

The bovine prescriber : Drawn up for the use of veterinary practitioners and students / by James B. and Albert Gresswell.

Contributors

Gresswell, James Brodie
Gresswell, Albert

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THE
BOVINE
PRESCRIBER

GRESSWELL





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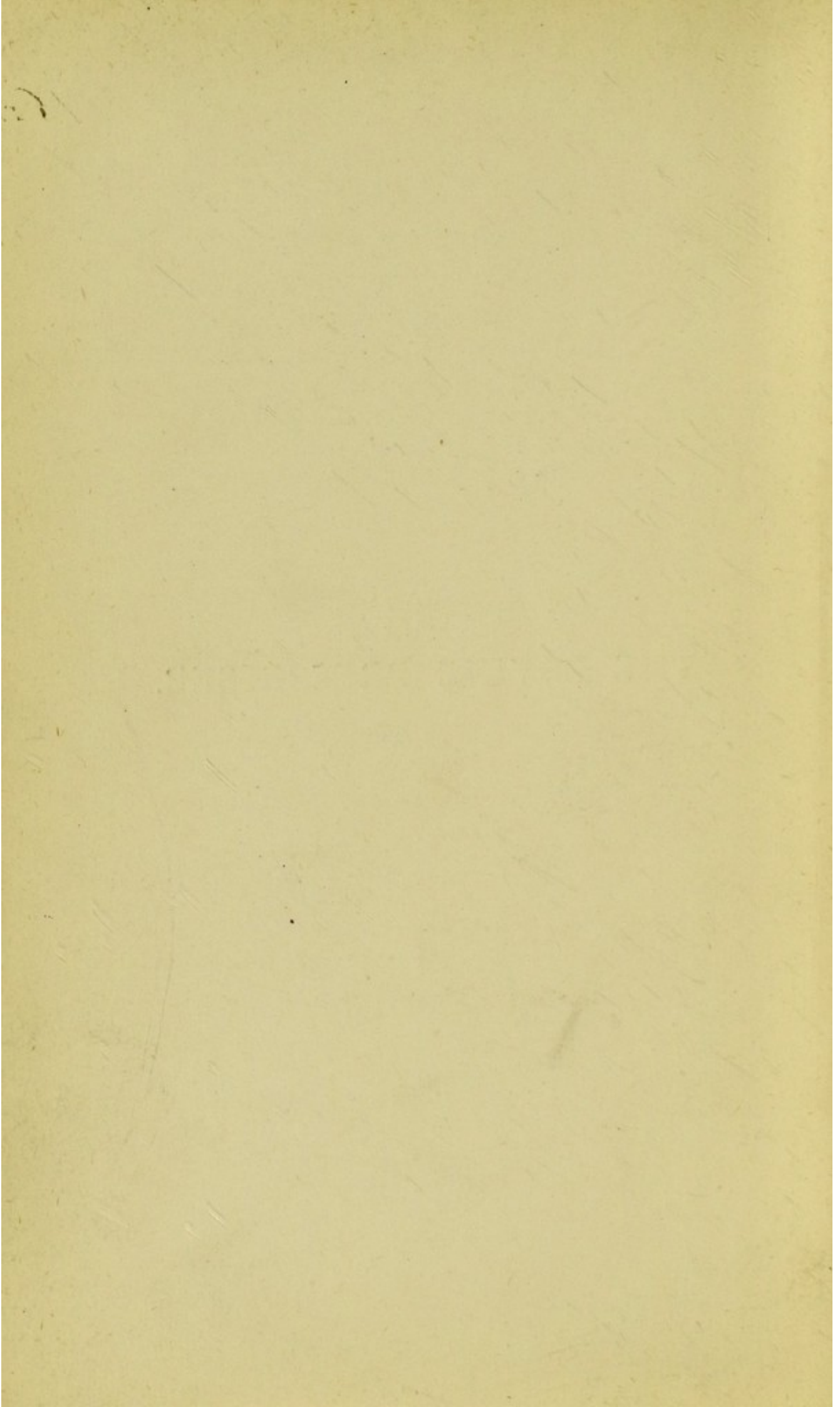
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THE BOVINE PRESCRIBER.

[BY
JAMES B. AND ALBERT
GRESSWELL.]

[BAILLIÈRE, TINDALL + COX
LONDON 1886]



To
PROFESSOR W. ROBERTSON, F.R.C.V.S.,

PRINCIPAL OF THE ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, LONDON,

THIS CONTRIBUTION TO BOVINE MEDICINE

IS

Very Respectfully Inscribed

IN GRATEFUL RECOGNITION OF MANY KINDNESSES, AND IN

ADMIRATION OF THE PROMINENT PART PLAYED

BY HIM IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF

VETERINARY SCIENCE,

BY

THE AUTHORS.

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PREFACE.

It is sincerely hoped by the authors that 'The Bovine Prescriber' may prove no less useful to practitioners and students of veterinary medicine than 'The Equine Hospital Prescriber,' a work recently published for us by Messrs. Baillière, Tindall, and Cox, and written upon the same plan as this our latest production in the field of Veterinary Science. We may even be excused for supposing that it will be received with still greater favour by those to whom it appeals for support, inasmuch as the need for careful and scientific work is far greater in bovine than in equine practice. Indeed, it is scarcely too much to say that the science of therapeutics as applicable to cattle is as yet in its infancy. Many causes conduce to this backwardness in cattle practice, the chief of which is perhaps the smaller value of oxen than of horses. Yet, as time goes on, our methods of prevention and cure will become greater, in due proportion to the advance which is in these days being made so rapidly and surely in all departments of inquiry, and the veterinary surgeon who really takes in hand to learn thoroughly all that can be

acquired in the field of bovine medicine and surgery, a field as yet almost untrodden except by the few, may feel assured of a rich reward.

The farmer, too, will become more and more convinced as years go on that many cases which are now summarily consigned into the butcher's hands, would be more profitably given over to the care of the cultured and careful scientist, who will be able to tell him almost at a glance what are the relative advantages and disadvantages of treatment as opposed to slaughtering ; and when he would be well advised to avoid the risk of a lingering illness or a possible fatal termination, whereby the loss would be made twofold. In short, the two classes will find their mutual benefit enhanced in proportion as bovine medical science advances in accuracy and precision. More than that, the great work of Science as a whole will be advanced by those who study specially the diseases and disorders of cattle, and the means by which they may be prevented or remedied. It is not too much to say that Bovine Medicine takes a rank second to no other veterinary branch in regard to its influence on medicine at large. If owing to a long experience of nearly fifty years of ourselves and the late Mr. D. Gresswell we have been enabled to help this science onwards in any degree, we shall be thankful.

In prescribing aconite we have discarded the use of Fleming's Tincture, not because we have any fault whatever to find with it, but because mistakes are apt to arise from want of uniformity. We have, therefore, always referred in this work to the Tincture of the British

