for a horse or ox is from 5 to 10 globules; for a dog, sheep, or goat, 3 to 5 globules; pigs, about 5 to 10 globules.

1. ABSYNTHIUM. Epilepsy, Lice, Verminous colic. 3d dilution.
2. ACONITUM. Abscess of navel, After-birth, Angina, Anticor, Asthma, Bleeding of nose, Blisters, Burns, Carbuncle, Castration, Catarrh, Colics, Collection of wind, Congestion of blood, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dislocation of thigh or shoulder, Dysuria, Encysted tumour, Enteritis, Epilepsy, Fall of the matrix, Foundering, Frenzy, Gastritis, Giddiness, Gout, Hematuria, Hemoptysis, Hemorrhage, Hernia, Hipshot, Indigestion, Induration of udder, Inflammation of liver and chest, Inflammatory, nervous, and putrid fever, Itching, Lameness, Measles in pigs, Metritis, Moulting, Ophthalmia, Paralysis, Parturition, Peripneumonia, Pip, Rot, Strangles, Tabes dorsalis, Vertigo, Worms, Wounds. 6th.
3. AGARICUS. Alopecy, Itch, Swelling of the sheath,

- Tuberosities, Ulceration of the eyes, Weeping. 12th, 18th.
4. ALUMINA. Colics, Fall of the anus, Hip shot, Nervous fever, Stag evil, Water on the chest. 15th.
 5. AMMONIUM CARBONICUM. Affection of the bones, Cataract, Disease of dogs, Foundering.
 6. AMMONIUM MURIATICUM. Asthma, Cough, Pulmonary catarrh, Water on the chest. 30th.
 7. AMMONIUM TARTARICUM. Cataract.
 8. ANACARDIUM. Tranquil vertigo. 24th.
 9. ANGUSTURA. Affection of the bones, Caries, Foundering. 9th.
 10. ANTHELMIA. (See SPIGELIA.)
 11. ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM. Affections of the hoof, Anasarca, Blemish, Colic, Diarrhœa, Flat foot, Indigestion, Pip, Repletion, Swelling of the glands, Worms. 30th.
 12. ARANEA DIADEMA. Hemorrhage. 3d.
 13. ARGENTUM. Diabetes, Swelling of the glands.
 14. ARGILLA. (See ALUMINA.)
 15. ARNICA. Abortion, Angina, Anticor, Blemish, Breaking of the horn, Burns, Castration, Catarrh, Colics, Contusion, Deafness, Dislocation of the hip and shoulder, Disease of the coronet, Drawing of milk, Dysuria, Ecchymosis, Erysipelatous inflammation of the udder, Exomphalus, Exostosis, Fall of the matrix, Foreign bodies in the hoof, Foundering, Fracture of the bones, Frush, Fungus of the knee, Hemoptysy, Hernia, Indigestion, Induration of the udder, Inflammation of the lungs, kidneys, testicles, or bladder, Lameness, Lesions of the tongue, Luxations, Metritis, Milk mixed with blood, Nail in the hoof, Nervous fever, Ophthalmia, Overloaded stomach, Paralysis, Phrensy, Rat's tail, Redness and cracking of the skin, Rot of the feet, Spavin, Spontaneous flowing of milk, Strain, Suppuration of wounds, Swelling of the glands, Talpas, Tranquil vertigo, Tumour, Tumour of the pastern, Tumours produced by pressure or rubbing, Vertigo, Vessicon, Vomiting of blood, Wounds. 6th.

16. **ARSENICUM.** Abscess of the frush, Acrimonious fluxion, Alopecy, Anasarca, Anthrax, Ascites, Blemish, Chancres on the genitals, Chill, Cold fever, Colics, Collection of wind, Consumption, Diarrhœa, Enteritis, Eruption, Excrescences, Fall of the anus, Farcy, Flowing of nasal mucus, Foundering, Gastritis, Glanders, Indigestion, Inflammation, Inflammation of the liver, Itch, Jaundice, Loss of appetite, Meteorization, Mucous fever, Nervous fever, Nymphomania, Ophthalmia, Over-loaded stomach, Peripneumonia, Pestilence, Putrid fever, Redness of the skin, Rot, Rot of the mouth, Scab, Splenitis, Sponge, Strangles, Swelling of the glands, Tranquil vertigo, Tumour, Tumour on the pastern, Variola, Vomiting of blood, Warts, Water of the legs, Water on the chest. 30th.
17. **ASA, OR ASSAFŒTIDA.** Acrimonious fluxion, Caries, Farcy, Glanders, Peripneumonia, Putrefaction of the mouth, Swelling of the glands. 30th.
18. **ASARUM.** Colics, Diarrhœa, Indigestion. 6th, 12th.
19. **AURUM.** Affection of the bones, Alopecy, Caries, Gangrene of the bones, Gastrocele, Ophthalmia, Putrefaction, Swelling of the glands, Swelling of the nose, Ulcers of the nose, Ulceration of the eyes. 12th.
20. **AURUM MURIATICUM.** Tuberculous cachexy. 12th.
21. **BARYTA CARBONICA.** Abscess, Alopecy, Angina, Cachexy, Disease of the nose, Farcy, Fungus of the knee, Glanders, Lardaceous tumours, Swelling of the glands, Weakness. 30th.
22. **BELLADONNA.** Abscess, Albugo, Anasarca, Angina, Cataract, Catarrh, Collection of wind, Congestion of the blood, Cough, Deafness, Diseases of the nose, Drawing of milk, Epilepsy, Fall of the womb, Fall of the anus, Farcy, Fistula, Furious vertigo, Gastritis, Glanders in horses and dogs, Gout, Inflammation, Inflammation of the kidneys, Itch, Lameness, Loss of sight, Loosening of the teeth, Madness, Meteorization, Metritis, Nervous fever, Nymphomania, Ophthalmia, Parturition, Pestilence, Phrenzy, Pimples, Putrid fever,

- Spontaneous flowing of milk, Stag evil, Strangles, Swelling of the teat and sheath, Tabes dorsalis, Tic, Tranquil vertigo, Vertigo of pigs, Vessicon. 6th, 30th.
23. BORAX. Aphthæ. 6th.
24. BOVISTA. Warts. 18th.
25. BRYONIA. Abscess, Alopecy, Anasarca, Angina, Asthma, Catarrh, Claudication, Cold, Cold fever, Colics, Diarrhœa, Dropsy of the chest, Enteritis, Foundering, Fungus of the knee, Gastritis, Gout, Indigestion, Inflammation, Inflammation of the liver and lungs, Itch, Loss of appetite, Nervous fever, Ophthalmia, Over-loaded stomach, Palpitation of the heart, Paralysis, Parturition, Peripneumonia, Pulmonary catarrh, Scab, Splenitis. Spongy tumour, Strangles, Swelling of the sheath, glands, and nose, Tranquil vertigo, Tumour. 6th.
26. CALCAREA ACETICA. Diarrhœa. 6th.
27. CALCAREA CARBONICA. Anasarca, Black snout, Fungus of the knee, Lameness, Obscuration of sight, Paralysis, Spontaneous flowing of milk, Suppurating pulmonia, Swelling of the bones, Tuberosities, Tumour on the pastern, Warts. 30th.
28. CALCAREA SULPHURICUM. Angina, Putrid fever, Strangles. 12th.
29. CAMPHORA. Abortion, Anasarca, Bad taste of milk, Diarrhœa, Swelling of the frush. 3d.
30. CANNABIS. After-birth, Albugo, Cataract, Consumption in birds, Fall of the matrix, Foundering, Inflammation, Obscuration of sight, Ophthalmia, Parturition, Peripneumonia, Phrenzy, Pterigon, Weeping. 6th.
31. CANTHARIDES. Hematuria, Inflammation of the nose, Nymphomania, Putrefaction of the labia, Splenitis, Tic. 18th.
32. CAPSICUM. Angina, Mange, Rattling in throat, Strangles, Swelling of scabbard. 9th.
33. CARBO ANIMALIS. Abscess, Affections of the bones, Alopecy. 24th.

34. CARBO VEGETABILIS. Abscess, Cough, Diabetes, Eruption, Foundering, Inflammation of the ears, Itch, Loss of teeth, Pulmonary catarrh, Strangles, Tuberculous catarrh. 24th.
35. CARVI, OR SEMEN CARVI. Drawing of milk. 3d.
36. CAUSTICUM. Albugo, Alopecy, Cataract, Lameness, Weeping, Pterigon, Tuberosities, Warts, Ulceration of the eyes. 30th.
37. CHAMOMILLA. Abscess, Catarrh, Colics, Cough, Diarrhœa, Drawing of milk, Enteritis, Excrescences, Foundering, Fungus of the knee, Indigestion, Induration of the teat, Jaundice, Loss of appetite, Ophthalmia, Parturition, Redness of skin, Spasmodic closing of the eyelids, Sponge, Swelling of the glands, Swelling of the teat, Tranquil vertigo, Tuberosities, Viscous milk. 6th, 12th.
38. CHINA. Alopecy, Anasarca, Ascites, Consumption, Diarrhœa, English disease of dogs, Exostosis, Fall of the matrix, Foundering, Gangrene of the jaw, Hemorrhage, Lice, Meteorization, Nervous fever, Putrid fever, Rot of the hair, Stag evil, Strangles, Suppurating pulmonia, Swelling of the legs, Tic, Tuberosities, Tumour. 12th.
39. CHLOR. Farcy, glanders.
40. CICUTA VIROSA. Stag-evil. 18th.
41. CINA. Diarrhœa, Epilepsy, Foundering, Verminous colic, Worms. 6th.
42. CLEMATIS. Itch, Ophthalmia. 12th.
43. COCCULUS. Abscess, Gangrene of the labia, Glanders of dogs, Lameness, Nymphomania, Strangles, Swelling of the glands, Tabes dorsalis, Wounds. 15th.
44. COFFEA. Foundering, Gastritis, Overloaded stomach. 3d.
45. COLCHICUM. Anasarca, Colic, Gangrene, Meteorization. 18th.
46. COLOCYNTHIS. Diarrhœa, Foundering. 18th.
47. CONIUM. Abscess, Affections of the ball of the eye; Affections of the bones, Anasarca, Blemish, Caries, Colics, Cough, Deafness, Foundering, Fungus of the

- knee, Gangrene of the feet, Induration of the teat, Obscuration of sight, Ophthalmia, Pterigion, Redness of the skin, Spontaneous flowing of milk, Strangles, Swelling of the sheath, Tumour, Ulceration of the eyes, Twisting of the ball, Vessicon, Weeping, Wounds. 30th.
48. CROCUS. Hemoptysy, Hemorrhage. 6th.
49. CUPRUM. Asthma, Cough, Glanders or distemper of dogs, Itch, Starting of the limbs, Vomiting. 12th.
50. DIGITALIS. Ascites, Catarrh, Gangrene, Inflammation, Inflammation of the liver, Ophthalmia, Peripneumonia, Phrensy, Putrid fever, Tranquil vertigo. 12th.
51. DROSER. Angina, Cough, Inflammation. 12th.
52. DULCAMARA. Affection of the bones, Alopecy, Anasarca, Angina, Cold, Cough, Crusts of milk, Diarrhœa, Foundering, Gangrene of mouth, Gout, Indigestion, Inflammatory fever, Itch, Lameness, Ophthalmia, Paralysis, Peripneumonia, Pulmonary catarrh, Red sweat, Strangles, Tumour on the pastern, Variola, Warts, Worms. 24th.
53. EUPHORBIIUM. Gastritis. 30th.
54. EUPHRASIA. Albugo, Cataract, Farcy, Glanders, Ophthalmia, Phrenzy, Pterigon, Strangles, Ulceration of the eyes, Weeping. 30th.
55. FERRUM METALLICUM. Excrescences in the matrix, Fall of the matrix, Hipshot, Parturition. 6th.
56. FILIX MAS. Tænia. 6th.
57. GRAPHITES. Affections of the bones, Encysted tumour, Eruption, Fasciola, Flat foot, Tetters, Worms. 30th.
58. GRATIOLA. Eruption. 12th.
59. HELLEBORUS ALBUS. Asthma, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dislocation of shoulder, Distemper, Dropsy, Frenzy, Gas-

- tritis, Hematuria, Indigestion, Mange, Milk pustules, Nervous fever, Ophthalmia, Short breath, Vertigo, Vomiting. 12th.
60. *HYOSCYAMUS*. Cough, Cystospasm, Dysuria, Frenzy, Gastritis, Hydrophobia, Nervous and putrid fevers, Pulmonary catarrh, Spasmodic closure of the eyelids, Vertigo. 12th.
61. *IGNATIA*. Inflammation, Ophthalmia, Strangles, Verminous colic. 6th.
62. *INDIGO*. Tumour of pastern. 18th.
63. *IODIUM*. Abscess, Alopecy, Caries, Milk pustules. 6th.
64. *IPECACUANHA*. Bloody milk, Colic, Diarrhœa, Distemper, Fever, Foundering, Gastritis, Giddiness, Hematuria, Hipshot, Strangles, Violent vertigo. 3d.
65. *JACEA*. Eruption, Mange. 12th.
66. *KALI CARBONICUM*. Abscess, Affections of the bones, Alopecy, Asthma, Dropsy, Itch, Leprosy, Tuberculous cachexy, Tuberosities. 30th.
67. *KALI HYDRIODICUM*. Tic. 24th.
68. *KALI NITRICUM*. Anasarca. 24th.
69. *KALI SULPHURATUM*. Colics, Diarrhœa, Indigestion, Loss of appetite, Overloading of stomach. 6th.
70. *LACHESIS*. Broken thigh in dogs, Caries, Eruption, Fistula on the head, Warts. 12th.
71. *LAUROCERASUS*. Inflammation of the spleen, Tic. 18th.
72. *LEDUM*. Giddiness, Hemorrhage, Knee-fungus, Ophthalmia, Pimples on the nose, Spavin, Sprained haunch, Ulceration of eyes. 12th.
73. *LYCOPodium*. Albugo, Alopecy, Bone diseases, Consumption, Cough, Diabetes, Eruption, Farcy, Giddiness, Hipshot, Inflammation of liver, Itch, Jaundice, Mange, Pulmonary catarrh, Tuberculous cachexy, Tuberosities, Tuberosity of eyelids, Ulceration of eyes, Worms. 30th.

74. *MAGNESIA CARBONICA*. Diarrhœa, Tuberosities. 30th.
75. *MAGNESIA MURIATICA*. Colics, Diarrhœa, Fall of anus. 30th.
76. *MANGANUM*. Bone diseases, Tic, Tuberosities. 24th.
77. *MARUM VERUM*, or *TEUCRIUM MARUM*. Polypus of nose, Worm colic. 12th.
78. *MELAMPODIUM*. Anasarca, Colics, Nervous fever, Rotten feet, Scabbiness, Stomacace, Tumour, Tumour of pastern, Variola, Watery legs, Worms. 18th.
79. *MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS*. Caries, Drying up of milk, Fall of the uterus, Foundering, Frenzy, Grease, Inflammation of liver, Jaundice, Looseness of teeth, Mange, Roughness of skin, Spavin, Stomacace, Tic, Vertigo, Worm colic, Worms. 12th.
80. *MERCURIUS VIVUS*. Angina, Chancres on genitals, Diarrhœa, Enteritis, Fall of anus and uterus, Flat foot, Frenzy, Hoof diseases, Hough, Induration of udder, Inflammation of liver, Looseness of teeth, Nymphomania, Ophthalmia, Peripneumonia, Stag-evil, Stomach-ache, Strangles, Swelling of glands, Tetters, Tumour, Ulcer of nose, Ulceration of eyes. 12th.
81. *MERCURIUS SUBLIMATUS*. Stomach-ache. 12th.
82. *MEZEREUM*. Caries, Diabetes, Itch, Nymphomania, Ulcer of nose. 12th.
83. *MILLEFOLIUM*. Caries, Hemorrhage, Wounds. 12th.
84. *MURIATICUM ACIDUM*. Aphthæ, Itching, Nervous and putrid fever, Tuberosities. 18th.
85. *NAPELLUS*. (See *ACONITE*.)
86. *NATRUM CARBONICUM*. Bulimy, Dysuria, Eruption, Itch. 12th.
87. *NATRUM MURIATICUM*. Alopecy, Bone diseases, Colic, Ophthalmia, Putrid fever, Tic, Tuberosities, Warts. 30th.
88. *NITRI ACIDUM*. Alopecy, Caries, Drying up of milk, Fever. Peripneumonia, Rheumatism, Tuberosities, Warts. 18th.
89. *NITRUM*. Peripneumonia, Putrid fever, Suppurative consumption. 18th.

90. OLEANDER. Diarrhœa, Hipshot. 6th.
91. OPIUM. Anasarca, Catarrh, Colics, Constipation, Dropsy, Fevers, Foundering, Frenzy, Giddiness, Lues, Loss of appetite, Nymphomania, Parturition, Rot, Strangles, Tic, Vertigo. 3d.
92. PETROLEUM. Colic, Diarrhœa, Dislocations, Foundering, Sandcrack, Sprain of fetlock-joint, Tuberosities, Tracts. 30th.
93. PETROSELINI SEMINA. Short breath. 6th.
94. PHELLANDRIUM. Strangles. 12th.
95. PHOSPHORI ACIDUM. Angina, Caries, Colics, Diabetes, Diarrhœa, Distemper, Exostosis, Nymphomania, Rotteness of frush and hoof, Roughness of skin, Stomacace, Tuberosities. 30th.
96. PHOSPHORUS. Alopecy, Bone diseases, Bloody milk, Bleeding of nose, Diarrhœa, Hematuria, Hipshot, Proud flesh or fungus, Putrid fever, Parturition, Roughness of skin, Warts. 6th, 30th.
97. PIPER HISPANICUM. (See CAPSICUM.)
98. PLATINA. Fall of uterus, Nymphomania, Parturition. 18th.
99. PLUMBUM. Constipation. 24th.
100. PULSATILLA. After-birth, Albugo, Anasarca, Blueness of milk, Castration, Cataract, Coldness, Colics, Constipation, Deafness, Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Fall of uterus, Fistula, Giddiness, Gout, Hipshot, Indigestion, Inflammation, Inflammatory fever, Nymphomania, Ophthalmia, Overloaded stomach, Parturition, Pulmonary catarrh, Sand-cracks, Spavin, Splenitis, Strangles, Swelling of glands, Tic, Giddiness, Tuberosities of eyelids, Vertigo, Vessicon. 12th.
101. RANUNCULUS SCCLERATUS. Collection of air between the skin and flesh, Gastritis. 18th.
102. RHEUM. Diarrhœa, Loss of appetite. 3d.
103. RUTA. Lameness, Paralysis, Strain of fetlock. 3d.
104. SABADILLA. Angina, Ague. 6th.

105. SABINA. Abortion, Cystospasm, Fall of uterus, Metritis, Nymphomania. 6th, 18th.
106. SAPO COMMUNIS. Burns. 3d.
107. SARSAPARILLA. Alopecy, Eruption, Mange, Ophthalmia. 30th.
108. SECALE CORNUTUM. Anasarca, Caries, Grease, Parturition, Putrefaction of verge. 24th.
109. SENEGA. Inflammation, Peripneumonia. 12th.
110. SEPIA. Alopecy, Anasarca, Balimy, Caries, Colics, Eruption, Fall of uterus, Flat-foot, Hoof-bound, Mange, Ophthalmia, Parturition, Roughness of skin, Tuberosities, Ulceration of eyes, Warts. 30th.
111. SILICEA. Alopecy, Bulimy, Cachexy, Caries, Exostosis, Fungus of the knee, Grease, Hip-shot, Spavin, Sponge, Swelling of hough, Tuberculous, Warts. 30th.
112. SOLANUM NIGRUM. Fall of uterus, Lues bovina, Putrid fever, St. Guy's Disease. 12th.
113. SPIGELIA. Epiphora, Ophthalmia, Splenitis, Tic. 30th.
114. SPONGIA. Angina, Asthma, Catarrh, Collection of air between the skin and flesh, Gotre, Inflammation, Short breath, Strangles, Swelling of glands. 3d.
115. SQUILLA. Abscess of frush, Asthma, Broken horns, Cough, Diabetes, Frenzy, Flat-foot, Hoof-bound, Inflammation, Peripneumonia, Pulmonary catarrh, Rotten frush and foot, Sanderack, Squila, Tumour of pastern. 6th.
116. STANNUM. Hip-shot, Suppuration, Tuberosities. 30th.
117. STAPHYSAGRIA. Angina, Loose teeth, Mange, Stomacace, Tuberosities on eyelids. 18th.
118. STRAMONIUM. Apoplexy, Giddiness, Gastritis, Vertigo, Nervous fever, Verminous colic. 12th.
119. STRONTIANA. Tuberosities. 24th.
120. SULPHUR. Abortion, Abscess, Albugo, Alopecy, Anthrax, Aphtha, Asthma, Bad milk, Black muzzle, Blisters, Broken wind, Caries, Castration, Cataract, Colic, Cough, Diarrhœa, Distemper in dogs, Encysted tumour, Eruptions, Farcy, Fevers, Flat foot, Fungus at

knee, Glanders, Grease, Hardness of hearing, Hipshot, Hoof-bound, Inflammation, Itch, Lameness, Mange, Measles in pigs, Nymphomania, Obscuration of sight, Ophthalmia, Polypus of nose, Pulmonary catarrh, Putrefaction of yard, Rat-tail, Rheumatism, Rot, Sponge, Spontaneous flowing of milk, Stomacace, Swelling of hough, scabbard, and nose, Variola, Vertigo, Warts. 6th.

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126. *TARTARUS DEPURATUS*. Bad taste in milk. 6th.

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133. *VERATRUM ALBUM*. Vomiting. 12th.
134. *VINCA*. Mange. 12th.
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OBSERVATIONS.

Many serious diseases of cattle of course require an experienced practitioner where obtainable, as it is not possible, in a work like this, to enter upon all the variation of symptoms that may occur in disease, and which afford a guide in the administration of the remedies or the choice of a dilution. Besides, when the first malady is conquered, many distressing sequelæ, or after-consequences, remain, which require a careful and discriminating treatment.

The cases quoted from Lux and others are more as instances of the efficacy of the remedies than as guides for the dilutions to be adopted, as we have by experience discovered that the high attenuations act as powerfully upon the brute as upon the human organism.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.

ABORTION.

THE principal causes of abortion are, being too young, weakness of constitution, falls, contusions, too abundant or too poor living, pasture in marshy places, inclemency of weather, &c. These last causes act at the same time on all the females in a locality, giving the affection an epizootic or enzootic character.

Abortion is often preceded by precursory symptoms, which are—loss of appetite, fever, and weakness of stomach. The animal is restless, torments herself, strains; the teats diminish in size; a viscous matter flows from the vulva, more or less fetid, which generally causes the death of the fœtus.

Arnica prevents abortion. We should give it

to gravid females which have had a fall or a blow in the stomach.

Toxicodendron, when she has received a strain or luxation.

Camphora. “A heifer two years old,” says Lux, “frequently became heated, having been mounted several times, but had never conceived. On the 13th of September, 1824, she was again mounted. I gave her $\frac{4^0}{6}$ *sol. camphora* in 3 oz. of water. She conceived and gave birth happily. I had given her during gestation, on the 11th of January, 1825, $\frac{2^0}{6}$ *sol. camph.* to prevent abortion. This solution of camphor was composed of 3 oz. of camphor dissolved in 4 oz. of alcohol at ninety degrees.”

Sabina. I cannot too much recommend some doses to be given to gravid cows or sheep when abortion takes an epizootic character in a place.

“Having remarked,” says an author, “that in a flock of 300 sheep, three or four mothers suddenly aborted, I immediately changed the alimentary regimen, and replaced the hay by dry trefoil, and the potatoes and oats by farinaceous drinks. But the abortions continuing, I returned to the former regimen: I poured 300 drops of *sabina* in half a pint of water, shook well the

mixture, and turned it on fifteen bushels of bruised potatoes; I added to this fifteen bushels of oats, and distributed it every morning among the pregnant females. At the end of three days the abortions completely ceased."

Sulphur prevents abortion from internal disease.

ABSCCESS.

Medicines.—*Carbonate of baryta, bryonia, chamomilla, vegetable and animal carbon, corium, iodine, kali carbonicum, and sulphur*, dissipate the tumours of the abscess.

Hepar sulphuris, two doses of, hastens the maturity and bursting of the tumour; so also do *belladonna* and *cocculus*.

* * See also ULCERS, DISEASE OF THE FRUSH, and ABSCESS OF THE NAVEL.

ACRIMONIOUS DEFLUXION.

This disease of dogs has its origin in an internal affection. It consists of ulcers, which form

on the skin or the subcutaneous region of the legs, and sometimes in other parts of the body. It announces itself by red spots, deprived of hair, from whence oozes a corrosive humour. These ulcers occasion a continual itching, and are often very stubborn.

Arsenicum, one or two doses at an interval of eight days, then a dose of *asa*, and again follow with a dose of *arsenicum*.

AFTER-BIRTH.

Napellus and *cannabis* facilitate the separation of the after-birth.

A cow aborted at six months without parting with the after-birth. She drank much, and ate little. On the 19th of February, 1831, Lux gave her $\frac{1}{12}$ *napellus*; 21st, she regained her appetite. A dose of $\frac{1}{1}$ *cannabis* freed her entirely.

If these medicaments do not act promptly, give $\frac{4}{4}$ *pulsatilla*.

(See PARTURITION)

AGUE.

A fit of ague, especially in horses, presents neither uniformity of duration, nor the regular returns which characterize the intermittent fever in man. The interval between the fits is often two, three, four, five, or even eight days. Their duration is not less variable. They set in almost always after the animal has drunk.

Ague is generally announced by heat not preceded by shivering, and sometimes shivering not followed by heat. It is almost always accompanied by prostration, loss of appetite, trembling of the skin, often in all parts of the body. The ears are generally cold, the hair bristled, the tongue dry; the pulse is small and rapid, the beating of the flanks increased; the respiration is difficult, the urine scanty, and more limpid and watery than in the natural state.

Arsenicum, when the fever proceeds from the animal having drunk cold water, or if he is excited when he has drunk, or if, from great thirst, he has drunk too much at a time. We may also give it with success against the febrile shivering which seizes the animal after over-eating fodder

of bad quality, green clover, recently-cut lucerne, &c.

Vomica, one dose besides is often necessary in the last case. Lux cured a horse of ague with $\frac{8}{9}$ *vomica*.

Bryonia, when the ague is accompanied with paralysis. We may obtain good effects from it in every kind of febrile shivering proceeding from cold. We should nevertheless give the preference to *arsenicum* when the affection sets in after the animal has drunk cold water. We must often alternate these two medicines.

Nitri acidum, against the febrile shivering which seizes the animal on passing from the warm stable into the open air.

Sulphur, when the preceding remedy is insufficient.

Sabadilla has succeeded in two cases, very different from others, where the febrile shivering was very violent, and returned every day at the same time.

Ipecacuanha has been successfully employed against an epizootic febrile shivering which seized almost all the horses in a place after having eaten, and to combat which the other medicines had been employed without result.

ALBUGO, A SPECIES OF OPHTHALMIA.

Albugo is a name given to the white spots which form on the cornea or vitreous humour of the eye, and are more or less diffused and opaque.

This affection, when it has passed into the chronic stage, is very tedious in its cure: nevertheless it may be mastered by employing the following remedies in the order in which they are placed: *Pulsatilla*, *sulphur*, *euphrasia*, *caustic*, *cannabis*, *lycopodium*.

Cannabis and *lycopodium* conquer the disease when it is not accompanied by defluxion of the humours of the eyes.

ALOPECY, OR FALLING OFF OF THE HAIR
(FOX EVIL).

When the falling off of the hair is followed by an eruption on the surface, these remedies may be employed: *Lycopodium*, *kali carbonicum*, and

natrum muriaticum. It is also necessary to follow with some doses of *sulphur*.

Agaricus, when the hairs fall off from underneath the eyes.

Arsenic has been used with success in the case of an old horse previously attacked with malignant ulcer.

Gold has been employed with success in two instances where other medicines had had no effect. These two cases present a peculiar symptom: the animal lost suddenly, while walking, the palpitations of the heart, which marks the principal symptom of the *gold*.

Carbonate of baryta, when there is no eruption, may be given; we may employ it also for old horses when every other remedy has failed of doing good.

Dulcamara, should there be an eruption.

Carbo animalis. This is a remedy very efficacious in staying the falling off of the hair, whether there be eruption or not.

Caustic may be resorted to where the disease is accompanied with the affection of the eyes.

Iodine has reestablished a horse whose skin was excoriated in several places. The animal was very thin, though it ate heartily.

Kali carbonicum may be used to combat each of the following accessory symptoms: the animal has thin and scanty hair, has a great inclination to rub himself, or easily breaks out in a sweat.

Natrum muriaticum is applicable with success to a number of cases, especially where the long hairs of the mouth fall off.

Bryonia. This medicine had a powerful effect on a young cow, which had fallen into a pit full of water, where it stayed some hours. After the accident, all its body was denuded. Fever set in in the evening, and the appetite decreased. Four doses of *bryonia* reestablished its strength in a short time. We must, in similar cases, give some doses of *sulphur* after the cure has been effected.

Nitric acid, and afterwards *sulphur*, in case of drowsiness.

Phosphorus has succeeded in a case where the eruption had come out in little places round the ear.

Sarsaparilla, *sepia*, and *silicea*, in cases of eruption.

Kina favours the crisis which the horses experience when they lose their hair in the spring.

The fall of the hair, above all that of the mane, is often the forerunner of an affection of the lungs, which is latent at the time of the disease, and may form one of its first symptoms. We must then have recourse to the medicines which are directed to be used against the principal diseases.

ANASARCA.

Kina is indicated when the superior and front part of the leg is swollen. This medicine is insufficient altogether to destroy the symptoms, but nevertheless it is one of the best we can employ when the swelling, of whatever kind it may be, is accompanied by weakness and fainting. *Arsenicum* may be employed with considerable advantage after a dose of *kina*. In general, this medicine may be used with success in cases where the swelling has commenced in the fore-part, and extended thence over the whole body.

Pulsatilla and *arsenicum* disperse the watery swelling to which horses are subject after the strangles when there is looseness. If the animal

is constipated, if he beats his flanks, and the respiration is deep, *bryonia* must be given.

A horse was much inconvenienced with a swelling, which extended from the lower part of the belly to the back of the thigh; he ate little, his excrements were small and hard, his urine white and turbid, his breathing was slow, and the animal every now and then took his breath as though it would suffocate him. *Bryonia*, $\frac{4}{4}$ twice a day reestablished him in a fortnight.

If there is constipation, dry and frequent cough, and the urine is abundant and red, administer $\frac{4}{3}$ *colchicum*.

Antimonium crudum is often very beneficial, especially when the excrements are sometimes hard and sometimes liquid.

Melampodium, as an intermediary medicine.

Sepia succeeded in a case where the swelling was obstinate, general, and accompanied with quick respiration and febrile symptoms.

Toxicodendron is efficacious against either partial or general swelling.

Conium, when the tumour has the appearance as if it were produced by a blow or contusion.

Dulcamara. A swelling consequent on a

cold; swelling with symptoms of affection of the glands.

Kali nitricum evinced great activity in a case where the animal, after having eaten in the middle of the day, was suddenly in a sweat, and where this symptom was followed with swelling of the fore-leg.

Bryonia, when the tumour is hot and spreading: it successfully combats either partial or general anasarca. It may be employed also when there is constipation, or when the swelling shows itself after a cold.

Colchicum, chiefly to be used against general anasarca, with constipation, difficulty of passing the urine, and a dry cough.

Belladonna, against puffy swelling, and which clucks, as it were, on pressure, over the whole extent of the back.

Arsenicum or *dulcamara* when the neck is swollen.

Secale, alternated at brief intervals with *arsenicum*, is very useful against dropsical swelling of the lower limbs. A dose of *sepia* after recovery. We may probably obtain good effects in a similar case from *theridion*, although the contraction of the heart, the characteristic symptom

of this medicine, is present only when the swelling has attacked the whole body of the animal.

Calcareo carbonica, principal remedy for the ascites of animals.

Kina is specific against the partial swelling which sets in as an accessory symptom of another disease.

Theridion. A cow which had been tied to a post throughout a very hot day in summer, became suddenly restless and furious, and threatened to break her chain. The whole body was inflated. Hering administered a dose of *theridion*. All the symptoms disappeared in the space of some hours. We may also beneficially employ, in a similar instance, *opium*, *belladonna*, and *camphora*.

ANGINA, QUINSY, CROUP, (STRANGLES).

Arnica, when the swelling is produced by a blow or contusion, and when the internal inflammation has not made as yet much progress. In the latter case, the *arnica* must be preceded by one or more doses of *napellus*.

Repeated doses of *napellus* frequently dissipate

the internal inflammation, which is manifested by the redness of the mucous membrane, heat of the mouth, and a burning thirst with which the animal is much tormented, although he cannot swallow when the disease has made some progress. *Mercurius vivus* when *napellus* is insufficient. A specific against salivation.

Belladonna, when the animal cannot swallow.

Capsicum, if the inflammation is intense, and accompanied with cough.

Sabadilla, if a febrile tremor and chilliness supervene.

Spongia, principally against the swelling.

Sulphuris hepar may be used chiefly as a remedy against the strangles of foals.

Capsicum, when the membranes of the nose are much inflamed, unless the pulse denotes inflammation.

Belladonna is specific when the animal returns the water he has drunk by the nose, and the eyes are fixed and haggard. *Vomica* must in certain cases be alternated.

Vomica, when the excrements are hard and scarce; when the animal shakes his head from time to time.

Spongia, when the breathing is short, hissing,

and the swelling of the throat very tender. We may employ also against this last symptom *sulphuris hepar* and *bryonia*.

Staphysagria has succeeded in curing a case of very stubborn angina, where the urine was as limpid as water, and where its passage took place without appearance of pain.

Phosphori acidum is very useful where the emission of urine is painful.

Baryta carbonica, when inflammatory symptoms set in after a tumour.

Mercurius vivus, *drosera*, and *dulcamara* for lanigerous beasts. Angina, with them, is often accompanied by cachexy and worms, and arises, as with all other animals, from cold or an external lesion. In the latter case, *arnica* may always be applied with success.

Spongia and *belladonna*, against swelling of the tonsils of she-goats.

A young she-goat and a kid were attacked with swelling of the tonsils. The 10th of May, 1828, Lux gave to the she-goat $\frac{1}{6}$ *spongia*; on the 16th the swelling was diminished; another dose of $\frac{1}{6}$ *spongia*; the 22d saw a complete cure. He submitted the kid to the same treatment; but he was obliged to give him a

third dose of $\frac{1}{6}$ *spongia* on the 22d of May; the animal recovered only at the end of the month.

The same homœopathist conquered a similar affection in a she-goat, of two days' standing, with $\frac{3}{18}$ *belladonna*.

Drosera, *spongia*, *calcarea sulphurata*, *belladonna*, *napellus*, *tartarus emeticus*, in angina of pigs.

Drosera, $\frac{3}{10}$, when the grunt of the animal is hoarse, and he seems to feel pain in the organs of the voice, unless there be swelling of the throat.

Spongia, $\frac{3}{8}$, when the respiration is loud, with beating of the sides, without swelling of the throat.

Calcarea sulphurata, a globule every half hour when there is swelling under the larynx and under the belly.

A pig of six months staggered and ate little, and could not swallow; the throat was swollen externally, and the ears hot. Lux gave him, on the 9th of August, 1829, $\frac{2}{1}$ *belladonna* in water. On the 10th and 11th the animal could swallow liquids and light food. The 11th, amelioration very marked; the animal remained upright, and walked, ate, and drank, but had not the use of

all its functions as in health; the throat was still a little swollen on both sides of the larynx; the ears were cold in the morning, and burning in the afternoon. On the 15th the throat was still slightly tumefied, and the animal could not yet masticate. $\frac{1}{4}$ *piper hispanicum* completed the cure.

ANTHRAX, OR CARBUNCLE ON THE TONGUE.

Asses, mules, horses, and bulls are frequently attacked with an epizootic disease called *gloss-anthrax*, or *carbuncle of the tongue*, which is very contagious. This malady manifests itself by a little blister, sometimes above, sometimes below, and sometimes on the sides of the tongue. It is at first white, then red, and in a little time becomes livid and black; it increases considerably in size, and passes into a chancrous ulcer, which occupies the whole thickness of the tongue, and which generally determines the death of the animal. The disease is so quick that in less than twenty-four hours one may see the commencement, progress, and termination of the malady. It is ushered in by no external sign, there being only the disease of the tongue to give us warning;

for the animal eats, drinks, and performs all its functions as usual, although it is losing its tongue by shreds.

In this disease we may try the effects of *arsenicum*, and should no amelioration declare itself, we may proceed to raise the blister with a bistoury or with scissors, cleanse the wound five or six times a day with arnicated water, and administer internally one or two doses of *sulphur*.

ANTICOR.

They call by this name a tumour which forms on the chest, and is always accompanied by a violent fever.

Arnica and *napellus*.

ANUS (FALL OF THE).

This accident, to which dogs and young pigs are especially subject, is almost always the consequence of constipation or diarrhœa. It is nevertheless sometimes spontaneous.

Commence by washing the anus with fresh water, rub it with oil, and replace it. When inflammation is manifest, give internally *belladonna* and *mercurius vivus*.

Alumina, chiefly when there is diarrhœa.

Arsenicum, when the anus has a black appearance, and when it falls out after violent tenesmus. This medicament saved two horses belonging to a coach-proprietor, who had employed every means without success.

Belladonna and *mercurius solubilis* are sovereign remedies when the accident is spontaneous.

Magnesia muriatica. This medicine does not contribute towards restoring the anus the first time it falls out, but it prevents the tenesmus which often occasions the accident.

APHTHÆ.

Muriaticum acidum, sulphuris acidum, borax. Aphthæ are little whitish ulcers which form on the interior of the mouth, on the tongue, the gums, the inside of the lips, and extend sometimes to the œsophagus and tracheal artery.

The aphthæ of calves and lambs are generally

engendered by the *bad* quality of the milk of their dams. Give them a more substantial regimen, and administer *sulphur*.

APOPLEXY.

Stramonium. This malady is caused by engorgement of the blood-vessels of the neck, and brings on death very quickly, by the compression which is exerted on that organ. Animals, when attacked, fall as though struck by lightning, and life is quickly gone.

Apoplexy, however, is not always so dreadful, as sometimes precursory symptoms show themselves, claiming the attention to means which may save the life of the animal. These precursory symptoms are: drooping head, defective appetite, debility, slowness of movement, redness of conjunctiva, injection of the vessels of the face.

The causes most likely to bring on apoplexy are, work during a hot day, and exposure to the sun. Too abundant food, a degree of fatness which stays the course of the circulation, dispose to apoplexy.

APPETITE (LOSS OF), REPUGNANCE TO FOOD.

Antimonium crudum, when the animal manifests an insurmountable repugnance for food, such as follows a repletion of the stomach.

Arsenicum, when the loss of appetite is accompanied with a watery diarrhœa, with or without pain in the stomach.

Bryonia, when there follows privation from food (or a cold), paralysis of the limbs, or swollen joints; or when there is constipation or diarrhœa accompanying the loss of appetite.

Chamomilla. Loss of appetite, with diarrhœa, and pain in the stomach.

Kali sulphuratum, repugnance to food, with diarrhœa and loss of strength.

Opium. A hack, after a long and hot journey, became low, and refused all nourishment; his pulse was slow and feeble. Lux restored his appetite in twelve hours by giving him $\frac{20}{0}$ opium.

Pulsatilla, when the loss of appetite is accompanied with diarrhœa and cold extremities.

Vomica. It often happens that an animal loses its appetite and becomes constipated with-

out showing any other symptom of disease. *Nuxvomica* is expedient, especially when this affection is chronic ; but it ought to be given at several intervals.

An ox and a cow which were fattening ceased to eat and drink ; Lux administered to each $\frac{2^0}{0}$ *vomica* in 4 oz. of water, and they regained their appetite.

A cow of ten years old had also lost her appetite. She gave no other sign of uneasiness ; she was lively, and did not cough, and did not seem to evince any pain in the sides ; her eyes were brilliant, and her respiration normal : she had only weakness of the stomach. She had eaten very little for fourteen days, and remained whole days without taking any food, when Lux gave her $\frac{5}{0}$ *vomica* on the 9th of August, 1834. On the morrow she was better, and drank a little, but did not eat. 12th, repetition of the same dose ; she then ate with appetite. 17th, diarrhœa came on, and she ceased to eat ; $\frac{1^0}{0}$ *rheum* stopped the diarrhœa. 30th, she was still thin, had little milk, and preferred dry food and farinaceous drinks to green meat. $\frac{2^0}{0}$ *carvi* restored the milk, and the cure was complete.

$\frac{5}{0}$ *vomica* in a glass of water restored also a

hack horse which for a long time had eaten no oats, and had a feeble pulse.

$\frac{2}{6}$ restored also the appetite of a goat of eight years old which had eaten nothing for several days.

Lux relates a cure in a few hours of a roebuck six months old, which ground its teeth, and had eaten nothing since the preceding day, by giving him $\frac{1}{6}$ *vomica* with 100 drops of spirits of wine in a spoonful of water.

ASCITES, OR DROPSY OF THE STOMACH.

Kina, arsenicum, digitalis.

Ascites, with woolly beasts, is generally accompanied with verminous affections, chlorosis, and weakness. It is epizootic, and carries off whole flocks. As soon as we perceive the first symptoms, marked by pallor and watery softening of the conjunctiva, and can see an accumulation of water beneath the larynx of the sick beast, we must knock down one of the beasts to assure ourselves of the malady.

“Sixty beasts,” says an author, “had passed

the autumn in a low and damp pasturage; they became very fat, but soon a great many fell ill. After killing one, I knew the affection with which they were attacked was ascites or dropsy. I made them take accordingly $\frac{6.0}{2}$ *digitalis* in a certain quantity of water sufficient to soak 50 pints of peeled potatoes that I had given to all the flock. At the end of fourteen days I opened one of the beasts I had remarked at the beginning of the malady, as being one most seriously attacked, and found no trace of dropsy. I lost only the two beasts that were killed."

Schmager has conquered an œdematous swelling of the belly and chest in a horse, which was accompanied with dropsical swelling of the hind-legs and enlargement of the lower gut, by giving alternately *kina* and *arsenicum*.

ASCARIDES. (SEE WORMS.)

ASTHMA, UNEASINESS OF RESPIRATION.

Helleborus albus, spongia, sulphur, cuprum, kali carbonicum, napellus, bryonia, and squilla,

alternately every eight days. We may alternate with *Ammoniacum muriaticum* when the cough is deep-seated and inveterate.

A horse made useless efforts at breathing, even when asleep. He had also very noisy inspiration and expiration. After having worked, and refused all nourishment, I gave him $\frac{3}{4}$ *bryonia* once a day in a piece of bread. At the end of eight days the difficulty had disappeared, but the respiration was still stertorous during labour. I gave the animal $\frac{4}{4}$ *squilla*, and repeated it every twenty-four hours. At the end of six days the respiration was altogether free, and he bore the greatest fatigue without being incommoded.

Some say that acorns given to horses prevent difficulty of breathing.

ATROPHY. (SEE CONSUMPTION.)

BEEES (STINGS OF).

A lotion of *arnica* and water is useful in severe cases, with *belladonna* taken internally.

BLISTERS, VESICLES.

Sulphur may be employed against the blisters which rise under the tail and tongue of the turkey.

Napellus disperses inflammatory tumours on the ears of pigs after a bite or contusion.

BLOODY URINE. (SEE HEMATURIA.)

BLUE MILK.

The blueish tint of milk appears to be the consequence of a gastric affection.

Pulsatilla. A single dose is almost always sufficient to restore the milk to its natural colour.

Vomica. The experience of M. Kleeman proves that $\frac{1 \text{ gr}}{x}$ *vomica* produces the same effect.

BONE, EXCRESCENCE OF BONE OR EXOSTOSIS,
INFLAMMATION, SWELLING, SOFTENING, AND
ELONGATION OF THE BONES.

These affections proceed from an internal disease, and are sometimes more dangerous than tumours of the cuticle or skin. Horses are more subject to it than horned cattle.

Ammonicum carbonicum is a remedy preferable to any other when the exostosis is stubborn.

Angustura; sovereign medicine against exostosis of the inferior jaw in horses and horned cattle.

Aurum, against exostosis of the face.

Arnica, *conium*, or *symphytum*, when the affections of the bones proceed from external lesion. *Arnica* cured a calf attacked with exostosis after a fall on the stones.

Calcarea, when the swelling of the bone enlarges the limb.

Mezereum, when we remark in the part affected an augmentation of the natural heat.

Phosphori acidum, when the animal manifests

pain when touched. This medicine cured a cow troubled with exostosis of the left leg.

Silicea, in a great number of cases. It acts chiefly as a specific when we remark on the exostosis a small excavation or little ring.

Toxicodendron and *mercurius* alternately, when the affection is painful.

Sulphur, given in repeated doses, produces wonderful effects. It is also given to complete the cure when the external symptoms have disappeared.

Kali carbonicum, *manganum*, *lycopodium*, *phosphorus*, *carbo animalis*, *graphitis*, *dulcamara*, and *natrum muriaticum*, are also valuable medicines against affections of the bones.

BONE (FRACTURES OF THE).

Arnica, internally and externally, facilitates the coalescence or joining of the bones when they have been replaced, and dissipates the fever.

Fractures of the extremities are almost incurable in horses and horned cattle, on account of the weight of these animals.

A felt bandage is the best we can apply to dogs, pigs, goats, and sheep; for boards cause blisters to rise, and often occasion paralysis of the limb.

Fractures of the sides cure themselves; but it often happens that the splinters cause suppuration of the lungs.

Fractures of the paw are more promptly than happily restored in cats and poultry.

A pullet, whose foot had been broken in the joint of a door, was cured in a short time by the external application of *arnica*.

BULIMY, CANINE HUNGER,

Derives its name from being more liable to attack dogs: horses are seldom subject to it.

Vomica, silicea, sepia.

Bulimy is sometimes caused by intestinal worms; for its remedies, see WORMS.

Silicea may be employed with success in cases of tænia, or single worm.

Cows are also subject to a chronic and gastric depravation of appetite, and swallow earth, wood, leather, lime, &c., which increases as the normal

appetite diminishes. They fall away excessively, their milk becomes watery, their hair falls off, their tongues clog ; and unless a remedy is speedily applied, a consumptive fever carries off the animal.

Pulsatilla, principal medicine when the disease comes on in the midst of the bellowing, and is followed by loss of appetite.

Sepia, powerful remedy against abnormal voracity in cattle.

Vomica in several doses, when the depraved appetite has taken a chronic character.

Natrum has succeeded in many cases where the animal suffered from repugnance to its usual food, and fixed its appetite on strange substances.

BURNS

Are treated isopathically by HEAT.

Arnica, internally and externally.

Aconitum. Six drops of *aconitum*, third dilution, in two glasses of water, twice applied, cured a burn that had been made on a restive horse in

an attempt to drive him forward by means of lighted straw at his back.

Sapo communis is an excellent remedy against burns. It may be obtained prepared on the same principles as the other homœopathic medicines; a by no means unnecessary precaution, since the kind most generally in use is highly adulterated.

CALCULUS OF THE BLADDER.

Uva ursi prevent inflammation and narrowing of the urethra, and in this respect contribute to the expulsion of the stone which is sometimes fixed in the neck of the bladder and stops the emission of urine.

Woolly-haired beasts and horses are rarely exposed to serious maladies which give rise to stony concretions in certain parts of the body. The cattle kind are sometimes affected, especially when submitted to entirely dry nourishment. Bulls are more subject than cows; those of the south also more than those of the north.

Emission of urine in broken jets, colics, the walk of the animal troublesome, continual movement of the root of the tail, and endeavours to strike the penis with the hind-legs, are some of the symptoms which announce the presence of calculus, of which we may more fully assure ourselves by introducing the hand into the rectum and exploring the state of the bladder. The lowness of the animal increases with the pain caused by the tension of the bladder; and when arrived at a certain pitch, the animal remains continually lying down. The ears are alternately hot and cold. The pulse becomes more frequent when there is inflammation in the bladder, and its quickness increases when it has burst; in consequence of which the urine escapes by the abdominal cavity, and the animal dies in the midst of horrible sufferings.

When the stone is fixed in the neck of the bladder, and the case is too pressing to wait the effect of *uva ursi*, we may attempt the extraction of it. This operation consists in forcing the animal on a soft litter, and cutting in the length of the urethra a small opening for the escape of the stone. The wound need not be sewn: it suffices to wash it with arnicated water, and give

napellus when fever declares itself. Part of the urine at first escapes by the opening, but as the wound cicatrizes, so the urine retakes its natural course.

CANINE HUNGER. (SEE BULIMY.)

CANNON (BLOW ON THE).

Arnica, internally and externally. I commence by washing the wound with fresh water, then with lotions of arnicated water, and envelope it to prevent the entrance of foreign bodies.

CANNON (FISTULA ON THE).

Lachesis acts specifically against this kind of fistula, which is very stubborn, and follows a neglected blow on the part. It may last for years. The animal supports himself only on the point of the foot, and limps especially when put to the trot. The evil is easily recognized: it is a tumour which generally forms on the in-

ternal wall of the cannon, and from the centre of which flows a fetid, sanious matter. The probe can penetrate one or two inches into the opening of the fistula. The legs are more or less inflated under the articulation of the ankle.

CARBUNCLE OF THE TONGUE. (SEE ANTHRAX.)

CARIES.

Mercurius solubilis, alternated with *conium*, is very efficacious when there is partial adherence of the skin. If it happens with pain, we must apply *toxicodendron* or *phosphori acidum*. These medicines, however powerful they may be, do not always prevent caries.

If the diseased part become fungous, and it be desirable to open it promptly, we may give some doses of *sulphur*, which is the most powerful medicine in opening ulcers.

During the course of suppuration, and generally, whatever be the period of the malady, I apply the following remedies :

Asa is sovereign against caries ; but if the

suppuration is established, we must repeat it for two or three days, and give it afresh after other medicines. One dose of *asa* a day cured a young cow whose anterior right leg was carious and suppurated above the knee.

Silicea has equal power during suppuration.

Lachesis, especially in caries of the legs.

Aurum against caries of the jaw in horses.

Mezereum, two doses, when the ulcer is surrounded with peeled folds on which red elevations form like warts.

Sepia, *angustura*, *nitri acidum*, *iodium*, and *sulphur*, are employed also with success.

When the wound is closed, we must not account the skin as entirely restored; there always forms a little puncture deprived of hair, in which the skin is adherent to the flesh. We must nevertheless not neglect the following remedies :

Silicea, if the part still oozes.

Sepia, when it forms in scales.

Conium or *sulphuris acidum*, in case of partial adherence of the skin.

Conium completed the cure in a cow to which some one had previously given doses of *asa*.

Millefolium in water is recommended to be employed externally.

Secale. A cow was troubled for six months with exostosis of the right fore-leg, under the joint of the fetlock, but did not lame her, when suddenly the part became fungous and gangrenous, and exuded a fetid and black sanies. The animal gave signs of lively pain. Six doses of *secale*, given every four days, restored her in a short time.

CASTRATION.

Arnica, internally and externally.

Pulsatilla. Three doses $\frac{4}{3}$ *arnica* given in a piece of bread after the operation, prevents the fever which follows castration in male animals and often proves mortal. When the subject is old, and castration is followed by swelling of the testicles, we must wash the part with a decoction of elder still tepid, which we may prepare in summer with the leaves and flowers, and in winter with the green bark of young trees.

Napellus. When *arnica* and *pulsatilla* do

not prevent the fever, I give a dose of *napellus*, especially after the castration of stallions.

Sulphur dissipates the swelling which manifests itself after the operation.

See, against loss of blood, the medicines indicated at the word HEMORRHAGE.

“The castration of animals,” says M. le Dr. Laville de Laplaigne, “is in general an operation the consequences of which more or less compromise their existence. *Arnica* presents, in this case, to the veterinary an inappreciable resource. I wash all the wounded parts with arnicated water in the dose of two drops to an ounce of water. I afterwards staunch them with the charpie and compresses soaked in the same liquid. I make the animal drink every six hours a glass of water, into which is thrown two drops of *arnica*, fifth dilution. In animals on which we cannot place and keep the compresses soaked in arnicated water, I content myself with washing three times every day the sick parts in the same water. If, in spite of the employment of *arnica* both externally and internally, fever supervenes after the operation, I alternate the use of *arnica* with that of *aconitum* in the dose of from eight to ten globules of the tenth dilution.”

CATARACT.

Pulsatilla, found useful by Eggert in gutta serena.

The animal is seldom attacked with cataract when the precursory symptoms are well treated.

The following medicines, administered successively in the order in which they are placed, will restore the sight of a horse attacked with gutta serena :

Ammonium carbonicum, length of action eight days.

Causticum, length of action fourteen days.

Belladonna, length of action eight days.

Euphrasia, two doses every two days.

The cure is preceded by flowing of tears.

Cannabis and *sulphur* clear the sight.

Ammonium tartaricum, in repeated doses, cured a young calf in which blindness was complete.

CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, COLD
AFTER HEAT.

Opium, *sulphur*, principal medicines.

Arnica, belladonna, bryonia, chamomilla, digitalis, napellus, spongia, toxicodendron.

The following will show the reader how Schma-ger treated this disease:—"From the onset," says he, "I give generally one or two doses $\frac{8}{15}$ *napellus*; I follow immediately with a dose of *opium*, which I administer in the morning fasting. Repeat on the morrow. The nasal mucosities become then thicker, and the inflammation of the nose diminishes. At the end of three days I almost always give a dose $\frac{8}{15}$ *sulphur*, which stops the cough and the secretion of mucus; but it often happens that the respiration becomes difficult, and that this symptom is accompanied by a violent fit of coughing. I have then given *spongia, bryonia, and chamomilla* with success.

"If the head is attacked, the affection takes the form of an inflammation of the brain, or the animal falls into a state of inertia or torpor. In the first case I give *napellus* and *belladonna*, after which I sometimes follow with *toxicodendron*. These three medicines have with me always proved sufficient. In the second case I obtain good effects from *opium, digitalis, and arnica*.

“ When the affection extends to the throat and the organs of deglutition, the animal swallows with difficulty, and its respiration becomes hard and noisy. Solid as well as liquid aliments can scarcely pass, and return often by the nose: above all, a painful cough seizes the animal whilst he is eating. The remedies I employ in this case with the most success are *napellus*, and especially *chamomilla*. I have often given a dose $\frac{8}{15}$ *chamomilla* in the evening, and on the morrow seen the greater part of the symptoms disappear.

“ I sometimes follow *chamomilla* with a dose of *belladonna*. This last medicine procures an evacuation of mucous matter so abundant that the manger and floor are often covered with it. This flowing, when it evinces no character of malignity, I seek as much as possible to cherish and keep up by *spongia* and *bryonia*.

“ Catarrh sometimes attacks the organs of the chest with so much violence, that it takes the character of a slight inflammation of the lungs. I administer then *napellus* every two hours. Some days suffice to dissipate, if not totally, at least the most part of the symptoms.”

We must sometimes alternate *opium*, *spongia*, and *vomica* with the preceding remedies.

CATS (SICKNESS OF).

Helleborus albus. Cats which are sick are sad, cast down, fearful, seek solitude, have neither hunger nor thirst, sneeze, turn and jump slowly, cough sometimes, and make continual efforts to vomit. They have a violent fever, which weakens them more and more; their hind-quarters are paralysed, and fall from one side to the other. At the end of two days diarrhœa shows itself, the animal loses its senses, and dies.

CHANCRES ON THE GENITAL ORGANS IN HORSES.

Mercurius vivus. “When this disease,” says an author, “declared itself in Silesia about the year 1830, I employed with the greatest success *mercurius vivus* in the treatment of horses that were confided to me. I gave them, without distinction of sex, and at intervals more or less

near, several doses $\frac{1}{6}^o$ of this medicine. I took care to wash the parts with fresh water, and to keep back the tail to prevent the irritation occasioned by the friction of the hair. The ulcers soon became encrusted, so that the cure was complete in fifteen or eighteen days.

“ Among the mares there were some that were besides affected with nervous paralysis of the sacrum, and whose genital organs were almost destroyed. I saved many by employing, independently of *mercurius vivus*, *arsenicum* and *thuja*.”

CHEST-FOUNDERED. (SEE FOUNDERING.)

CHILL.

Arsenicum, against the febrile shivering that the animal evinces after drinking cold water.

Bryonia, against every kind of chill, from whatever external cause it may happen.

Dulcamara, *pulsatilla*. I obtain generally good effects from these two medicines.

In the diseases which supervene on cold, we

must apply the medicines indicated for each of those diseases.

CLUB-FOOT.

Club-foot presents in a high degree the defect of flat foot. The sole, instead of being formed, as when naturally constituted, as a kind of elastic vault, is on the contrary curved outwards, and goes on in swelling the lower edge of the partition. It results from a fault in conformation, that it is chiefly the sole which serves, with the fork, for the support on the ground.

Squilla, three doses, restores this defect.

We must sometimes follow with *sulphur* and *sepia*.

COLD. (SEE CHILL, FROSTBITE.)

COLD IN THE HEAD. (SEE CATARRH.)

COLD UPON HEAT. (SEE CATARRH.)

COLIC, GRIPES, STOMACH-ACH, FLATULENCE
OR WIND.

Colic is especially fatal to horses; but all domestic animals are subject to it. A cold, indigestion, bad food, the presence of stones or other substances in the intestines, are often its cause. It is sometimes the result of an internal vice, and presents then an intermittent character. The animals which suffer manifest sharp pain and great agitation; they groan, and turn from one side to another, scrape and strike the earth with their hind-feet, fall or roll on the ground. Sometimes they stretch their limbs, sometimes keep them under their stomach, and leap in rising. They lose appetite, and cease to ruminate and evacuate. The stomach is inflated, and we remark at their extremities alternately heat and cold, the cold however predominating. Their eyes are dim, and the mouth dry. When the animal puts himself in a position to make water, the pulse quickens, sometimes by the action of the febrile movement.

Argilla, when the constipation is produced by inertia of the entrails, especially of the end

gut. This medicine is very efficacious in many cases where other remedies are powerless.

“ A mare,” says Laie, “ was attacked with most obstinate constipation and violent pains in the stomach. She crouched, leaped, and rolled on the earth with madness. Some one had employed every means indicated by the veterinary art in a similar case, but with no success: the state of the animal was getting worse. The person had decided on killing her, to put an end to her sufferings. When I was called, I recognised the following symptoms: a smell of carrion exhaled from every part of the animal, especially the mouth; it was so intense that it clung to the hand with which I touched her for several days. In endeavouring to knock the animal down, several parts of the head were flayed. The hair was dry, although there was abundance of sweat. The access was renewed every five minutes; the pulse was smaller than in its normal state, and the eyes were cast down. At last the mare rose and lifted its tail during a fit. This last symptom made me think that the constipation and colic were caused by inertia of the end gut. I gave *arnica*, and all the symptoms disappeared in ten minutes.”

Colic which proceeds from constipation requires the employment of certain intermediary medicines, when the animal is teased with wind. The pains which wind produces are sometimes repeated three, four, five, or six times, according as the constipation is more or less stubborn.

Arnica, when there is retention of urine.

Arsenicum, when inflammatory symptoms manifest themselves. It is often useful to alternate *arsenicum* with *napellus*. The first especially acts specifically when the colic proceeds from constipation, and when indigestion is caused by repletion or bad quality of food.

Belladonna, *colchicum*, and *pulsatilla*, if the colic is accompanied with bulimy or violent hunger, or the animal is inflated. It often happens that one of these medicines suffices to dissipate the swelling of the stomach, but has no effect on the other symptoms. *Napellus* and *arsenicum* then complete the cure.

Bryonia when there is constipation, especially if it proceed from cold.

Chamomilla, when the stomach is inflated, and the matters evacuated are clear and small in quantity. It cured of violent colic a colt which was seized with diarrhœa after a cold.

“The colic of horses,” says Schmager, “is conquered in a short time with *chamomilla* (except when it proceeds from the animal having eaten poisonous substances). I have often seen all these symptoms disappear in five minutes under the effect of this medicine.”

Chamomilla and *napellus* are almost always efficacious against colic accompanied with cramps, which happens after a cold ; also when inflammatory symptoms are manifest. If we obtain no amelioration from one dose of $\frac{5}{15}$ *chamomilla*, we must repeat it at the end of twenty minutes : if the medicine produces no effect, I give $\frac{5}{15}$, $\frac{6}{15}$, or $\frac{7}{15}$ *napellus* every hour or two hours, according to circumstances.

If inflammatory symptoms are present, I give a dose of *aconitum* instead of letting blood. In all these cases four hours' treatment ought to suffice to bring about a perfect cure. Hotter has cured in this manner, and in as short a time, more than fifty horses in a year.

Conium, very efficacious against constipation, especially when the animal groans frequently, and evinces no pain in moving.

Ipecacuanha for colts, in slight affections or in diarrhœa.

Arsenicum often succeeds after *ipecacuanha*. A single dose of *ipecacuanha* cured a calf attacked with chronic diarrhœa, which had resisted all allopathic efforts.

Magnesia muriatica, when the animal makes efforts to evacuate and groans.

Melampodium, when the constipated animal is hipshot in walking, or his eyes are watery.

Napellus, a quarter of an hour after *arsenicum*, relieves immediately most cases of colic, and dissipates the inflammatory symptoms, such as dryness of mouth, heat (and often cold) in the ears, hot breath, feverish pulse, &c.

We must repeat the doses at short intervals, and have recourse to another medicine if the third have no effect.

Natrum muriaticum, if the animal makes vain efforts to dung, and stamps the hind-legs as if in pain.

Opium has cured a cow so constipated that I was obliged to extract the matter from the gut by the aid of a spatula. The dung was extremely dry and hard, the tongue yellow, the mouth hot, the pulse thready and small, and the head low: in moments of repose she remained stretched on the ground without signs of life.

A pig was constipated and ate little; Lux gave him $\frac{5}{6}$ *opium*, and he was cured in half an hour.

Another pig was equally constipated; the excrements were hard, and he made great efforts to dung. Lux gave $\frac{2}{6}$ *opium*, with the same result.

A pig of six months ceased to eat and drink, the respiration was hurried, and he was very constipated. Two doses $\frac{1}{6}$ *opium* quite restored him.

Vomica, when the dung is hard and in globules, or covered with mucus.

Kozischek cured in twenty-four hours, with $\frac{1}{x}$ *vomica*, a calf of six months which had ceased to eat and drink, and had not evacuated for two days.

An ox recently bought was constipated, ate little, and made useless efforts. Kinder gave him $\frac{5}{15}$ *vomica* on the 29th of March, 1838. On the 1st of April following the animal had regained its appetite, and dunged more easily; two doses $\frac{3}{15}$ *arsenicum* produced a very sensible amelioration; but as the animal still struck his sides, his master resold him.

A horse would not eat, rolled himself, and

was constipated. $\frac{5}{15}$ *vomica* cured him in four hours.

Sepia, specific against knawing of the flank, a symptom which rarely accompanies colic.

Pulsatilla, *antimonium crudum*, *arsenicum*, *kali sulphuricum*, *phosphori acidum*, *helleborus albus*, *asarum*, *bryonia*, and *sulphur*, may be employed against colic with diarrhœa, in which the gripes are transitory, but the fever more violent.

(See DIARRHŒA, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, WORMS, APPETITE, LOSS OF.)

COLIC FROM WORMS.

Napellus, when the animal strikes his stomach with his hind-legs, falls down, tears the earth with his fore-legs, and looks at his flank. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish if these symptoms are occasioned by the presence of worms or by any other affection. The attraction of the flanks is nevertheless a characteristic of this disease. *Napellus* ought sometimes to be repeated.

Digitalis }
Marum verum } specific against the ravages of
 } little worms.

Kina
Mercurius sol. } against the lumbrici.

Stramonium, when the pain occasioned by the worms drives the animal almost to madness.

These medicines dissipate acute affections. The cure is to be completed with *argilla*, and chiefly with *sulphur* repeated.

The presence of worms in the intestines occasions a morbid state which much resembles colic. This disease is of a psoric nature, and we must not believe that the worms can be produced in the intestines by the chaff of oats, or stagnant water; for they cannot prosper in the body of an animal in health, and are necessarily expelled either alive or dead.

It is to be remarked that horses badly fed and young colts that are weaned too early are most subject to verminous diseases. We must therefore second the antipsoric treatment by a good alimentary regimen.

The worms that we most frequently meet with in the body of animals are, the strongili, the lumbrici, and ascarides.

The strongili are oval-shaped, about six inches in length, and of the size of a quill; the body is circled with rings garnished with little barbed

points. It stays sometimes in the stomach, sometimes in the bottom gut, and hangs sometimes outside the anus. These worms bite the walls of the stomach and occasion violent colics. It is very difficult to recognize them, at least when they do not appear at the anus; nevertheless we may believe the animal is troubled with this kind of worm when during the colic they produce he strikes his belly with his hind-legs.

Kina, *nux vomica*, and *marum verum* have much efficacy against disorders occasioned by these worms.

The lumbrici are small white worms, like, in other respects, rain-water worms, and are found in the small intestines, often in great quantity. I found once in a young colt which had fallen a victim to symptoms of colic, the stomach and all the intestines entirely filled with lumbrici. The attraction of the flanks is the only external symptom by which we may know of their presence. *Kina*, *mercurius solubilis*, and *absinthium* may be employed with success against these worms.

There often exists in the small intestines a kind of white worm of the size of a finger, and half an inch in length, but which occasion but

slight ravages in the body of the animal. We recognize their presence by the animal bending himself, especially after digesting. This kind of worm is more common than is generally thought. Give *valeriana*. *Digitalis* and *ignatia* act specifically against a kind of ascarides with a long tail, which occasion in horses a very acute itching at the anus. I employ *stramonium* against the symptoms of fury which sometimes manifest themselves after verminous affections of this kind.

The liver is often attacked by a kind of worm the presence of which is to be known by the yellow colour of the eyes. I have also remarked that animals that are troubled with it rest from preference on the left leg, which they draw under their belly. *Graphites*, *petroleum*, and *magnesia muriatica*.

The symptoms of colic, the acute stage in verminous diseases, once dissipated, we must combat the morbid symptoms which are favoured by the development of worms in the intestines. The chief remedy, in that case, is *sulphur*, given every week for a month. *Argilla*, when the verminous disease is accompanied with inertia of the intestines, which announces itself sometimes

by constipation, sometimes by diarrhœa, and in all cases by difficulty of evacuating.

Magnesia muriatica, when this last state, and especially that of constipation, is periodical.

Sepia, when the unburdening is accompanied with beating of the sides. *Petroleum*, when the animal has some articulations paralyzed.

COLLAR (WOUNDS OR LESIONS PRODUCED BY).

Arnica, internally and externally.

Chamomilla, against proud flesh.

Arsenicum and *sulphur*, against fungous excrescences.

Arnica externally; *mercurius* and *sulphur* against suppurating wounds of the ham brought on by a bad position of the collar.

Sulphur can be employed with success only when the wounds are inveterate.

Bryonia, against swelling of the chest, to which young fillies are subject when put to the collar. It is well to combine this medicine with the external application of *arnica*.

CONGESTION OF THE BLOOD.

Euphrasia, mercurius, lycopodium, nitric acid, &c. according to symptoms.

Napellus, belladonna, vomica, to be administered according to the symptoms or the parts of the animal economy more particularly attacked.

Serious cases of this nature demand the attention of a practitioner.

CONSTIPATION.

Napellus, to dissipate the inflammation of constipation. I have successfully followed it with *vomica*, especially when the excrements are covered with mucus; or *pulsatilla*, when the constipation is alternated with diarrhœa.

Opium, when the bum-gut is altogether powerless, and there is no evacuation. In this case the animal remains continually lying down, but without pain. The skin is hot and dry.

A cow extremely constipated remained almost continually lying down, without sign of pain; when she rose she coughed two or three times

with a dry sound. She ate nothing, nor passed her water. The ears were hot, the bladder empty, and the little matter in the intestines hard and compact. Five to six doses $\frac{4}{3}$ *opium* every hour in a piece of bread entirely cured her.

Lux cured two pigs with $\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{2}{6}$ *opium*.

Plumbum, whether there be symptoms or not of colic, and the constipation be complete.

Vomica. Kinder and Kleeman cured constipation in horses and horned cattle with *vomica*

CONSUMPTION, ATROPHY.

Arsenicum, kina, vomica.

A male calf four months and a half old was in a state of consumption like that of infants. Kozischek restored his embonpoint by giving him three times $\frac{6}{x}$ *arsenicum* and $\frac{9}{16}$ *kina* alternately every ten days.

CONSUMPTION OF CAGE-BIRDS.

Cannabis.

CONTUSION.

Arnica, internally and externally without delay.

“ A strong horse,” says M. le Dr. Laville de Laplaigne, “ received a violent kick on the hough of the right leg. The cramp-iron which had struck him had grazed the skin which covered that part an inch and a half. Extreme swelling of the whole joint; lameness. The horse was rubbed twenty-four hours after the accident with *arnica*, mother tincture twenty-four drops in a pint of water, with the addition of *alcohol* twenty-six drops. Repetition of this bathing for six days, every twelve hours. I gave during this time twelve globules a day, sixteenth dilution, which I placed on the tongue of the horse. On the sixteenth day the cure was perfect.”

COUGH.

Ammonium muriaticum, when the cough is inveterate, deep, and painful. One globule a day in a piece of bread.

Belladonna. “ I have often proved the virtue of *belladonna*,” says Hotter, “ against chronic cough in horses and horned cattle, in cases where all the resources of the allopath had brought about no result. I generally give $\frac{10}{15}$ *belladonna* in two doses at three days’ interval.”

Carbo vegetabilis, when the cough occasions a commotion in the stomach of the animal.

Chamomilla, when there is dry cough and diarrhœa. A dog that was troubled for a long time with this double affection was cured by $\frac{3}{iv}$ *chamomilla* in twelve hours, without change of diet.

Conium. A cow of six years was attacked with a cough, with which she had been troubled the summer before ; however, she ate well, gave plenty of milk, and had not in the least lost her embonpoint. $\frac{15}{o}$ *conium* restored her entirely.

Cuprum, against inveterate cough of horses and dogs, which is generally dry, hoarse, jerking, and sometimes so violent that the animal grows thin, and loses his strength and appetite.