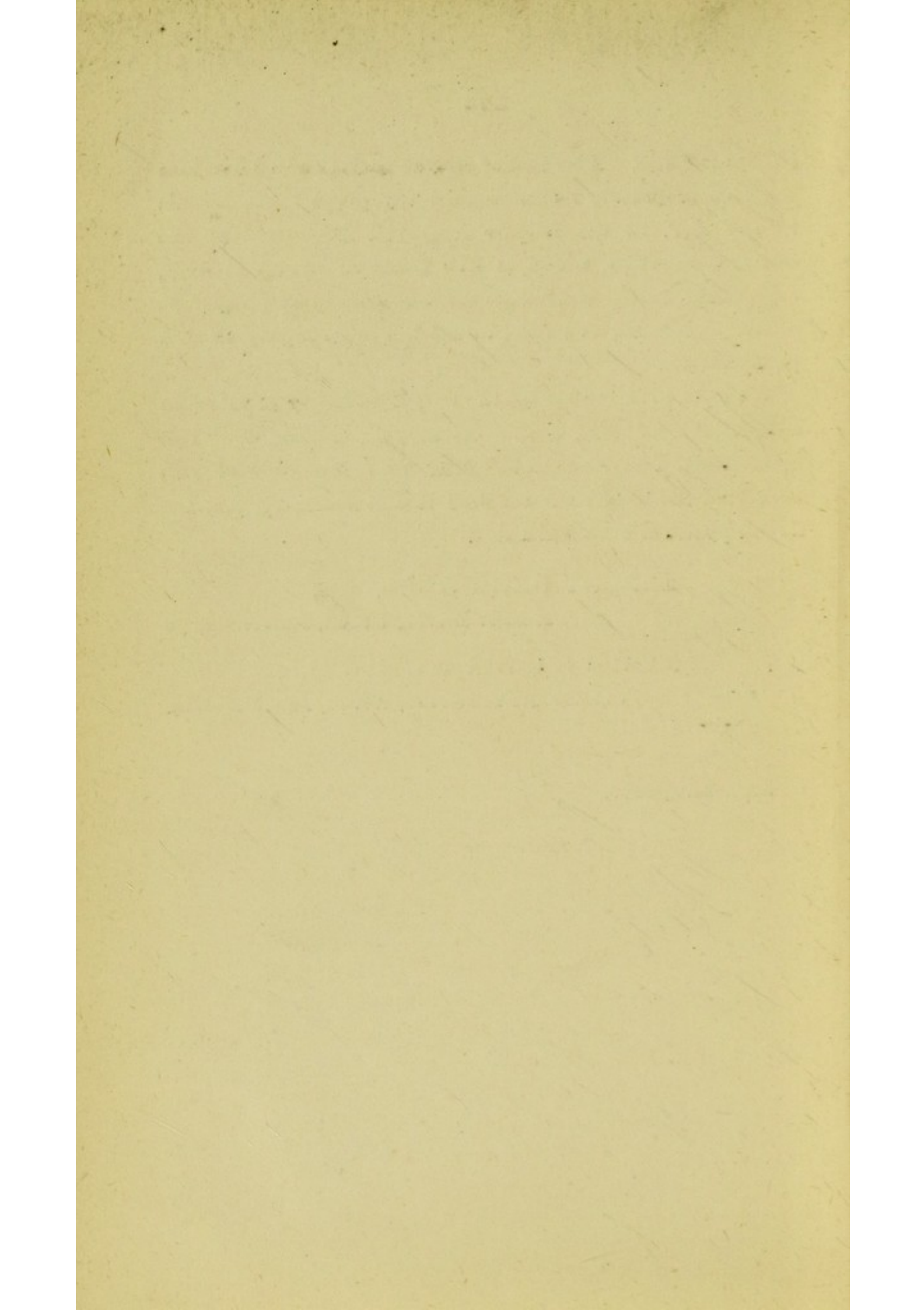
Pharmacopœia. Also in the case of acetate of ammonium we have invariably recommended the preparation known in the B.P. as the *Liquor Ammonii Acetatis*. If the stronger solution, which is five times as strong, is used, a proportionately small dose must of course be given. It seems preferable, as a rule, to use the more highly diluted preparations.

We have to acknowledge the very kind help and valuable suggestions of Mr. George Gresswell, author of '*The Veterinary Pharmacopœia*,' etc., who has revised and corrected the whole work where it was necessary, and has added portions here and there.

ALBERT GRESSWELL,
KELSEY HOUSE, LOUTH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

JAMES BRODIE GRESSWELL,
VETERINARY INSTITUTE, LOUTH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Sept. 23rd, 1886.



THE BOVINE PRESCRIBER.

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

Local Treatment.

Mixture.

Iodine, one part.

Carbolic acid, four parts.

Glycerine, four parts.

This mixture may be applied, after incision, by means of a brush to the sides of the indurated tumours in the substance of the tongue. Tincture of iodine is also a good application for this purpose.

Mixture.

Tincture of iodine, one part.

Methylated spirit, one part.

This mixture may be used for applying to the diseased parts of the tongue when sore and eroded, and in those instances where incision is not deemed advisable or is impracticable.

Gargle.

Acid solution of nitrate of mercury, eight minims.

Water, one ounce.

This gargle may be used for washing over the diseased tongue as an application after incision of the tumours.

ACTINOMYCOSIS—*continued*.**Gargle.**

Sulphate of copper, one ounce.

Water, eight ounces.

This gargle is useful for the same purpose as the preceding one.

Internal Treatment.**Draughts and Powders.**

Any one of the formulæ mentioned under *Tonics* will be beneficial when there is loss of appetite or emaciation, and may be given once daily or less often, as may be deemed necessary.

ADYNAMIA NERVOSA GENERALIS, OR PRE-PARTURIENT ADYNAMIA.**Draught.**

Solution of hydrochlorate of strychnine, two fluid drachms.

Tincture of perchloride of iron, half a fluid ounce.

Water to eight ounces.

This mixture may be given twice daily. The treatment should be commenced by the administration of a dose of laxative medicine. For this purpose either of the formulæ mentioned under *Cathartics* (mild) will prove beneficial.

AFTER-PAINS.**Draught.**

Tincture of opium, one fluid ounce.

Spirit of chloroform, one fluid ounce.

Water to eight ounces.

This draught may be administered twice daily for a day or two, as may be necessary.

AGALACTIA, OR NON-SECRETION OF MILK.**Draught.**

Powdered aniseeds, two ounces.

Powdered gentian, two ounces.

May be given in a pint of warm water or beer twice or three times daily. This draught is believed to be sometimes useful in promoting the secretion of milk. In these cases it is imperative that the diet be nutritious, and in full amount. If the mammary gland be much wasted, treatment is not likely to be of any value whatever.

Draught.

Oil of aniseed, one fluid drachm.

Spirit, four fluid drachms.

Simple syrup, eight ounces.

May be given in a pint of gruel or water twice daily.

ALBUMINURIA.**Draught.**

Sulphate of sodium, sixteen ounces.

Powdered caraway seeds, half an ounce.

Should be given at the commencement of treatment in a pint of warm water, and should be followed up by the administration of tonics. Any of the formulæ mentioned under *Tonics* may be given twice or three times daily. Those containing vegetable remedies are the most suitable.

AMAUROSIS.**Draughts.**

When amaurosis is due to loss of blood or general debility, any of the following draughts mentioned under *Anæmia* may prove of benefit.

ANÆMIA.**Draught.**

Powdered gentian, one and a half ounces.

Powdered ginger, half an ounce.

Granulated sulphate of iron, two drachms.

Powdered nux vomica, forty grains.

Powdered capsicum, half a drachm.

May be given twice daily in a pint of warm water, gruel, or ale. This combination of remedies will be found an efficient hæmatinic and general tonic. Should the bowels be costive, a laxative should be given. (See *Cathartics*, mild.)

ANÆMIA—*continued*.**Draught.**

Powdered gentian, one ounce.

Powdered ginger, half an ounce.

Carbonate of ammonium, half an ounce.

Carbonate of iron, two drachms.

May be given twice daily in a pint of warm water, gruel, or ale.

Draught.

Solution of hydrochlorate of strychnine, two fluid drachms.

Tincture of capsicum, four fluid drachms.

Tincture of perchloride of iron, one fluid ounce.

This draught, which is very efficient, may be given in a pint of warm water or gruel, once daily.

ANÆSTHETICS.**General.****Inhalation of Chloroform.**

From three to six ounces (or even more) are generally necessary to induce total anæsthesia in cattle. Complete insensibility, however, is not often necessary in the case of oxen. Indeed, owing to the difficulty with which these animals are brought under its influence, it is seldom brought about.

ANÆSTHETICS—*continued*.**Local.****Application of Hydrochlorate of Cocaine.**

- (1) Hydrochlorate of cocaine, two to four parts.

Water, a hundred parts.

A solution of this strength is required to produce local anæsthesia before operating on the eye.

- (2) Hydrochlorate of cocaine, four to twenty parts.

Water, a hundred parts.

A solution of this strength is required for producing local anæsthesia in parts other than the eye.

ANTHRAX.**Draught (antiseptic and antipyretic).**

Sulphite of sodium, three drachms.

Salicylate of sodium, three drachms.

Tincture of aconite (B.P.), forty minims.

Water, q.s.

May be given every four hours.

Draught (antiseptic).

Carbolic acid, one fluid drachm.

Gentian, two ounces.

Aniseed, two ounces.

May be given in a pint of water every four hours.

ANTISEPTICS.**Internal.****Draught.**

Sulphite of sodium, three drachms.
 Salicylate of sodium, three drachms.
 Water, q.s.

Draught.

Carbolic acid, one fluid drachm.
 Glycerine, half a fluid ounce.
 Mucilage of acacia, ten fluid ounces.

Local.**Lotion.**

Carbolic acid, one part.
 Water, twenty to thirty parts.

Lotion.

Boric acid, one part.
 Hot water, twenty parts.

Lotion.

- (1) Perchloride of mercury, one part.
 Water, eight hundred parts.
 A useful antiseptic application for wounds.

- (2) Perchloride of mercury, one part.
 Water, five hundred parts.

A useful antiseptic application for foul sores and ulcers, and for protuberant granulations which discharge. It is likewise destructive of pediculi and of the scab acarus, not only killing the parasite itself, but also preventing the hatching of the eggs. In ringworm it destroys the vegetable fungus, and arrests the spreading of the growth.

ANTISEPTICS—*continued.***Ointment.**

Boric acid, one part.

Vaseline, three parts.

Lard, three parts.

A useful antiseptic ointment.

Ointment.

Iodoform, twenty grains.

Oil of eucalyptus, twenty minims.

Carbolic acid, twenty minims.

Lard or vaseline, one ounce and a half.

This is a very efficient antiseptic ointment for foul sores, discharging ulcers, or unhealthy surfaces.

Ointment.

Carbolic acid, one part.

Lard or vaseline, thirty parts.

ANTISPASMODICS.**Draught.**

Oil of turpentine, one fluid ounce.

Tincture of opium, one fluid ounce.

Spirit of chloroform, half a fluid ounce.

Water to a pint.

May be given without the water in half a pint or a pint of thin gruel, and may be repeated at intervals of three or four hours, if necessary.

ANTISPASMODICS—*continued*.**Draught.**

Ether,* two fluid ounces.

Spirit of chloroform, one fluid ounce.

Tincture of pimento, two fluid ounces.

Water to a pint.

May be given without the water in a pint of thin gruel, and may be repeated at intervals of three or four hours if necessary.

ANTIPYRETICS.**Draught.**

Salicylate of sodium, four drachms.

Tincture of aconite (B.P.), ten minims.

Spirit of nitrous ether, one fluid ounce.

Water, half to one pint.

May be repeated at intervals of four hours, if necessary.

Draught.

Salicylic acid, three drachms.

Tincture of aconite (B.P.), forty minims.

Spirit of nitrous ether, one fluid ounce.

Water, half to one pint.

May be repeated at intervals of four hours, if necessary.

APERIENTS. See Cathartics (mild).

* It is not customary to give ether to cattle, when there is any great danger of a fatal result, in cases in which the meat might be used for human food.

APHTHA.**Internal Treatment.****Draught.**

Chlorate of potassium, four drachms.

Water, eight ounces.

May be given three or four times daily. It is well to commence treatment by the administration of a dose of purgative medicine. (See Cathartics, mild.)

Draught.

Tincture of perchloride of iron, one fluid ounce.

Diluted hydrochloric acid, two fluid ounces.

Glycerine, half fluid ounce.

Water to ten ounces.

May be given three times daily.

Local Treatment.**Gargles.**

(1) Boric acid, one part.

Glycerine, five parts.

Water, eleven parts.

May be used several times daily.

(2) Acid solution of nitrate of mercury, four minims.

Water to one ounce.

May be used several times daily.

(3) Permanganate of potassium, three to four grains.

Water, one ounce.

May be used two or three times daily.

APHTHA EPIZOOTICA.**Internal.****Draught.**

Salicylate of sodium, three drachms.

Spirit of nitrous ether, one fluid ounce.

Water to eight ounces.

May be given twice daily.

Draught.

Sulphite of sodium, three drachms.

Water to eight ounces.

May be given two or three times daily.

Powder.

Sulphite of sodium, three drachms.

Aniseeds, one ounce.

Fenugreek, one ounce.

May be administered with the food two or three times daily, when draughts are not given.

Local.**Gargles.**

Those mentioned under Aphtha may be used.

Ointment for the Teats.

Ointment of boric acid, or of carbolic acid, or of iodoform, eucalyptus, and carbolic acid, will prove useful. (For formulæ, see Antiseptics.)

Either ointment may be applied once or twice daily.

Ointment for the Feet.

Ointment of boric acid will often prove useful.

APOPLEXY, PARTURIENT—PARTURIENT APOPLEXY.

Draught.

Carbonate of ammonium, four drachms.

Powdered ergot, one ounce.

May be given with six ounces of whisky or brandy in a pint of warm water every four hours. Treatment should be commenced by the administration of a dose of aperient medicine. (See Cathartics, mild.)

Hypodermic Injection.

Injectio ergotini hypodermica (B.P.), fifty to sixty minims.

The hypodermic injection of ergotin, of which the above doses are equivalent to twenty-five and fifty grains of ergotin respectively, may be employed when ergot is not administered with the stimulating draught above prescribed. The hypodermic injection of ergotin is the most rapid and effectual means of introducing ergot into the system. It is, however, not always convenient to exhibit it in this form.

Liniment.

Liniment of belladonna, one fluid part.

Liniment of camphor, one fluid part.

This liniment may be applied along the spine as often as is deemed necessary.

APOPLEXY, PARTURIENT—PARTURIENT APOPLEXY—*continued*.

Wet Pack.

The wet pack applied to the cow acts as an efficient sudorific, and the temperature may frequently be much reduced by a careful application of it. This method of treatment greatly enhances the value of the other remedial agents employed.

APOPLEXY, SPLENIC. See Anthrax.

ARSENICAL POISONING.

Acute.

Draught.

Hydrated sesquioxide of iron, four to six drachms.

Water, q.s.

This draught may be repeated at intervals of three or four hours, until four or five doses have been taken.

ARTHRITIS, SCROFULOUS.

Draught.

Phosphate of calcium, four drachms.

May be given in a pint of water twice or three times daily.

Liniment.

Liniment of turpentine.

May be applied to the affected joints once or twice daily. (For formula, see Counter-irritants.)

ASTRINGENTS.**Lotion.**

Sulphate of copper, forty grains.

Water to one ounce.

This lotion may be employed as an application for ulcers and discharging sores.

Ointment.

Oxide of zinc, one drachm.

Lard, one ounce.

This ointment may be used for the same purposes as the above lotion.

BITES AND STINGS.**Lotion.**

Carbolic acid, one part.

Glycerine, one part.

Application (for bites by a rabid animal).

Carbolic acid, pure.

BLACK LEG AND BLACK QUARTER.**Draught.**

Sulphite of sodium, one drachm.

Salicylate of sodium, one drachm.

Water, q.s.

May be given every six hours.

Preventive Treatment.

Setoning the dew-lap is commonly carried out, but it is very doubtful if this operation is of any value whatever.

BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF.**Draught.**

Bicarbonate of potassium, one ounce.

Tincture of opium, one fluid ounce.

Tincture of aconite (B.P.), forty minims.

Water, q.s.

May be given three times daily.

BLAIN. See Glossanthrax.

BLEEDING.**Draught.**

Tincture of perchloride of iron, one fluid ounce.