“ I have remarked,” says Schmager, “ that one dose of *cuprum* almost always brought about an amelioration at the end of two or three days, and when repeated every morning it almost always determined a radical cure.

Drosera, against chronic cough.

Dulcamara, when the cough proceeds from cold.

A horse that seemed to be asthmatic, which coughed when employed at painful work and struggled during sleep, was cured by $\frac{5}{6}$ *dulcamara*.

Another horse, which had made a long journey without being covered, ate slowly, dropped his head, coughed, and remained always lying down. Lux gave $\frac{3}{15}$ *vomica*. On the sixth day the symptoms had disappeared, except the cough, which ceased on administering $\frac{10}{v}$ *dulcamara*.

A cow which had coughed after a cold was also cured in a short time by $\frac{4}{6}$ *dulcamara*.

Hyosciamus, $\frac{3}{6}$, when the cough as rapidly succeeds during repose as during movement.

Lycopodium, when the animal retches before or after the paroxysm, which denotes weakness.

Pulsatilla, sovereign remedy against most kinds of cough, especially when the evacuations are soft, appetite gone, and a dry, hoarse cough troubles him, chiefly when he rises. These symptoms are frequently met with in pigs :

when the animals eat little, and their dung is soft and liquid, give $\frac{3}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{6}$ *pulsatilla* a day.

Squilla, cough after a course or hard work, with difficulty of respiration. We must sometimes alternate with *bryonia*.

Sulphur, and especially *spiritus sulphuris*, when the cough is stubborn. We must cover the animal, to favour transpiration. One dose is generally sufficient.

Toxicodendron. Two lambs of one year old had lost their appetite, were sad, coughed, and wept. Kozischek gave each, October 29, 1835, $\frac{9}{x}$ *toxicodendron*. On November 1st the weeping had ceased, they ate more, coughed less, and had regained their liveliness. $\frac{5}{x}$ *toxicodendron* caused the cough entirely to cease.

Vomica, when the cough is accompanied by constipation and retraction of the stomach, and the excrements are hard, blackish, or surrounded by mucosities.

$\frac{1}{15}$ *vomica* stopped the cough in a horse which became much agitated and covered with sweat when the paroxysm seized him.

$\frac{2}{12}$ *vomica* also cured a pig which had lost its appetite, coughed, and breathed hard when standing.

$\frac{3}{8}$ *vomica* a day, in a piece of bread, cured some pigs which coughed after cold.

When the cough is only an accessory symptom, it is stopped by the effect of the medicines applied to the principal affection.

CROP (SWELLING OF THE, IN BIRDS).

Napellus. This affection is caused by the heating quality of the food.

CROUP. (SEE ANGINA.)

CRUSTS FROM MILK.

Dulcamara, helleborus albus, iodum, pulsatilla, sulphur.

This eruption is confined to young calves. It consists of little white pustules, which form around the mouth, nose, eyes, and ears, scarcely ever in the neck or other parts of the body. It commences by an oozing, dries quickly, and finishes by forming farinous crusts. This affec-

tion is not in itself dangerous, but when it is prolonged the hair falls off, and the animal seems covered with a white matter bordering on blue; the crusts which are detached are replaced by new ones, which occasion an itching more or less violent; the animal gradually weakens and dies. The stable in which calves attacked with this disease are shut up will remain infected with it for several years.

Dulcamara, $\frac{4}{1}$, given once a day, throws off the round and whitish spots which characterize this eruption. It is seldom necessary to alternate *dulcamara* with $\frac{4}{6}$ *helleborus*. There is no case on record which resisted these two medicines alternated at four days' interval. Nevertheless, when the eruption has disappeared, it is advisable to give some doses of *brimstone*.

A dose of *iodium* is necessary when the animal does not sensibly fatten from good living.

Pulsatilla, if there is loss of appetite.

CURB

Is a swelling of the flexor tendon. It is a tumour situated at the lateral extremity of that tendon,

near the joint of the hough, a little higher than the ring-bone ; it is narrower in its superior part than in its inferior, which gives it the appearance of a pear cut in two. The swelling hinders the movement of the horse as it increases, so as to render it useless for service.

Arnica, *conium*, and *symphytum* may be employed with success when curb proceeds from an internal cause, such as contusion ; but when it has its rise in an internal ailment, we must give *acidum phosphoricum*, *sulphur*, *angustura*, or *ammoniacum carbonicum*.

(See the article EXOSTOSIS.)

CYSTOSPASM, OR SPASM OF THE BLADDER.

Hyosciamus, sabina. A heifer belonging to the Countess of Pfeil was attacked with fits of cramp of the bladder. She was given up for lost, when an homœopathic doctor gave her $\frac{10}{v}$ *hyosciamus*. She passed water immediately, and all alarming symptoms disappeared.

A cow which a farmer had bought at a fair had gone seven leagues without making water. She was excited, and could scarcely be mastered.

She put herself in a position to stale, but in vain, and appeared to suffer acute pain. An old shepherd was called in, who examined her, and declared she was attacked with spasm of the bladder. He then took a handful of leaves and green stems of *sabina*, bruised them, mixed them with two glasses of brandy and four of pure water, and made the animal swallow the whole. The cow bellowed at first in a frightful manner, but in a few minutes she passed a great quantity of urine and was entirely cured.

DIABETES. (SEE URINE.)

DIARRHŒA.

Antimonium crudum, as much against diarrhœa as constipation, but chiefly when the animal manifests repugnance to food.

Arsenicum is very efficient in almost all species of diarrhœa, whatever be the symptoms, but chiefly when the matter is so watery that it escapes as a jet.

Asarum, when the excrements are watery and

mixed with red mucosities, or when it supervenes after the animal has eaten.

Bryonia may be applied either in diarrhœa or constipation, when there is swelling of the joints.

Camphora. “A cow,” says Lux, “had diarrhœa. July 29, 1828, I gave her $\frac{3}{6}$ *rheum*. August 5, no amelioration; the sides were also inflated: I gave $\frac{6}{6}$ *napellus*. 9th, having obtained no result, I tried $\frac{10}{6}$ *chamomilla*. 23d, some change in the symptoms. I then gave $\frac{40}{6}$ *camphora* every twelve hours. Complete cure in two days.

Chamomilla, when the stomach is inflated and the excrements are liquid and scarce, especially in calves.

Kina, when there is weakness.

Colocynthis, in one case where symptoms of colic supervened.

Dulcamara, when symptoms of affection of the glands manifest themselves, and the diarrhœa proceeds from cold.

Helleborus, if the diarrhœa is accompanied by vomiting, weakness, and cold sweat.

Ipecacuanha, when the excrements are abundant, thin, sometimes mingled with blood, and

exhale little odour. We may also employ it in most chronic cases.

Kali sulphuricum, liquid excrements and great weakness.

Magnesia muriatica, evacuation of diarrhœal matter in small quantity, with symptoms of violent colic.

Mercurius vivus, in pigs and other animals whose excrement assume an unnatural white colour.

Oleander, when the diarrhœal matter is as thin as water.

Napellus. A horse was for some time troubled with a diarrhœa, which, without being continual, manifested itself several times a week. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{0}{5}$ *napellus* stopped it.

“A calf attacked with diarrhœa,” says Kinder, “had its body stiff, the eyes sunk in their orbits, the eyelids swollen, and the mouth full of mucous matter. His excrements were whitish grey. I gave him $\frac{3}{5}$ *rheum* on the 20th of March, 1834; on the 21st the symptoms not having lost their intensity, I gave a dose $\frac{2}{15}$ *napellus*. 22d, slight amelioration; the calf began to suck, but the diarrhœa continued. On the morrow, a complete cure. I gave *napellus* because, on the

examination of the entrails of several calves which had died of this disease, I saw that the lungs and intestines were attacked with gangrene."

Pulsatilla, against the accessory symptom of cold feet, when the dung is thin and fetid, and the animal has lost its appetite.

Kozischek cured, during the winter of 1838, fifty lambs, in which the diarrhœa presented those symptoms, by giving $\frac{3}{iv}$ *pulsatilla*.

Rheum, when the diarrhœa supervenes during the night, and the excrements are soft, abundant, and escape without pain.

A fine cow of eight years was attacked with diarrhœa so violent, and in which the matter was so watery, that she cast it a great distance; she ate little, remained squatted, and turned her eyes often towards her sides. Bethman, after having tried many medicines without success, gave her $\frac{1}{2}$ *rheum*. At the end of some hours the cow recovered her tranquillity, and the evacuations became less frequent. On the morrow the dose was repeated, and on the third day the animal was cured.

Sulphur and *tabacum* are especially convenient for young colts. In many countries the

farmers, to cure the calves of diarrhœa, attach a sulphur band to the tail. A drop of sulphur homœopathically prepared produces the same result, and that in a manner more prompt and certain.

Sulphur, phosphorum, petroleum, magnesia carbonica, dulcamara, calcarea acetica, bryonia, and acidum phosphoricum, in chronic diarrhœa.

DIARRHŒA OF GEES.

Rheum, kina.

DIARRHŒA OF CALVES, OR MILK DIARRHŒA.

Pulsatilla.

DISLOCATION OF THE HIP.

Arnica, when from internal lesion ; for example, extension or sprain of the articulation of the hip.

Napellus, when from an internal cause, as rheumatism or gout.

Vomica, against stiffness or tension of movement.

Toxicodendron, when the dislocation proceeds from an effort.

A horse limped with the right leg. As motion did not diminish the pain, Lux concluded that it was not rheumatism, but the consequence of a contusion. He gave $\frac{1}{0}$ *arnica*, and the animal was cured.

$\frac{1}{v}$ *napellus* cured a horse with dislocated hip, in which case the bone of the right hip was lower than the left.

“A cow,” says Lux, “limped during the autumn, and while in the stable avoided standing on the lame leg. The lameness was not continual, and nothing was seen externally. I recognized rheumatism, and tried *napellus* $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{0}{0}$ on the 27th of April, 1833. On the 4th of May following there was some amelioration; another dose *napellus* $\frac{1}{18}$ $\frac{0}{0}$. On the 18th the animal rested on the leg; I gave $\frac{1}{0}$ *napellus*. On the 25th of the same month the lameness was quite gone.”

A draught-horse got his leg behind his halter; he remained suspended, and fell down. The hips had evidently been wounded, and a severe

lameness resulted from it. I applied honey to the wound on the pastern, and gave internally, night and morning, $\frac{4}{1}$ *toxicodendron*. The animal was restored in three days.

DISLOCATION OF THE SHOULDER.

Ferrum metallicum, when the dislocation is inveterate, or assumes the nature of rheumatism.

Toxicodendron, when the dislocation proceeds from the animal having slipped, leaped, or made an effort in drawing. This medicine, alternated with *helleborus albus*, cured in a short time an inveterate dislocation.

Arnica, internally and externally, when the evil proceeds from a blow or contusion. We should give a dose of it when cough supervenes during the treatment.

Napellus, as an intermediary medicine, when there is inflammation, and it resists an indirect remedy. It succeeded in a case where the dislocation proceeded from cold.

December 27th, 1833, I was told that one of my horses limped; having examined him, I knew that he was attacked with rheumatismal disloca-

tion : I gave him $\frac{1}{5}^0$ *napellus*. On the morrow, sensible amelioration. 31st, the lameness was almost gone. At last, on the 2nd of January following, the animal was perfectly reestablished.

Symphytum, internally and externally, when the shoulder-blade is broken. This medicine has much efficacy against affections of the bones.

Petroleum. Schweikert cured in a short time with *arnica*, followed in three days with a drop of *petroleum* in a handful of corn, a dislocation of the shoulder which had resisted for eight days the efforts of the allopath.

DROPSY OF THE STOMACH. (SEE ASCITES.)

DYSENTERY.

This disease, to which all domestic animals are subject (especially horned cattle, sheep, and dogs), is only a very strong diarrhœa, in which the stercoral matters are bloody. It is to be treated like diarrhœa.

DYSENTERY OF CALVES.

Calves are subject to a kind of diarrhœa which passes easily into dysentery, and announces itself by frequent and abundant evacuation of yellow, green, or whitish matters. Calves which are thus troubled are not inclined to suck, and grow thinner by degrees.

DYSURIA, OR DIFFICULTY OF PASSING WATER.

Hyosciamus, napellus, arnica, natrum.

(See INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.)

EARS OF DOGS (SWELLING AND
INFLAMMATION OF).

Napellus, bryonia, spongia.

EARS (INFLAMMATION OF THE).

Carbo vegetabilis, $\frac{2}{x}$, dissolved in a few drops

of water, brought about in a few days the cure of a dog whose ears were attacked with violent inflammation.

EARS (ULCERS OF THE).

Arsenicum. Some doses are sufficient to disperse the little buttons which form on the internal wall of the ears of horned cattle. This medicine evinces its specific action when the buttons begin to suppurate. It is useful to give two doses of *sulphur* when the pimples have disappeared.

When the pimples proceed from stings of insects, we must have recourse to the medicines at the words BEE, WASP, &c.

Some doses of *pulsatilla*, repeated two or three times at three days' interval, cure the ulcers which sometimes form at the bottom of the pit of the ear; also when there is inflammation. The same holds good of *sepia*, *lycopodium*, and *silicea*.

It also sometimes happens that flies assemble in the ears and deposit their eggs there, from which worms issue that penetrate the skin of the

part. A homœopath was called in to treat a cow whose ear was filled with a scurf which was full of worms. His first care was to remove the crusts ; after that he washed the part with arnicated water, and repeated the lotions several times a day. At the same time he rubbed the external ear with Judea pitch, to keep off the insects. A few doses of *sulphur* completed the cure.

As the assemblage of insects indicates an internal morbid disposition, we must have regard to the state of the animal. When he is pursued by insects, two or three doses of *sulphur* are sufficient to free him entirely.

ECCHYMOSIS.

Arnica, externally and internally.

ECHINOPHTHALMIA. (SEE OPHTHALMIA.).

ENCYSTED TUMOUR.

Calcareo carbonica, principally when the encysted tumour is deprived of hair.

Graphites, in repeated doses, when the preceding remedy is powerless.

ENGLISH DISEASE OF DOGS.

Sulphur, phosphori acidum, ammonium carbonicum, toxicodendron, and kina.

This disease proceeds from bad regimen or internal vice; the back is bent, and the animal is troubled with exostoses and great weakness in the legs and articulations.

ENTERITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE
INTESTINES.

Enteritis, which has much resemblance to certain kinds of colic, is the consequence of cold or the effect of a bad alimentary regimen. It is generally accompanied with constipation, sometimes with diarrhœa, and may be treated with

success when the inflammation has not made too great progress. Horses are more subject to it than horned cattle.

This disease may be known by the following symptoms: loss of appetite, burning thirst, pulse hard and rapid, respiration accelerated, sides agitated, eyes red and prominent, mouth hot, extremities sometimes hot and sometimes cold. The animal keeps his back bent, looks often at his belly, stamps, lies down, rolls, jumps up, tears the earth with his fore-feet, and strikes his belly with the hind ones. The fit is renewed at short intervals; the animal groans, grinds his teeth, and evinces lively pain to the touch. The stomach is inflated; profuse perspiration. After these symptoms an apparent calm comes on, which indicates that the inflammation has degenerated into gangrene, and the animal quickly dies. A characteristic sign of enteritis is that the evacuations are frequent and scanty in the commencement of the disease, and cease altogether as the evil progresses.

Napellus, repeated at short intervals, is an approved remedy against enteritis.

A cow was attacked with enteritis accompanied with constipation; every allopathic re-

source was tried to stay the course of the disease, but without effect. Schmager administered *napellus* every two hours, and gave a lavement of tepid water. Soon after the first dose the cow began to chew the cud; towards the evening she ate; on the morrow she passed her excrements as formerly, only they exhaled an extraordinarily fetid odour. However, after some hours she was completely cured.

Arsenicum, when *napellus* has not been sufficient to dissipate the inflammation, or when the animal manifests pain. We must sometimes alternate these two medicines. *Arsenicum* is especially appropriate in cases where the disease proceeds from bad alimentary regimen, or the animal has drunk cold water while heated.

Chamomilla, as an intermediary medicine when the stomach of the animal is inflated.

Mercurius, vivus, napellus, arsenicum, against enteritis in woolly-haired beasts.

Toxicodendron, when the animal looks often at his sides.

Vomica and *bryonia*, when the constipation continues after the disappearance of the inflammatory symptoms.

(See INFLAMMATION OF STOMACH, and COLIC.)

EPILEPSY.

Napellus. *Belladonna*, on the appearance of the first symptoms. *Kina*.

A pig three months old was epileptic, and ceased to eat. When the attack seized him, he ground his teeth and threw his head behind or lowered it in front. He champed and slavered continually. Lux cured him with $\frac{2}{15}$ *belladonna*.

This disease seldom attacks any but young pigs and dogs, when they have eaten peppered aliments. *Kina*, $\frac{1}{10}$, produces a prompt and salutary effect in all cases.

Absynthium always succeeds well with pigs.

ERUPTION.

Toxicodendron, *tinctura acris*, *arsenicum*, *gratiola*, *carbo vegetabilis*, *jacea*, *sarsaparilla*, *thuja*, *natrum carbonicum*, *sepia*, *lachesis*, *oleum olivarum*, *graphites*, and *lycopodium*.

Sulphur ought generally to be given when the disease commences and when it has disappeared. It is useful to give one dose of it to calves, colts, and lambs just born, as a means of obtaining a race of pure blood, fine and vigorous.

(See TETTERS, TUBERCLES.)

EXCESSIVE STALING. (SEE URINE.)

EXCRESCENCES.

Arsenicum, employed externally when the fungous excrescences are caused by pressure of the collar.

Chamomilla, especially against fungus of the hip.

Phosphorus, when they have a fiery aspect.

Sepia, against excrescences of the hoof. A single dose is almost always sufficient.

Thuja, a sovereign remedy against fungous excrescences at the root of the horns, brought on by the friction of the chain.

Fungous excrescences are more common in horned cattled than in horses; they are also more stubborn in the former, and proceed almost always from pressure of the collar or rubbing of the chain.

EXCRESCENCES IN THE UTERUS.

“This disease,” says an author, “is very rare in domestic animals. I however saw one case which I cured with *ferrum*.”

“A mare of nine years fell ill. I found the thighs and the teat slightly swollen. She could not move her hind-legs without pain. The vagina was swollen, and on examining the gut I remarked that the matrix was swollen and raised towards the rectum. I felt it, and found in it a great number of soft tumours of the size of an egg. I gave four globules of *ferrum* three times a day in a piece of bread. At the end of four-

teen days these tumours had disappeared without leaving the slightest trace."

EXOSTOSIS.

Phosphori acidum, arnica, kina, silicea, when the osseous excrescences produce much pain, but is difficult to cure.

"A gelding, three years old," says Oheimb, "was troubled with an exostosis of the size of a nut, on the internal part of the right anterior leg. I gave him, 13th November, 1833, $\frac{10}{v}$ *phosphori acidum*; I repeated it on the 7th December following; on the 10th of the same month the exostosis was a little softened; on the 4th of January, 1834, it had so much diminished in size that it was scarcely sensible. I gave the same dose on the 10th of January and 7th of February, but could reduce it no further.

EYES (LESION OF THE).

Arnica, internally and externally, is a sovereign remedy against lesions of the parts surrounding the eye and eyelids.

Conium restores lesions of the globe and eye. A single dose is generally sufficient.

A colt ran a nail into its eye, the globe was entirely white and the blindness complete. *Arnica* having produced no effect, I gave *conium*, and the eye was restored in a few days.

Another colt lost its eye by the same kind of accident. A useless treatment continued for fourteen days, far from diminishing the evil, rather aggravated it; the eye was covered with skin and watered continually. A single dose of *conium* brought about in a few days a complete cure. Some time after, I gave the colt a dose of *sulphur*, by way of a precaution to prevent any psoric affection. From that time the animal has never felt any inconvenience from its accident.

Conium contributes also to the expulsion of the foreign bodies which occasion the wound by their introduction into the eye.

When lesions of the eye degenerate into ulcers apply the medicines indicated at the word
ULCERS.

See also OPHTHALMIA.

EYELIDS (SPASMODIC CLOSURE OF THE).

Hyosciamus is a good remedy for this symptom, which is met with in almost all diseases of the eye.

Chamomilla has succeeded in a case where *hyosciamus* had been employed in vain: the animal that was troubled with spasm of the eyelid had recently suffered from fits of suffocation.

EYELIDS (TUBEROSITIES OF THE).

Staphysagria, especially when the tuberosities are voluminous and resemble encysted tumours.

Pulsatilla and *lycopodium* are to be employed with success.

EYES (ULCERATION OF THE).

Mercurius vivus, and, when this is not sufficient, *staphysagria*.

Euphrasia, when inflammation predominates; specific, when there is flowing of watery humour by the nose.

Sulphuris hepar, causticum, lycopodium, when the affection assumes a chronic character.

Conium, if the eye seems covered with a white transparent skin, agglutination of the eyelids.

Sepia, if the affection is epizootic.

Agaricus, chiefly if there is watering. Agglutination of the eyelids.

Ledum and *aurum*, very active medicines against violent suppuration of the eyes.

FALL OF THE HAIR. (SEE ALOPECY.)

FALL OR RETROVERSION OF THE WOMB.

Platina, alternated with *sepia* when the accident takes place after an abortion, following a violent effort at expulsion.

Kina, when the womb is retroverted a short time before parturition, whilst the animal is lying down, and returns spontaneously on rising up. This medicine must be repeated three or four times a day, according to circumstances. Good effects are to be obtained also from *pulsatilla*.

Arnica, sovereign remedy when the accident

follows a laborious parturition or lesion of the uterus ; for example, if the after-birth has been brought away by force. We must sometimes alternate *arnica* with *aconitum* when it comes on after fever or inflammation.

Pulsatilla. Specific, when it occurs after false pains. We may employ in this case *sabina* also.

Vomica, a useful remedy against fall of the womb, and when it happens from the animal having drank alcoholic liquids. We must then repeat it four or even six times a day, and continue for several days. In general, *vomica* has much efficacy against affections which owe their origin to the use of alcoholic food or drink. We may employ it also when there is constipation.

Solanin has succeeded in many instances where the fall of the matrix proceeded from the animal having eaten a quantity of potatoes from a brew-house.

Belladonna, *mercurius solubilis*, and *ferrum metallicum* are employed with much success against retroversion.

Cannabis has succeeded in a case where every other medicine had led to no result. The animal evinced great agitation.

Mercurius vivus against fall of the ovary in birds.

A turkey was inconvenienced by a fall of the ovary; an egg could be felt there; the animal had diarrhœa, and the excrements where white; it was restless, but ate well. $\frac{8}{x}$ *mercurius vivus* caused the ovary to return in twenty-four hours, without mechanical aid, and stopped the diarrhœa. On the morrow she laid an egg without any accident.

“I have been a witness,” says Rhost, “to several cases of the same kind.”

FARCY. (SEE GLANDERS.)

FETLOCK (SPRAIN OF THE).

Is sometimes accompanied with heat and swelling, and generally proceeds from a false step; it occasions a lameness which renders the unevenness of the ground very sensible.

Arnica, internally and externally.

“A cart horse,” says Hotter, “limped from the right anterior fetlock; the part was swollen and painful. An excessive fatigue had caused a great distension of the muscles; spirituous fric-

tions had been applied which only aggravated the evil. On the 1st of October I commenced by washing the part with soap and water to remove all trace of the former applications, and applied compresses of arnicated water, and gave at the same time *arnica* internally. On the 3d, amelioration; I continued the treatment. On the 9th the cure had made rapid progress, and I repeated *arnica*. On the 14th the animal again went to work."

"A young horse," says M. le docteur Laplace de Laplaigne, "while walking on the ice had his foot caught in a crack. In the efforts he made to get it out the foot was violently twisted; there was distension of the ligaments of the joint; in spite of which he walked two leagues limping. On his arrival at the stable all the inferior extremity was swollen as high as the ham; the horse was submitted to a treatment by *arnica* externally and internally. All the swollen and puffy parts are covered with water, in which was put twenty-four drops of *arnica* for a pint of water, with the addition of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of *alcohol*. The treatment was continued for twenty days, at the end of which I obtained a perfect cure."

Toxicodendron, when the luxation is painful to the touch.

Petroleum and *conium* in case of foundering.

Sulphur, when any internal morbid vice is developed in the lamed part. We must also repeat the preceding medicines.

Ruta, specific against twisting of the fetlock and coronet.

FISTULA.

Pulsatilla. When *pulsatilla* produces no effect we must have recourse to medicines indicated in SUPPURATION OF ULCERS, and give *pulsatilla* afresh.

“A horse,” says Lux, “was troubled with a blister above the anus near the tail, the surrounding parts were hardened, and there flowed from it so acrid a humour that the skin was excoriated. I recognized first symptoms of fistula of the rectum. On the 22d of June, 1833, I gave him $\frac{1}{15}$ *pulsatilla* (my favorite remedy in fistula). On the 24th the oozing of humour had ceased and the blister was dry. On the 25th the induration had entirely subsided.”

Belladonna. Genzke cured with two doses $\frac{5}{2}$ *belladonna*, administered at four days' interval, a salivary fistula accompanied with painful swelling of the parotids. On the same day that the first dose was administered the salivation increased; but it soon diminished with the swelling and the animal regained its appetite. A second and third dose made it entirely cease, and completely dissipated the swelling of the glands.

(See CREST, JUGULAR.)

FLAT FOOT.

Sulphur, squilla, graphites, mercurius vivus, antimonium crudum, and *sepia*, administered at long intervals, in the order in which they are placed.

The flat foot is characterized by the obliquity and excessive brittleness of the partition; the little height of the heel, the breadth of the fork, and the want of the curve of the sole, which is nearly flat, and on a level with the plantar edge of the border. It results from this disposition of the parts of the hoof that the elasticity is often destroyed, since one of the principal parts, the concavity of the sole, does not exist.

FLATULENCE. (SEE COLIC.)

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE HOOF
(INTRODUCTION OF).

I commence by removing the foreign body, wash the wound with arnicated water, administer internally one or two doses of *arnica* and envelope the wounded part in linen to prevent the air from entering.

Napellus, and especially *squilla*, when the inflammation is acute.

FOUNDERING.

The animal that is attacked governs his legs with difficulty, fears to place his foot on the ground, and shuns resting on the toe. The forearm is thrown from one side to the other; nausea, heaviness, strenuous efforts, and fever, are symptoms which announce the disease.

Foundering may proceed from three causes : excessive fatigue; sudden chill, succeeding violent

agitation, whether the animal has just drank water when he is still in a sweat, or has been exposed in that state to a current of cold and wet air ; or a nourishment too abundant of green or hot aliments.

1. FROM EXCESSIVE FATIGUE.

The muscles of the animal have been fatigued ; he stops suddenly and remains motionless.

Napellus. When the animal remains as fixed to the earth, his respiration is broken, breath hot, and pulse quickened.

Opium. The animal opens his legs the better to support himself, and drops his head ; pulse scarcely sensible.

Coffea, when *opium* produces no effect.

It often happens that, when the first attack has passed, the foundering degenerates into an inflammatory affection or paralysis. I apply, in that case, the medicines indicated below.

2. FROM A CHILL.

Arsenicum. Febrile shivering after drinking cold water. This medicine is often sufficient for curing the paralysis ; but we must have recourse to other medicines. *Arsenicum* ought no less to be administered as an intermediary medicine.

Bryonia may be employed with success against

all affections which owe their rise to cold. It is a sovereign remedy against paralysis of the limbs, when taken early.

Napellus. Paralysis with inflammatory symptoms. I have also obtained good effects from it when alternated with *vomica*.

Pulsatilla has generally much effect.

Kina. Cold feet: the animal lies down and extends his legs.

Conium. When the paralysis seizes the knee.

Chamomilla, *ippecacuanha*, *mercurius solubilis*, may be employed with success in many cases.

Toxicodendron, when the animal evinces acute pain in the limbs.

Petroleum and *Thuja*, when the paralysis takes a chronic character.

3. FROM TOO ABUNDANT NOURISHMENT, &c.

Arsenicum, given on the appearance of the first symptoms, is, in this case, a sovereign remedy, as it quickens the digestion and puts a limit to the development of the symptoms. But if there are inflammatory symptoms we must precede with a dose of *napellus*.

Arsenicum is, however, a sovereign remedy when the foundering has its rise in bad quality of food, and we must repeat it in the course of

cure after having given other medicines. It acts specifically when the sole is painful, which often happens in this kind of foundering.

Arnica. Stiffness of the limbs with inflammation of the hoof and urinary disease.

Bryonia. Complete curvature of the limbs with swelling of the articulations and dropsical swelling. A dose every two hours.

Vomica. Foundering in the limbs, seated in the muscles, especially when the animal is thin in the flank.

Vomica and *bryonia* develope in this case a powerful effect.

If the foundering has passed into the chronic state we must prepare for the action of the medicines, just indicated, by some doses of *sulphur*.

Chest Foundering.

Napellus, dulcamara, vomica, toxicodendron, opium, arnica, cannabis.

“A horse,” says Lux, “returned from travelling so much fatigued that they were obliged to carry him to get him through the door of the stable; when in, he flung himself on the litter and eat it, mixed as it was with excrements. Pulse slow, I could not believe that he was attacked with

vertigo or foundering. When I learnt that he had gone fasting and had eaten nothing for a long time, this confirmed me in the idea that the evil did not proceed from anything but congestion of the head and tension of the extremities. I gave him, in consequence $\frac{2}{6}$ *napellus*, On the morrow I mounted him for a ride."

A carriage horse was also foundered, and famished after a long drive. He had diarrhœa, pulse quickened, and respiration rapid. The same homœopathist cured him completely with $\frac{1}{15}$ *napellus*.

A saddle horse foundered after eating. He raised his legs one after the other, probably from the effect of a spasmodic starting. His pulse was not accelerated, but feeble. I gave in the morning $\frac{5}{6}$ *napellus*; in the evening the pulse was better and the animal eat some hay. $\frac{5}{6}$ *dulcamara* was given him. On the morrow he eat as usual but slowly, and he no longer moved his legs. On the day following he still eat slowly, but $\frac{5}{15}$ *vomica* terminated this last symptom.

Toxicodendron $\frac{4}{6}$, night and morning, reestablished in two days a cart horse which, after toilsome work, ceased to eat, refused to draw, and groaned at every change of movement.

Opium. A horse, four years old, little habituated to work, went eleven leagues in a day, not loaded, and drank on his return half a bucket of water. He neighed loudly, his pulse was rather rapid, but trembling; ears cold, and sides agitated. He sweated under his clothing. Lux gave him $\frac{1.0}{6}$ *opium*, left him two hours with nothing to eat or drink, and only gave him in the evening a small quantity of hay. On the morrow the animal was perfectly cured.

Vomica. Two horses, attached together in a meadow, got entangled in the chain while drinking at a pool, and both fell in. When drawn out their legs were found stiff as wood, but without swelling. The glands of the larynx were swollen, excrements hard, black, and scarce; thirst burning, and accompanied by loss of appetite. *Nux vomica* $\frac{4}{6}$, twice a day, in bread, completely re-established both animals in six days.

FOX EVIL. (SEE ALOPECY.)

FROZEN LIMBS.

I restore the frozen limbs by rubbing them, without delay, with snow, ice, and cold water.

Pulsatilla. A dog had an ear frozen; the part was swollen, hot, and painful to the touch; $\frac{3}{15}$ *pulsatilla* sufficed to restore it.

FRUSH OR FROG (ABSCCESS ON THE).

Squilla, alternated with *arsenicum*, prevents, when given in time, the formation of the abscess, which is almost always preceded by inflammation, swelling, and paralysis of the frush. Pain is then manifest in the hoof.

If, in the course of treatment, the fetlock and pastern become hot, and the animal evinces acute pain, it is a sign the abscess is about to burst, we must then assist nature by an incision with the knife.

Squilla and *sulphur*.

FRUSH (OOZING FROM THE).

Sulphurus spiritus.

Squilla has succeeded in a case where there was slight inflammation.

Thuja has been employed with success in

another case in which the horse was attacked with water in the limbs.

We must sometimes follow with *thuja* and *spiritus sulphuris*.

FRUSH (ROT OR SUPPURATION OF THE).

The flowing of fetid matter, which characterizes this affection, sufficiently indicates that it proceeds from some internal vice. Flat-footed horses and with large frushes are very subject to it. The animal ought to be kept with great care.

Spiritus sulph. Lux cured, in a short time, a carriage-horse troubled with suppuration of the frush of both hind-legs.

Phosphori acidum. A mare of good breed, six years old, had all four frushes in a state of suppuration. Schumann gave her, on the 30th of September, 1833, $\frac{5}{1}$ *phosphori acidum*. On the 3d of October following there was no trace of humour in the frush.

Squilla, when there is inflammation.

Thuja succeeded in a case where the suppuration was accompanied with water in the legs. We must sometimes follow it with *spirit. sulph.*

FUNGUS. (SEE KNEE.)

GADFLY IN HORSES.

Arnica in lotion, with *belladonna* internally.
(See BEES, STINGS OF.)

GADFLY IN SHEEP.

The same remedies as above.

GANGRENE OF THE BONE.

Aurum.

GASTRITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

Gastritis is very rare in domestic animals; but it is dangerous, as it may entail gangrene of the stomach if neglected. Animals attacked by it lose their appetite, manifest great anxiety, and often turn their eyes on the affected part; respiration painful, and pulse hard and rapid, as in all

inflammatory fevers. The horse grows weaker, rises with precipitation, rolls, tears the earth with his fore-legs, and sometimes has eructations. Horned cattle, in whom gastritis is almost always accompanied by enteritis or inflammation of the intestines, have their eyes red, look sad, but fierce, their hind-feet are in continual motion, and tear the earth continually. They are seized with cramp and colicky pains sometimes so violent as to put the animal into a kind of madness. In some subjects the body swells, and the animal finishes by bursting while moving the tail.

In pigs and dogs we must add vomiting to the general symptoms just described.

Inflammation of the stomach may be attributed to several causes; it may be produced by the use of clover too recently cut, by an alimentary regimen too much charged with grains, by alternate heat and cold; for example, if in going out of a warm stable the animal eats snow or drinks cold water; lastly, when the animal has eaten poisonous substances or sharp bodies, such as bone, glass, &c.

Arsenicum is, without doubt, the sovereign remedy against gastritis. We may precede it with a dose of *napellus*.

Belladonna, when the stomach is inflated.

Bryonia and *helleborus*, when the animal does not dung.

Coffea cocta stops the progress of the disease when given on the appearance of the first symptoms.

Hyosciamus, when the end gut is entirely obstructed.

Ipecacuanha, and in one hour *arsenicum*, when the animal has been excited by the forage and eructations. I obtain also, in this case, good effects from *napellus*.

Stramonium, whenever the animal manifests agitation after eating or drinking; for, although he may have almost entirely ceased to eat, he, nevertheless, masticates now and then a handful of hay; it is then he evinces agitation, *Euphorbium* and *ranunculus sceleratus* have also much efficacy against this last symptom.

GASTROCELE.

Eggert cured a cow of it with three doses of $\frac{1}{6}$ *aurum foliatum*.

GENERAL INFLAMMATION.

Napellus, principal medicine.

Bryonia, when the swelling is hot and extensive.

Pulsatilla, when the tumour is surrounded by an inflamed circle.

Toxicodendron, when the animal feels pain when the hand touches the tumour.