Diluted hydrochloric acid, four fluid drachms.

Glycerine, two fluid ounces.

Water, q.s.

Draught.

Powdered ergot, one ounce.

Powdered galls, two ounces.

This mixture should be added to a pint of warm water, and repeated at intervals, as may be necessary.

Hypodermic Injection.

Injectio ergotini hypodermica (B.P.), one fluid drachm.

Local Application.

Solution or tincture of perchloride of iron.

Local Application.

Tincture of hamamelis, two fluid drachms.

Water, one ounce.

BLEEDING (POST-PARTUM).**Internal Treatment.****Draught.**

Powdered ergot, one to two ounces.

May be given in a pint of warm water, and may be repeated at intervals of one to two hours.

Hypodermic Injection.

Injectio ergotini hypodermica (B.P.), sixty minims.

May be injected at intervals of one to two hours.

Local Treatment.**Injection into the Uterus.**

Tincture of perchloride of iron, one part.

Water, four to nine parts.

BLISTERS. See Counter-irritants.

BLOODY FLUX, OR DYSENTERY.**Draught.**

Ipecacuanha, half an ounce.

Powdered opium, two drachms.

Chalk, two ounces.

Galls, two ounces.

May be given in a pint of warm water three times daily.

BLOWN. See Tympanitis.

BOWELS, INFLAMMATION OF.**Draught.**

Tincture of opium, two fluid ounces.

Tincture of aconite (B.P.), forty minims.

May be repeated at intervals of three or four hours.

BRAIN, INFLAMMATION OF.**Draught.**

Hydrate of chloral, three drachms.

Bromide of potassium, three drachms.

Water, q.s.

May be given three times daily. It is well to commence treatment by the administration of a powerful cathartic. (See Cathartics, strong).

Blister.

Ointment of cantharides. (See Counter-irritants.)

May be applied to the poll.

BRONCHITIS, ACUTE.

In early stage.

Draught.

Extract of belladonna, two drachms.

Solution of acetate of ammonium, four fluid ounces.

Water, q.s.

May be given three times daily.

BRONCHITIS, ACUTE—*continued.***In later stage.****Draught.**

Carbonate of ammonium, three drachms.

Solution of hydrochlorate of strychnine, two fluid drachms.

Spirit of nitrous ether, one fluid ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given twice daily.

Counter-irritants.

Locally blisters (see Counter-irritants) may be applied at the outset.

BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC.

Carbonate of ammonium, three drachms.

Liquor strychninæ hydrochloratis, two fluid drachms.

Spirit of chloroform, half fluid ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given twice daily.

BRONCHITIS, VERMINOUS, OR HUSK OR HOOSE.

The prescriptions mentioned under Anæmia or as Tonics may be administered. It is essential that the animals be removed to fresh pastures, and that the diet be nutritious and plentiful. By way of prevention it is necessary to avoid contaminated pastures, especially about July, August, and September, in which months the disease is acquired, and to separate the affected from the healthy animals. Rock-salt should be provided.

BRONCHITIS, VERMINOUS--*continued.***Draught.**

Oil of turpentine, one fluid ounce.

Linseed oil, nine fluid ounce.

May be administered once or twice daily.

Intra-tracheal Injection.

Oil of turpentine, two fluid drachms.

Carbolic acid, twenty minims.

Tincture of opium, one fluid drachm.

Half a drachm of chloroform instead of the tincture of opium is recommended by Mr. Penhale.

Fumigations.

Fumigations are probably of but little value in the treatment of verminous bronchitis.

Those which have been tried are :

Sulphurous acid gas.

Chlorine gas.

Carbolic acid in the form of vapour.

BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.**In early stage.**

Extract of belladonna, two drachms.

Chloride of ammonium, three drachms.

Solution of acetate of ammonium, four fluid ounces.

Water, q.s.

May be given three times daily.

BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA—continued.

In later stage.

Draught.

Carbonate of ammonium, three drachms.

Solution of hydrochlorate of strychnine, two fluid drachms.

Spirit of nitrous ether, one fluid ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given twice daily.

Counter-irritants.

Blisters may, as in acute bronchitis, be applied at the outset of the disease.

BURNS.

Local Application.

Solution of lime, one part.

Olive oil, one part.

BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS.

Ointment of biniodide of mercury. (For formula, see Counter-irritants.)

CACHEXIA OSTEO-MALACIA.

Draught.

Phosphate of lime, four drachms.

Sulphate of iron, two drachms.

Gentian or calumba to three ounces.

May be given in a pint of water twice daily.

CARBUNCLE.**Draught.**

Powdered nux vomica, forty grains.

Carbonate of ammonium, two drachms.

Carbonate of iron, two drachms.

Gentian, one ounce.

May be given in a pint of water twice daily.

Local Application. See Antiseptics.

CATARRH.**Draught.**

Solution of acetate of ammonium, four ounces.

Bicarbonate of potassium, one ounce.

Spirit of chloroform, half ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given twice or thrice daily.

CATARRH, MALIGNANT.**Draught.**

Tincture of perchloride of iron, one fluid ounce.

Salicine, one drachm.

Simple syrup, four fluid ounces.

Water, q.s.

May be given three times daily.

Gargles.

(1) Acid solution of nitrate of mercury, six minims.

Water, one ounce.

(2) Permanganate of potassium, three to four grains.

Water, one ounce.

CATHARTICS.**A. (mild.)**

- (1) Sulphate of magnesium, twelve to sixteen ounces.
Powdered ginger, half an ounce.
May be given in a pint of warm water.
- (2) Sulphate of sodium, sixteen ounces.
Powdered caraway seeds, half an ounce.
May be given in a pint of warm water, but is,
as a rule, not so certain in its effects as the
preceding.
- (3) Castor oil, two pints.

B. (strong.)

- (1) Sulphate of magnesium, sixteen ounces.
Powdered aloes, eight drachms.
Powdered ginger, half an ounce.
May be given in a pint or more of warm water.
- (2) Castor oil, two pints.
Croton oil, half a fluid drachm.
- (3) Gamboge, half an ounce.
Aloes, half an ounce.
Ginger, half an ounce.
Powdered croton bean, one drachm.
May be given in a pint of warm water.

C. (very strong.)**Intravenous Injection of Sulphate of Eserine.**

Sulphate of eserine, one grain to one grain and a half in solution, in very protracted constipation, may be injected intravenously. It is, however, necessary to use this method of treatment with great care, and only in cases which would, in all probability, otherwise prove unmanageable.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

Treatment of cattle-plague is not carried out, the affected animals being slaughtered in accordance with the wise provisions of the Act of Parliament relating thereto.

CHARBON. See Anthrax.

CLEANSING MEDICINE.

Draught.

Sulphate of magnesium, sixteen ounces.

Powdered ergot, one ounce.

Carbonate of ammonium, four drachms.

May be given in two pints of warm water, and repeated on the following day, if necessary.

COLCHICUM POISONING.

Draught.

Solution of ammonia, two fluid ounces.

Brandy or whisky, four fluid ounces.

May be administered every four hours for three or four times in succession in a pint of gruel or mucilage of linseed.

COLIC, FLATULENT.**Draught.**

Solution of ammonia, one fluid ounce.

Spirit of chloroform, one fluid ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given at intervals of four hours.

Treatment should be commenced by the administration of a full dose of physic.

Draught.

Hyposulphite of sodium, four drachms.

Water, q.s.

May be given at intervals of four hours. Sixteen ounces of sulphate of magnesium may be given with the first dose of this drench.

COLIC, SIMPLE.

Oil of turpentine, half a fluid ounce.

Tincture of opium, one and a half fluid ounces.

Spirit of nitrous ether, two fluid ounces.

May be given at intervals of three or four hours.

COLLAPSE.

Whisky, six fluid ounces.

Solution of ammonia, one fluid ounce.

Should be given in a pint of gruel or water.

CONDITION POWDER.

Fenugreek, seven parts.

Aniseeds, three parts.

Cummin-seeds, three parts.

Ginger, one part.

Carbonate of iron, one part.

Milk of sulphur, one part.

Dose, two to four ounces.

CONGESTION OF THE LIVER.**Draught.**

Sulphate of sodium, sixteen ounces.

Aloes four drachms.

Should be given in a pint of warm water, and should be followed by the administration twice daily of the following

Draught.

Chloride of ammonium, four drachms.

Spirit of nitrous ether, two fluid ounces.

Water, q.s.

CONJUNCTIVITIS.**Lotion.**

(1) Boric acid, three grains.

Tincture of opium, ten minims.

Water, one fluid ounce.

(2) Sulphate of atropine, two grains.

Water, one fluid ounce.

CONSTIPATION. See Cathartics.**COOLING LOTIONS.**

(1) Solution of subacetate of lead, one part.

Tincture of arnica, one part.

Water, eight parts.

(2) Chloride of ammonium, two ounces.

Nitrate of potassium, two ounces.

Water, sixteen ounces.

CORNEA, INFLAMMATION OF.**Lotion.**

Sulphate of atropine, two to four grains.

Water, one ounce.

A few drops to be placed in the corner of the eye.

CORNEA, OPACITY OF.*

Nitrate of silver.

COUGH.**Draught.**

Powdered digitalis, one drachm.

Liquor ammonii acetatis, four fluid ounces.

Spirit of nitrous ether, two fluid ounces.

Extract of belladonna, two drachms.

Water, q.s.

May be given twice daily.

COUNTER-IRRITANTS.**White Liniment (1).**

Oil of turpentine, eight fluid ounces.

Strong solution of ammonia, three fluid ounces.

Soft soap, four ounces.

Digest ; then add, shaking at intervals, water to make two quarts of liniment.

* M. Kettritz, in the twenty-second volume of the *Veterinary Journal*, recommends in horses the juice from the flower-stalk of the *Herba Chelidonia*. He cuts off a little piece from the flower-stalk of the fresh plant, and presses it between the fingers, and allows a drop of the juice which exudes to drop upon the cornea, whereupon the conjunctival sclerotic becomes quite red, and the opacity disappears in a short time.

COUNTER-IRRITANTS—*continued.***White Liniment (2).**

Proof spirit, two pints.

Strong solution of ammonia, half a pint.

Soft soap, four ounces.

Camphor, one ounce.

Acetic White Liniment.

Eggs, four.

Acetic acid, four fluid ounces.

Solution of acetate of lead, four fluid ounces.

Oil of rosemary, half a fluid ounce.

Oil of turpentine, eight fluid ounces.

Water to two quarts.

Absorbent Liniment.

Acetic white liniment, eight fluid ounces.

Solution of iodide of potassium, two fluid ounces.

Compound Camphor Liniment.

Camphor, five parts.

Oil of lavender, quarter part.

Strong solution of ammonia, ten parts.

Methylated spirit, thirty parts.

Dissolve the oil and camphor in the spirit, and then add the ammonia gradually.

Mercurial Liniment (for enlarged glands).

Mercury ointment, two ounces.

Camphor, one drachm.

Oil of tar, four ounces.

Linseed oil, four ounces.

COUNTER-IRRITANTS—*continued*.**Blistering Liniment.**

Powdered cantharides, one ounce.

Olive oil, eight ounces.

Digest over hot bath.

Absorbent Blistering Liniment.

Iodine, one and a quarter ounces.

Iodide of potassium, half an ounce.

Camphor, two drachms.

Methylated spirit, half a pint.

Paint the part to be blistered with a brush.

Mustard Liniment.

Mustard, four ounces.

Oil of turpentine, five ounces.

Digest ten days. Add a sufficiency of linseed oil.

Blistering Ointment (1).

Binioidide of mercury, one pound.

Olive oil, one pint.

Mix well, and add—

Melted lard, seven pounds.

Blistering Ointment (2).

Lard, four pounds.

Resin, four pounds.

Powdered cantharides, one pound.

Blistering Ointment (3).

Powdered cantharides, one part.

Venice turpentine, one part.

Resin, one part.

Palm oil or lard, four parts.

DIABETES INSIPIDUS.**Draughts.**

The same as those prescribed for anæmia. (This disease is uncommon in the bovine species. In it the diet should be nutritious and liberal in amount, and in the first instance laxatives should be administered.)

DIAPHORETICS.**Draught.**

Solution of acetate of ammonia, four fluid ounces.

Camphor, two drachms.

Spirit of nitrous ether, one fluid ounce.

Water, q.s.

Wet Pack.

Very efficient as a diaphoretic in cattle, and especially recommended by some in the treatment of parturient apoplexy.

DIARRHŒA.**In Adults.****Draught.**

Powdered opium, two drachms.

Catechu, two drachms.

Galls, two drachms.

Prepared chalk, one ounce.

May be given in a pint of warm water twice daily.

DIARRHŒA—*continued*.**Draught.**

Catechu, two drachms.
 Camphor, two drachms.
 Powdered bael fruit, two ounces.
 Powdered opium, two drachms.
 Mucilage of starch, one pint.
 May be given twice daily.

In Calves.**Draught.**

Pepsine, twenty grains.
 Diluted hydrochloric acid, thirty minims.
 Sulphate of cinchonine, seven and a half grains.
 Water, q.s.
 May be given twice or three times daily in a
 sufficiency of water, or mucilage of starch.

Draught.

Diluted sulphuric acid, thirty minims.
 Tincture of catechu, two drachms.
 Spirit of chloroform, thirty minims.
 Water, q.s.
 May be given three or four times daily in
 water or mucilage of starch.*

DISINFECTANT.

The disinfectants most commonly employed
 for purifying cattle-sheds are sulphurous
 anhydride or chlorine gases, chloride of lime,
 and carbolic acid.

* In the *Veterinary Journal* of November, 1886, we also
 recommend salicylate of iron in diarrhœa in calves.

DOWNFALL OF THE UDDER. See Mammitis.

DROPSY OR ASCITES.

Draught.

Nitrate of potassium, two drachms.

Bicarbonate of potassium, four drachms.

Oil of juniper, one fluid drachm.

Spirit of nitrous ether, one fluid ounce.

Water, q.s.

These cases are very difficult to cure. Those drenches recommended under anæmia are often of some efficacy.

DYSENTERY. See Bloody Flux.

DYSURIA.

Draught.

Nitrate of potassium, one ounce.

Bicarbonate of potassium, one ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given twice daily.

ECBOLICS.

(1) Powdered ergot, one ounce, or

(2) Tincture of ergot, one fluid ounce, or

(3) Liquid extract of ergot, one fluid ounce.

ECZEMA CONTAGIOSA, OR E. EPIZOOTICA. See
Aphtha Epizootica.

EMPHYSEMA.

Cattle suffering from this disease are generally killed. If the animals are to be treated, the same remedies may be given as those mentioned in the case of 'Anæmia.'

EPISTAXIS.**Draught.**

Tincture of perchloride of iron, one and a half fluid ounces.

Tincture of ergot, one fluid ounce.

Water, q.s.

Draught.

Sulphate of iron, two drachms.

Powdered ergot, one ounce.

Water q.s.

ERYSIPELAS.**Draught.**

Tincture of perchloride of iron, one and a half fluid ounces.

Spirit of chloroform, half a fluid ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given at intervals of four hours.

Draught.

Tincture of aconite (B.P.), forty minims.

Chlorate of potassium, three drachms.

Water, q.s.

May be given at intervals of six hours.

ERYTHEMA CHRONICA.**Draught.**

Liquor arsenicalis, four fluid drachms.

Bicarbonate of potassium, one ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given twice daily. The treatment should be commenced by the administration of a laxative.