Belladonna, *ignatia*, *vomica*, *mercurius*, *sulphur*, *spongia*, *digitalis*, *drosera*, *cannabis*, *arsenicum*, *squilla*, *senega*, against the inflammation of ulcers.

GIDDINESS.

Napellus, when the ears of the animal are hot ; when he eats does not drink, and rubs his head against the wall, and his eyes are slightly inflamed.

Arnica, when the animal turns to the right, holds his head under the manger, and has a sleepy appearance.

Belladonna, if the animal foams at the mouth, and totters in crossing the threshold of the stable.

Kina and *cocculus*, excessive fatigue and weakness after the least work.

Conium, visible stiffness of the limbs, bends his head often to the left.

Conium, *pulsatilla*, *opium*, against the giddiness of woolly beasts.

Ipecacuanha, total loss of appetite, and a kind of cramp in the jaw.

Pulsatilla and *kina*, loss of appetite, with cold feet.

Vomica, and sometimes *opium*, loss of appetite, excrements mixed with mucus.

Stramonium and *cocculus*, when it proceeds from weakness.

The giddiness of woolly haired beasts much resembles swimming in the head—which see.

GLANDERS OR DISTEMPER OF DOGS.

This disease, which chiefly attacks young dogs, declares itself in all seasons, but chiefly in dry years, in spring and summer. It presents the following symptoms :

1st *degree*. Sadness, and a kind of tumour

which suddenly shows itself; the head is filled with rheum; the eyes become dull, troubled, and greenish; a whitish or green flowing of matter declares itself by the nostrils; at first, very liquid but thickening quickly; sometimes, the eyelids swell, and a humour flows like that of the nose; the cough comes on; loss of appetite.

2d degree. These signs increasing in intensity; the kidneys weaker; the skin, ears, and extremities cold; convulsions, and a kind of madness.

3d degree. The hair is dull and pointed; skin is moist; convulsions increase; muscles of the jaws are so agitated that the lower one strikes with redoubled blows against the upper one; the contraction of these muscles, which gradually increases, are accompanied, when they get to a higher degree, with a very copious flux of saliva; some subjects run round the inclosure in which they are shut; they totter, raise the fore paws, and run against things as though blind. The animal dies after evincing convulsions.

Delabere Blaine, the well-known writer on Canine Pathology, in speaking of this distemper, says, "It is a disease of the most Protean character, assuming very different appearances, and exhibiting such anomalous symptoms as to render it extremely difficult to define: and until by

a long and diversified series of experiences we have been able to separate its true pathognomic from its occasional symptomatic phenomena, it is in vain to expect it." It is frequently accompanied with diarrhœa or constipation, epileptic fits, pneumonia, and enteritis; with ulceration of the intestinal canal, inflammation of the larynx, trachea, and the bronchial ramifications, sometimes terminating in what is popularly called the *yellow disease*, being a pustular eruption of a deep yellow hue over the whole body, almost invariably under the old treatment terminating fatally.

Helleborus albus, vomiting and diarrhœa.

Vomica, loss of appetite, vomiting, constipation.

Cocculus and *toxicodendron* against weakness and paralysis of the hinder quarters.

Belladonna $\frac{1}{16}$, a dose a day, when the animal eats with difficulty, totters as if attacked with vertigo, and the eyes are brilliant but fixed.

Cuprum, when convulsions manifest themselves and the urine is very fetid.

Belladonna, *cocculus*, and *toxicodendron*, in cramp, convulsions, and paralysis of the kidneys.

GLANDERS AND FARCY.

These two affections have been so mingled that one may, to a certain point, regard them as one

and the same disease, which takes different characters and attacks, the one, the lungs, larynx, mucous membranes, and internal parts (GLANDERS); the other, the surface of the body, where it developes tuberosities and ulcers (FARCY). Treatment the same homœopathically.

The symptoms of glanders are generally an increased secretion from the membranes of one or both nostrils, and continual flow of matter, at first purulent, afterwards muco-purulent, and again purulent; there always remains a species of glueiness causing the nostrils as it were to adhere, a distinguishing characteristic of the complaint; the Schneiderian Membrane becomes changed, first to a violet, sometimes a dingy yellow colour, and afterwards a leaden hue; ulceration supervenes, the discharge becomes tinged with green and yellow shades, with stripes of blood, fetid and offensive, particularly when the bones before are affected. The sub-maxillary glands become swollen and tender, though this criterion is not too much to be relied upon, as simple catarrh, strangles, &c. often produce this indication. Glandular ulcers have a very peculiar character; generally commencing by minute limpid bladders, forming small ulcers internally, deep with abrupt prominent edges, and are seen

in greatest numbers on the septum nasi, following the course of the lymphatics, and sometimes uniting into broad continuous patches, which spread and deepen until the bones are eroded, the cartilages absorbed, and the purulent matter fills up the ethmoid cells. As the disease proceeds the lungs become tubercular. The general health impairs first, cough, loss of appetite, emaciation, a weakness of the loins follow, the hair feels dry and falls off on being touched; the matter from the nose increases in quantity, becomes sanious, fetid, and bloody, and is coughed up by the mouth; the aspect of the animal appears bloated, the conjunctiva are infiltrated, the caruncula lachrymalis discoloured, the eye has the appearance of a sheep suffering from rot; the gums are pallid, and the under part of the affected side juts into a prominent arch of duplication.

Farcy, though the virus of the disease is the same, is, in its early stage, a specific inflammation of the absorbents of the skin, if not early checked, almost invariably terminating in glanders.

For a more elaborate detail of the different symptoms of this disease, see Blaine's *Outlines of the Veterinary Art*.

Arsenicum, chlor, belladonna, baryta, and spir. sulph. are the principal medicines in this disease.

Sulphur. Three doses, the first two at one day's interval, and the third at the end of some weeks; then *arsenicum* and *lycopodium* against the sub-cutaneous tuberosities, which only go away to reappear some time after, and which generally precedes glanders or farcy.

Asa, arsenicum, in two or three doses, given every six days, is the specific which we must apply against the open or still closed tumours of farcy. Nevertheless, *asa*, alternated with *arsenicum*, produces good effects when there is secretion of liquid pus, and of a malignant nature.

Euphrasia, as an intermediary medicine, when the eyes are seared and troubled and weeping, without sensible inflammation.

GLANDS (SWELLING OF THE).

Chamomilla resolves the swelling of the glands which is often the consequence of latent and neglected strangles, and sometimes seizes the salivary and parotid glands.

Baryta carbonica, and sometimes also *bryonia*, when the swelling is hot and extended, and the animal evinces pain to the touch.

Aurum and *argentum*, in very rare cases where the swelling of the glands extends in the shape of a T bandage, and resists all other medicines.

Belladonna opens the tumours when they have been too much neglected to hope to disperse them. We may also employ *cocculus* and *sulphuris hepar*.

Antimonium crudum, $\frac{4}{3}$, against swelling of the glands accompanied with aversion for food.

Pulsatilla, $\frac{4}{4}$, soft excrement, cough dry and painful, swelling of the belly and thighs.

Arnica, $\frac{3}{3}$, if there is retention of urine.

Arsenicum, $\frac{2}{6}$, if the diarrhœa is watery and the tumours cold.

Spongia, $\frac{2}{1}$, if the respiration is hissing.

Mercurius vivus, especially when we remark a kind of salival flux.

Asa, when the pus is watery.

Arsenicum, when the edges of the ulcer are turned back.

Pulsatilla, when the ulcers take the character of fistulas.

These last four medicines are useful in very rare cases where the cure is slow and tedious.

GOUT, OR SWELLED AND STIFF JOINTS.

Belladonna, benzonía, dulcamara, when it follows a cold. *Pulsatilla, napellus, vomica*.

The most general cause of this disease is cold. Old dogs which sleep on stones or dunghills are especially subject to it.

It sets in with paralysis of one or other limb, and often leaves the limbs for other parts.

Toxicodendron, against this affection in birds.

GREASE.

This name is given to an external malady, oftener chronic, sometimes inflammatory and contagious, but never acute; it is announced by a slight swelling of the coronet, fetlock, and ball; a pain more or less acute, which excites the animal to raise the legs very high and to turn them from the side that they are touched; a flowing of sanious and acrid humour. The swelling spreads the length of the limb; the flowing becomes more abundant; the humour thicker, more corrosive, smells very bad, ren-

ders the tissue soft and spongy, and gives rise to fleshy excrescences. The hair falls off and leaves the skin exposed of a colour sometimes livid, sometimes whitish, spread over with vesicles inclosing the humour, which flows abundantly and by drops; the bend of the fetlock is excoriated; deep cracks are sometimes caused; the humour becomes purulent and of an acridness which reaches the eyes; the animal perishes insensibly, although the appetite lasts good. The posterior extremities are more frequently attacked than the anterior.

Horses are more subject to this disease than horned cattle.

Thuja, specific, especially when there are fleshy excrescences. We must, in horned cattle, repeat the dose twice a day.

Melampodium, especially in horned cattle when they foam.

The oldest of four horses, which belonged to a marshal, was troubled with grease; lotions of vitriol, &c., had been employed without success; the evil was only aggravated, and had, at last, been communicated to the three other horses. Blueish cracks formed on the fetlock which exuded a fetid humour; the hind-limbs were ex-

cessively swollen. I gave to each of these animals $\frac{3}{3}$ *melampodium*, three times a day, without stopping their work or their alimentary regimen. At the end of fourteen days the proprietor brought them to show me how perfectly they were cured.

Sulphur, mercurius solubilis, silicea, especially when the malady has made much progress.

Arsenicum. Genzke cites the following case, in which this medicine has succeeded; "I was called," he says, "to treat a horse attacked with grease, after a journey he had made during wet weather, through muddy and argillaceous roads. On examination, I found the tumefaction tense, and erysipelatous at the articulation of the fetlock, accompanied with swelling of the tendons of the tibia; small excrescences, of the nature of pustules, which exuded a yellowish sanies that matted the hair and formed, on drying in the air, light crusts, which were detached on touching them. The animal manifested great sensibility when the hand was placed on the affected part; he limped, and avoided using the articulation of the fetlock; the frush also was swollen. *Arsenicum* appeared to me the medicine most appropriate to these different symptoms; I gave it,

every two days, six drops p. ds. 3d dilution, and kept the legs clean by lotions of tepid water. After six days the swelling and every other characteristic symptom had disappeared."

Secale, alternated with *arsenicum*, produced a salutary effect in a very dangerous case in which the skin fell in shreds. These medicines can, however, only be considered as intermediary, before the cure of horned cattle be completed with *thuja*.

GRIPES. (SEE COLIC.)

HALTING. (SEE LAMENESS.)

HARDNESS AND CRACKING OF THE SKIN.

Arnica and *arsenicum*, applied externally, often produces a complete cure in a short time, and without the aid of any other medicine, when the evil has been contracted in marshy places.

Chamomilla, *conium*, and *mercurius solubilis*, when the skin is very hard. When it becomes

scaly after giving these medicines we must give *sepia*.

Phosphori acidum, when, after the loss of the hardened skin, the recovered parts wrinkle.

Phosphorus, in one case where a fungous excrescence, cauterized by fire, has left a painful sore.

Sepia succeeded in the following case : large pieces of dried skin were detached from the legs and the young skin began to harden ; it soon after came away. Three doses restored the wounded parts in a month.

Sulphuris acidum and *mercurius solubilis*, when the skin is hard and like crust over-baked, or when the hair falls off.

Spiritus sulphuris and *toxicodendron*, when the cracks on the skin of the legs give place to an oozing.

Toxicodendron succeed as well when the cracks are dry as moist.

Zincum, in one case, where it was accompanied by paralysis of the haunch.

HEAD (SWELLING OF THE).

Augustura, specific against tuberos tumours, especially against swelling of the bones and lower jaw.

Arnica may be employed, externally and internally, against the inflammatory swelling which the pressure of the yoke occasions on the forehead of draught oxen.

Arsenicum cured a horse whose head was excessively swollen and the ears motionless.

Aurum. This medicine often succeeded in resolving the tumours and swelling of the bones in instances where all other means had been unsuccessful.

A calf was troubled with a very painful tumour of the nose. *Arnica* and other medicines had been administered without success. *Aurum* dissipated the swelling in twenty-four hours.

Baryta carbonica, when the tumour has the hardness of stone; we may employ it also against lardaceous tumours of the head and throat.

Belladonna has caused a tumour to disappear which was cold and clucking, situated behind the left ear in horned cattle.

This kind of tumour assumes, during some years, an epizootic character in the country of Magdeburg.

It seldom attacks only horses. The accessory symptoms are fixedness of look, obscuration of sight, and loss of appetite. 🍌

Bryonia, if the swelling is hot and tense.

Ledum, when the tumours are small and numerous.

See also EXOSTOSIS and CARIES.

HEARING (HARDNESS OF).

Pulsatilla, sulphur.

LUMBRICI. (SEE WORMS.)

LUXATION.

Arnica, internally and externally; *toxicodendron*.

HEMATURIA, OR BLOODY URINE.

Ipecacuanha ought to be administered on the appearance of the first symptoms, as soon as the urine of the animal becomes red. The doses ought to succeed each other rapidly. A single one sometimes suffices to arrest the progress of the malady. If the affection has taken in its seat an epizootic character, we must, at its commencement, administer *ipecacuanha*, unless the symptoms seem to point out the use of some other medicament.

Napellus, intermediary medicament, when the inflammatory symptoms are such that dryness and heat of the mouth tend to manifest themselves.

Phosphorus, when the inflammatory symptoms have set in and the contractions of the heart are quickened.

Uva ursi has shown a great efficiency in a case where the passing of blood was almost continual.

Helleborus albus, if any symptom of constipation supervenes, in which case the disease ordinarily ends in effusion of blood in the spleen.

Cantharides. Genzke cured hematuria by giving daily to the animal one, or even two, doses of *cantharides*, 1st dilution.

“An ox passed bloody urine,” says Kinder, “I employed in vain saltpetre, Glauber’s salts, and other drugs prescribed in similar cases, when I administered, at mid-day, $\frac{2}{80}$ *cantharides*; on the morning of the next day, at 10 o’clock, I returned to see my invalid; his urine had taken the natural colour again; he ate better, was lively, and dunged without appearance of pain.”

HEMOPTYSY, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

Arnica, crocus, napellus,—Compare with VOMITING OF BLOOD.

HEMORRHAGE, LOSS OF BLOOD.

Arnica, kina, crocus, ledum, millefolium, napellus, vomica.

Millefolium, applied externally, stanches the blood of wounds.

Napellus, followed by *arnica*, when the loss

of blood is great, to prevent fever. Alternate these two medicines when the fever is very intense.

Kina restores the strength weakened by the hemorrhage.

Crocus, *ledum*, and *vomica*, are employed altogether when the loss of blood finds exit by the mouth and nose, after a fall or contusion, or any other accident.

HEPATIÆ FASCIOLE. (SEE INTESTINAL WORMS.)

HEPATIC FASCIOLA.

The presence of fasciolæ in the biliary ducts is always considered as an accessory symptom or attendant on watery cachexy ; but it is not so, it constitutes a particular affection which attacks horned cattle and sheep, and is propagated hereditarily. The animal troubled with it carries its head low, has a sorrowful appearance, and no appetite; his eyes are half shut and weeping, the conjunctiva infiltrated ; the opaque cornea of a yellow colour; the nose, epidermis of the mouth,

gums, and tongue, pale and fetid. The teeth loose; excrements white, fetid, but in large globules; respiration becomes more and more difficult, and the fever more violent; it grows thin, and shows a great sensibility in the region of the liver. The extremities are cold, stomach inflated, and the animal dies of weakness with symptoms analogous to those of rot.

Graphites, lycopodium, principal medicines.

Melampodium, when the respiration is troubled; a symptom of dropsy of the chest.

Mercurius solubilis, if the excrements are white and fetid.

Napellus, bryonia, natrum muriaticum, and *carbo vegetabilis*, when there is intense fever.

HERNIA.

Arnica, internally and externally. *Napellus*, when there is inflammation. *Sulphuris acidum*, externally.

The name of hernia is given to a displacement of an organ, and to its total or partial estrangement from the place where it was situated.

Lanigerous beasts and pigs are little subject

to this disease; but the bull and the cow, in striking and butting each other in the pastures, make with their horns more or less severe wounds in the abdominal muscles, by which the intestines escape from their cavity. In simple hernia the skin is not burst, and contains the displaced intestines.

Different names have been given to hernia, according to the part of the body in which it takes place. Hernia is called *ventral* when it takes place through the abdominal muscles; *umbilical*, through the umbilic; *inguinal*, that which finds exit by the inguinal canal; *scrotal*, that which descends into the scrotum; *crural*, that which finds an exit by the arch of the thigh.

Hernia is known by the presence of a soft tumour, more or less extended, without heat, insensible, and, in many instances, able to be replaced by the pressure of the hand.

The reduction of hernia, when there is no wound, offers no difficulty in effecting its replacement: it suffices to compress the tumour, and to retain the intestine in its cavity by the aid of a band passed under the belly of the animal and joined on the back. This bandage may

be removed when the wound of the muscles is cicatrized, which takes place at the end of from four to five weeks. It is necessary to avoid, during the treatment, giving the animal food likely to create wind.

If there is a wound, the opening must be sewn up, after having affected the replacement of the intestine, and to bathe it with lotions of arnicated water.

Newly-born colts are subject to umbilical hernia : the tumour shrinks and falls, if one has the care to rub it twice a day with *sulphuris acidum*.

HIP-SHOT, SPRAIN OF THE BACK.

Toxicodendron, alternated with *arnica*, applied internally and externally, when the sprain is caused by an external lesion. When it is inveterate and very obstinate we must employ the following medicines, and give them in the order in which they are placed.

<i>Arnica</i> ,	duration of action	3 days.
<i>Petroleum</i> ,	„ „	7 „
<i>Oleander</i> ,	„ „	3 „
<i>Toxicodendron</i> ,	„ „	7 „

<i>Sulphur</i> ,	duration of action	7 days.
<i>Cocculus</i> ,	„ „	3 „
<i>Lachesis</i> ,	„ „	7 „
<i>Ipecacuanha</i> ,	„ „	2 „
<i>Conium</i> ,	„ „	7 „
<i>Pulsatilla</i> ,	„ „	3 „
<i>Silicea</i> , to complete the cure.		

“I attempted,” says a veterinary homœopath, “the cure of a horse in which the sprain was so serious that after a quarter of an hour’s walk he could not stir a step. He was altogether insensible to the movement of the legs and also to the spur; I could not ride him without most fatiguing efforts, and only put him to the gallop by blows of the switch, the animal however quickly relapsed into his former pace.

I remarked, in the second place, a flowing of yellow matter from the left nostril, without any sign of strangles.

Thirdly, a very hard tumour on the tonsils, of the size of a nut.

Fourthly, the articulations were stiff and snapped.

Fifthly, the hair was in a very bad state.

I commenced the treatment with *sulphur*, and gave in the commencement two whole drops.

This medicine caused a depression of the forces, which was soon followed by general excitement. I remarked, that after every medicine, the aggravation took place on the second day. I gave successively, *helleborus albus*, *cocculus*, *alumina*, *anacardium*, *sepia*, *calcareo*, *lycopodium*, *sulphur*, *mercurius*, *causticum*, *calcareo*, *baryta*, *toxicodendron*, three doses each, repeated at six days' interval. I then gave, in two doses, *mercurius*, *causticum*, *hyoscyamus*, *aurum*, *conium*, *graphites*, *petroleum*, *natrum muriaticum*, *sulphur*, *platina*, *lycopodium*, *dulcamara*, *phosphorus*, and *belladonna*.

As long as I gave an entire drop of the 8th or 10th dilution the aggravation was great and the amelioration very slow. There formed a new hoof on each foot. A drop of *lycopodium* produced so much effect that the aggravation lasted ten days, and the animal was for a long while unable to walk. *Causticum*, given at first in a dose of one drop, operated so happily that at the end of three days the animal regained his natural walk. *Toxicodendron* effectually stopped the nasal flowing; after the first dose, on the second day, the animal while drinking let fall a great quantity of nasal mucus into the water; the

flowing gradually diminished, and ceased entirely after the third dose. *Phosphorus* enlivened him, but produced no other effect. I obtained the best effects from *lycopodium* repeated. After *toxicodendron*, I gave no more medicines but in globules, and date from this modification a great part of the amelioration: I remarked that the globules acted more slowly but with greater effect. I did not obtain much effect from *Helleborus albus*, *mercurius hyoscyamus*, nor *conium*, although this last aggravated to a high degree the stiffness and cracking of the articulations.

The animal is well as to the skin, the hair is also in a better state, the weakness of the hind-leg is dissipated; the nasal flowing has ceased, the animal has a quiet and agreeable walk, and goes five leagues without appearing fatigued; the articulations have regained their suppleness, but still crack from time to time. He trots and gallops at will; still more liveliness was wished, which I obtained by *belladonna*. The glands are still swollen, *dulcamara* having produced no effect. I wished to restore the tumefaction with *phosphorus*, but the effect was unfavorable; the animal lost his appetite, and I was obliged to administer *vomica* as an intermediary medicine.

Dr. Gron, who reports this cure, observes, that the veterinary, whose expressions we have printed, would have succeeded more promptly if, instead of giving entire drops, he had given $\frac{2}{x}$. On the other hand, he had not allowed the medicines sufficient time to act.

Colocynthis and *zincum*, especially when the seat of the affection is in the haunch. These medicines prevent atrophy of the members.

Toxicodendron against hip-shot in cows.

Dulcamara $\frac{4}{1}$, or *vomica* $\frac{4}{2}$, one or two doses a day.

A carriage horse could not rise without the help of a man; his trappings supported him like a cradle while walking; he could go down declivities; the fore-legs supported all the weight of the body. *Dulcamara* $\frac{4}{3}$, once a day, in water, cured him in four days.

An ox, whose sprain presented the same symptoms, was also cured in three days with $\frac{1}{4}$ *dulcamara*, night and morning, in water.

A mare suffered from a severe hip-shot after a laborious parturition; she could not rise without help. *Vomica* $\frac{4}{2}$, night and morning, in bread, cured her in six days.

Pigs are subject to hip-shot; $\frac{3}{8}$ *vomica*.

Stannum when it depends on an affection of the liver ; this is very difficult to discover.

Napellus, alternated with *bryonia*, when there is hot, extensive, and painful swelling. This medicine is generally employed with advantage against rheumatismal paralysis.

Dulcamara, *bryonia*, and *nitro-acidum*, when the hip-shot proceeds from a cold.

Sulphur, when it proceeds from a morbid internal vice.

Toxicodendron, as an intermediary medicine, when the animal's walk is rather timid and weak.

Ipecacuanha, *cocculus*, and *pulsatilla*, when the evil has its seat in the dorsal vertebra.

Pulsatilla, when the painful part is, as it generally happens, in the fourth vertebra.

Cocculus, when the dorsal vertebra is very painful, and especially when weak. In this last case we must precede it with *ipeacacuanha*.

Ledum, against paralysis of the cotyloid articulation.

Phosphorus, when the animal cannot rise after parturition.

Arnica. Genzke has cured in a short time, with repeated doses of *arnica*, a cow which suffered, after parturition, from hip-shot accompanied by fever and peripneumonia.

HOOF-BOUND.

The being hoof-bound is nothing else than the retraction of the superior part of the wall of the hoof on the heel side. It often proceeds from conformation, but may be produced by different accidents, such as straining the bone of the crest with the bone of the foot, too frequent piercing the hoof, &c.

Sulphur and *sepia* principal medicines.

Squilla, as an intermediary medicine; (*squilla* is a great resource in all affections of the hoof.)

Toxicodendron, when the affection is painful.

Thuja, in several doses, cured a horse that was formerly attacked with chronic water in the legs; *squilla* completed the cure. These two medicines, however, produced no effect in a horse which had formerly an affection of the head; this case yielded only to *sulphur* and *sepia*.

HOOF (CRACKS, BREAKING OF).

Squilla, *silicea*, *sulphur* and *sepia*, *arnica*, *phosporus*.

Madame de Pfeil has cured breaking of the hoof in a horse, which was very bad, with $\frac{1 \text{ 0}}{\text{iv}}$ *arnica*. The inflammation and pain were subdued in sixteen hours.

Ramin has conquered the same affection with *phosphorus*.

HOOF (DISEASES OF THE).

Mercurius vivus, *antimonium crudum*, and *squilla*.

HORN (BREAKING OF).

Arnica, externally and internally. After staunching the wound, wash it with fresh water and apply a compress of arnicated water. The internal regimen consists of giving the animal several doses of *arnica*, and taking notice of the force and gravity of the disease.

Arnica and *squilla*. When the animal has lost its horn, we proceed often to repair the accident by replacing the horn, and attaching the animal to a stake so that he cannot move. We

often see horns fallen some time, and almost cold, reestablished and increase after being replaced, provided we have taken the precaution of slightly warming and fixing them with solidity. *Squilla* alternated with *arnica* is, in this latter case, a sovereign remedy. *Squilla* may be applied internally, whilst we apply *arnica* externally, by compress, as we said above.

If the coalescence, or renewing of the fallen horn, does not take place (which we shall perceive in twenty-four hours), we may raise it and surround the stump with a compress of arnicated water, wetted from time to time: give *squilla* internally in globules.

HORNY TUMOUR.

This is a tumour which forms about an inch below the crest, generally on the side. The ligaments of the lower joint of the fetlock are swollen in consequence of the luxation. This tumour causes the animal to limp.

Toxicodendron remedies the lameness.

Arnica, *silicea*, *lycopodium*, *calcareia*, *mercurius solubilis*, and *sodium*, dissipate the tumour.

HOUGH (SWELLING IN THE).

This is a moveable tumour, more or less voluminous, produced by a blow, contusion, or internal vice, and has its seat on the point of the hough.

Arnica, externally, when the swelling is recent.

Toxicodendron, when there is great lameness.

Sulphur, for the antispasmodic treatment.

Thuja, when water in the legs is feared.

The itching ceases when the swelling becomes inveterate. We must then give :

Conium, in several doses. This medicine often suffices to bring about a complete cure.

Thuja, when an eruption forms on the wounded part, or when the hair is bristled without eruption. It is beneficial to follow this medicine with a dose of *sulphur* and repeat it afterwards.

Silicea, when a little hollow, or soft place forms in the centre of the tumour, or when there is oozing of humour.

Mercurius vivus. A horse, three years old, was troubled with this disease for three months, which, after yielding to allopathic ointments, returned afresh larger than before. On the 4th of

April, 1834, Lux gave the animal $\frac{1.0}{v}$ *toxicodendron*, which he repeated on the 17th of the same month and on the 7th of May. On the 10th, the tumour was double its former size and more painful than before. On the 4th of June, $\frac{1.0}{v}$ *mercurius vivus*; on the 19th, the tumour was almost resolved; a second dose entirely dispersed it.

HYDROPHOBIA. (SEE MADNESS.)

ICTERUS. (SEE JAUNDICE.)

INDIGESTION, WEAKNESS OF THE DIGESTIVE
ORGANS, BAD DIGESTION.

Vomica and *dulcamara*, when the indigestion proceeds from cold. Animals which digest their food badly grow more and more lean, although they eat and drink plenty; they pass their food without having digested it; and their excrements are generally dry and very hard.

A horse had lost its appetite; its hair was

sleek and its belly retracted ; when he breathed one could perceive the end of his false ribs. His excrements were rather abundant, in little blackish portions. $\frac{4}{5}$ *vomica*, night and morning, conquered it in three days.

“A brown stallion, one year old,” says Kinder, “had little appetite and was troubled with borborygmi; his excrements were quite dry. On the 25th of January I gave him $\frac{2}{6}$ *vomica*. On the 30th, he ate better, and evacuated copiously ; but as the borborygmi had not ceased I administered $\frac{2}{6}$ *dulcamara*. On the 8th of February the borborygmi continued but the animal ate and evacuated as formerly. On the 10th, I gave him a grain of *cocculus*. On the 25th, the borborygmi were somewhat relieved ; $\frac{6}{6}$ *taraxacum*. The 1st of March still borborygmi : I repeated the *cocculus*. The 11th, complete cure.”

Antimonium crudum. The excrements by large and very compact globules ; distaste for food.

A cart-horse recoiled the whole length of his rope when food was put into his manger ; he obstinately refused to eat hay, although before he liked it much ; evacuation took place by masses

and not by globules. $\frac{3}{3}$ *antimonium crudum* in water, three times a day, conquered it in twenty-four hours.

Asarum. Excrements soft and striated with reddish mucosities.

A cow ate little and did not chew the cud, the excrements were soft, covered with sanguinolent mucus, and I could perceive fragments of potatoes that the animal had eaten without having digested them. $\frac{3}{4}$ *asarum*, morning and evening, restored her in three days.

Pulsatilla. Clear and fetid dung. The animal evinces pain in the stomach by his groans.

A cow had lost her appetite and ceased to ruminate; her respiration was feeble; her excrements liquid; and she was incommoded by a short, dry cough. A single dose, $\frac{4}{4}$ *pulsatilla*, dissipated all these symptoms.

The voracity of pigs exposes them to frequent indigestion, which is accompanied, in these animals, by a short, dry cough. $\frac{4}{6}$ *pulsatilla*, twice a day, is the best remedy to give them in this case.

Chamomilla. Diarrhœa with inflation of stomach.

A calf had lost its appetite, and often struck its stomach with its hind legs; its excrements were liquid. A single dose, $\frac{2}{1}$ *chamomilla* in water, sufficed to cure.

Arsenicum. Watery diarrhœa, without pain.

An old mare was troubled with a watery diarrhœa and a swelling of the larynx, her hair was bristling, and her walk feeble. $\frac{4}{8}$ *arsenicum*, twice a day, cured her in three days.

Two doses, $\frac{4}{8}$ *arsenicum*, also cured in twenty-four hours a cow which had lost her appetite, and whose dung escaped in liquid jets, but there was no demonstration of pain.

Arnica. Pain in the limbs.

A brown mare had lost appetite, its dung was as usual, she often put herself in the position of passing urine but without results.

$\frac{4}{4}$ *arnica*, three times a day, cured her at the end of three days.

Bryonia. Swelling in the articulations of the legs, with lameness.

A draught ox had a great number of very deep ulcers, especially on the hinder quarters. There were on the reins several wounds of the size of the hand, which secreted a purulent, gray, and

liquid matter; I felt with the probe that the bone was eaten away in several places. The articulation of the thighs of the posterior legs were excessively swollen and covered either with ulcers or the scabs of old ones. The animal could not move without evincing pain; he remained lying down, and trembling as a new-shorn lamb in the rain. He was exceedingly thin, although he had been well nourished. Nine months before he had drank with avidity some cold water on returning from work much heated, and there resulted from it indigestion and lameness, after which shivering declared itself; I gave him $\frac{4}{3}$ *bryonia*, twice a day. Three weeks after all the ulcers were cured and the old scabs fallen. He was as sleek as an eel, and got fat enough to be sold to the butcher in two months.

Kali sulphuretum. Liquid excrements and great weakness.

A young calf having eaten scarcely anything for two days, suddenly fell sick: he was stretched without movement, his feet and his ears were cold and his excrements liquid, although the diarrhœa was not well marked. I gave him a pinch of *kali sulphuret* in water, as soon as he had drank it he raised his head, moved his limbs,

and began to chew the cud. In half an hour he rose up and approached the manger and eat; all the symptoms had disappeared.

Helleborus albus, and *antimonium crudum*. Vomiting, suffocation.

A cow left off eating and evinced suffocation as if to vomit; she had a dull aspect; the excrements were soft; she manifested a great repugnance for food, and drew back when the sieve was presented. $\frac{3}{3}$ *antimonium crudum* in water, given twice a day for twenty-four hours, completed the cure.

A draught ox grew thin, still eating with usual appetite, the excrements were very soft, and he evinced, while working, symptoms of suffocation as if to vomit. $\frac{4}{6}$ *helleborus albus*, twice a day, dispersed every symptom in four days.

Napellus and *arsenicum*, when the rumination is interrupted and some symptom of inflammation shows itself.

Pulsatilla, when the suppression of the rumination is only temporary, and generally in chronic cases.

We must sometimes, according to circumstances, alternate these medicines.

INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

Napellus is the principal medicine against this kind of fever, which declares in all kind of inflammatory affection. Lux cured, by the aid of some doses of *napellus*, without the aid of any other medicine, a cow attacked with inflammatory fever.

Nitri acidum. "A calf of some months," says Koxischek, "fell suddenly ill; he lost his appetite, chewed the cud badly, and was troubled with a burning thirst, the respiration was short, and the sides beat with force and rapidity. He remained continually lying down. If one aided him to rise on his fore-legs the hind ones trembled, yielded, and the animal fell immediately, making plaintive cries. This stage lasted for six days, when I gave him $\frac{1}{x}$ *nitri acidum*. At the end of three days the shaking had ceased, and the animal could remain for a longer time standing. Eleven days after he ran, had regained his liveliness, and all his functions acted as in the normal state."

Vomica, toxicodendron, dulcamara.

"Having been called on the 1st of December," says Lux, "to treat one of the horses of M. B.,

which had fallen ill, I recognized the following symptoms : loss of appetite, suppression of the pulse, inflammation of the membrane of the nose, cough, and slight beating of the flanks.

“ I gave him $\frac{3}{15}$ *vomica*. On the 4th, the animal began to eat ; on the 5th, I found the pulse small and rapid, and shaking in the legs. The animal was troubled with borborygmi, his excrements were as soft as cow dung ; the beating of the sides was very violent, and the appetite again lost. I gave him $\frac{1.0}{x}$ *toxicodendron*. On the morrow I saw that the animal had eaten during the night ; the flanks ceased to beat, his excrements were in their natural state, but the pulse was feeble and low. On the 7th and 8th, the palate was swollen and the membrane of the nose inflamed, and the cough again declared itself. On the 10th, I gave the animal $\frac{1}{15}$ *dulcamara*. On the 13th, the palate was still swollen and the membrane of the nose bright red : the appetite was not entirely restored. I gave $\frac{3}{15}$ *vomica*, and on the 15th the animal was perfectly cured.”

Opium, when there is reason to think that the fever proceeds from over-eating.

Lux cured, with $\frac{5}{6}$ *opium*, a he-goat which had lost its appetite, remained nearly always lying

down, had the fever, made frequent groans, and had cold ears.

Pulsatilla. A healthy and vigorous sow, which twelve days before had given birth to eight young, suddenly lost her appetite and ceased to drink; the milk dried; she grunted, and remained always lying; her respiration was accelerated; without remarkable acceleration of natural heat.

Pulsatilla, $\frac{1}{12}$, restored her milk in three days, as also her appetite and health.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

Horned cattle are much less subject to inflammation of the bladder than horses. It is also more common and obstinate in mares and geldings than in stallions. Animals suffering from it eat little, are tormented with ardent thirst; eyes prominent and their look expressive of pain; they are restless, agitated, walk first on one side then on the other, frequently lie down, groan, and remain in repose only a few minutes; they rise suddenly with a restless air and turn their head towards the flank which is then hot. They cannot bear the pressure of the hand on the

region of the bladder; put themselves frequently in the position of passing water, but the emission takes place only drop by drop, at last the urine has a very deep colour.

Hyoscyamus, when the emission of urine is suspended. Its effect is more certain than that of *pulsatilla* and *cantharides*, although these two medicines have often succeeded in cases where *hyoscyamus* have produced no effect. So is it also with *napellus* and *arnica*.