‡

ERYTHEMA MAMMILLARUM.

In this affection it is necessary to remove the calf, and to apply boric acid lotion locally. A laxative draught should be given at the outset. When the pain and inflammation are considerable, the following ointment will be found efficient.

Ointment.

Extract of belladonna, one part.

Boric acid, two parts.

Carbolic acid, half a part.

Benzoated lard, thirteen parts.

EYE.**Pupil, Contractor of.****Lotion.**

Sulphate or salicylate of eserine, one to two grains.

Water, one ounce.

Pupil, Dilator of.**Lotion.**

Sulphate of atropine, two to four grains.

Water, one ounce.

FALLING OF THE WOMB.**Draught.**

Tincture of opium, two fluid ounces.

Spirit of chloroform, one fluid ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given once or twice. The womb should be dressed with antiseptic lotion and replaced before giving the medicine.

**FELON-CHINE, OR LUMBAGO.****Draught.**

Carbonate of ammonium, two drachms.

Bicarbonate of potassium, one ounce.

Gentian, one ounce.

Ginger, one ounce.

May be given in a pint of warm water twice daily.

Liniment.

Liniment of belladonna, one part.

Compound liniment of ammonia, one part.

FEVER, PARTURIENT. See Parturient Septicæmia.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE. See Aphtha Epizootica.

FOUL IN THE FOOT.

After careful cleansing and removal of the diseased horny tissue which is underrun with matter, and poulticing with linseed, it is well to give a cathartic and dress the foot with one of the following preparations :—

FOUL IN THE FOOT—*continued.***Ointment.**

- (1) Carbolic acid, four fluid drachms.
Lard, four ounces.
- (2) Boric acid, one part.
Lard, seven parts.

Powder.

Sulphate of copper, finely powdered, one part.
Alum, finely powdered, one part.

Local Application.

Nitrate of copper, one part.
Stockholm tar, six parts.

FOUNDER.

This disease, which is rather uncommon in the bovine species, is generally best treated by the administration of a cathartic. Cooling applications may be used locally. If there be fever, the following draught may be given.

Draught.

Tincture of aconite (B.P.), forty minims.
Spirit of nitrous ether, one fluid ounce.
Water to six ounces.
May be given three times daily.

GANGRENOUS STOMATITIS.**Draught.**

Chlorate of potassium, two drachms.
Water, six ounces.
May be given four times daily.

GANGRENOUS STOMATITIS—*continued.***Gargle.**

Tincture of iodine, one fluid drachm.

Water, four ounces.

This gargle may be used as often as is necessary. The ulcers should be touched with nitrate of silver, or painted over with a mixture of one part of acid solution of nitrate of mercury, and twenty-four parts of water. The sanitary conditions must be carefully attended to.

GARGET.**In Acute Stage.****Draught.**

Bicarbonate of potassium, one ounce.

Tincture of aconite (B.P.), forty minims.

Water, q.s.

May be given every four hours for a day, and then three times daily so long as the temperature remains high.

Draught.

Nitrate of potassium, one ounce.

Tincture of aconite (B.P.), forty minims.

May be given every four hours for a day, and then three times daily, so long as the temperature remains high.

In this disease the milk should be removed at regular intervals. Linseed-poultices containing two to four drachms of extract of belladonna may be applied.

GARGET—*continued.***In Chronic Induration.**

(1) Inject with a lotion made of :

Bicarbonate of potassium, one drachm.

Water, one ounce.

(2) In later stage apply :

Acetic liniment. (See Counter-irritants.)

Draught.

Bicarbonate of potassium, one ounce,

Iodide of potassium, two drachms.

Water, q.s.

May be given twice daily

GLOSSANTHRAX.**Draught.**

Salicylate of sodium, two drachms.

Sulphite of sodium, two drachms.

Water, q.s.

May be given four times daily. Treatment is
very seldom of any avail.

Gargle.

Acid solution of nitrate of mercury, one fluid
drachm.

Water, six ounces.

GLOSSITIS.**Draught.**

Solution of acetate of ammonium, four fluid ounces

Spirit of nitrous ether, one fluid ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given four times daily. Treatment should be commenced by the administration of sixteen ounces of sulphate of magnesium or sodium. The animal should be allowed as much gruel as will be taken, and if the power of swallowing is not possessed, nutritive enemata should be given. In the later stages during recovery, the following may be administered :—

Draught.

Gentian, one and a half ounce.

Ginger, half an ounce.

Sulphate of iron, two drachms.

May be given in a pint of warm water twice daily.

GONORRHOEA.**Draught.**

Balsam of capaiva, four ounces.

Castor oil, four ounces.

May be given twice or three times daily.

Draught.

Oleum santali, half an ounce.

Oleum lini, six ounces.

May be given twice daily. Treatment should be commenced by the administration of a cathartic. (See Cathartics, mild.)

GONORRHŒA—*continued.***Injection.**

Sulpho-carbolate of zinc, five grains.

Water, one ounce.

May be used twice daily. The ulcers may be touched with nitrate of silver, and the diseased surfaces with lotion of carbolic acid.

HÆMATURIA.

The treatment of this affection depends of necessity on its cause, it being a symptom of several diseases. Cold applications to the loins, and the administration of a laxative, such as sixteen ounces of castor-oil, or sixteen ounces of sulphate of sodium, are advisable.

Draughts.

- (1) Tincture of perchloride of iron, one fluid ounce.

Spirit of chloroform, half a fluid ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given twice daily.

- (2) Acetate of lead, one drachm.

Galls, two ounces.

Water, q.s.

May be given twice daily.

- (3) Extract of taraxacum, four ounces.

Carbonate of iron, three drachms.

May be given twice daily.

HÆMORRHAGE. (See Bleeding.)

HÆMORRHOIDS OR PILES.**Draught.**

Extract of taraxacum, four fluid ounces.

Chloride of ammonium, one ounce.

Gentian, one ounce.

May be given once daily in a pint of warm water. Treatment should be commenced by the administration of sixteen ounces of sulphate of sodium, which may be repeated when necessary.

Local Applications.

(1) Tincture of hamamelis.

(2) Alum, one drachm.

Water, two ounces.

HEEL, ULCERATION OF.**Ointment.**

Sulphate of copper, one drachm.

Lard, one ounce.

May be applied twice daily. Sometimes the granulations are removed by cauterisation.

EMIPLEGIA AND PARAPLEGIA.**Acute.**

When the paralysis is due to tumour or fracture, the animal should be killed; but if it is due to inflammatory growths, the spine may be blistered with ointment of red iodide of mercury, and tonics may be given internally.

HEMIPLEGIA AND PARAPLEGIA—*continued.***Chronic.****Draught.**

Liquor strychninæ hydrochloratis, four fluid drachms.

Spirit of chloroform, four fluid drachms.

Water, q.s.

May be given twice daily.

HEPATITIS AND CONGESTION OF THE LIVER.**Laxative Draught.**

Sulphate of sodium, sixteen ounces.

Caraway-seeds, one ounce.

May be given in a pint of warm water, and may be repeated on the following day if necessary ; or one drachm of calomel may be given instead of the sulphate of sodium, and followed up for several days by half-drachm doses of the same. The diet should be restricted in amount and of a laxative nature.

Draught.

Tincture of aconite (B.P.), forty minims.

Chloride of ammonium, six drachms.

Spirit of nitrous ether, one fluid ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given thrice daily, so long as there are any febrile symptoms. Afterwards the aconite may be omitted.

HIDE-BOUND.**Draughts and Powders.**

The same may be employed as those mentioned under 'Anæmia,' or as tonics. It is best to give a laxative in commencing treatment.

HYDROCELE.**Draught.**

Solution of hydrate of potassium, half an ounce.

Iodide of potassium, two drachms.

Water, q.s.

May be given in the drinking water twice daily.

Local Application.

Tincture of iodine.