A waggon horse remained lying down and kicked; he passed his dung as usual, broke wind, but no urine had been seen for some time. 2 oz. of coffee and some lavements of chamomilla had only aggravated his condition; he tore the earth with his fore-feet when they made him stand up to rub his belly with straw. The homœopathic veterinary was called in at the end of two hours, and gave $\frac{5}{6}$ *hyosciamus*, half an hour afterwards the animal urinated and recovered his tranquillity.

A mare suffered from violent colics for twenty-four hours and had her whole body puffed out. In exploring the rectum I remarked that the bladder was inflated and hot. I gave, internally, $\frac{4}{3}$ *arnica* in water, and a clyster of hot water

mixed with $\frac{6}{10}$ of the same medicine. After some minutes she urinated and was cured.

Squilla instantaneously relieved an animal which had burning feet and was troubled with strangury.

Pulsatilla, whenever there is cold feet.

Capsicum, if the scabbard is slightly swollen and the animal draws it frequently.

Digitalis, against the accessory symptom of redness of the eyes.

Cantharides and *causticum* may especially be applied to chronic cases.

Petroleum succeeded in a case of strangury : but its effect is of short duration. *Causticum* achieved the cure.

Phosphorus and *sulphur*, if there is continual passing of blood with the urine.

Uva ursi, in acute affections of the urinary vessels, and *sulphur*, in chronic cases of the same kind.

Staphysagria, if the urine is red and the emission painful.

Acidum phosphoricum, *cannabis*, if the emission is painful and the urine limpid.

Napellus. Pulse rapid, and generally inflammatory symptoms.

Arnica, when the animal is uncertain in its walk, and manifests pain in the scrotum during emission of urine.

Phosphori acidum, when the urine is scanty, and the animal groans during its evacuation.

See also CYSTOSPASM.

INFLAMMATION OF THE CHEST.

We understand by this term inflammation of the internal parts of the pectoral cavity. It is scarcely possible, in fact, to delineate if inflammation has extended to such and such an organ, and if it has attacked the lungs or the heart, the pleura, or the muscles of the diaphragm. This distinction is of little consequence in the cure, since it only requires that we examine carefully and recollect the different symptoms of the disease, whatever be the seat. The increase in natural heat, a burning thirst, a quickened breathing and pulse, cough, inappetency, are the symptoms that are manifest in all diseases of this nature.

It is the character of the accessory symptoms which ought to guide us in the choice of remedies.

Napellus, when there is a great anxiety, agitation, and the urine is scarce and dark.

Toxicodendron, when the skin is hot and is alternated with shivering.

Bryonia, when the respiration is painful.

Squilla, if the cough is painful and the urine frequent and scanty.

Arnica, when the animal evinces pain when the hand is passed over the affected part.

A horse had been hard driven ; his respiration was rapid, anxious, the larynx was dry, and thirst burning. When he walked his limbs were stiff and he seemed to suffer, although there was no swelling. I gave him $\frac{3}{4}$ *napellus* every two hours, in pure water, at the end of two hours his breathing was more tranquil and the appetite returned. I continued to give the same remedy every three hours, and on the morrow the animal regained its suppleness of movement.

A cow stood continually, the legs became feeble, painful râle, respiration quick and hot; she ceased to eat; the excrements were liquid but little in quantity ; she passed her water often but little at a time. The body, and especially the ears and feet, were cold. *Napellus* $\frac{6}{4}$, twice every hour, produced no effect. I gave $\frac{4}{6}$ *squilla*,

every half hour. On the third dose, the respiration was calmer, the ears and feet regained their natural heat, and three hours after the animal was out of danger. *Squilla*, every six hours, for two days, completed the cure.

See PERIPNEUMONIA.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES. (SEE OPHTHALMIA)

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, BLOODY URINE.

Inflammation of the kidneys often follows a contusion, but has other causes, for instance, the presence of gravel, or overheating, or cold. It also sometimes attacks animals which have eaten hurtful herbs, especially herbs of the species *ranunculus*.

The following are the symptoms of this malady : the animal is a prey to a violent fever, entirely loses his appetite, the lips and tongue are dry, and the excrements hard and scarce. He is restless, bends his back, turns his head from the side of the kidneys, and seems to experience a lively pain when the hand is passed

over them. The animal stiffens, and seems dislocated at the haunch. Horned cattle bring their fore-legs near the hind ones. The urine, at first limpid, clear, and watery, takes a red tint and thickens when the inflammation diminishes.

Arnica, when the malady has for its cause a contusion, and when the animal seems to experience acute pain in the joint.

Belladonna, when the eyes are troubled and haggard.

Cannabis, when there is great agitation without any inflammatory symptom.

Cantharidis, alternately with *phosphori acidum*, whenever the animal seems to feel pain in chewing the cud.

When, besides this, there are cold feet and ears we give *pulsatilla*.

Cocculus, when the paralysis of the kidneys increases.

Colocynthis, if the animal is furious and looks at his flanks.

Napellus in repeated doses at short intervals, when the fever is violent, but without this symptom we must have recourse to another remedy to hasten the cure ; for *napellus* has no other effect but that of diminishing the intensity of the fever,

and produces no change in other symptoms of the disease.

Nitrum is incontestably the sovereign medicine in this disease. It forms, alternated with *nuxvomica*, the base of the homœopathic régime of this malady. Alternated doses of this remedy ought to be repeated five or six times, and even more, when an accessory symptom requires an intermediary medicine.

Plumbum and *thuja*, when the symptoms are complicated.

Plumbum is generally employed with success when the dung is dry or there is constipation.

Belladonna, *cannabis*, *cocculus*, *colocynthis*, *sulphuris hepar*, *plumbum*, and *thuja*, are the medicines to which we must have recourse when the malady takes a chronic character, i. e. when it lasts from eight to twelve days.

In general, we must endeavour to choose one of those remedies indicated in diseases of the urinary passages, especially *pulsatilla*, *cantharides*, *hyoscyamus*, *digitalis*, *squilla*, and *nitrum*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE ENTRAILS IN BIRDS

This disease, which is caused by too abundant and too substantial food, is very common among cage-birds, especially canaries. The bird has the lower stomach red, hard, and inflated, and eats much. Give *napellus*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

(SEE GASTRITIS.)

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER. (SEE LIVER.)

INFLAMMATION OF THE INTESTINES.

(SEE ENTERITIS.)

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNG. (SEE
PERIPNEUMONIA.)

INFLAMMATION OF THE SPLEEN.

(SEE SPLENITIS.)

INDURATION OF THE GENITALS IN DOGS.

Arnica, aurum, iodium, spongia, &c., according to symptoms. If from constipation, *nux vomica*. (See CONSTIPATION.)

INSECTS. (SEE BEES, WASPS, GNATS.)

INTERNAL CARBUNCLE. (SEE CARBUNCULOUS DISEASE.)

ITCH.

We will not detain ourselves with the itch occasioned by vermin, as we have already entered into the subject in the articles LICE, INSECTS, &c., but pass on to that occasioned by an internal morbid vice. Animals which are troubled with it rub themselves against hard bodies: the pain they suffer is sometimes so great as to render them almost furious. Their hair is generally dry, and small button-like masses form under the skin.

Sulphur, three doses of $\frac{6}{x}$ each, every day. It is rarely necessary to join other medicines.

In cases where it appears in its simple idiopathic form, without having any of the indications hereafter mentioned to guide us in the selection of a remedy, we may without hesitation administer *sulphur*. It may, moreover, from its valuable specific action, be advantageously alternated severally with the other remedies, with due precaution to their different actions. In the absence of a regular practitioner, a reference to the *Materia Medica* is necessary.

Mercurius albus, in animals which rarely sweat.

Kali carbonicum, in those which sweat easily and abundantly.

Bryonia, against cutaneous itch occasioned by cold.

It has cured a calf troubled with itch over all the body after a fall into the water. This medicine was indicated by a febrile shivering, and swelling of the articulations.

Napellus, in several analogous cases, where the affection had its rise from cold. The itch was accompanied with a kind of paralysis of the hind quarters.

Arsenicum has dissipated a violent itch occurring after tympanitis.

OBSERVATION. Tuberculous cachexy reigned in a stable in which several cases were treated. It is to be remarked that *arsenic* was the only medicine which succeeded in that particular instance against the itch.

Sarsaparilla, in a case where the only symptom was an induration of the skin.

Ipecacuanha, when the animal loses its appetite at periodic intervals, is subject to shivering, and has sometimes diarrhœa.

Helleborus albus has been employed with success when the eyes were troubled and there was slight discoloration.

Aguricus, in a case where there was a great number of lumps under the skin, and at the same time a slight ophthalmia.

Phosphori acidum, when the whole skin is red.

Sepia, when it scales off.

Lycopodium and *muriaticum acidum*, when the hair is detached in patches.

Toxicodendron and *sepia* are useful in many cases.

Belladonna, in a mare whose colt had been weaned for some time, and whose lacteal vessels were swollen.

JAUNDICE, ICTERUS.

Jaundice is nothing but the remains of hepatitis badly cured, which has taken a peculiar character, becomes permanent, and has passed into the chronic state. All domestic animals are subject to it, but especially horned cattle and sheep. It is known by the following symptoms: the whites of the eyes, the eyelids, the lips, the gums, and the membranes of the nose, have a yellow tint more or less pronounced; the tongue is charged with viscid mucosities; the ears are cold, the skin is hotter than in the healthy state and become more or less yellow. The beatings of the heart are hard. The animal is sad and low, eats little, respiration is painful, urine and excrements have a blueish yellow tinge, the rumination is irregular.

Animals which have the jaundice ought exclusively to be fed on green meat.

Mercurius, *vomica*, and *chamomilla*, principal medicines.

Lycopodium, specific against the whole of the disease, when it supervenes from cough.

Arsenicum, if rumination is suspended, and

especially if the skin remains yellow after the disappearance of the other symptoms. In this last case we must give *arsenicum* twice a day, and continue until the skin has regained its natural colour.

Mercurius solubilis, specific when the evacuations are whitish, which happens when the jaundice has taken an acute character.

JUGULAR (FISTULA OF THE).

Pulsatilla, given every fourteen days for a month or six weeks. It may be employed with success against every kind of fistula, especially that of the jugular vein, which homœopathic veterinaries never occasion, since they purify the blood, but which they treat with success when called in to repair the faults of those which have preceded them.

KIDNEYS (LUXATION OF THE).

Toxicodendron. An old horse, but still strong, got luxation of the kidneys in drawing

a dung-cart out of a rut. They were obliged to carry him on a litter to the stable. *Toxicodendron* restored him in three hours.

Sulphur, calcarea carbonica, silicea, petroleum, conium, causticum, and several doses of *toxicodendron*, when the luxation is inveterate, and if cartilaginous substances are already formed. The cure is then very difficult. We may employ *arnica* externally.

KNEE (FUNGUS AT THE).

This affection follows a contusion, or proceeds from some internal morbid principle.

Arnica, internally and externally, on the appearance of the disease. *Chamomilla*, when the fungus has formed.

Baryta carbonica, when the fungus has the appearance of a lardaceous tumour.

Bryonia, when during the treatment the fungus degenerates into a voluminous tumour, hot and extended. This tumour quickly disappears with the fungus.

Chamomilla is a powerful intermediary remedy.

Calcareo carbonica, when the fungus resembles an encysted tumour.

Conium and *ledum*, when there is induration.

Silicea, when a point in the fungus begins to ooze.

Sulphur, when the fungus has disappeared.

LAMENESS.

Arnica, when the lameness proceeds from a false step or some other external cause.

Arnica, *belladonna*, *bryonia*, *cocculus*, *calcareo carbonica*, *causticum*, *dulcamara*, *napellus*, *ruta*. *Sulphur* and *toxicodendron*, against lameness and paralysis of various kinds.

“ A horse,” says Lux, “ limped with the right anterior leg; the hough was hot and painful. On the 18th of November I gave him $\frac{2}{15}$ *belladonna*. He did not rise all the day. On the 20th the heat and pain had disappeared, but the animal still limped; I gave $\frac{3}{15}$ *arnica*. On the 23d the lameness had ceased.

“ A twelve years old horse limped for two years from the fetlock-joint. The leg was swollen, and the muscles weakened; the lame-

ness was very sensible in trotting, especially when in speed. $\frac{3}{1}$ *ledum*, in water, twice a day, reestablished the animal entirely in fourteen days. Since then he has had no return.

“A waggon-horse limped periodically for three years from the fetlock-joint, especially when employed in toilsome work. The parts were slightly swollen. A cautery that had been applied had diminished the lameness, but not entirely cured it. $\frac{4}{1}$ *ledum* in bread, twice a day, reestablished the animal in a week. I continued the treatment however for twenty days, to prevent the return of the malady.”

LEGS (SWELLING OF THE).

Arnica. *Kina*, when there is great weakness.

LEPROSY.

Kali carbonicum. Leprosy is a disease peculiar to the swine tribe; it is a kind of cachexy, in which a great quantity of worms of a peculiar

kind, having the form of vesicles of the size of a small pea, develope themselves in the cellular tissue of all parts of the body. The external symptoms are very obscure: we only remark that the animal is sad, and that its walk is slow and painful. In the last period of the malady the body swells; tumours are formed; the fore-legs widen; the bristles fall or are easily removed—their bulb is sometimes sanguinolent; the body exhales a bad odour; and the animal dies.

The causes of leprosy are, bad nourishment, moisture of the pigsty, bad keeping, and passing from a deficiency to a superabundance of food.

LICE.

Absinthium, sulphur, kina, when arising from weakness. *Arsenicum, tabacum*, and *mercurius*, may be employed externally.

Lice seldom attack any but sick cattle, and principally calves, heifers, lambs, sheep, and pigs, which are badly nourished and badly kept. These insects sometimes multiply with

such rapidity that the animal they attack soon sickens and dies. In horned cattle they attack chiefly behind the horns, the ears, the nape of the neck, and withers.

Mercury and hogs' lard as an ointment are very hurtful, sometimes even mortal, to young calves and lambs.

The following preparation is, on the contrary, very efficacious and harmless: Put some grains of parsley in a mortar, and when well beaten and bruised, mix $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. with $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of hogs' lard. Smear the parts attacked with the ointment.

LIPS (SWELLING OF THE).

This symptom is often met with in horses attacked with strangles, glanders, or farcy. I give *dulcamara* combined with the medicines indicated at the words FARCY, GLANDERS, and STRANGLES.

LIVER (INFLAMMATION OF).

Inflammation of the liver rarely attacks horses;

it is very common in woolly-haired beasts and horned cattle, but with the last seldom attacks cows. The difficulty of recognizing the cause and of distinguishing the symptoms of it often confounds it with inflammation of the lungs; these two diseases having much resemblance. In the acute state it lasts from eight to fourteen days; the chronic state is sometimes prolonged for several months. A characteristic symptom of this malady is, that the horse frequently tears the earth with the right fore-leg. This sign we meet with equally in horses troubled with inflammation of the right side of the chest. At last the animal becomes sad, refuses all nourishment, and manifests great agitation. His pulse is hard and accelerated, and the urine brown and limpid. The yellow colour does not attack the white of the eyes, the mouth, and tongue, except when the disease has made some progress.

Cows attacked with inflammation of the liver remain continually lying down, always on the left side, and frequently turn the head to the right side. In the acute state the fever is violent, the pulse rapid, hard, and small. We remark an increase of the natural heat in the region of the liver, and the animal evinces pain

when the false ribs are touched. The eyes, mouth, tongue, and nose—in a word, all hairless parts, especially the nipple—assume a very marked yellow tint. The nasal mucosities, urine, and milk take the same colour. The animal ceases to eat and chew the cud; the walk is heavy and tottering; the tongue is surrounded with thick mucosities. These symptoms are often accompanied with a dry and short cough.

There is no fever in the chronic state, or it is scarcely perceptible; but the yellow tinge is more confirmed and more general. The milk is bitter and yellow, and produces, in coagulating, whey of the same colour.

All the animal functions denote a state of weakness.

The same symptoms are present in a less degree in woolly beasts. During the regimen we ought to nourish the animal with herbs, cabbage-leaves, farinaceous drinks, and moistened fodder. Salt is very beneficial to woolly beasts; we must give it during the treatment and for some time after the cure.

Bryonia, preceded by *vomica*, when the excrements are hard and compact.

Chamomilla and *mercurius solubilis* are the

first medicines to be given on the appearance of the yellow colour. *Chamomilla* is also employed as an intermediary medicine when the stomach is inflated. We may alternate with success *chamomilla* and *mercurius solubilis*.

Digitalis, when there are inflammatory symptoms.

Lycopodium, every time the animal is attacked with colic, which ceases on his lying on the left side.

Napellus, in repeated doses, on the appearance of inflammatory symptoms.

Napellus, followed by *arsenicum*, remedies the inertia of the organs of rumination.

Vomica. This medicine, alternated every twenty-four hours with *mercurius vivus*, ought to be regarded as the basis of the treatment of inflammation of the liver.

LOSS OF BLOOD. (SEE HEMORRHAGE.)

LUES BOVINA, CONTAGIOUS DISEASE OF
HORNED CATTLE.

This disease, particularly to oxen, is the most

deadly of all which attack horned cattle ; it is contagious, but never attacks the same animal twice. It announces itself by cough, trembling, and febrile shivering, cold horns and ears, grinding of the teeth, ferocity, and often sadness. Later, the eyes become troubled and weeping ; loss of appetite ; a kind of spasmodic contraction which hinders from walking ; peculiar closure of the legs, and when standing the animal rests on the edge of the hoof of the hind-legs ; he slavers ; fetid mucosities flow from the mouth, and pustules form on this last part. Constipation comes on, followed by watery diarrhœa, and the animal perishes on the sixteenth or seventeenth day.

Solanin, opium. 

MADNESS, HYDROPHOBIA.

Belladonna, hyoscyamus.

Dr. Laville de Laplaigne, Homœopath, has communicated the following observations :

“ 1. On the 20th of December, 1836, a setter of M. E. M., of Pouilly, near Seurre (Côte d'Or), was bitten on the nose by a mad dog :

*

several other dogs bitten by him became also mad. As soon as M. E. M. knew of the accident which had befallen his dog, he wrote to me, on which I sent him two flasks, of which one, marked No. 1, contained *belladonna* (mother tincture), and the other, No. 2, contained *belladonna*, thirtieth dilution.

“The first was employed to bathe the sore twice a day; dose, ten drops in an ounce of water.

“The second was administered internally, the dose being one drop every morning for fifty-eight hours. The wound had cicatrized at the end of some days, and the animal, being given his liberty at the end of fifty-eight hours, showed no symptom of madness; from which we may conclude that *belladonna* may be considered as a certain preservative, which the following observation will still further serve to confirm:

“2. On the 20th of March, 1836, I was fetched to the cattle of Q., at the environs of Nints (Côte d’Or). I was shown twenty-four hounds which had been more or less bitten in different parts of the body by a young dog which had gone mad without being bitten, and without any known cause.

“ The whipper, when he found out the ravages committed in the kennel by the little dog, had the others separated from him, and kept him with great care in one place, in which he died three days afterwards, having refused all kinds of food and drink, and having devoured the end of his tail and the paws of the posterior limbs. M. Henyerres and M. Martin, the first a resident of Nints, and the other from Dijon, made the autopsy, and declared it was hydrophobia. After the announcement the twenty-eight dogs were separated, and fastened so that they could not bite each other, nor those charged with their care. To each was given, for fifteen days, a drop of *belladonna*, thirtieth dilution, every morning; the wounds were washed with the tincture, ten drops in a pint of water, until perfect cicatrization. After sixteen days all the dogs were set at liberty, and none became mad. Of the twenty-eight dogs six only lost their sight; of these six, five have died without symptoms of hydrophobia, and the other has been killed.

“ I think we may, without commentary, after this trial made upon so many subjects, affirm confidently that *belladonna* is a specific essen-

tially preservative against hydrophobia. If I found anything to direct me as to the use of medicines, this may be their order: I give, on the invasion of the malady, the twenty-fourth or thirtieth attenuation, 1st, of *aconitum*; 2d, of *belladonna*; 3d, of *hyoscyamus*; 4th, of *datura stramonium*; 5th, of *cantharides*; determining however the employment of each of these remedies according to their several symptomatology. The wounds or bites made by the hydrophobic animal ought always to be washed and bathed with cold water, in which some drops of the tincture of *belladonna* have been put."

Hydrophobia declares itself spontaneously, or is communicated by a bite. It attacks spontaneously dogs, wolves, foxes, and cats.

Spontaneous madness is determined by great heat, and repression of the genital appetite; it has also other causes, as yet unknown. The dog attacked by it has something unusual in the passages, and manifests great agitation; it does not recognize the voice of its master, and sometimes attacks him also, and often runs away great distances; sometimes it struggles with the air, and attacks and bites whatever men and animals it may meet in its way; its barking is hoarse,

and has a peculiar sound. There are other symptoms which are commonly said to be characteristic of hydrophobia, but which are indications more or less deceitful when applied to spontaneous hydrophobia: for example, if the animal bends its tail between its legs, fears water, turns round, foams, hangs out its tongue, &c. These last symptoms constantly attend madness that is communicated.

Hering (*Feuille-Correspondance des Médecins Homœopathes*, for October, 1833,) proposes applying fire in the treatment of all envenomed wounds. This remedy consists in submitting them to burning chaffing-dishes or hot irons, which are applied to the wound, without however immediate contact which would produce a burn. The chafing-dishes and the piece of iron, which must be reheated as soon as it begins to cool, ought to be of a size corresponding to that of the wound, so that the heat may operate on the whole extent of the wounded parts without acting on those surrounding. We must carefully remove the humour or blood which flows from the wound.

This treatment should be continued until we notice a marked change in the state of the disease: for example, until the fever sets in. If

it is a bite of a serpent, we should apply a ligature above the wound. If we have to treat the bite of a mad dog, we should renew the application of the red-hot iron or chafing-dish two or three times a day until the wound is cured, without leaving a blackish or coloured cicatrice.

When a person has touched an object infected with contagion, it is dangerous to wash the hands in water; it is much better to expose them to a strong heat or pass them through flame, and wash them afterwards in soap and water.

MALLANDERS AND SALLENDERS.

These names are given to an eruption to which horses are subject, and which has much analogy with water in the legs. It sets in after a journey through boggy ways, or proceeds from an internal affection. It announces itself by an oozing of humour, which corrodes the hair, crusts and cracks. The animal limps almost continually.

Thuja, which we must sometimes follow with *jacea* and *sarsaparilla*.

Petroleum may be advantageously applied

against the lameness which continues after the eruption has ceased.

MANGE.

Mange is a species of scabies, but of a very severe kind. It is a rare disease, as it only happens when the stables are exceedingly filthy and have remained long uncleaned. It attacks the mane of the animal; for its cure see the article SCABIES.

MATRIX (FALL OF THE). (SEE FALL.)

MATRIX (INFLAMMATION OF THE), METRITIS.

Napellus, *belladonna*, $\frac{4}{6}$, *arnica*, alternated every hour with $\frac{4}{6}$ *sabina*.

A cow was happily delivered, and the after-birth had come away; but the pains came on again, and the animal made efforts as if to drive out the ovary. The ears and feet were cold, respiration quickened, and the vagina tumefied.

She neglected her calf, took no food, and appeared very ill. I gave her $\frac{4}{6}$ *arnica* every hour, in water. The fever ceased, but the expulsive efforts and tumefaction of the vagina continued. On the morrow I gave her $\frac{4}{6}$ *sabina* every two hours, and in the evening she was perfectly cured.

MEASLES OF PIGS.

Napellus, sulphur.

This disease is announced by red spots, which appear about the groin and ears, armpits, and inside the thighs, and on which crusts form which slowly detach themselves in whitish scales. This affection is accompanied with fever, cough, diminution of appetite, and vomiting. Our first care ought to be to separate the animal from the rest of the flock, conduct him to a healthy place, warm, very airy, and to give him a dry litter: give him tepid water mixed with bran to drink. This regimen almost always suffices to disperse all the symptoms; but we may hasten the cure by the employment of the medicines we have indicated above.

METEORIZATION, TYMPANITIS.

Meteorization is a kind of indigestion caused by the fermenting of the aliments in the body of the animal, and occasioning an escape of gas more or less considerable. All kinds of green meat, especially those moistened with dew, and clover and lucerne, may cause this kind of indigestion, which is often the most frequent reason of the losses to which husbandmen and proprietors of flocks are exposed. If we do not promptly apply a remedy, the continual formation of gas compresses and strains the lungs; the blood rushes to the head; the pulse is full and heavy; the eyes, strongly injected, appear to start from their orbits; the mouth is filled with slaver; the nostrils are dilated; wind passes from the mouth; the dorsal spine is vaulted; the contraction of the paunch increases; and the animal perishes suffocated.

Colchicum is the chief remedy against meteorization; it immediately stops its progress and saves the animal. But if the accident proceeds from the animal having eaten too many potatoes, and the escape of gas gives it a chronic

character, we must alternate *arsenicum* with *colchicum*. If the rumination does not take its natural course, we should give *aconitum*, and some hours after *arsenicum*. I remember a case in which the second dose of *colchicum* entirely restored the rumination.

Pulsatilla is a specific medicine when the animal opens the mouth from time to time, as if he felt pain or wanted to gape. *Pulsatilla* appeared to have more effect than *colchicum* in cases where the meteorization was caused by green peas.

Belladonna, if the sick animal seems furious and foams. $\frac{3}{x}$ *belladonna* cured in twenty-four hours two young lambs that sucked little, were swollen, and slavered.

Kina, when weakness shows itself during the disease. This medicine is very useful in chronic cases.

Vomica. A calf of six weeks was sad, swollen, and ate little; the excrements were hard, and evacuation painful. $\frac{1}{x}$ *vomica* dispersed these symptoms in a few days.

I cured also, and almost instantaneously, tympanitic animals by making them drink a grain of *ammoniac* in 4 oz. of water. The

greater part of the gas was immediately absorbed by the alkali.

If anything prevents the action of these medicines, or there is imminent danger of suffocation, we must give an artificial vent to the gas which fills the paunch: this we may do by plunging into the left side a trocar furnished with a canula. When the instrument has pierced the paunch, draw it out, leaving the canula, by which the gas will escape. When the operation is done, the sides decrease and the alarming symptoms diminish. The wound shuts of itself, but we may hasten the cure by the aid of some lotions of arnicated water.

“Lime-water,” says an author, “is one of the best remedies we can employ against meteo-rization. It is prepared in the following manner: Take a calcareous stone of the size of an egg, and place it in the fire of a very hot forge, from whence it should be drawn out at the end of five minutes and thrown into a basin of water. Stir the water, and give it still hot to the animal.

“A heifer was tympanitic; she held her legs stiffened and back bent; the belly was excessively inflated, and the respiration short, anxious, and roaring; complete constipation. I

immediately prepared the lime-water. Scarcely had the animal drunk half a glass, when eructation came on; the respiration became freer. I know not what became of the gas and flatulency, but the stomach sensibly decreased, and the animal was restored in two hours.

“ A horse was also meteorized; the stomach was extremely inflated, and the respiration anxious; a greenish water also issued by the anus. I gave a glass of lime-water: he also recovered, and the respiration took its natural course. At the end of half an hour he ate some hay, and was completely cured.”

The Germans give the name of *windsucht* to a disease which has much analogy with tympanitis, but which differs, from the eruption being more sudden and its development more rapid. It may owe its origin to a fault in the alimentary regimen, or catarrh; but it seems especially consequent on an affection of the liver. This disease is sometimes announced by diarrhœa, which also frequently accompanies hepatic affections.

SYMPTOMS: Pulse light, walk careless, eyes fixed and sunk in their orbits, slight febrile shivering. The extremities, especially the ears,

are cold ; later, the whole body is chilled ; the stomach gradually inflates, and emits a dead, dull sound on striking it. The animal groans, cries, and looks at its side ; emission of urine often involuntary. The opening of the dead body shows the intestines full of wind.

This disease is very difficult to treat, as a medicine has not yet been discovered appropriate to all the symptoms. The following remedies have, up to the present time, always succeeded in my hands. I have remarked that when one alarming symptom has been dissipated, another has immediately manifested itself, claiming the speedy administration of another medicine.

Pulsatilla, principal medicine. Diarrhœa, cold extremities, inflation of the stomach. We must repeat the dose several times.

Kina, at several intervals, when besides the preceding symptoms there is general weakness. It acts specifically when a tumour forms on one of the fore-legs.

Sulphur, when the preceding remedies do not stop the diarrhœa.

Chamomilla, diarrhœa with swelling of the stomach, especially if the animal evinces pain.

Vomica, retraction of the eyes in their orbits,

constipation, and inflation of the stomach. The cure cannot be complete if we do not employ this medicine.

Bryonia ought to be given at several intervals as an intermediary medicine when the disease sets in after a catarrh. Cold shivering, constipation, diarrhœa. We must sometimes alternate with *aconitum*.

Belladonna, if the inflation is visible, with borborygmi in the stomach.

We need not pay much attention to the involuntary emission of urine. I only remember one case in which I was obliged to repeat *pulsatilla*.

When the danger of the acute irruption of the disease is over, we must in a great measure continue the treatment after the indications set forth under the word HEPATITIS.

METRITIS. (SEE MATRIX.)

MILK (BAD TASTE OF).

Tartarus depuratus and *phosphorus*. The

milk of a goat was thin, although the vessels were kept with great care. Lux gave the animal $\frac{1}{2}$ a drachm of *tartarus depuratus*: the milk soon regained its natural taste. It altered again at the end of three weeks, but a scruple of the same medicine re-established it in forty-eight hours.

Camphora. Lux recommends given $\frac{10}{0}$ *camphora* to restive cows and difficult to draw.

Phosphorus. Many cows have the teat hard and difficult of drawing. Their milk is scanty, thin, and of bad taste. $\frac{1}{x}$ *phosphorus* dissipates all these symptoms in eight days.

MILK (SPONTANEOUS FLOWING OF).

Belladonna, *chamomilla*, *arnica*, *calcareo carbonica*, and *sulphur*, stop spontaneous loss of milk; but in the choice of medicines we must have regard to the accessory symptoms and different circumstances of the disease. We should give preference to *belladonna* when the *udder* is swollen; *chamomilla* when there is indication of the glands; *arnica* (or *conium*) when the animal evinces pain; lastly, *calcareo carbonica*, or *sulphur*, whenever the evil has its rise in an internal vice.

MILK (DRAINING OF).

Arnica, when it proceeds from lesion or contusion either of the udder or other parts of the body.

Belladonna, when the udder is swollen.

Chamomilla. This medicine promotes the secretion of milk, especially when the draining proceeds from engorgement of the lacteal vessels or from inflammation. In this latter case we must precede with *napellus*.

Carvum. A young she-goat which had lost her appetite during gestation, having altogether ceased to eat after delivery, and giving no milk, Lux gave her $\frac{3}{6}$ *vomica*. She regained her appetite, but the milk only returned after giving $\frac{1}{0}$ *carvum*.

Mercurius solubilis, when the draining proceeds from stubborn induration.

Nitri acidum, when it arises from cold. This medicine almost instantaneously restored milk to the udder of a cow which had been homœopathically cured of inflammation of the spleen. *Nitri acidum* is very active in many cases when the loss of milk is caused by a severe disease.

Generally, when the draining is only an accessory symptom of another affection, the medicine applied to the latter generally stops it. In this case we must not neglect *sulphur*.

If the udder only yields some jets, alternate *chamomilla* and *belladonna*.

MILK MIXED WITH BLOOD.

Arnica is a very efficacious remedy against this kind of disease, whether it proceeds from spontaneous erysipelatous inflammation or is the result of lesion. In this last case we may chiefly employ it externally.

Ipecacuanha, when we remark neither inflammation of the bladder or teats, especially in chronic cases. $\frac{4}{2}$ twice a day.

Napellus in repeated doses, when there is inflammation, from whatever cause.

Phosphorus in all cases where *napellus* has been powerless. It is also the best remedy to employ when there are inflammatory symptoms.

MOON BLINDNESS. (SEE CATARACT.)

MOULTING.

Napellus and *china* assist birds in supporting the crisis which comes on every year at the time of moulting. These medicines favour the fall of the old feathers and the development of new ones.

MUCULENT FEVER.

Arsenicum vomica. The oxen that M. B. had bought at a fair refused all kinds of nourishment. Lux, having been called in, found them with their heads cast down, drawn back from the manger; they raised their heads however at his approach. A muculent humour flowed from their nose and eyes; the conjunctiva and membrane of the nose were pale, and the tongue covered with mucosities of a greenish white colour: their pulse was soft and frequent, without giving more than sixty pulsations in a minute.

They were troubled with borborygmus in the belly and let some fetid wind, the odour of which resembled that of carrion. The excrements were

very frequent, small, brown, and mixed with a whitish mucous. The passing of the fæces was generally followed by an evacuation of white gelatinous matters; the animal often made useless efforts to dung; the urine was as brown as beer, mucous and stringy; and the hair was bristled. They were so weak that the anus was forced out between the buttocks; they drew in or expired air after the movements of respiration; and appeared to experience a great lassitude during motion. Two doses, $\frac{4}{6}$ *arsenicum*, brought about in four days only a slight amelioration; but a dose of *vomica*, repeated every day for three days, dissipated every symptom and restored their appetites: the cure was completed in nine days.

MUZZLE (BLACK).

This affection, which is a kind of itch, is peculiar to woolly-haired beasts, and consists in a kind of scab, which forms on the nose, side of the head, and sometimes on the ears. It is but little dangerous, and only appears in flocks badly tendered.

The medicines to be employed against this

affection of the skin, of which we may prevent the return by proper care, are *acidum muriaticum*, *calcareæ carbonica*, or *sulphur*.

Kozischek cured in a few days forty sheep attacked with black muzzle, by giving to some a dose of $\frac{3}{x}$ *acidum muriaticum*, and to the others $\frac{2}{x}$ *calcareæ carbonica* or $\frac{3}{x}$ *sulphur*.

NAILS IN THE HOOF.

Squilla, if inflammation supervenes.

Arsenicum, *phosphoricum acidum*, when the animal evinces a lively pain in the hoof.

This accident is rare ; it frequently happens, on the contrary, that nails pierce the fetlock.

NAVEL (ABSCCESS ON THE).

Is caused by badness of food. Animals which sleep on rotten litters are the only ones attacked. Our first care should be to wash the diseased part with tepid water, to lay the animal on a very dry litter, and give him *napellus*.

NAVEL (SWELLING OF), OR EXOMPHALUS.

Arnica, employed internally and externally, restores the navel in calves and colts just born. $\frac{2}{10}$ of this medicine, given twice a day, dissipates the swelling and inflammation.

NERVOUS FEVER.

Bryonia, given twice a day, is a remedy against all the symptoms of this disease, which sometimes takes a contagious character, and in which the fever generally sets in in the evening.

Arnica, when the animal remains lying down without motion. This medicine acts specifically when the emission of urine is suspended.

Arsenicum, when the matters are diarrhœal and watery.

Accilla, *china*, and *sulphur*, when the animal evacuates his food without having digested it.

Belladonna, when there is partial starting accompanied by fixedness of look and violent agitation.

Helleborus, if the evacuations are of a diarrhœal nature, and there is constipation with cold extremities.

Hyoscyamus and *stramonium*, when the starting is manifest in some part of the body.

Melampodium, when there is salivation.

Muriaticum acidum, great weakness, groans, and dryness of mouth.

Opium, when the animal is as dead, and the pulse is small and remittent, complete constipations, or the excrements hard and compact.

When one or more symptoms have been disposed of by one of the medicines just indicated, we must still give *bryonia* until the symptoms have ceased. This medicine alternated with *toxicodendron*, has great efficacy against the whole of this disease.

If there is still weakness after the cure, we must give a dose of *helleborus albus*.

Vomica; Kleeman has found good effects arise from it in the nervous diseases of horses: it is nevertheless impossible to dissipate all the symptoms by the aid of this single medicine. We must complete the cure with some doses of *napellus*, *bryonia*, *belladonna*, *toxicodendron*, and especially *opium*.

In 1830, says M * * *, a catarrho-inflammatory fever, complicated with gastric and nervous symptoms, attacked the flocks of Basse-Silésie, and took a diversity of character which obliged me to vary the treatment according to circumstances.

In some the affection offered the following symptoms: dry cough, painful respiration, inflammation of the membranes, flowing of nasal mucosities, clear and watery. Sadness and loss of appetite. I gave them, from the beginning of the malady, a dose of $\frac{5}{18}$ *napellus*, which I followed, at the end of about ten days, $\frac{10}{6}$ *piper hispanicum*. At the end of two days I remarked a notable amelioration, and gave, according to the state of the animal, *spongia*, *sulphur*, or *dulcamara*. The cure was complete in six or seven days.

Some horses, in which the fever was complicated with gastric symptoms, had their tongues covered with foul and viscous mucosities, and the belly inflated; they were tormented with burning thirst, an obstinate constipation and derangement of the digestive organs: I gave them, in the beginning, $\frac{5}{18}$ *vomica*, which I re-

peated two or three times in the space of two days. A dose of *antimonium crudum* achieved the cure.

Some other horses were thrown into a state of foundering, which assumed the nature of vertigo; they held their head low and supported, and nothing could draw them from their somnolence. I gave them $\frac{1}{6}$ ⁵ *belladonna*, and repeated it two or three times; but they did not recover from their lethargy until I had given $\frac{3}{2}$ stramonium.

The animals whose cure offered the least chance of success were those which stamped continually, whose pulse was hard and small, muscles of the stomach very agitated, nostrils excessively dilated, anxious look, beating of the heart unequal, nasal mucosities grayish and thick: symptoms which often alternated with heat of skin. I commenced by giving *napellus*, which I followed with *helleborus albus*, *cuprum*, or *camphora*; my end, in this treatment, was to establish the normal activity of the intestines. I lost only two horses which had been given up by the allopath veterinaries, and in which the disease had made too great progress for me to master it.

When the affection is complicated with gastric

symptoms, care must be taken in replacing a light nourishment for the usual and more substantial régime.

I was called on the 30th June, 1834, says M. Hotter, to treat a gelding, six years old, of middling growth, attacked with a nervous fever, and remarked the following symptoms: ears upright and fixed, eyelids very dilated, and almost always motionless; membranes of the nose, eyes and mouth, of a pale red colour; diminution of natural heat, cold extremities; frequent emission of clear and limpid urine, weakness of digestive organs; excrements in form of globules and slightly covered with mucus. He kept his head under the manger and rested against the wall, and the forelegs drawn up under his belly. He had lost his appetite, and ate very slowly. When a handful of fodder was put between his teeth he showed a great disposition to fear, or remained plunged in complete apathy. If he was led from the stable, his walk was tottering and unassured, he sought to lie down again; his pulse small, cramped and irregular, giving 55-60 in a minute; the beats of the heart scarcely sensible, and in number same as the pulse. At last his sweat

had the peculiar odour which exhales from all horses attacked with nervous fever.

I commenced by placing the animal in an airy place, (a precaution we ought never to neglect in this disease,) and ordered an alimentary régime appropriate to his state. I mixed $\frac{18}{15}$ *napellus* with his corn, and made three doses of it, and gave it every two hours.

1st July, pulse regular, the look more free, skin moist, excrements softer, and in larger globules. A notable amelioration was determined by the second dose.

To *napellus* I succeeded with *belladonna*, of which I gave $\frac{6}{15}$ night and morning in sugar and milk.

2d July. I recognized the happy effect of the *belladonna*, the lethargy had completely ceased, the animal ate a little fodder, but had not regained its natural appetite; tongue still clogged, the membranes had the same pale yellow tint, the interior of the mouth was covered with viscosities; frequent borborygmi were heard in the belly; evacuation was still difficult and the excrements small and dry. I gave $\frac{1}{4}$ *vomica*.

On the 4th of July, the symptoms we have

just described had disappeared; the appetite was better, and the cure made rapid progress. I gave *toxicodendron*.

On the 7th of July I found the animal worse, without being able to explain the cause. I was told that the aggravation was determined since the eve before, and announced itself by weakness, loss of appetite, swelling of the hind legs, &c. I again gave $\frac{1}{15}$ *belladonna*, in three doses, at twelve hours' interval.

Next day, notable amelioration. The symptoms of last evening gone, but for some days there had been observed a difficulty of breathing and dry cough. $\frac{5}{15}$ *bryonia*.

I did not see the animal until the 18th of July. I learnt that the morbid symptoms of which we have spoken above were renewed several times, but gradually diminished in intensity. I again gave $\frac{1}{15}$ *belladonna* in three doses, three days following the horse regained his spirit, and I ordered him moderate exercise.

On the 23d of July the horse was attached to a plough, without my knowledge and employed in tilling. After some hours he was seized with weakness, fell down foaming, and rose up some hours after. There only remained from the ac-

cident a weakness of the limbs. I gave him in five days two doses $\frac{6}{15}$ *toxicodendron*.

On the 5th of August the horse had regained all his liveliness, and also gained vigour and flesh. He was then able to be employed in the most toilsome works without any inconvenience.

NETTLE RASH.

Napellus, sulphur, toxicodendron, when there is itching.

NOSE (DISEASE OF THE).

Arnica. Swelling and inflammation of the nose after a contusion. The most inveterate tumour is completely resolved in two days by the use of *arnica*, internally and externally. Bleeding of the nose.

Aurum. Spontaneous swelling of the nose, especially when accompanied by swelling of the internal membranes.

Baryta carbonica has dissipated a very hard knot which seemed an excrescence of the car-

tilage ; it has also dispersed a lardaceous tumour which formed on the extremity of the nose.

Belladonna when the spontaneous tumour sounds to the touch.

Belladonna, cantharides, sulphuris hepar. These medicines have great efficacy against inflammation of the nose.

Bryonia. Hot and tender tumour, after a cold.

Sulphur. When the symptoms are dissipated.

Ledum. Buttons on the nose.

Napellus. Bleeding of the nose after a heat. We may also sometimes employ with success *arnica* and *phosphorus*. Internal and external inflammation.

Phosphori acidum when the membranes of the nose are attacked and excoriated.

Secale. When they have a blueish tint.

Squillæ. When inflamed, and buttons form on them.

Toxicodendron. Spontaneous and very painful swelling.

Sulphur. When the symptoms have disappeared.

NOSE (MUCOSITY OF THE).

Arsenicum. A calf had lost its appetite, ground its teeth continually, and had violent diarrhœa; the excrements were greenish and the mucosities of the nose of the same colour. He struck his stomach continually with the hind foot. $\frac{1}{x}$ *arsenic* cured him in one day.

NOSE (ULCER OF THE).

Mercurius vivus, mezereum, aurum. Ulcer of the nose is in horses the characteristic sign of strangles. It happens rarely, and is less dangerous in horned cattle and sheep, &c.

NYMPHOMANIA, GENITAL EXCITEMENT.

Vomica against excessive genital appetite in stallions. The excrements are covered with mucous.

Cantharides also for stallions; symptoms of madness.

Opium against excitation of the genital organs in males. The fits are interrupted by a longer or shorter state of somnolence. The excrements are hard and small.

Pulsatilla, *sabina*, *cocculus*, and *cantharides*, against nymphomania in mares.

Platina, chief medicine, with *cannabis* and *camphora*, when the mares attacked with nymphomania, do not retain, and are barren. "A mare," says Lux, "was attacked with nymphomania every winter; she had been treated allopathically by bloodletting, &c. I was called in to see her on the 17th of January, 1833; she was dull, the blood was carried to the head. I gave her $\frac{2}{12}$ *platina*. On the 26th, some amelioration; I gave $\frac{5}{x}$ *cantharides*, as an intermediary medicine; a few days served to calm the animal."

Gross and Hotter have remarked that mares attacked with nymphomania are promptly calmed by some drops of *platina*.

Mercurius vivus and *thuja*, when the vagina is red and swollen.

Belladonna. Evacuation of whitish mucosities.

Mezereum and *sulphur*. Flowing of matter like the white of egg.

Phosphori acidum, when the animal is stunned but tranquil, or when he does not eat.

Arsenicum against the accessory symptom of flatulence.

OBSCURATION OF SIGHT.

Conium, sulphur. After the cure, if the sight again fails, give *conium* again and follow it with another dose of *sulphur, belladonna, or cannabis*. When *conium* produces no effect, *cannabis* ought to be given at several intervals.

Schmager cured, with one or two doses $\frac{1}{15}$ *cannabis*, some horses troubled for many years with obscuration of the cornea. A great number of medicines have been employed without result.

Calcareo carbonica $\frac{3}{3}$. Internal obscuration, blueish tint of the cornea, lids healthy.

OPHTHALMIA OR INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES, ECHINOPHTHALMIA.

Anthelmia, when the ophthalmia is accompanied with inflammation of the eyelids.

Arnica, whenever the ophthalmia is caused by external lesion, it must then be applied immediately, for in twenty-four hours it will produce no effect. In this latter case we must first administer *napellus*, this medicine having the property of favouring and preparing the effect of *conium*, which we must give afterwards.

Schmager relates having always treated with the greatest success, horses, horned cattle, and dogs, attacked with ophthalmia proceeding from external causes, as blows from the whip, contusions, &c. He commenced by giving them, every two hours, $\frac{8}{15}$ *napellus*; he continued this treatment for two days, gave afterwards $\frac{2}{15}$ *arnica*, applied externally $\frac{3.0}{0}$ of this last medicine in a certain quantity of water, a volatile amelioration quickly follows. Only we remark, some time after in the site of the contusion a turbid point which $\frac{8}{15}$ *cannabis* and $\frac{8}{15}$ *belladonna* alternated, cause always to disappear.

Arsenicum, when the ophthalmia is recent and proceeds from cold or from the animal having eaten heating food. It has succeeded in many cases where the animal had its eyes fixed, haggard, and came after being cured of an affection of the digestive organs.

Aurum, $\frac{3}{4}$, when the eyes suppurate.

Belladonna, two to three doses a day, when the ophthalmia is very strong and the eyes is fixed and sparkling; when there is swelling accompanied with agitation, shunning of light, and weeping.

Bryonia, when the eyelids are burning and the animal is restless, agitated, and blinks continually. Give then *toxicodendron* and *helleborus*.

Bryonia, *chamomilla*, and *euphrasia*, cure the disease of the eyes which proceeds from cold in horned cattle.

Cannabis, if any symptom of madness is present during the ophthalmia.

“ A mare three years old,” says M. Oheimb, “ was attacked in the month of February, 1834, with a very severe ophthalmia of the left eye; the eyelid was almost always closed, especially when the animal ate, when the eye wept abundantly. March 1st, on examining the organ with attention, I discovered a little cloud in the crystalline lens. As it was the period for covering, and I feared that the medicines might prevent generation, I had as yet given no remedy; but being alarmed at seeing in the tissue, what

I had remarked, an indication of cataract, I gave, March 7th, $\frac{10}{v}$ *cannabis*. On the 15th of the same month the cloud had almost entirely disappeared. On the 1st of April following I perceived another on the cornea; on the morrow I gave afresh $\frac{10}{v}$ *cannabis*, and repeated the dose on the 28th of the same month. This treatment was so successful that my mare was bought on the 14th of May following by the commission for remounting the troops. The mother of the animal was blind with one eye.

Chamomilla, against swelling of the lower eyelid.

Clematis, when the ophthalmia is violent, and the parts surrounding the eyelid are covered with an eruption of pimples. I employ it with great success in a particular case where, independently of the inflammation of the internal parts of the eye, I remark purulent buttons on the lacrymal sac.

Digitalis, especially when the edges of the eyelids are red.

Dulcamara, when the eyes are turgid, with symptoms of affection of the glands.

Euphrasia, when the eyes weep and the nasal mucus is clear and liquid.

Helleborus albus, when it proceeds from the burning quality of the food, and there is diarrhœa. *Sepia* and *sulphur*, after the cure.

Ignatia, against swelling of the superior eyelid.

Ledum, $\frac{4}{1}$, when the eyes suppurate strongly.

Mercurius vivus, when they weep much.

Napellus, sovereign remedy against ophthalmia.

Natrum muriaticum. According to the experience of Hahnemann, this medicine has the property of curing *moonblind* horses; that is, subject to a frequent return of a disease of the eyes caused by internal vice, and which easily degenerates into cataract. M. Ramin has also employed with success *pulsatilla* and *antimonium* against this kind of affection, which has always resisted the efforts of allopaths.

Pulsatilla, $\frac{3}{4}$, when the conjunctiva is red, unless the eyelids are swollen. A dose a day.

Sarsaparilla, and afterwards *sulphur*, when we remark a red streak under the cornea.

Sepia and *sulphur*, in many cases, especially after the cure.

Spigelia, when the ophthalmia is sudden, violent, and painful.

Sulphur, in acute ophthalmia and chronic af-

fections of the eyes. $\frac{3}{3}$ *sulphur*, when the eyelids are pressed down, and the look heavy.

Vomica, when the excrements are covered with mucus arising from the burning quality of the food.

PALATE (SWELLING OF THE).

Napellus, muriaticum nitrum, sulphur, mercurius vivus.

Mercurius vivus solves in a very short time the tumefaction of the hard part of the palate, in the region of the incisors, in horses, and especially in colts.

Lacerta agilis is a sovereign remedy against the vesicules which form on the palate.

PALATE (INFLAMMATION OF THE).

Belladonna, silicea, sulphuris hepar, and the medicines indicated in the following article.

PALPITATIONS OF THE HEART.

Bryonia.

PARALYSIS.

Arnica, bryonia, dulcamara, napellus, coccus, toxicodendron, calcarea carbonica, ruta.

Paralysis is a defect in the action of the nerves upon the muscles, and is common to all animals, but especially to oxen and cows. It may be general or partial, and owes its rise to different causes; such as plethora, parturition, pasture in marshy places, &c. The animals that are affected fall down, and cannot rise. When the hind-quarters are paralyzed, the animal can stand on its fore-legs, but not on its hind ones.

A bull two years old fell into a river, and remained there several hours, and only succeeded in extricating himself by great efforts. The cold had determined paralysis of the four legs; the animal fell down on getting out of the river, and remained there. A single dose of *bryonia* ope-

rated so happily that the animal was able to run in half an hour.

A mare five years old had paralysis of the four legs after foundering. *Bryonia* produced no effect, but a single dose of *causticum* completely restored the animal in a few hours. *Causticum* is more appropriate to paralysis without pain. *Bryonia* may be employed with success when the paralysis is painful, and proceeds from an external cold; and *arsenicum*, when caused by internal cold.

A horse that had foundered in the preceding autumn had paralysis of the four legs. April 15th, $\frac{1}{6}$ *dulcamara*. 23d, very marked amelioration; $\frac{6}{6}$ *dulcamara*. May 1st, the progress of the disease had stopped; another dose $\frac{1}{6}$ *dulcamara*. 14th, complete cure.

A water-spaniel was attacked with painful paralysis in the left shoulder, after a long course in the forest. Hotter found him stretched on the earth, uttering plaintive cries, and evincing lively pain when the part was touched. The animal dragged the sick leg when supported to make him walk. Hotter washed the paralyzed part, and gave internally $\frac{6}{6}$ *arnica*, morning and evening, fasting, and gave also lotions of a mix-

ture composed of *spirit. vini rectificat.*, *aq. font.* *unc. viij*, and $\frac{25}{10}$ *arnica*. In three days the paralysis was completely dissipated.

A lamb had its four legs paralyzed, and took, February 4th, $\frac{1}{12}$ *cocculus*. On the 13th it had regained its gaiety, and walked, but could not rise of itself: I gave $\frac{1}{6}$ *arnica*. On the 16th he could rise without help, but his limbs were still stiff; $\frac{1}{30}$ *toxicodendron* dissipated in a few days this last symptom.

A sheep limped for a month, was paralyzed, and could not rise without falling again. She ceased to drink, manifested great repugnance to water, and only drank it when forced into her mouth. February 10th, Kozischek gave her $\frac{1}{10}$ *belladonna*. On the morrow the animal drank as usual, and got up, but the walk was painful and embarrassed. *Cocculus* and *toxicodendron* produced no effect, but *arnica* determined a complete cure.

PARTURITION, CALVING.

Pulsatilla, no pains, or too violent.

Cannabis, great agitation before calving. The

animal lies down, rises by leaping, and strikes the earth with her foot.

Bryonia and *belladonna*, when the lower stomach is swollen before parturition.

Chamomilla or *belladonna*, when the milk does not come, or is too scanty.

Belladonna, when the milk teases the mare after the foal is weaned.

Chamomilla, $\frac{1}{4}$, in water or bread, when the animal is agitated before parturition.

Secale cornutum, $\frac{4}{1}$, in water, when, instead of pains, cramps come on accompanied by jumping.

Pulsatilla, feeble pains, parturition retarded. $\frac{4}{4}$ *pulsatilla*, when the after-birth does not pass immediately; if it adheres, detach it with the hand.

Opium, $\frac{4}{2}$, in water, every ten minutes, when the animal remains tranquilly lying down and pains do not come on, or when the animal is long tormented and the pains have ceased; lowness and useless efforts; absence of pains; the animal lying down as deprived of life.

Ferrum, *pulsatilla*, and especially *secale cornutum*, have hastened the fall of the after-birth, which had adhered for several days.

Pulsatilla, febrile shivering after parturition.

Napellus, when the animal is much heated.

Phosphorus, specific when the animal cannot rise, and is attacked with paralysis after a laborious accouchement.

Vomica, in similar cases.

Arnica, when the mare has suffered much during parturition.

Platina, *pulsatilla*, *arnica*, *vomica*, and *sepia*, when the expulsive efforts continue after the fall of the after-birth.

PASTERN (TUMOUR OF THE).

Fowls which go to the meadows for moisture are subject to this malady. It sometimes also attacks horses which follow the same inclination, and those which during winter journey frequently through deep snow or unsound soil. It commences by a swelling of the whole pastern; the horse then feels sharp pains, which prevent him from putting the diseased foot to the ground. The abscess cracks under the ball, and sometimes on the side or the top of the crest. There issues from it a brown and fetid humour; the

flesh peels off in shreds, and often leaves the tendons exposed.

Arnica, employed externally from the beginning, arrests the progress of the tumour.

Arsenicum, *calcareo carbonica*, *indigo*, and *squilla*, when the swelling is painful.

Dulcamara has, in one case, sufficed to resolve the tumour, and dispersed all the symptoms.

Secale, when the skin dies, the flesh falls in shreds, and pus issues forth.

Spiritus sulphuratus and *melampodium*, when the affection extends through sympathy to the fork.

No attention need be paid to the falling of the hair above the crest.

PERIPNEUMONIA, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNG.

Arsenicum, shivering after drinking cold liquid. A single dose suffices in almost all cases; nevertheless, if the shivering continues more than two hours, a dose of *napellus* must be given; half an hour after which, another one of *arsenicum*. A radical cure is then effected.

N.B. It often happens that, after an inflammation of the lungs badly cured, horses are seized with shivering after drinking cold water, and are attacked with fresh pneumonia. *Arsenicum* succeeds with these animals but in a single trial. We must then, after the force of the action of this medicine is passed, try another remedy, such as *nitrum*, to combat the internal ailment; we may then be sure that *arsenicum* may be again used with good results.

Arsenicum was employed with much success in the following instance: A horse, after being employed in hard work during a cold and rainy season, fell ill on a sudden on entering the stable; his breathing was extremely rapid, he drooped his head, and was dripping with sweat. The veterinary surgeon declared, with judgment, that the animal was attacked with inflammation of the lung, and avowed he had no hope of saving him. I gave the horse two doses of *arsenicum*, and he was saved in less than half an hour.

Bryonia, when the febrile shivering indicates that the animal has caught fresh cold, or has got wet when hot. In this last case we must alternate some doses of *arsenicum* with *napellus*, and give a dose of *dulcamara*.

To these precursory symptoms succeeds the pneumonia, which is known by the following symptoms: Heat of mouth; dryness of tongue; quickened breathing, and painful; hot breath; beating of the sides; the animal rests tranquilly without lying down; he totters in walking; sometimes he manifests in the commencement of the disease a cough, which diminishes as the disease makes progress.

Napellus, the most powerful medicine in urgent cases, especially when the breath is hot. Renew the doses every two hours when the case is very urgent; if not, every six, eight, ten, or twelve hours. A hack horse, whose rider had driven hard in windy weather to avoid rain, panted and snorted. The pulse was hard, rapid, and beat with violence, and the animal stood with open legs: in a word, he presented all the symptoms of peripneumonia. The same evening Lux gave him $\frac{3}{15}$ *napellus*. The morrow, the pulse had almost regained its normal state; the respiration was slow, and the breath less burning; the nostrils were less dilated; but the animal had not recovered its appetite. $\frac{3}{15}$ *arsenicum* was then given him to abate the beating of the side and a short cough which declared itself.

At the end of three days the animal was reestablished.

Bryonia, when on the morrow the respiration of the animal is still constrained, or if, after two hours, the second dose of *napellus* does not determine an amelioration.

Sulphuris hepar, in very serious cases of inflammation of the chest, when the respiration is hurried, and *napellus* produces no effect.

Senega, specific when the peripneumonia has little advanced, or when it assumes a chronic character.

Toxicodendron, when the cavity of the thorax is moving and the animal stands with outstretched legs.

Cannabis, when the beating of the heart is sensible to the sight.

Nitrum, when any signs denote tubercles of the lungs. This medicament cannot combat the inflammation without the aid of *napellus*, but it is a sovereign remedy in completing the cure.

Nitri acidum, when during the treatment, or after the disappearance of alarming symptoms, there supervenes a febrile shivering, or when the hair bristles up when the animal passes from the heat of the stable into the open air.

Digitalis, when the pulse is changeable: a symptom of death after the former medicine.

Squilla, when the cough seems painful, and above all when the emission of urine is frequent and only passes by drops.

Mercurius vivus, when the respiration is anxious without being rapid, and above all when there is sweat. This medicine, alternated with *hepar sulphuris*, has dissipated in two hours a severe attack of peripneumonia.

Vomica, hard excrements, constipation. This medicine ought only to be administered after the cessation of inflammatory symptoms.

Pulsatilla, as an intermediary medicine, when diarrhœa supervenes in the course of treatment.

Asa has succeeded in the following case, which had resisted all other medicines: The animal was low and drooped his head; he snorted every seven or ten minutes, and tossed his head, always with vivacity; pain was manifest in the cavity of the thorax when the part was pressed with the hand. Some time afterwards, a person having been cured in a few hours, with two doses of *asa*, of an inflammation of the chest characterized by violent shooting pains inside and externally, which returned at short intervals and

every time he put his hand to the affected part, he applied by analogy the same medicine to this case, and the animal was cured in a short time.

Opium. The animal remains standing with opened legs, in a complete state of somnolence, and with half-shut eyes; the respiration is quick and feeble. The old medicine is powerless in these symptoms, and is followed by certain death. *Opium* saves the animal, but other medicines must complete the cure.

Dulcamara, against the cough, accompanied by a flowing of mucus from the uva. Two doses of *dulcamara*, at three days' interval, act specifically against these symptoms. *Natrum*, to complete the cure.

N.B. If the animal, treated after the principles of the allopaths, has been bled, we must precede with a dose of *kina*, the medicines we intend to use, and to give them only at the end of ten minutes. Without this precaution, medicines the most appropriate for the disease produce no effect.

Kleeman combated with success peripneumonia in horses with some doses of $\frac{6}{x}$ *napellus* and $\frac{6}{x}$ *bryonia* or *vomica* alternated. He forbids bloodletting.

Napellus. A cow which some weeks before had drunk cold water after a long journey, and being heated, she was attacked with peripneumonia. Lux gave her two days after $\frac{1.0}{0}$ *napellus*, and on the third and fourth day $\frac{1.0}{15}$ *napellus*. On the fifth day the cure was complete.

A cow attacked with peripneumonia, and given over by the allopath veterinaries, took $\frac{2}{6}$ *napellus* in an ounce of water. At the end of two hours the moanings ceased; the respiration and the pulse regained their normal state. The animal drank water in which grated carrots had been steeped, and ate some beet-root. On the morrow she ate more, the weeping had ceased, and the eyes, before red and prominent, had regained their natural colour and position.

Bryonia, as soon as one perceives the respiration to be deep and accelerated.

A bull was attacked for three days with a peripneumonia of the worst kind. Schmager gave him $\frac{3}{15}$ *napellus* every two hours, which determined a speedy amelioration. On the next evening he gave him $\frac{5}{15}$ *bryonia*. On the third day the animal had regained his appetite, and breathed more easily. On the fourth day Schmager gave, night and morning, another

dose of *bryonia*, and the animal was completely cured.

Toxicodendron, commotion and pain in the thorax, with the excitement of fever.

Squilla, painful cough, hot respiration, dysuria. We must sometimes alternate *squilla* with *bryonia*.

Mercurius vivus, when abundant sweat supervenes in the course of the disease.

FALSE PERIPNEUMONIA, of which the symptoms are so mild that they often pass by unperceived, is nothing but a pulmonary catarrh.

Senega is in this case a sovereign remedy.

Arnica, when cough supervenes, chiefly after work or racing.

Bryonia, when the diseased animal stops suddenly stiff and motionless, so that he catches cold after being hot. The urine is then generally red, and conjoined to these symptoms are affections of the urinary vessels.

(See INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.)

PHRENSY, INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

This disease seldom attacks horned cattle ; it

is nevertheless sometimes contagious, especially during the heat of summer, when the cattle want fresh water or have undergone excessive fatigue. The following are the symptoms, the same as in almost all inflammatory diseases: the eyes are sparkling and start from the head; the neck is elevated and stretched; the mouth hot, so also the ears, nose, and horns. When the disease has reached the last period, the animal becomes furious, tears himself, runs his head against the wall, and runs here and there bellowing in a frightful manner. Startings are observed also in different parts of the body.

The body of sheep attacked with the disease is hot, the eyes are red and half closed; they lose their appetite, totter as if seized with vertigo, and fall with their head against the ground. Fat pigs are very subject to it during the heats of summer.

Arnica, when the animal seems stunned.

Belladonna, if the look is fixed and if the veins of the neck, are swollen and beat. It is in general this medicine, with *napellus*, which is most suitable to the disease.

Cannabis. Heat sensible in the different parts of the crania.

Digitalis. Shaking of the head ; inflammatory symptoms ; eyes half shut and inflamed.

Euphrasia, when there is weeping.

Hyoscyamus. This remedy produces a salutary effect, whatever be the symptoms of the disease.

Helleborus albus, for goats.

A she-goat for some time manifested a violent agitation and leant against the walls. Lux cured her with one dose *helleborus albus*, $\frac{3}{12}$.

Mercurius solubilis, when the animal sweats. This medicine is as often alternated with *belladonna* or *opium* as any other medicine, according as the symptoms direct.

Mercurius vivus, when there is sweat, agitation, and foundering.

Napellus, when besides the general inflammatory symptoms, the animal keeps his head fixed against the wall, or lets it hang under the manger ; lastly, when his eyes are half shut he has a sad aspect, and seems to hear nothing. The doses of this medicine ought to be repeated.

Opium, when there is deafness or somnolence. This medicine is specific when the malady is occasioned by the heat of the sun.

Squilla, when besides the symptoms set forth

under *napellus* there is inflammation of the membranes of the nose. In this case I alternate *squilla* every twelve hours with *napellus*.

It has been remarked that animals which have eaten poppies soon become mad. This stage, which lasts an hour, is followed by profound sleep, and there is no evil consequence.

PIP.

The pip is a malady common among all birds with pointed tongues, and particularly among turkeys. It is sometimes epizootic. It manifests itself by a white or yellow pellicle, which surrounds the end of the tongue and incloses it as a case; thereby hindering the bird from drinking. This disease is attributed to want of water, or water of a bad quality, or the dirtiness of the cage; but it proceeds also from an innate predisposition. The only remedy is to detach this desiccated pellicle, taking it from the base with a knife well sharpened, and to apply *arnica* over the wound, and to administer internally *napellus* and *antimonium crudum*.

POLYPUS OF THE NOSE.

Sulphur, pulvis mari veri, blown into the nose.

PRICKING THE HOOF.

When a nail or other pointed body is introduced into the hoof or fork we must draw it out with caution, lest it should break into the foot, and bind the wound with compresses soaked in arincated water. If we do not fear that pus will be amassed, and that it will attack the horn, we must enlarge the opening to give it issue, and pour into the hole one or two drops of the tincture of *arnica*. This medicine ought also to be administered internally.

If the raising of the iron fail in discovering the seat of the pricking, we should pinch with the forceps all the points in the circumference of the foot, and we shall discover where the pressure makes the horse give a convulsive movement.

PULMONARY CATARRH.

Pulsatilla, ammoniacum muriaticum, dulcamara, vomica, squilla, alternated with *bryonia, hyoscyamus, lycopodium, carbo vegetabilis*, and *sulphur*.

See COUGH.

PURSINESS.

This disease may proceed from inflammation of the lungs which has not been completely cured, cold, or bad quality of food. It may be known by the difficulty of breathing and alteration and beating of the flanks, and dilated nostrils.

The pursiness is sometimes accompanied by a dry and frequent cough, and a flowing of phlegm from the nose.

Spongia, helleborus albus, bryonia, sulphur, vomica, and *cuprum*, alternated, when the attack is recent; but when inveterate we must give only

palliatives, as the cure is then very difficult and uncertain.

“A horse was pursy,” says Lux, “I gave him on the 14th of September, 1832, $\frac{3}{15}$ *helleborus albus*; on the 22d he coughed still morning and evening, but it was less painful; his master made me remark also, with satisfaction, that the horse did not wince in coughing. I then administered $\frac{4}{15}$ *bryonia*. October the 4th I saw a very sensible amelioration. The animal coughed still at night when he had eaten much, but little during the day; his respiration was easier; at last a flowing was established at the nose. I gave $\frac{5}{15}$ *dulcamara*. On the 15th violent cough and abundant flowing, $\frac{3}{15}$ *opium*. On the 17th still short; $\frac{5}{15}$ *vomica*. It was only on the 1st of December that the cough became less frequent and easier. $\frac{5}{3}$ *sulphuris hepar* having produced no effect, I gave on the 18th $\frac{5}{15}$ *spongia*, which caused all the symptoms to disappear.”

PUTREFACTION OF THE MOUTH, OR LAMPAS.

This disease is chiefly confined to horned

cattle, *arsenicum* acts as a preventive, and when it is prevalent, attendant with salivation and ulcers, *Mercurius* may be alternated with advantage. When promptly taken in hand and treated homœopathically, its ravages are speedily checked, but I have seldom heard of a case of perfect cure under any other method, though allopaths occasionally succeed in palliating its violence; the use of setons has not unfrequently been followed by paralysis. The complex form of this disease on many occasions requires the most careful discrimination in the choice of the remedy, so as not to have any distressing sequelæ or dregs of the malady in the constitution of the animal after the subjugation of the more prominent symptoms.

Horses attacked with lampas slaver continually, lose appetite, and are tormented with burning thirst. The skin of the tongue, the palate and gums are of a bright red, inflamed and burning. After two days vesicles form on the tongue, which crack; then the epidermis detaches; the mouth entirely excoriates; the animal ceases to eat and dies of hunger.

Dulcamara. Appearance of affection of the glands. The animal is sad, sleepy, eats little

and slowly; tongue seems paralysed; and when it proceeds from cold.

Kina. The animal remains constantly lying down, sweats now and then; eats but little, and retains even that in its mouth without chewing.

Mercurius vivus. Abundant and watery saliva. Ulcers.

Mercurius solubilis and *mercurius sublimatus.* Small ulcers on the mouth and tongue, with fetid salivation.

Arsenicum. Painful ulcers, especially when the edges are turned back. Fetid flatulence.

Silicea, when the ulcers increase, or will not come off, as often happens.

Asa. Pus yellow, very watery.

Sulphur. Specific when ulcers or crusts form on the lips.

Staphysagria, principal medicine, specific when the gums have a whitish tint, whether there be ulcers or not.

Aurum, when the nose presents inflammatory symptoms.

Phosphori acidum, when the membranes of the nose are red.

Mercurius solubilis. Eggert cured with $\frac{1}{12}$ *merc. sol.* in three doses, a lampas, accompanied with rot of the feet, in a horned beast.

Sulphuris acidum, alternated with *mercurius solubilis*, a dose of each a day. Viscous and fetid salivation, and a great number of ulcers in the mouth.

Melampodium. Sovereign remedy when the gums are soft.

Staphysagria, very efficacious when the symptoms are complex. It should be given as an intermediary when the gums appear sensible and painful to the touch.

PUTREFACTION OF THE PENIS.

This is a kind of putrefaction, the cause of which is difficult to indicate, which attacks the yard over more or less of its length. The foreskin is tumefied; a stinking and viscous matter flows from the urethra, and collects in the hair at the end; the urine passes out, drop by drop.

Cantharides, *thuja*, and *sulphur*, repeat several times; the cure is slow.

Secale, alternated every twenty-four hours with *arsenicum*, acts very quickly.

PUTREFACTION, WATERY CACHEXY.

Arsenicum, colchicum, followed by *opium, digitalis, napellus*, and *sulphur*. This kind of dropsy, particularly with woolly-haired beasts, is also known under different names, such as putrefaction of the liver, &c.

It is almost always epizootic; its causes being general and acting at the same time on a greater or less quantity of the flock.

The first symptoms of putrefaction are but little apparent. The animals often seem to increase in size, and we may ascribe that to the state of enbonpoint, which is not the effect of the swelling; but this factitious state is accompanied with nonchalance; the walk is weak; the appetite diminishes, the membranes of the mouth and eye lose their colour, the tongue is covered with mucous; the thirst increases.

When the malady is progressing the mucous membranes become more pale, the conjunction especially; it takes a jaundiced appearance, and the membrane winks often, so that the fatty sheath which supports it is burst and infiltrated. This symptom is one of those which characterize the malady. The strength of the animal dimi-

nishes from the progress of the disease; he resists but little when one seizes him by the thigh.

PUTRID FEVER.

Belladonna, chiefly when the eyes are fixed.

China, in several doses when there is debility.

Digitalis, when the animal groans.

Hyoscyamus, when the animal brings his fore-legs together and has tenuria.

Ipecacuanha, followed by *arsenicum*, on the appearance of the first symptoms.

Muriaticum acidum, when the animal is inclined to fall.

Natrum muriaticum, may be employed with success under whatever form the fever may present itself.

Napellus, in repeated doses, when the breath is burning.

Opium, when the animal seems to have lost all sensibility, and the excrements are compact and their passage painful.