HYDROTHORAX. See Pleurisy (later stage).**IMPACTION OF THE RUMEN.****Draught.**

Sulphate of magnesium, sixteen ounces.

Aloes, eight drachms.

Ginger, half an ounce.

Powdered croton bean, one drachm.

May be given in a pint of warm water. If the bowels do not act, give two pints of castor oil on the following day.

If absolutely necessary, the intravenous injection of sulphate of eserine may be given. (See 'Cathartics,' very strong.)

IMPACTION OF THE BOWELS.**Draught.**

Sulphate of sodium, sixteen ounces.

Solution of aloes, eight fluid ounces.

Spirit of nitrous ether, one fluid ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be repeated in twelve hours if necessary.

(See also Cathartics.)

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.**Draught.**

Bicarbonate of sodium, one ounce.

Powdered nux vomica, one drachm.

Ginger, half an ounce.

Gentian, one ounce.

May be given in a pint of warm water twice daily.

Draught.

Liquor strychninæ hydrochloratis, two fluid drachms.

Bicarbonate of sodium, one ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given twice daily.

INDIGESTION.**Draught.**

Bicarbonate of sodium, two ounces.

Nux vomica, one drachm.

Ginger, half an ounce.

Gentian, one ounce.

May be given in a pint of warm water twice daily. Treatment should be commenced by the administration of a cathartic. (See Cathartics, A or B.)

INDIGESTION—*continued*.**Draught.**

Diluted hydrochloric acid, four fluid drachms.

Liquor strychninæ hydrochloratis, two fluid drachms.

Water, q.s.

May be given twice daily.

INERTIA OF THE UTERUS (Delayed Parturition).**Draught.**

Powdered ergot, one ounce.

Carbonate of ammonium, four drachms.

Gentian, one ounce.

Ginger, half an ounce.

May be given in a pint of warm water.

JAUNDICE.

The treatment of jaundice of necessity varies in accordance with the particular case and its causes. The diet should be carefully regulated, being restricted in amount and of a laxative nature and capable of being easily digested. In the first instance, it is best to commence treatment by the administration of a cathartic. (See Cathartics, strong.)

Draught.

(1) Chloride of ammonium, four drachms.

Bicarbonate of potassium, one ounce.

Ginger, four drachms.

May be given in a pint of warm water twice daily.

JAUNDICE—*continued.***Draught.**

(2) Diluted nitro - hydrochloric acid, four fluid drachms.

Spirit of chloroform, half a fluid ounce.

Tincture of euonymin, one fluid ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given twice daily in cases of torpidity of the liver.

KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF.**Draught.**

Tincture of aconite (B.P.), forty minims.

Solution of acetate of ammonium, four fluid ounces.

Water, q.s.

May be given thrice daily. Warm enemata are useful, and a cathartic (see Cathartics, strong) should be given at the outset. A sheepskin placed over the loins has a good effect. Bleeding is sometimes necessary.

LABURNUM POISONING.

Draught. See Cathartics (strong).

LARYNGITIS.**Draught.**

Extract of belladonna, one drachm.

Solution of acetate of ammonium, four fluid ounces.

Water, q.s.

May be given three times daily. Inhalation of steam vapour, and counter-irritants to the throat are necessary. Nutrient enemata are sometimes to be given if the animal cannot take sufficient food by the mouth.

LARYNGITIS—*continued.***Liniments.**

Liniment of cantharides, of mustard, or of ammonia, should be applied to the region of the throat. (For formulæ, see Counter-irritants.)

Gargle.

Tincture of iodine, one part.
Water, twenty parts.

LEUCORRHŒA.

Draught. See Tonics.

Injection.

- (1) Sulpho-carbolate of zinc, five grains.
Water, one ounce.
- (2) Permanganate of potassium, two grains.
Water, one ounce.
- (3) Alum, half a drachm.
Decoction of oak bark, one ounce.

Caustic Application.

Nitrate of silver to ulcerated patches, if any exist.

LICE.**Ointment.**

White precipitate of mercury, one part.
Lard, twelve parts.

LICE—*continued.***Lotion.**

Stavesacre seeds, half an ounce.

Soft soap, two ounces.

Boil the bruised stavesacre seeds with the soap in a pint and a half of warm water until about one pint remains.

Lotion.

Creasote, three fluid drachms.

Methylated spirit, two fluid ounces.

Water to half a pint.

Lotion.

Tobacco, four drachms.

Hot water, one pint.

Lotion.

Liquor carbonis detergens, two fluid ounces.

Water to one pint.

LIVER, INFLAMMATION OF. See Hepatitis.

LOCK-JAW. See Tetanus.

LUNGS, INFLAMMATION OF.

Draught.

Tincture of aconite (B.P.), forty minims.

Solution of acetate of ammonium, four fluid ounces.

Spirit of nitrous ether, half a fluid ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given every six hours.

Counter-irritants. See Counter-irritants.

MALIGNANT CATARRH.**Draught.**

Salicylic acid, three drachms.

Tincture of cinchona, two fluid ounces.

Whisky, four fluid ounces.

May be given in a pint of warm gruel, and repeated at intervals of four to six hours. The disease is generally fatal. The ulcerations may be touched with carbolic acid (1 in 10), and the animal should be made to inhale steam. The diet should be nutritious and laxative in nature ; and, if recovery follows, tonics will be necessary.

MAMMITIS. See Garget.

MANGE.**Ointment.**

Sulphur, one ounce.

Lard, one ounce.

Ointment.

Oil of stavesacre, one fluid drachm.

Lard, one ounce.

Ointment.

Ointment of sulphur, as above, half an ounce.

Ointment of stavesacre, as above, half a fluid ounce.

White precipitate of mercury, twenty grains.

METRO-PERITONITIS, OR PUERPERAL PERITONITIS.

Draught.

(1) Powdered opium, two drachms.

Salicylic acid, two drachms.

Whisky, six fluid ounces.

Water, q.s.

May be given at intervals of six hours. The treatment of this disease should be commenced by the administration of a mild cathartic.

(2) Salicylate of sodium, four drachms.

Tincture of opium, one ounce and a half.

Solution of acetate of ammonium, four fluid ounces.

Water, q.s.

May be given at intervals of four hours.

Injection.

Carbolic acid, half a fluid drachm.

Water, ten ounces.

MILK FEVER. See Apoplexy, Parturient.

MUIR ILL. See Hæmaturia.

NEPHRITIS. See Kidneys, Inflammation of.

ŒSTRUS BOVIS.

Ointment.

Unguentum hydrargyri.

It is only necessary to use a small quantity of the ointment of mercury in order to destroy the parasite. A portion of the size of a pea is amply sufficient.

PARTURIENT SEPTICÆMIA, PARTURIENT FEVER.

This disease must not be confounded with Parturient Apoplexy.

Draughts.

- (1) Salicylate of sodium, two drachms.

Brandy, four fluid ounces.

May be given in gruel at intervals of four hours, or the following prescription may be given.

- (2) Sulphate of quinine, one drachm and a half.

Diluted sulphuric acid, four fluid drachms.

Water, q.s.

May be repeated every three or four hours.

Injection.

Carbolic acid, two fluid drachms.

Water, ten ounces.

OPHTHALMIA, SIMPLE.

Lotions.

- (1) Sulphate of atropine, two grains.

Water, one ounce.

- (2) Boric acid, three grains.

Water, one ounce.

OPHTHALMIA, PERIODIC.

Oxen affected with this disease are generally killed. A laxative is given at first, and a seton or a blister applied behind the ear in those cases which are treated.

OPHTHALMIA, PERIODIC—*continued.***Draught.**

Bicarbonate of potassium, one ounce.

Powdered cinchona, one ounce.

Gentian, one ounce.

May be given in a pint of warm water twice daily.

Lotion.

Sulphate of atropine, two to four grains.

Water, one ounce.

PALPITATION.**Draughts.**

(1) Tincture of aconite (B.P.), forty minims.