Phosphorus, when the sides are painful to the touch.

Solanin, against the putrid fever of horned cattle.

Sulphur, *thuja*, *calcareas*, and *nitrum*, when, after the cure, any morbid symptoms manifest themselves from time to time.

Toxicodendron, when the animal bites itself either on the right or the left side.

QUINSY. (SEE ANGINA.)

RAT'S TAIL.

They say a horse has a rat's tail when the tail is thin and deprived of the long hair on its superior part, which generally proceeds from negligence, when it is not an original disease. The animal evinces on that part an itching, causing him to rub himself against anything in his way. We must keep the tail with care, apply *arnica*, and administer *sulphur*.

RATTLES.

Piper hispanicum.

A calf in breathing made a rattling and rumbling noise as if a leaf had been placed on the opening of the tracheal artery. General health, good. $\frac{3}{6}$ *piper hispanicum* cured him in a short time.

RED SWEAT.

Pigs attacked with this malady have their skin red, rub themselves continually, are thin, and lose their bristles.

Dulcamara $\frac{3}{1}$, once a day, in a piece of bread.

RESTIVENESS.

Arnica, *camphora*, *kina*, *vomica*, *pulsatilla*, *toxicodendron*, if the animal is very susceptible to the touch.

Helleborus albus, when the animal kicks, tries to bite his tail, and refuses to be saddled.

Ipecacuanha, *pulsatilla*, *bovista*, when he will not allow his ears to be touched and therefore to be bridled.

RHEUMATISM, OR PAIN IN THE JOINTS.

Nitri acidum, vomica, sulphur.

A horse was seized with rheumatism both on the right and left shoulder; sometimes the affection declared itself while sleeping and diminished during action; sometimes it came on during motion and ceased when the animal stopped. Otherwise the animal was well. $\frac{2}{1}$ *sulphur*, twice a day, in bread, cured him in eight days.

A little dog was one evening seized with a violent shivering, which warmth did not alleviate. On the morrow the fore-legs were stiff and the back contracted; he could scarcely put one foot before the other. He seemed, besides, to experience a lively pain, cried out on being touched, lost his appetite, and was constipated. A single dose, *vomica* $\frac{1}{3}$, soon restored him.

ROT OF THE BRISTLES.

Viborg regards this malady as a scorbutic affection. We find in the animal that is attacked

a total weakness of the vital force, which is announced by lassitude, idleness, and diminution of appetite. The gums are swollen and flaccid, and blackish blood flows from them on the slightest contact. The skin of the animal is soft and the fat yields to the impression of the finger. When we pull the bristles out we find black and sanguinolent bulbs, which are red when the animal is in health. Fattening pigs are exposed to this malady when they are kept shut up in a pigsty where there is a humid atmosphere, or when they do not vary their food.

Cocculus, napellus, toxicodendron, sulphur, and kina.

This last as an intermediary medicament when there is great weakness.

ROT, SCAB (IN SHEEP).

Rot is the most deadly of all diseases among sheep, &c. It is an inflammatory fever followed by an eruption of pustules more or less thick, round, and closely studded, which affect every part of the body, but more especially those parts which are least covered with wool, such as the

head, inside of the shoulder and thighs, chest, stomach, breasts, genital organs, &c.

The course of the rot offers four distinct periods; the invasive, the eruptive, the suppurative, and exsiccative. The first period is announced by feebleness, loss of appetite, languor, slowness of step. The animal carries his head low, almost between his legs; all these symptoms, at first but little marked, gradually augment in intensity. This state is prolonged generally until the fourth day, when the eruption commences.

The eruption is most often marked by the diminution of all the symptoms observed in the invasive stage. It shows itself first by red spots which quickly rise and form pustules; these pustules enter into suppuration.

The suppuration establishes itself commonly between the 8th and the 9th day after the eruption, and generally brings back the fever of the first stage. It lasts four days, after which the lumps begin to dry.

The exsiccative is the fourth and last period: the humour of the pustules dries up, scales off, and falls.

Variolin ovium, isopathic medicine.

Toxicodendron and *arsenicum* may be applied

with success. M. Gros has treated with these two medicines, alternated and given in small doses, a whole flock attacked with the scab.

He did not lose a single beast, although in a neighbouring flock there perished 30 or 40 per cent.

See also the other medicines indicated at the word VARIOLA.

ROTTENNESS OF THE FEET.

Melampodium, arnica, napellus, phosphoric acidum, &c.

WITH HORNED CATTLE. Rot of the feet in horned cattle is always preceded by fever. The animals which are attacked lose their appetite and liveliness; the respiration becomes accelerated and the mastication slower and more seldom than in the healthy state; the inside of the mouth is dry, the excrements compact, and the urine deep coloured. The milk is dried up in cows. The second, or at most the third day, after the accession of the fever, the animal seems to feel an extraordinary sensibility in the hoof of one or both legs; it neither rests nor raises the foot ex-

cept in limping; at last it remains continually lying down, and when one makes it walk it limps and tugs to support itself on its healthy feet, and puts the other down only with great caution. In examining that part we discover in the division of the hoof an inflammatory hot tumour which hinders the animal from putting its foot to the earth. There quickly forms on the soft and swollen parts a multitude of little vesicles and pustules, which throw out a purulent humour of a whitish yellow colour. From the moment when the eruption takes place the fever ceases, and the animal begins to eat. At last the ulcer dries and forms a crust which scales off and falls.

The inflammation sometimes penetrates further and gives place to an ulcer, which forms on the crest, without having any other bad consequence.

The animal is quickly reestablished when the putrefaction presents so tranquil a character; but it may become chronic and dangerous if neglected. Then the animal decays, the fever takes a putrid character, the ulcers secrete an acrid and fetid humour, and the hoof is detached. In some cases, of a very malignant kind, the ligaments and bones are destroyed. At other times the in-

flammation degenerates into induration and produces an incurable paralysis.

Arnica, internally and externally, from the beginning of the malady, when we observe the animal walks timidly.

Conium, when, besides this last symptom, the animal is in pain, chiefly at the extremity of the nails.

Napellus, when *arnica* does not suffice to dissipate the inflammation.

Squilla is the anti-inflammatory remedy in this disease. We may, according to circumstances, alternate with *napellus*, *arnica*, or *conium*.

The foregoing remedies have little action in the whole of the disease, but are useful in dissipating the acute symptoms, and to prepare for the action of other medicines.

Thuja has succeeded in many cases when the swelling had extended from the bottom of the crest to the leg.

Vomica, an intermediary medicine, powerful when the animal evinces a febrile shivering. The same also with *napellus*, especially when the pulse is accelerated and the breath hot.

Belladonna, against fixed look, agitation, and ferocity.

IN PIGS. The rot of the feet generally takes a very grave character with these animals, and lasts several weeks if neglected. It offers, among the rest, the same symptoms as with horned cattle, and is conquered by the following remedies: *Vomica*, $\frac{2}{30}$, in two doses; *sulphur*, when there is pus in the joints of the pastern; *napellus*, *phosphoricum acidum*, and *melampodium*.

“I was called, in 1833,” says Schumann, “by a farmer in the environs of Brunswick, to treat three sick pigs. The first was stiff, and did not eat. A dose of *napellus* brought about a rapid amelioration in his state. The two others limped, and I knew they had rot in the feet: I gave them $\frac{3}{1}$ *phosphoricum acidum* in milk. On the morrow the suppuration had ceased, and the foot was entirely dry.”

IN WOOLLY-HAIRED BEASTS. *Arnica*. There are two kinds of this disease; the one benignant, which attacks cloven-footed animals, and the other malignant, attacking only sheep. It may also be divided into three degrees: the first, when the animal limps a little, seems free from fever, and preserves its appetite. The second has fever, more lameness, sadness; the animal

eats gently ; more or less ulceration of the foot, and a flowing of white and fetid sanies. The third is when the animals have continued fever, are thin, sad, and cannot rise without great effort, and lose their wool ; the foot is one putrid mass, and filled with worms ; the skin and ligaments appear destroyed, and caries attacks the bones of the foot ; the stench is insupportable. As to the cure, we should lay the flesh bare, wash it with arnicated water, and apply a compress soaked in the same water ; and give internally some doses of *arnica*.

RUT, HEAT.

Lycopodium, $\frac{1}{8}$, acts as an excitant.

Cantharides, $\frac{1}{30}$, produces a contrary effect.

SADDLE (TUMOURS PRODUCED BY PRESSURE OF THE).

Arnica. Wash the affected part with arnicated water, and apply there compresses damped with the same liquid. Avoid as far as possible

placing the saddle on the back of the animal until the cure is complete. *Arnica* has much efficacy against gangrenous spots.

Bryonia, at the beginning, when the tumour is stretched, hot, and at the sides.

Pulsatilla, when the tumour is placed on the dorsal spine or on the withers.

Conium, when the heat of the tumour is diminished, however strong the attack, or when it is inveterate.

If these tumours are aggravated, assume a malignant aspect, and begin to suppurate, have recourse to the medicines indicated at the word **ULCER**.

SAND-CRACK, OR FRACTURE IN THE HOOF,

Is an inflammation of the interior of the hoof, produced by different causes, and which may attack all four feet, but much more seldom those behind than those in front. When a horse limps, walks on the toe, and we remark nothing on the leg that could produce the lameness, we must cut with a knife all the exterior

of the hoof; we perceive then, near the heel, blue or red spots. These spots are called *sand-cracks*.

Squilla, arnica, conium, antimonium crudum, vomica, petroleum, and pulsatilla.

Arsenicum.

Arnica, externally. When the pus has opened an issue on the crest, we must raise all the part attacked, wash the sore with arnicated water, apply on the incision flax steeped in the same liquid, and envelope the foot until the hoof has filled up the incision made by the operation.

SCABBARD OF THE GENITALS (SWELLING OF).

This affection, to which horses are subject, easily degenerates into induration, and becomes then difficult of cure.

Belladonna may be employed almost always with success.

Bryonia, when there is heat.

Camphora, if the swelling is sudden.

A horse was found suddenly troubled with swelling of the scabbard, and could not stale,

although he put himself in a posture so to do. I gave him $\frac{20}{0}$ *sol. camphora*. On the morrow he passed water, and the swelling was quickly dissipated.

Toxicodendron, principal medicine, with *sulphur*. This last may be employed against the swelling which follows castration. *Conium*, when the swelling has reached the scrotum.

Agaricus, in the very rare case where little button-like spots form on the scabbard.

Piper hispanicum, *thuja*. Eggert has cured with $\frac{1}{3}$ *thuja* a horse troubled with strangury, and whose scabbard was swollen and presented some fleshy excrescences.

SCABIES

Is a cutaneous and contagious malady, which consists in a multitude of small, close pustules, accompanied by very severe itching. It is also known under the name of MANGE; and frequently commences in the roots of the mane and tail, eventually spreading over the face; the skin first appears scurfy, and, on close examination,

small vesicular eminences, watery above and red beneath, are perceptible, distinct in the mild, but confluent in the more inveterate cases.

Arsenicum, when accompanied by ulcers whose edges are hard and turned black.

Carbo vegetabilis, when the case is stubborn and there is cough.

Clematis, principal medicine.

Jacea succeeded in a case where there was flowing of watery pus.

Natrum carbonicum and *sepia*, to complete the cure.

Oleum olivarum.

Rana bufo, when besides scabies there is partial suppuration of the hair.

Sarsaparilla, when the eruption has formed cracks.

Staphysagria, specific when horses rub their tails. In some cases we must follow *staphysagria* with *sepia* and *sulphur*.

Sepia, when a thick crust forms on the left leg, a hand above the knee.

Tinctura acris, when the crusts have the form of pointed buttons.

Thuja, when accompanied by water of the legs.

Vinca cured a horse which some years before had had a fit of vertigo, and whose hair seemed attacked with plica.

Zincum, when there is eruption at the kidneys and weakness of that part.

Sulphur, dulcamara. A globule of *sulphur*, and in some cases $\frac{4}{1}$ *dulcamara*, given every day, cure that kind of scabies in which it declares itself in horses by the loss of the hair of the neck and front.

IN HORNED CATTLE. The common psoric character of the disease is also perceptible.

Sulphur, three doses a day.

Staphysagria is incontestably the sovereign remedy against the greatest part of the eruptions of horned cattle. We must repeat the dose when the disease is of a malignant nature.

Arsenicum, when there is loss of appetite and derangement of the digestive functions. These symptoms, which often accompany scabies in horned cattle, may be regarded as the acute signs of that malady, and merit particular attention. *Arsenicum* acts specifically when there is periodic diarrhœa.

Dulcamara, sovereign remedy when it is accompanied by flowing from the nose.

Carbo vegetabilis, if the animal coughs.

Helleborus albus, preceded by *sulphur*, when the animal has repugnance for food, and seems inclined to vomit.

Piper hispanicum, immoderate appetite, alternating with repugnance for food, especially when the breath is hot.

Belladonna, intermediary medicine when the walk is tottering.

Melampodium and *mercurius solubilis*, when the animal slavers.

Thuja, when the disease chiefly attacks the lower parts of the extremities, and gives place to a kind of water of the legs.

Scabies often entails the death of young calves: they die wasted and eaten away by vermin.

Dulcamara seems to be the true specific; especially when alternated with *helleborus albus*.

Staphysagria, when it is of a very malignant character.

Sulphur prepares the cure, and completes it in young subjects.

IN WOOLLY-HAIRED BEASTS. *Mezereum*.

The scabies in these animals is dry or moist. In the first case it communicates itself as soon

as it has broken out; in the second it is only contagious when arrived at a certain point.

IN DOGS AND CATS. The following remedies, applied according to the symptoms, will be found efficacious.

Mezereum, in benign cases.

Lycopodium, *sulphur*, *bardana*, *staphysagria*.

Kinder cured in six weeks, with a grain of *sulphur*, first dilution, followed, after fourteen days, with six drops of the juice of the great *bardana*, a hound whose whole body was attacked with scabies, and on whose nose was a raised and suppurating pustule which had resisted all allopathic remedies.

SCOURING. (SEE DIARRHŒA.)

SCROTUM (INFLAMMATION OF THE).

Conium, *sulphur*, dissipate the swelling which succeeds castration.

Arnica. Three doses of *arnica*, given in a

piece of bread on the day of operation, prevents the fever which follows castration of male animals, and which may be mortal.

SHOULDERS (DISTENSION OF THE MUSCLES OF THE).

Toxicodendron.

A draught-horse attached to a hay-cart fell into a marsh, and made violent efforts to extricate himself. The result was a violent distension of the humeral muscles; the animal dragged his fore-legs as if he could not use them; the muscles of the shoulder-bone were very painful to the touch. $\frac{4}{1}$ *toxicodendron*, night and morning, in some bread, allayed the pain and paralysis in twenty-four hours.

SOLITARY WORM. (SEE TÆNIA.)

SPASM OF THE BLADDER. (SEE CYSTOSPASM.)

SPAVIN.

There are three kinds of spavin; dry spavin, spavin of oxen, and callous spavin.

1. DRY SPAVIN is an external malady, the effect of which creates a convulsive and quick flexion of the legs of the horse attacked, at the moment when he puts himself in motion. It may be perceived from the first step the animal takes until it becomes heated; then there is no visible point, at least the evil has not reached that period characterized by the continual limping action of the legs. This disease does not exist in the articulation of the hough, but in the muscles which serve to flex it, or in the nerves which surround it. If the horse appears to limp at the end of a certain time, the lameness cannot be the effect of this affection, but of some other maladies which generally supervene on fatigue of the hough by the continuance of forced action, resulting from the convulsive flexure which creates it.

2. SPAVIN OF THE OX is a humeral tumour which occupies, in oxen, almost the whole internal lateral side of the hough. This tumour

is produced in that animal by the lymphatic humours being stopped in the ligament of the articulation of the hough with the tibia, or bone which forms the leg. It is soft in the beginning, but it hardens in consequence of the accumulation of humour which occasions it. The ox never limps in the beginning of the disease, but only as the tumour increases and hardens.

3. CALLOUS SPAVIN is the only tumour which ought to be regarded as the spavin of horses. The tumour is callous, and has its seat in the same bone, and that part which the ancients called spavin, i. e. on the internal lateral side of this same bone.

Spavin ought not to be confounded with CURB, the seat of each being very different: the former occupies the internal superior part of the cannon, the latter the internal inferior part of the tibia.

Bloody spavin is a name sometimes given to a tumour produced by the development of the veins of the thighs.

Toxicodendron, arnica, silicea.

“ In the first period,” says Genzke, “ that when the part is inflamed, swollen, hot, and painful, I give with success *toxicodendron*, sixth power, and repeat it every four or five days.

Arnica, first or second power, given internally, one dose a day, seems to me, however, preferable, provided care be taken in applying at the same time this medicine externally in the form of a lotion. But when the first period is passed, and there is exudation, induration, or anchylosis, we must expect but little amelioration. *Silicea*, $\frac{4}{v}$, caused, in a case, the lameness to cease in eight days. But this is an isolated fact; the action of this medicine ought to be studied, and established by a series of positive experiments."

Mercurius solubilis removes the lameness, and is especially efficacious when the skin adheres. We must sometimes alternate with *toxicodendron*.

Pulsatilla, when the animal evinces pain on being touched.

Ledum may be employed with success in reducing the nodosities of spavin.

SPITTING OF BLOOD. (SEE HEMOPTYSY.)

SPLENITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE SPLEEN.

This disease, which may be distinguished from

all other inflammatory affections by the brown colour of the tongue, is dangerous, as it easily degenerates into typhus. It seldom attacks horses, but is very common in horned cattle, especially in summer. We may recognize it by the following symptoms: Brownish tongue; inappetency; pulse, at first full, hard, and extended, afterwards soft, small, and scarcely sensible; fixedness of look; at last the animal keeps his head straight before him, gives signs of pain when the hand is carried to the region of the spleen, and frequently turns his head towards that part.

In horses, two doses of *napellus*, followed by *arsenicum*. We may also obtain good effects from *arnica*, *cantharides*, *bryonia*, *pulsatilla*, and *spigelia*.

Napellus, given every quarter of an hour towards the end of the disease, clears off all the alarming symptoms.

Arsenicum, specific as an intermediary medicine, when the tongue is deep brown.

Bryonia, when we remark symptoms of nervous fever, especially when the animal has deep inspiration which puts all the body in motion. I often alternate *bryonia* with *napellus*.

Vomica, repeated when the animal turns his head often towards the seat of the affection, in giving signs of pain. It is often necessary to alternate with *napellus*.

Laurocerasus succeeded in the following case, which resisted the action of all the other medicines: The pulse was small, the look fixed, head high; the animal was insensible, but started when the hand touched the affected part. *Laurocerasus* dispersed these symptoms almost instantaneously. The medicines which preceded had probably contributed in preparing for its action.

SPONGE

Is a tumour which forms on the knees of the horse, and occasions a stiffness in its walk; it is more or less voluminous and more or less soft. The position of the animal in lying down favours the development of this tumour; but it has no immediate cause; for the sponge proceeds from an internal vice.

Bryonia, *toxicodendron*, and *chamomilla* remove the tension.

Sulphur and *arsenicum* dissipate the swelling.

When the sponge is neglected it becomes cold, flabby, insensible, and fills with a yellowish humour. We must then employ *silicea*, *arsenicum*, *sulphur*, and *mercurius*.

SPRAIN.

Arnica, externally and internally.

(See FETLOCK.)

STAGGERS. (SEE APOPLEXY.)

STAG EVIL.

This spasmodic disease is announced by the following symptoms: The neck and jaws of the animal become stiff and motionless; the eyes turn at intervals; the body is powerless; skin dry; irregular beating of the flanks and violent palpitations of the heart; pulse hard and irregular; extremities, also the nose and ears, cold; left hypochonder tense and inflated; constipa-

tion so great that the animal neither breaks wind nor dungs; the bladder is often drawn back, and urine scanty.

Violent and prolonged exercise, stopped transpiration, the effect of some humour thrown into the blood; such are the causes which affect the nervous and produce this disease, and which allopath veterinary doctors have regarded as incurable.

Vomica is the specific in this disease.

Belladonna, when the head is erect.

Cicuta virosa, *mercurius vivus*, and *helleborus*, when the neck is stretched and straight, and the head hangs forward.

Opium, alternated with *belladonna*, when the lips are drawn back and the eyes are motionless and ghastly.

Argilla, when, besides the preceding symptoms, the animal stiffens its tail and turns it towards the dorsal spine.

Kina, when, after the animal is out of danger, which ought to be in two hours, the extremities are cold.

Ipecacuanha, whenever the cure is followed by complete inappetency, proceeding from the tongue remaining paralyzed.

“ Stag evil,” says Laie, “ is a thing almost unheard of in horned cattle; but they are often attacked with a kind of cramp which has much resemblance to that disease. The animal’s head is stretched in front, and the neck stiff; he eats little, and throws his fodder about. We observe in the fleshy part of the lower jaw a very large tumour, which clucks under the hand. The eyes are moist and fixed, and the mouth frothy. I have always employed *belladonna* with success in the cases (but few) which I have had to treat.”

STARTING OF THE LIMBS.

Cuprum, in dogs which are subject to startings after sickness.

ST. GUY’S DISEASE.

Solanum nigrum. “ $\frac{1}{80}$ of this medicine,” says Eggert, “ cured calves in a short time.”

STINGS.

Stings of bees, *apisin*; of wasps, *crabrin*.

STOMACH (OVERCHARGING OF THE). PAINS IN
THE STOMACH.

Coffea cocta. A spoonful of ordinary coffee, or $\frac{4}{6}$ $\frac{10}{6}$ *coffea cocta*, given every four hours, re-establishes the digestive functions and prevents, when taken early, the evils attendant upon indigestion.

A calf which had been weaned six months fell sick after having eaten some bran intended for a cow. He was lying down with his legs cold and stiff, and the ears cold; he groaned continually, cried out every now and then, and seemed to experience violent pains in the stomach. I gave every quarter of an hour a handful of coffee, rubbed his limbs with straw, and threw over him a woollen covering. In an hour he got up and began to chew the cud. Later he had diarrhœa, which was relieved by two doses $\frac{2}{6}$ *pulsatilla*.

Arsenicum, specific when the animal is inconvenienced after eating moist or damaged food, and which digests badly; or when he has drunk too great a quantity of cold water after work, which causes feverish shivering.

Antimonium crudum, $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{6}{3}$, when the affection has been neglected, and when the animal ma-

nifests aversion for his food and drink. The horse draws back from the manger where the fodder is put: horned-cattle draw back from the pail and refuse to drink; the pig retires to the back of the pigsty; sheep tremble and grind their teeth in a corner of the fold; the dog refuses all nourishment and eats herbs.

Pulsatilla, $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{6}{4}$, when there is diarrhœa.

Kali sulphuratum. Great lassitude with diarrhœa.

Arnica, one dose a day, when it comes on after paralysis, when the legs are stiff and the pain is seated in the fetlock. These symptoms, often very stubborn, frequently show themselves in cows that are fattening upon potatoes. The animals are sometimes so foundered that they cannot rise when down.

Bryonia, when the paralysis is confined chiefly to the hind legs, and is accompanied with swelling of the joints.

Two sheep were taken ill after eating too great a quantity of pounded grain. One became sad and ground its teeth; the other had her fore-legs tightly closed and could scarcely keep standing. I gave each some spoonfuls of coffee at some hours' interval; the first was cured in a few hours:

the second took $\frac{1}{6}$ *bryonia*, and was completely cured on the morrow.

STRANGLES.

Dulcamara acts as a specific when the attack is consequent on a cold at the spring or autumn. This medicine dissipates every species of nasal running, with or without cough, slight engorgement of the glands under the neck and loss of appetite. Two or three doses are sufficient.

A carriage-horse of four years old had small appetite, short respiration, especially in travelling, and was inconvenienced by a violent cough and a flowing of mucous by the left nostril. $\frac{7}{24}$ *Dulcamara*, brought about a general amelioration of symptoms; another dose $\frac{7}{24}$ of the same medicament was administered at the end of four days, and dissipated in a short time all the symptoms.

A saddle-mare, six years old, was troubled with the strangles so violent that not a moment passed but she coughed, snorted, and sneezed, however slow her speed. $\frac{1}{6}$ *Dulcamara* was given her; the next day the running at the nose

ceased and the day after that her health was altogether re-established.

Kinder has cured in three days, with $\frac{6}{8}$ *dulcamara*, a twenty-four years old horse, where the strangles was accompanied by a violent cough.

Pulsatilla is indicated when chillness of the feet is added to the symptoms we have just related. It must however only be considered as an intermediary medicine.

Euphrasia. Crying, with or without inflammation, accompanied by running of the mucous liquids by the nose, and cough.

Belladonna, against inflammation of the eyes, with or without cough.

Capsicum, when the cough is very bad and when the preceding medicine has no effect.

Ignatia, and afterwards *carbo vegetabilis*, when the cough is chronic. *Conium* and *Phellandrium* may also be employed in this case.

Arsenicum alternated with *dulcamara*, when the flowing at the nasal organ is obstinate.

Ipecacuanha or *pulsatilla*, but above all *emeticum* when the animal does not recover its appetite.

Napellus, against various inflammatory symp-

toms which sometimes manifest themselves in the course of the disease.

Calcareæ sulphurica, against swelling of the glands, accompanied by erysipelatous swelling of the head.

Belladonna, when the deglutition is hindered.

Vomica, when the excrements are scanty, black and hard.

Opium, $\frac{6}{x}$ administered at intervals, against the flow of viscous saliva. It is more efficacious in this case than *mercurius vivus*.

Dulcamara, *napellus*, *vomica*, *chamomilla*, *belladonna*, and *mercurius vivus*, $\frac{6}{x}$ may be given with utility at the beginning of the disease.

Strangles often occasion various nasal sympathetic diseases. See DISEASES OF THE NOSE.

Schmager says, as he follows the treatment of the disease:

“At the beginning of the disease as soon as the fever sets in, and there is evidently in the nether jaw and the submaxillary glands, a commencement of swelling about to develop itself, and moreover the nasal membranes are inflamed, the eyes watery, it is necessary to administer some doses $\frac{5}{15}$ *napellus*, which we may allow to operate for thirty-six hours at least. We may

give after that one or two doses *dulcamara*, $\frac{5}{15}$ at an interval of two days. If, during the treatment, the swelling of the jaw extends to the head, a dose of *belladonna* should be administered. If it should happen, that in spite of this medicine the swelling becomes more and more œdematous, and the eyes are at the same time tumefied, we should have recourse to a dose of *arsenicum*.

“ When the malady lasts during seven or eight days, and the swelling of the glands of the nether jaw takes a regular course, without any untoward accident, a dose of *spiritus sulphuris* produces good effects; the tumour is softened and ripens; we may then open it, or what is still better leave it to open of itself.”

As to external treatment, the principal and chief thing is to keep the throat of the animal warm, by covering the neck with a skin and by rubbing that part frequently with heated hog’s lard; and avoid giving it cold water to drink.

This treatment is equally applicable to various species of strangles distinguished by allopathic veterinaries.

If the glands remain engorged after the attack administer $\frac{5}{15}$ *spongia*.

Lux reports the following cure :

A horse, five years old, had the strangles; the glands of the nether jaw were swollen, the membrane of the nose inflamed, and the tightness of the larynx caused a suffocating cough. This horse had returned some time from a journey, during which he had eaten nothing but herbs, and the strangles seemed to have been caused by the change of nourishment. On the 8th of October, 1824, I gave him $\frac{5}{0}$ *dulcamara*. On the 16th he was a little more lively; I gave him $\frac{20}{0}$ of the same medicine. On the 24th abundant flowing and same symptoms as formerly : $\frac{5}{0}$ *china*. On the 26th the flowing was greater and the oozing stuck about the nostrils; the animal was more lively. On the 30th the swelling of the sub-maxillary glands was almost dissipated, but the nasal running was so abundant that the coachman declared he had seen nothing like it before. On the 31st, *hyoscyamus*, $\frac{5}{0}$. On the 5th of November, $\frac{10}{0}$ *opium*. On the 9th of November, $\frac{10}{0}$ *china*. On the 13th of November the swelling of the glands of the nether jaw had ceased : I gave *pulsatilla* $\frac{12}{0}$. On the 21st of November more cough, more swelling, not so of the running at the nose, the separating car-

tilage was more inflamed, but *china*, $\frac{5}{6}$, dissipated this last symptom.

STRANGURY. (SEE ANGINA.)

SUBTLE DISEASE OF BIRDS.

Napellus and Sulphur.

SUCKLED. (WHEN YOUNG ANIMALS HAVE SUCKLED TOO MUCH.)

It is said that the first milk of the mother has a pernicious quality, but it is a great error; the first milk of females of all animals has always a quality proportioned to the weakness of their young, and is destined by nature to favour the evacuation of mucous matters contained in the stomach and intestines of newly-born animals.

When colts, lambs, and calves, have suckled too much, there is manifest a variety of symptoms, which, according to their difference, require the administration of one or more of the following remedies :

Vomica, $\frac{2}{8}$, when there is constipation.

Arsenicum, $\frac{2}{10}$, when there is watery diarrhœa and weakness.

Chamomilla, $\frac{2}{1}$, against diarrhœa with pains of the stomach.

Pulsatilla, $\frac{2}{8}$, when the diarrhœa is accompanied with coldness of body, especially of the ears and horns.

Bryonia, $\frac{2}{4}$. Swelling of the articulations and paralysis of the limbs, accompanied either with diarrhœa or constipation.

The finest foals and lambs, the best nourished, often fall victims to this disease. *Bryonia* and *vomica* $\frac{2}{8}$, cure the paralysis which proceeds from cold arising from exposure to the morning air; but if the foundering assumes a grave character we must give $\frac{3}{8}$ *arsenicum*.

Kali sulphuratum, where there is diarrhœa with great prostration.

Kina. Diarrhœa with weakness.

Argilla has as much efficacy against diarrhœa as against constipation. It acts specifically when evacuation is painful.

SUPPURATION OF WOUNDS.

Arnica, internally and externally.

If the wound has been neglected and an internal affection develop itself, we must choose from the medicines indicated at the word
ULCER.

SUPPURATING CONSUMPTION.

This chronic malady is occasioned by the sup-
puration of the little tubercles which inflammation brings out on the legs. Its causes may be some hidden vice, an affection of the chest badly cured, a laborious delivery, an excessive cold, blows on the sides, a bad alimentary regime, &c. Horses attacked with this disease lose the hair of the mane; sometimes pimples on the withers may be observed; skin sleek; cough only sets in a few days before death; swelling of the body and difficulty of rumination always show themselves. On opening the carcase we find little spots on the lobes of the lung; one of the lobes is generally withered and suppurating.

Kina in several doses, *lycopodium*, *stannum*, and *nitrum*.

Dulcamara, *calcareo carbonica*, against the whole of the disease.

These may be used in the first period of the disease.

Sulphuris hepar every twenty-four hours.

Colchicum, against the inflation. I reestablished the chewing of the cud by the aid of *aconitum* and *arsenicum*, two or three times a day, during the first ten or twelve days.

SWELLING WENS.

Spongia. Kozischek cured in six days a lamb that was troubled with a tumour of the size of a nut.

SWIMMING IN THE HEAD, DULNESS.

Swimming in the head is occasioned by a hydatid (*cænuris cerebialis*), situated in the brain, and which is occasioned in lambs by the simple effect of the development of cranium, or

in older animals by inflammation arising from external causes. These causes are the prolonged or sudden action of the rays of the sun, and heat of the stables where a current of cold air passes through; the brutality with which shepherds treat lambs from their birth; the habit of these animals to dash their heads against each other or against walls; attacks of the nasal gadfly and the œstrus of sheep; lastly, the sudden changing of a poor diet to one more substantial.

Experienced and attentive shepherds recognize the first symptoms of the malady, which consist chiefly in lassitude, indolence of walk, inappetency, a more confirmed redness of the flank and parts of the eye, dilatation of the pupil; lastly, a full and hard pulse during the fit. In the second period of the malady, vertigo manifests itself by uncertainty of step, and an inclination of the animal to deviate from its course. Later, the symptoms become more marked; the animal falls and rises every minute, then runs against any objects he may meet with, until loss of strength makes him lie unconsciously on the earth. In the third period the animal is thin and weakened, but recommences

to eat regularly and regains its strength. This deceitful amelioration lasts until the hydatids have acquired sufficient size to compress the brain and hinder its functions. The last period is when the animal turns on itself, sees dimly, and dies.

Cænurin (*cænurus cerebralis*, homœopathically prepared,) is the isopathic remedy.

Belladonna, $\frac{1}{30}$, given in the first period of the disease produces good effects.

Ledum, *pulsatilla*, and *stramonium*, may be employed with success.

“A sheep was attacked with swimming in the head. I gave him,” says Kozischek, “X *belladonna*; an aggravation which lasted two days was the result, after which all the symptoms disappeared. After some weeks I observed that the animal was rambling, which indicated a return of the disease; I gave him a second dose of *belladonna*; the malady then took a more serious character than formerly, which lasted some weeks; 12 *hyoscyamus niger* only aggravated. At last the symptoms disappeared on giving 9 *stramonium*, which determined an abundant evacuation of nasal mucosities.

TABES DORSALIS.

This disease of the medulla spinalis only attacks lambs and young bulls that have had too frequent coition; it is very rare in subjects older than two or three years. Its progress is very slow; it announces itself three months in advance by a trembling of the ears, which seizes the lamb when the sun strikes it. This symptom, coupled with great timidity, and that the animal trembles from head to foot on being placed on his forefeet after being raised, is the infallible precursor of this disease, which sets in with flaccidity of the ears, prostration and tension of the muscles, especially those of the hind legs. By degrees the stiffness gains the fore extremities, and obliges the animal to walk in a peculiar manner, which indicates that he is not master of his actions and movements. When the evil has attained its last period, the animal grows lean, still continuing to eat with appetite; he weakens more and more, and finishes by falling into a state of complete exhaustion.

Napellus, belladonna, cocculus, toxicodendron, zincum.

TÆNIA

Is one of the most suitable remedies for tænia.
Consult also *Calc. Carb. Graphites, Phosphorus,* and *Sabadilla, &c.*

TALPA, TUMOUR UNDER THE SCALP.

Talpa only attacks horses. It is no very large tumour which forms under the neck, immediately behind the ears; it occasions pain, easily suppurates; and generally forms a malignant ulcer. It is almost always occasioned by an internal vice.

Napellus, when there is only inflammation.

Sulphur, mercurius vivus, arnica.

TEETH (LOOSENESS OF).

Carbo vegetabilis is a sovereign remedy against this inconvenience, which is very common in horned cattle, the origin of which is not well known. The animal, whose teeth are loose, foams and eats slowly.

Carbo vegetabilis suffices almost always to fix the teeth.

Belladonna, as an intermediary medicine, when the animal, besides the symptoms which precede, has red eyes and a fixed look.

Mercurius solubilis when there is abundant salivation.

Staphysagria has succeeded in several cases where the animal experienced pain when the gums were touched.

Sulphur. This medicine, repeated at short intervals, produced a very prompt effect.

Schmager reports that he cured, in a short time, the looseness of the teeth in horned cattle with *mercurius vivus*.

TENDON OF THE FORE-LEGS (SWELLING OF THE LARGE).

Toxicodendron internally, and *arnica* externally, dissipates the swelling which prevents the animal walking and makes him limp.

Silicea, *sepia*, and *sulphur*, when we perceive, at the end of a few days, that the preceding medicines have no effect.

Phosphorus. Eggert cured this affection with two doses $\frac{1}{30}$ *phosphorus*.

If the swelling of the tendons is inveterate, give *conium*, when the swollen tendon is hard to the touch.

Mercurius solubilis, if the skin has the appearance of being boiled.

Lycopodium, if the swelling is rebellious and stubborn.

Belladonna and *kina*, if little buttons form on the tumour and we remark induration.

Thuja is a sovereign remedy against swelling, rarely otherwise, of the tendon of the hind legs.

TETTERS.

Toxicodendron against dry tetters.

Graphites and *mercurius* against oozing tetters.

A carriage horse was troubled for several years with an eruption of brown pustules (tetters), which formed in the summer under the tail; the animal tore the skin in rubbing himself, so much so that the part was nothing but a wound several months of the year. I gave him $\frac{6}{1}$ *graphites*, and repeated it every six days for five weeks. At the

end of two months the body of the animal was attacked with an eruption of small brown and purulent warts. When this eruption had passed there formed between the fore-legs and under the belly of the animal glandulous lumps of the size of a fist. $\frac{10}{10}$ *mercurius vivus* sufficed to disperse them. On the summer following the tetters did not return, and have not since appeared, although the cure took place several years ago.

TICK.

Vomica, because this kind of disease proceeds chiefly from indigestion and weakness of stomach.

Kina, pulsatilla, kali hydriodicum, tabacum, opium, manganum, belladonna, mercurius solubilis, natrum muriaticum, cantharides, lauro-cerasus, spigelia.

The tick of horses is an infirmity or habit which they have contracted of turning round while eating, in placing the upper teeth on the manger, halter, or any other object near them, and also in snapping at the air, which he does by opening the mouth, advancing the head and drawing it back continually.

In one or the other case it very often happens that the animal, after an attack, is in the same state as if he were tympanitic; the hoven is excessive, and the results also disastrous. We must, in this case, apply the medicines found under the head METEORIZATION.

TONGUE (INFLAMMATION OF THE).

Napellus, principal remedy.

A bull had its tongue so much swollen that it could not hold it in his mouth; the swelling was accompanied with fever, inflammation, sore throat, &c. Schmager ordered $\frac{6.0}{0}$ *napellus* in two buckets of water, and gave the animal a glass every three hours. In a few days the swelling was gone.

The same doctor was called, some time after, to see a horse that had scalded its tongue and lips. He found the tongue hanging out of the mouth excessively swollen, tender, and covered with numerous small blisters. He could take no food, and appeared deprived of feeling. Schmager prescribed to wash the parts continually with warm brandy, and give internally, $\frac{6.0}{0}$ *napellus*

in four buckets of water, a glass every four hours. On the morrow the swelling was remarkably diminished and the tongue was in part taken into the mouth. He continued the same treatment, and sustained the forces of the horse by introducing milk into the mouth several times a day. On the third day the swelling was almost dissipated, and the tongue entirely restored to the mouth. He continued the lotions and internal administration of *napellus*, and on the morrow the animal could eat some bran and bread boiled. On the 8th day he remarked nothing further, neither in the tongue or lips, nor trace of swelling or inflammation.

Nitri acidum, when the tongue is dry and inflamed.

Mercurius vivus, if the animal shivers and sweats easily.

Sulphuris acidum, if the preceding remedies do not stay the inflammation in twenty-four hours.

Belladonna, swelling with redness.

Arsenicum, if the swelling is painful and the animal cannot bear one to touch his tongue. In this case I gave the medicines by olfaction, by making them smell them.

Dulcamara. Inflammation with affection of the glands.

Sulphuris hepar succeeded in a case where the animal coughed from time to time.

Vomica has been employed with success in a colt whose incisor teeth were black and the excrements mucous.

Carbo animalis, when the inflammation is followed by induration. It acts then as a specific.

Conium, *lycopodium*, and *silicea*, have much efficacy against the induration.

TONGUE (LESIONS ON THE).

Arnica, whenever the lesion proceeds from a bite, or introduction of a pointed body into the tongue. This medicine produces no less effect when there is inflammation or ulceration.

Conium, specific in cases where it is the consequence of contusion, when there is swelling or inflammation, either of the tongue itself or the jaws.

Horned cattle are very subject to accidents of this nature when a pointed body is mixed with their food. These lesions produce in them a very

singular effect,—loosening of the teeth. I commence by extracting the foreign body and washing the wound several times a day with arnicated water. The lesions are often followed by induration of the tongue and salivation. *Mercurius solubilis* acts in this case as a specific.

TUBERCULOUS CACHEXY.

This disease, the cause of which is not well known, attacks exclusively horned cattle and especially cows. It is hereditary, chronic, and sometimes accompanied with a kind of priapism or nymphomania. When a cow is attacked and brings forth, parturition causes the symptoms to cease, but the disease passes to the young one born. The animal keeps up its fatness and appetite; it is incommoded later by a dry and frequent cough which does not affect its liveliness nor its appearance of health. But when the cough becomes hollow and continues for one or two years, the animal grows thin, still preserving its appetite; its hair loses its brightness and falls off; the cough becomes more painful and violent, and the breath short, accelerated, and feeble. The membranes of the nose, the mouth, and white

of the eyes, assume a jaundiced tint; slight fever towards the evening; the eyes are dim and sunken; knots like lardaceous tumours form on the glands of the neck and chest. If one places the hand on the chest the animal retires evincing pain; the pulse is small, rapid, and scarcely sensible; at last he perishes, attacked with a consumptive fever, often accompanied by flowing of purulent mucus from the nose.

On opening the body, we remark on the pleura, on the external membrane of the lungs, the diaphragm, rarely on the abdominal cavity, on the surface of the liver, kidneys, epiploon, mesentery, over all the skin of the stomach, warts, or tubercles, from the size of a grain of millet to that of a pigeon's egg, and filled with a white and sometimes yellowish humour. These tubercles are isolated or in groups, and vary in size and colour, being sometimes clear gray, reddish, or brownish, sometimes yellow, red, circled, or blueish.

Baryta carbonica is a sovereign remedy against this disease, especially when at the commencement and in young subjects. Three doses is generally sufficient to effect the opening of the tumours, but we must still give more to empty them.

Sulphuris hepar, against old subjects, but give at the same time some doses of *baryta carbonica*.

Aurum muriaticum, when the genital exaltation is too frequent, but has no power over any other symptom. I was led to the application of this remedy by noticing the effect on induration of the ovary in animals attacked by tuberculous cachexy.

Platina and *lycopodium* are useless.

Ammoniacum muriaticum, *silicea*, *lycopodium*, and *spiritus sulphuratus*, are the chief medicines against affections of the chest which supervene.

I give *ammonium muriaticum* when the cough is harsh and hollow; *silicea*, when less loud, and the animal feels pain when the hand is placed on the pectoral cavity; *lycopodium*, when the respiration is difficult; *spiritus sulph.*, when the cough is short, dry, and succeeds rapidly. I obtained good effects from *carbo vegetabilis* in a case where some medicines had not succeeded. One remedy is seldom sufficient to complete the cure.

Kali carbonicum. Lux has cured several cases with this medicine.

TUBEROSITIES.

Calcareo carbonica, causticum, kina, kali carbonicum, lycopodium, manganum, magnesia, mercurius, magnesia muriatica, muriaticum acidum, natrum muriaticum, nitri acidum, phosphori acidum, petroleum, sepia, stannum, strontiana, zincum.

Napellus, followed by some doses of *sulphur*, against the knots from heat.

Arnica and *belladonna*, against swellings occasioned by stings of insects in general.

Belladonna has much efficacy against small subcutaneous swellings, which form in some parts of the body, and especially on the neck of thorough-bred horses. These swellings often disperse of themselves; nevertheless, we ought not to neglect to treat them with *belladonna*; for, if abandoned to nature, they sometimes increase to the size of a pigeon's egg, burst, suppurate for some time, become covered with crusts, and leave after them large hairless places. We must, in this eruption, have regard to the development of

an internal morbid vice. *Belladonna* is almost always sufficient to disperse them; but it is beneficial in all cases to follow it at the end of three days with some doses of *sulphur*.

Insects always deposit in the body of the animal they sting a species of virus, which, it is true, do not develop itself until some time after. Animals treated by *sulphur* are less subject than others to the stings of insects.

Agaricus. Small swellings of the neck, especially in horses, with cough and dimness of sight.

Arsenicum. Little hard swellings on different parts of the body, bad digestion.

Angustura. Hard knots, chiefly on the lower jaw.

Bryonia, dulcamara. Small swellings following a cold.

Baryta carbonica. Lardaceous swellings.

Chamomilla and *bryonia*. Knots on the udder.

Carbo vegetabilis, carbo animalis, baryta carbonica. Swellings of different kinds, with cough.

Silicea, when the knots are stubborn. This medicine must be repeated.

Mezereum. Buttons like crusts, which rise over the whole of the body of horses and cows,

especially when the hide is red and the animal rubs itself. We may employ also in this case *toxicodendron*.

TUMOUR, SWELLING IN GENERAL.

Arnica, internally and externally, followed by $\frac{1}{10}$ *arsenicum*.

Conium and *symphytum*, when the tumour is fresh and proceeds from external causes, for example, from a blow or contusion. This sort of tumour is generally hot, less so in the beginning.

Mercurius vivus, *toxicodendron*, *bryonia*, *kina*, *melampodium*, and *arsenicum*, when the tumour is caused by internal vice.

A cavity remains imprinted when we press it with the finger; it is almost always cold but sometimes hot.

TWISTING, SPRAIN.

Arnica, internally and externally.

TYMPANITIS. (SEE METEORIZATION.)

UDDER (ERYSIPELATOUS, GLANDULOUS, AND
GANGRENOUS INFLAMMATION OF).

Arnica, camphora, phosphorus, silicea, bella-donna, when the inflammation takes an erysipelatous character.

The udder of cows about to part with the after-birth is often swollen, glistening and red, stretched and painful. $\frac{3}{4}$ *arnica*, three times a day, resolves this swelling in but little time.

A heifer which ought not to have brought forth for two months, was suddenly incommoded with swelling of the udder. The posterior skin of that part suddenly became thick and stiff, and the animal could not move its thighs without appearing to suffer severe pain. I gave her $\frac{4}{4}$ *arnica* in a bit of bread at each repast. At the end of two days the udder had regained its wonted size and flaccidity.

A cow had her udder in a state of inflammation and much swollen, which had resisted many resolvent lotions. Kinder gave it $\frac{2}{8}$ *camphora* ;

the next day, amelioration—repetition of $\frac{1}{0}$ *camphora*; the second day, complete cure.

The same homœopathist has cured in two days inflammation of the udder in a goat with $\frac{1}{0}$ *camphora*.

A sheep which suckled had its udder in such a state of inflammation and suppuration that the destruction of the entire part was to be dreaded. On the 12th of February, 1835, I gave her $\frac{1}{x}$ *phosphorus*; on the 26th of the same month, $\frac{1}{x}$ *silicea*; on the 12th of March, another dose of $\frac{1}{x}$ *phosphorus*; on the 26th of March I repeated $\frac{1}{x}$ *silicea*. Some weeks sufficed for the complete reestablishment of the udder, with the exception of a teat that was stopped.

Eggert has dissipated inflammation of the udder in many cows with $\frac{1}{0}$ *belladonna*.

Chamomilla, against adynous inflammation of the udder.

A cow had been delivered eight days; the two posterior dugs were dry, and the little milk that they gave was cheesy and thick. One felt in the udder glandulous tumours unconnected with the external skin. *Chamomilla*, $\frac{4}{1}$, in a piece of bread, at each repast, reestablished the udder in a few days.

Arsenicum, gangrenous inflammation of the udder; ulcers whose edges are hard and round; isolated spots, blueish or deep red, on the udder and teats.

Secale cornutum, gangrenous spots, the skin of which is easily raised. This medicine is especially employed with success against the gangrenous and ulcerous state of the udder. In some cases we must alternate with *arsenicum*.

Sulphuris hepar, two doses a day, when the internal little swellings of the udder have not been resolved by *camphora*, *chamomilla*, or *conium*.

Silicea, when the cure of the ulcers is long and tedious.

Asa, *mercurius*, *arsenicum*, *carbo*, *calcareo carbonica*. This last medicine succeeds when the ulcer is very malignant.

UDDER (HARDENING OF THE).

Arnica, if the tuberosities of the udder take their origin from contusion or external lesion. It is almost always necessary to succeed with a dose of *conium*.

Bryonia, if the hardened places of the udder are round, and give no pain.

A cow had several hardened places on her udder of the size of a pigeon's egg, and which increased every day. She seemed to experience no pain, did well, and gave milk of good quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ *bryonia*, in a piece of bread, night and morning, during fourteen days, sufficed entirely to resolve these swellings.

Chamomilla, against the swelling of the internal glands of the udder.

Mercurius vivus and *napellus*, when the induration is stubborn.

“A cow,” says Hotter, “was troubled with swellings on one side of the udder, the secretion of milk was stopped, a purulent humour oozed from one of the teats, and the appetite was diminished. On the 30th of October, 1835, I gave her, at some hours' interval, three doses *napellus*, fifteenth dilution. On the 31st the swelling was diminished, the milk had returned, and the excrements were softer than formerly, but the udder was still hard and swollen; I gave her *mercurius vivus*. On the 2d of November I found the udder in its natural state.”

UDDER (SWELLING OF).

Belladonna may be employed throughout when the abnormal swelling of the udder and lacteal vessels takes place shortly after calving. This medicine acts as a specific when this symptom succeeds the after-birth.

A single dose of *belladonna* has resolved a tumour of six inches high, which had attacked the whole stomach and extended from the udder to the breast, and presented a very marked character of inflammation. *Camphoræ spiritus*, applied externally every twenty-four hours, resolves the morbid swelling of the udder and lacteal vessels. This affection often manifests itself before the after-birth. It is accompanied with a slight inflammation when it owes its origin to dampness or cold.

Chamomilla, when there is reason to believe that the swelling proceeds from engorgement of the lacteals.

ULCEROUS DISEASES.

Arsenicum, *Belladonna*, *phosphorus ipecacuanha*, *napellus*.

ULCERS (SUPPURATION OF).

Arsenicum, when the ulcer presents the following characters: Edges raised, hard, and turned; hemorrhage; sphacelus; scanty and fetid pus; continued inflammation; pain; proud-flesh.

Asa, several doses, when the pus is liquid and fetid.

Aurum, against ulcers of the head.

Baryta carbonica, when a chronic ulcer has taken the place of a hard swelling.

Calcareo, when the ulcer is stubborn.

Chamomilla, when proud-flesh is present.

Lachesis, against malignant ulcers of the legs.

Sepia, *silicea*, *calcareo carbonica*, *carbo vegetabilis*, *ammonium*, *arsenicum*, *lycopodium*, *conium*, when the pus exhales a fetid odour.

Silicea, when the pus is thick.

Ulcers, when cured, often leave traces; sometimes even the part remains paralyzed, especially in the neighbourhood of the articulations. We must then employ the following medicines:

Acidum sulphuricum, when a portion of the skin seems to adhere to the bone. The duration of its action is then sixteen weeks.

Colocynthus, when painful paralysis of the right fore-foot has succeeded an ulcer.

Conium, alternated with *mercurius solubilis*, when the skin has the appearance of having been boiled.

Conium, followed by *toxicodendron* and *petroleum*, when the skin is paralyzed.

URINE (INCONTINENCE OF), DIABETES.

Carbo vegetabilis, *lycopodium*, *mezereum*, *phosphori acidum*, *squilla*, and *argentum*.

EMISSION OF URINE BY DROPS (STILLICIDIUM URINÆ). *Belladonna*, *ferrum metallicum*, *pulsatilla*.

A mare that had foaled for some time was troubled with incontinence of urine; it escaped sometimes in drops and sometimes in copious jets.

A homœopathic treatment had brought about no result after eighteen weeks; the bladder was excessively swollen, and the generative organs inflamed and excoriated; the least movement of the animal brought on an involuntary emission. *Belladonna* made a sensible amelioration, and *ferrum metallicum* a complete cure.

(See DIFFICULTY OF STALING; DYSURIA.)

VARIOLA.

Arsenicum stops in a short time this feverish eruption when it is simple.

Thuja, when it is complicated with water of the legs. In this case we must sometimes alternate *thuja* with *arsenicum*.

Melampodium, if any symptom of lampas supervene.

Sulphur, after the cure.

Dulcamara and *arsenicum* have much efficacy against variola of pigs.

Young pigs about to be weaned are very subject to this disease. They have diarrhœa; their bodies are covered with scurfy crusts; they are troubled with a continual sweat; and end by bursting, or they remain weak a long while. Some drops $\frac{2}{10}$ *arsenicum* generally suffice to disperse all the symptoms. If the skin does not entirely heal, we must give some drops $\frac{3}{6}$ *dulcamara*.

Young pigeons are also subject to variola, especially in hot countries. I have cured them by

giving one or two drops *variolin columbarum* in the water which they have to drink.

The variola of woolly-haired beasts takes the name of ROT or SCAB, which see.

VERTIGO (FURIOUS).

This kind of vertigo seems to proceed from the same causes as tranquil vertigo. We may recognize it by the following symptoms: Lowness, loss of appetite, sparkling and motionless eyes, dryness of the mouth. The animal becomes mad, breaks his halter, strikes his head against anything within reach, and falls down like a mass, covered with sweat. Sometimes this state ceases, but quickly returns. If a remedy is not promptly applied, the animal falls a victim in from eighteen to thirty hours.

Helleborus albus, principal medicine.

Napellus and *belladonna*, alternated every hour until the fit has passed. These two medicines are often sufficient.

Kleeman cured three cases of furious vertigo with $\frac{6}{x}$ *belladonna* and $\frac{6}{x}$ *helleborus albus*, alternated every hour.

Ipecacuanha is the principal medicine when *napellus* and *belladonna* have not stopped the fit in six hours. *Ipecacuanha* may, in case of necessity, be repeated in two hours in a very small dose.

Mercurius solubilis, when the fit is accompanied or preceded by sweat.

Vomica, when the excrements are covered with mucus.

Opium, when it succeeds a paroxysm of sleep like death. Specific when the tongue is black, and especially when the excrements are black and in small globules.

VERTIGO OR FOUNDERING OF PIGS.

Belladonna, napellus, hyoscyamus, and stramonium.

We may recognize the disease by the following symptoms: The animal turns and totters, generally to the left side, while grunting; sometimes it stumbles and falls, and leaps; it slavers, tears the earth, and lies down until aroused again.

Two pigs struck the earth with their head and feet, slavered, and tottered; appetite gone, and

neck stiff. August 7th, 1835, Lux gave each $\frac{5}{1}$ *belladonna* in water twice. 8th, amelioration scarcely sensible, deglutition still broken. 9th and 10th, they drank at two intervals some water slightly mixed with bran. 11th, they went better, and walked with less difficulty. At last, on the 17th, they were perfectly cured.

A fat pig ceased to eat; he was restless, agitated, and struck his head against the walls. $\frac{1}{15}$ *napellus* cured him entirely.

A pig six months old, fattening, was seized with vertigo. The eyes were fixed and brilliant; he did not cease to run, night or day, along the walls on the right side; appetite gone, and he did not recognize the servant who generally attended him. Lux gave him $\frac{1}{10}$ *belladonna* twice a day. In three days his appetite was restored; so also was his tranquillity, and he became very fat.

A sow that limped, had repulsed her young ones; she went to the right, struck her head against walls, and refused all nourishment. Two doses $\frac{1}{10}$ *belladonna*, given in water. On the morrow she appeared calm, and ate well; but in three days she again refused to eat, and when allowed to go out of the stable, stuck her head

between her legs, and fell several times. $\frac{2}{8}$ *stramonium*, in water, caused all the symptoms to cease.

VERTIGO (TRANQUIL).

This is a nervous disease whose nature is not intimately known. The horse attacked with this affection remains without motion. When made to walk, or any one mounts him, he drops his head, unless made to turn to the right, and raises his legs higher than ordinarily. He keeps his hay a long while in the mouth without mastication. The eyes are fixed and the ears motionless; he turns his head with difficulty.

Helleborus albus, stramonium. A mare six years old became suddenly motionless, and appeared insensible to pain. I gave her $\frac{4}{4}$ *helleborus albus* twice a day for a week; the animal regained her vivacity, but was not entirely cured. $\frac{3}{3}$ *stramonium* twice a day, for five days, completed the cure.

Belladonna, hyoscyamus, vomica, pulsatilla, arnica, sulphur. Many horses have been cured with $\frac{3}{6}$ *belladonna*.

Arsenicum. The animal feels a burning thirst, the digestive process having been disturbed; agitation of the legs, as if his shoes burnt him.

Bryonia, when caused by cold, and when the excrements are compact.

Chamomilla, if the evil proceeds from cold and the excrements are soft.

Opium, when the animal crosses his legs, and remains motionless in that position.

Digitalis. Schmager found that $\frac{5}{18}$ *digitalis* and *opium* have a peculiar efficacy against slight attacks of tranquil vertigo.

Anacardium, *arnica*. The animal seems sleepy, and walks without turning. $\frac{8}{15}$ *arnica* cured a slight fit of this malady.

Sulphur, to complete the cure.

VESICLES. (SEE BLISTERS.)

VESSICON.

Arnica, internally and externally, when the tumour proceeds from an external lesion, and is still recent.

Pulsatilla and *conium*, alternated.

Belladonna and *arnica*, especially when there is lameness.

VISCOUS OR PURIFORM MILK.

This alteration in the milk proceeds from weakness of the digestive organs.

Chamomilla.

VOMITING.

Helleborus albus $\frac{1}{9}$, *cuprum*.

Three pigs were troubled with violent vomiting after eating herbs mixed with *renonculus sceleratus*, a poisonous herb with yellow flowers, which grows in abundance in marshy places. I immediately gave $\frac{4}{4}$ *veratrum album* every hour, at first in water, then in bread. They were cured in six hours.

VOMITING OF BLOOD.

Arnica.

“One of my dogs, aged six months,” says

Genzke, "was crushed under the wheels of a carriage, and brought to me in a pitiable state. I gave him $\frac{1}{1}$ *arnica*. In half an hour he vomited his food, mixed with liquid blood and clots. Not wishing to keep him, on account of the internal lesions he had evinced, I gave him, the same day, a second dose of *arnica*, and left him in a corner. On the morrow I saw him, to my great astonishment, dragging himself towards me; he had a violent fever, and cried when I seized him by his flanks. Two doses of *arsenicum*, which I gave him the same day, at two hours' interval, produced an effect so salutary and so prompt that he was able to walk on the morrow; and no one that saw him would believe that the accident had happened so few days before. I confess I was myself astonished at a cure so rapid and so perfect."

WARBLES. (SEE SADDLE.)

WASPS (STINGS OF). SEE BEES (STINGS OF)

WATER ON THE CHEST.

This disease is enzootic, particularly with horned cattle, and is not communicated either by the atmosphere or touch. The external symptoms may be divided into four distinct, well-marked periods :

1st period. Respiration slow, feeble, and a kind of panting, which increases during the movement of the animal. If there is preference of lying on one side rather than another, it is a sign there is water only on that side. We know there is water in both sides of the chest when the animal cannot rest tranquil either on one side or the other. It reposes generally on its flat stomach; sometimes it rests on its bent knees, but it gets quickly tired and relieves itself.

With young horned cattle the movements of the heart are felt but weakly; but they become more sensible when the animal makes the least movement. If one carries the hand over the region of the heart there is perceived a kind of globules, which float and give place to the touch; one hears at the same time murmurs in the cavity of the thorax. It is by these symptoms that we

may know dropsy of the chest. The pulse is irregular and a little more rapid than in cows in health. The parts surrounding the eyes, nose, mouth, lips, tongue, &c., are pale and puffy; the eyes are hollow, dull, and moist; the interior of the nose is filled with a viscous fluid, and the mouth is filled with a nasty, disgusting saliva. The white skin of the eye is not inflamed; the incisor teeth are decayed and broken.

Animals attacked with water on the chest keep standing while chewing their cud, or relieve themselves immediately when they lie down. This function is also less frequent than in the state of health. Subjects attacked with inflammatory fever remain almost continually lying down; those which are attacked with dropsy are more inclined on the contrary to remain standing. The milk is diminished in cows. The animal is dull and indolent in its walk, without altogether drooping of the head. These symptoms last several weeks.

2d period. Hard and dry cough. The respiration becomes more accelerated and shorter, and the animal begins to beat its sides. If there be cough with these symptoms, it is a sign that the water has penetrated into the cellular tissue of

the lungs. The beats of the heart are sometimes sensible on the right side of the chest, and one feels, at the same time, on the left side a marked beating by a hard and bulky body. These symptoms announce induration of the left side of the lung. The pulse is soft and fluctuating, neither rapid nor full. The milk is stopped; the mouth is full of mucosities.

3d *period*. The cough is more violent; the respiration is very painful and rattling; the breath is fetid; the animal loses its appetite; has a dull appearance, and becomes more and more feeble.

4th *period*. The animal has entirely ceased to eat and chew the cud. Its pulse becomes harder and smaller; fetid, clear, sanious, red, and brown mucus flows from the nose; râle. It soon becomes nothing more than a living skeleton, and dies through suffocation.

“I cured dropsy on the chest,” says Lux, “with *kali carbonicum crudum* (potash) without recourse to any other medicine. The dose for an adult animal is an oz., which I give half in the morning, and half in the evening, in a pint of water. Experience has shown me that weaker doses are insufficient. Half an oz. a day is

enough for animals under six months old; but after that age we must give them an oz. Amelioration quickly shows itself, the respiration becomes freer, the cough diminishes, the appetite returns, the animal begins again to chew the cud, the secretion of milk in cows retakes its wonted course, and the cure is completed at the end of fourteen days."

We may replace the potass by a handful of wood-ashes mixed, twice a week, in the drink of every cow. This perservative ought to be given at the end of winter, when the animal quits the stable, especially if going to pasture in marshy swamps, or if the spring be damp. The farmer should be careful not to keep his beasts too warm and not to give them baked or boiled food before it has cooled.

Kali carbonicum, homœopathically prepared, has more efficacy than in its natural state.

Lux regards *spiritus sulphuratus* and *kali carbonicum* as the principal remedies in dropsy of the chest, but their action ought to be prepared for or seconded by other medicines.

At the end of the disease :

Bryonia, when the malady proceeds from cold, and especially when there is foundering.

Arsenicum, if caused by a bad alimentary regimen, and the rumination does not follow its usual and regular course.

Vomica, if from taking alcoholic drinks; "I administer these remedies," says Lux, "once or twice a day, according to circumstances. I alternate especially *bryonia* with *arsenicum*, and *vomica* with *arsenicum*, and continue until the animal has regained its liveliness and the rumination is reestablished. Even after the cure I continue to administer some doses of the principal medicines.

"If the malady has made progress, and the cough has declared itself, we must give *kali carbonicum* in preference to *spiritus sulphuris*. In this latter case, when neither *kali carb.* nor *spir. sulph.* calm the cough, we must have recourse to *ammoniacum muriaticum*.

"In almost every case I repeat *kali carb.* and *spir. sulph.* every two or three days. But I employ the following medicines as intermediary against symptoms accessory to affections of the lungs.

"*Argilla*. Constipation, diarrhœa, inertia of the organs of rumination. We must repeat the dose.

“*Opium*. Constipation with evacuation of heated matters. Pulse scarcely sensible in 3d period.

“*Pulsatilla* and *helleborus*. Diarrhœa with cold extremities, febrile shivering.

“*Arsenicum*. Paralysis of the organs of rumination.”

Two doses of *kina* resolve the dropsical tumours which form on the legs and chest of the animal, provided they have not taken too large a volume. We must, in that case, open the tumour and empty it of the water it contains, for experience proves that in these affections of dropsy a previous puncture facilitates the cure.

Arsenicum is especially adapted to dropsy when it is accompanied with flowing of fetid mucus by the mouth and nose; *bryonia*, when the respiration is profound and the excrements very hard; *pulsatilla*, when there is cold at the extremities, or diarrhœa alternating with constipation.

WATERY CACHEXY. (SEE ROT.)

WARTS.

Dulcamara thuja, *sepia*, and *sulphur*, are very efficacious against this kind of excrescence, caused by external accident or internal vice. They are sometimes dry and hard, sometimes soft, suppurating, and painful.

Dulcamara is specific against the first of these two species. The largest are detached, after a single dose, in from five to seven days; a month is sufficient for the skin to regain its natural aspect.

The second kind is cured by *thuja*, internally and externally.

Thuja and *sepia*, of each $\frac{1}{30}$, disperse the warts which form on the udders of cows: Kleeman cured, with $\frac{1}{30}$ *thuja*, many horses troubled with dysuria, with sycosis, and swelling of the frush.

Arsenicum, when a circle of abscess forms round the wart, and the skin is turned black.

Calcareo carbonica, when the warts are small and very numerous. It succeeded in a case, generally rare, where a number of small warts formed on the lower lip, were placed one upon another and formed a kind of grape.

Causticum, if the warts bleed, suppurate, and give pain.

Dulcamara, when they are large.

Phosphorus, against a hot red wart on the teat of a breeding mare.

Silicea. Suppurating wart on the coronet.

Sepia, principal medicine against this kind of affection.

Thuja. Large warts, soft to the touch, damp, and filthy.

Sulphur may be employed with success against many kinds of warts.

Bovista, *kali*, *lycopodium*, *natrum*, *natrum muriaticum*, *nitri acidum*, *petroleum*.

WEAKNESS IN OLD ANIMALS.

Kina, *baryta carbonica*.

WEEPING.

This malady often lasts a considerable time, causing great pain and inconvenience to the animal affected.

We may commence with *euphrasia*, every two days during a week, when the tears are bitter salt, with or without ophthalmia.

To be followed by *spigelia*, when the preceding medicine is insufficient, if the animal cannot bear the eye being touched.

Causticum, *conium*, and *cannabis*, when the evil has taken a chronic character, and generally when the sight remains obscured.

Agaricus acted with wonderful promptitude when other medicines produced no effect.

WIND (COLLECTION OF).

This malady, which attacks horned cattle after having eaten poisonous herbs or swallowed some insects, is very dangerous on account of the ra-

pidity of its progress. Cattle fed in the stable are seldom attacked with the disorder.

SYMPTOMS.—Intense heat of body; if the animal chances to find a pond of water, it throws itself into it and rolls in it to refresh itself; the air inclosed between the skin and flesh forms on the head or any other part a soft tumour, which emits a hollow sound on being struck, and extends rapidly if it meets no obstacle to arrest its progress; the beating of the heart is hurried and hard; the mouth and tongue are parched and burning; the skin hard and scarcely sensible; the eyes fixed; the excrements dry; and the urine limpy and scanty.

Aconite calms the agitation and diminishes the burning heat of the body, but it produces no other effect on the malady than that of arresting its progress. We must give up this medicine when the eyes become fixed and haggard.

Belladonna given at short intervals may be applied with success at that period of the disease where the swelling increases, when the sight is fixed and the trembling has reached the last stage. *Belladonna* has often sufficed to bring about in this stage a complete restoration without the aid of other medicines.

Arsenic has been employed with success on the following occasion, which had resisted several remedies :—the swelling at the head was excessive, but was confined to that part ; the animal struck the earth continually, and strongly with his foot. This last symptom determined me to administer *arsenic*, three doses of which proved sufficient for the cure.

RANUNCULUS SCEL.

This medicine is a grand resource against this affection ; it has in general been employed with much efficacy in combating the accidents which happen to animals that have eaten poisonous herbs.

Spongia tosta has completed a cure in a case in which *belladonna* had confined a windy tumour to one of the anterior shoulder-blades.

WORMS.

The signs of intestinal worms are, leanness, dryness of skin, and adherence to the bone ; the

hair is pointed; the animal tears the earth with his foot; frequent colic; and motion of the tail; appetite good, and the animal eats much, which does not stop the progress of the marasmus.

Kina is, with the isopathic remedies, a sovereign medicine against intestinal worms, whose production, after homœopathic principles, proves an internal morbid vice.

A small dose of *seminum kina* kills these worms in horses. It may also be employed with success in horned cattle, when there is agitation; but we must not repeat the dose. Cattle are especially subject to lumbrici and ascarides.

Sulphur given at many intervals to complete the cure.

Antimonium crudum, when accompanied by inappetency in horned cattle.

Graphites and *lycopodium*, in woolly-haired beasts.

Dulcamara, against the thin and long worms which form in the branches of the tracheal artery in lambs.

See COLIC (VERMINOUS).

WOUNDS, SORES, CONTUSIONS.

Arnica, a sovereign remedy against recent lesions, &c. A single dose administered internally is almost always sufficient. Externally; wash the part with arnicated water until cured.

Contusions resulting from presence of the saddle or collar, also lesions of the legs and thighs are easily cured by lotions of arnicated water applied by means of a compress: indeed twenty-four hours is sufficient, and does not prevent the animal from working.

“I was called,” says a veterinary surgeon, “to see a horse that had been pierced in the stomach by a bull. My first care was to replace the intestines, and to wash the wound with lukewarm water. I immediately sewed up the wound and applied every half hour lotion of the decoction of elder. On the morrow I gave internally every half hour $\frac{1}{6}$ *arnica*; at the end of eight days the animal returned to pasture. Six weeks after he could take his usual labour.”

Symphytum, when the bones are put out or broken; at the same time apply, externally, *arnica*.

Conium, for the treatment of contusions and

hurts occasioned by foreign bodies ; we must repeat the dose according to circumstances, and alternate with *arnica*.

Toxicodendron, a sovereign remedy against wounds when there is swelling or luxation.

“ I have often alternated with success,” says Lux, “ *arnica* and *toxicodendron* ; nevertheless the following fact may be worthy the attention of the homœopath. A two years colt that was gambling with some horses received a wound on the haunch, probably in entering the stable ; he limped in a very great manner. I examined him attentively, and ordered *arnica* with good effect. But the proprietor of the horse, seeing at the end of twenty-four hours that the medicine had not cured the lameness, and thinking he had been badly treated, administered *toxicodendron*, persuaded that there was luxation. But at the end of some hours the evil increased, and there resulted a kind of curvature of both hind legs. A fresh dose of *arnica* restored the evil to the point where it was before the administration of *toxicodendron*, but had no effect further.

“ I thought then, and rightly, that the spinal dorsales was accessorially affected, and gave *cocculus*. A single dose of this medicine determined a complete cure. It seemed to me to result

from these facts :—1st. That under certain circumstances *toxicodendron* is inimical to *arnica*. —2d. That *cocculus* is a useful remedy whenever a hurt of the haunch sympathetically affects the *spina dorsalis*. I regret not having continued to alternate *arnica* with *toxicodendron*, but recommend this observation to the notice of others.”

Napellus when the bruises or wounds are very serious, to stay the inflammatory fever which sometimes resists *arnica*. We must alternate *napellus* and *arnica* when this fever is very strong.

Millefolium, externally, to stanch the blood. If a great vessel has been wounded we must apply a ligature; when this is impracticable we must apply a handful of cobwebs. I have reason to think that *aranea diadema*, given internally, stays hemorrhage.

Kina, when the loss of blood is considerable. To restore the weakened strength of animals weakened by hemorrhage, we must give every two hours one drop 0 *kina* from the first to the fourth dilution, according to age and constitution. Two doses are often sufficient.