Spirit of chloroform, half a fluid ounce.

Bicarbonate of sodium, one ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given twice daily.

(2) Sulphate of iron, two drachms.

Digitalis, thirty grains.

Gentian, one ounce.

May be given in a pint of warm water twice daily.

PARTURIENT APOPLEXY. See Apoplexy, Parturient.

PEDICULI. See Lice.

PERICARDITIS.

(A) *Idiopathic*, in early stage.

Draught.

Tincture of aconite (B.P.), forty minims.

Spirit of chloroform, six fluid drachms.

Solution of acetate of ammonium, four fluid ounces.

Water, q.s.

May be given every six hours.

Local Application.

Blister the side with ointment of cantharides, or apply the hot wet pack.

In Later Stages.

Draught.

Carbonate of ammonium, three drachms.

Carbonate of iron, three drachms.

May be given in water twice daily. After recovery from pericarditis, it is best to fatten and afterwards kill the animal.

(B) *Traumatic*.

Traumatic pericarditis is incurable.

PERITONITIS.**Draught.**

Tincture of opium, two fluid ounces.

Tincture of aconite (B.P.), forty minims.

Spirit of chloroform, half a fluid ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given every six hours.

PERITONITIS, PUERPERAL. See Metro-peritonitis.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.**Draught.**

Cod-liver oil, ten fluid ounces.

Bromide of potassium, two drachms.

Phosphate of lime, six drachms.

May be given twice daily for several days, and then once daily.

PILES. See Hæmorrhoids.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA CONTAGIOSA.

This disease is not treated. If treatment be adopted, either of the following forms which have been recommended may be given.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA CONTAGIOSA—*continued.***Draughts.**

- (1) Carbolic acid (pure), half a fluid drachm.
Creasote, half a fluid drachm.
Cod liver oil, ten fluid ounces.
May be given three times daily.

- (2) Salicine, four drachms.
Ginger, half an ounce.
Gentian, one and a half ounces.
May be given in a pint of ale twice daily.

PSORIASIS.**Draught.**

Liquor arsenicalis, two fluid drachms.
Bicarbonate of sodium, one ounce.
Water, q.s.

May be given twice daily. A laxative should
be given at the outset.

Ointment.

Ointment of tar.

PUERPERAL APOPLEXY. See Apoplexy, Parturient.

PUERPERAL PERITONITIS. See Metro-peritonitis.

PURPURA HÆMORRHAGICA.**Draught.**

Quinetum, one drachm.

Tincture of perchloride of iron, one fluid ounce.

Oil of turpentine, half a fluid ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given twice daily.

PYÆMIA.**Draught.**

Powdered cinchona bark, one ounce.

Salicylate of sodium, half an ounce.

May be given in half a pint of warm water three times daily, for the first day, and then twice daily. Treatment should be commenced by the administration of a laxative, and during recovery tonics will be requisite.

PYREXIA. See Antipyretics.

RACHITIS OR RICKETS (in calves).**Powder.**

Phosphate of lime, one and a half to three drachms.

May be given in the food or in milk once regularly every day, or the following may be given :—

Draught.

Cod liver oil, four fluid ounces.

Lime water, two fluid ounces.

May be given once daily. The diet should be nutritious.

RETENTION OF PLACENTAL MEMBRANES. See
Cleansing.

RHEUMATISM.

Acute.

Draught.

Tincture of aconite (B.P.), forty minims.
Salicylate of sodium, four drachms.
Bicarbonate of potassium, one ounce.
Water, q.s.
May be given at intervals of six hours.

Draught.

Tincture of colchicum, half a fluid ounce.
Tincture of aconite (B.P.), forty minims.
Bicarbonate of potassium, one ounce.
Water, q.s.
May be given at intervals of six hours.

Local Applications.

- (1) Liniment of belladonna.
- (2) Counter-irritants. See Counter-irritants.

RINGWORM, ORDINARY—TINEA TONSURANS.

Ointments.

- (1) Ointment of iodine.
- (2) Ointment of acid nitrate of mercury.
- (3) Oleate of copper, one part.
Lard, five parts.

Lotions.

- (1) Sulphurous acid, one fluid drachm.
Glycerine, three fluid drachms.
- (2) Perchloride of mercury, one part.
Water, five hundred parts.
- (3) Acetum cantharidum.

RINGWORM, HONEYCOMB—ACHORION SCHÖN- LEINII.

Same treatment as that for the ordinary ringworm given above.

SCARLATINA.

Draught.

Solution of acetate of ammonium, four fluid ounces.

Spirit of nitrous ether, one fluid ounce.

Bicarbonate of potassium, half an ounce.

Water to eight ounces.

May be given three times daily.

SCOUR OR SKIT. See Diarrhœa.

SCROFULA.

Draught.

Phosphate of lime, two drachms.

Sulphate of iron, one drachm.

Gentian, one and a half ounces.

May be given in warm water twice daily.

SORE TEATS.

Ointment of boric acid.

SPLENIC APOPLEXY OR FEVER. See Anthrax.

SPRAINS.

In Early Stages.

Cooling Lotions. See Cooling Lotions.

In Later Stages.

Counter-irritants. See Counter-irritants.

STOMATITIS. See Gangrenous Stomatitis.

STRANGURY. See Hæmaturia.

TABES MESENTERICA.

Draughts.

(1) Sulphate of iron, two drachms.

Creasote, one fluid drachm.

Gentian, one ounce.

Ginger, one ounce.

May be given twice daily in a pint of warm gruel.

(2) Cod liver oil, ten fluid ounces.

Tincture of eucalyptus, six fluid drachms.

Phosphate of lime, four drachms.

May be given twice daily.

TETANUS, OR LOCKED JAW.

Draught.

Bromide of potassium, four drachms.

Anise Fruit, four drachms.

May be given in warm water or gruel three times daily.

THRUSH IN THE MOUTH. See Aphtha.

TONGUE, ACTINOMYCOSIS OF. See Actinomy-
cosis.

TYMPANITIS, OR HOVEN.

Treatment should be commenced by the administration of a Cathartic. (See Cathartics.)

Draught.

Hyposulphite of sodium, half an ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given at intervals of two to four hours for several times.

Draught.

Ether, two fluid ounces.

Carbonate of ammonium, half an ounce.

Spirit of chloroform, one fluid ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given at intervals of four hours.

Draught.

Sulpho-carbolate of sodium, half an ounce.

Bromide of potassium, two drachms.

Spirit of chloroform, half an ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given at intervals of from four to six hours.

UDDER, INFLAMMATION OF. See Garget.

URTICARIA.**Draught.**

Bicarbonate of potassium, half an ounce.

Bicarbonate of sodium, half an ounce.

Nitrate of potassium, half an ounce.

Water, q.s.

May be given twice daily.

VACCINIA.**Draught.**

Solution of acetate of ammonium, four fluid ounces.

Tincture of aconite (B.P.), forty minims.

Water, q.s.

May be given three times daily. A laxative should be given in the first instance, and the milk should be drawn off by a syphon.

WARBLES. See Œstrus Bovis.

WHITES. See Leucorrhœa.

YEW-TREE POISONING.

A Cathartic should be given, and afterwards the following :

Draught.

Carbonate of ammonium, three drachms.

Whisky, four fluid ounces.

Gruel to half a pint.

May be repeated at intervals of four or five hours.

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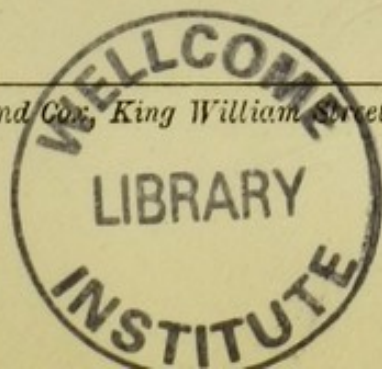
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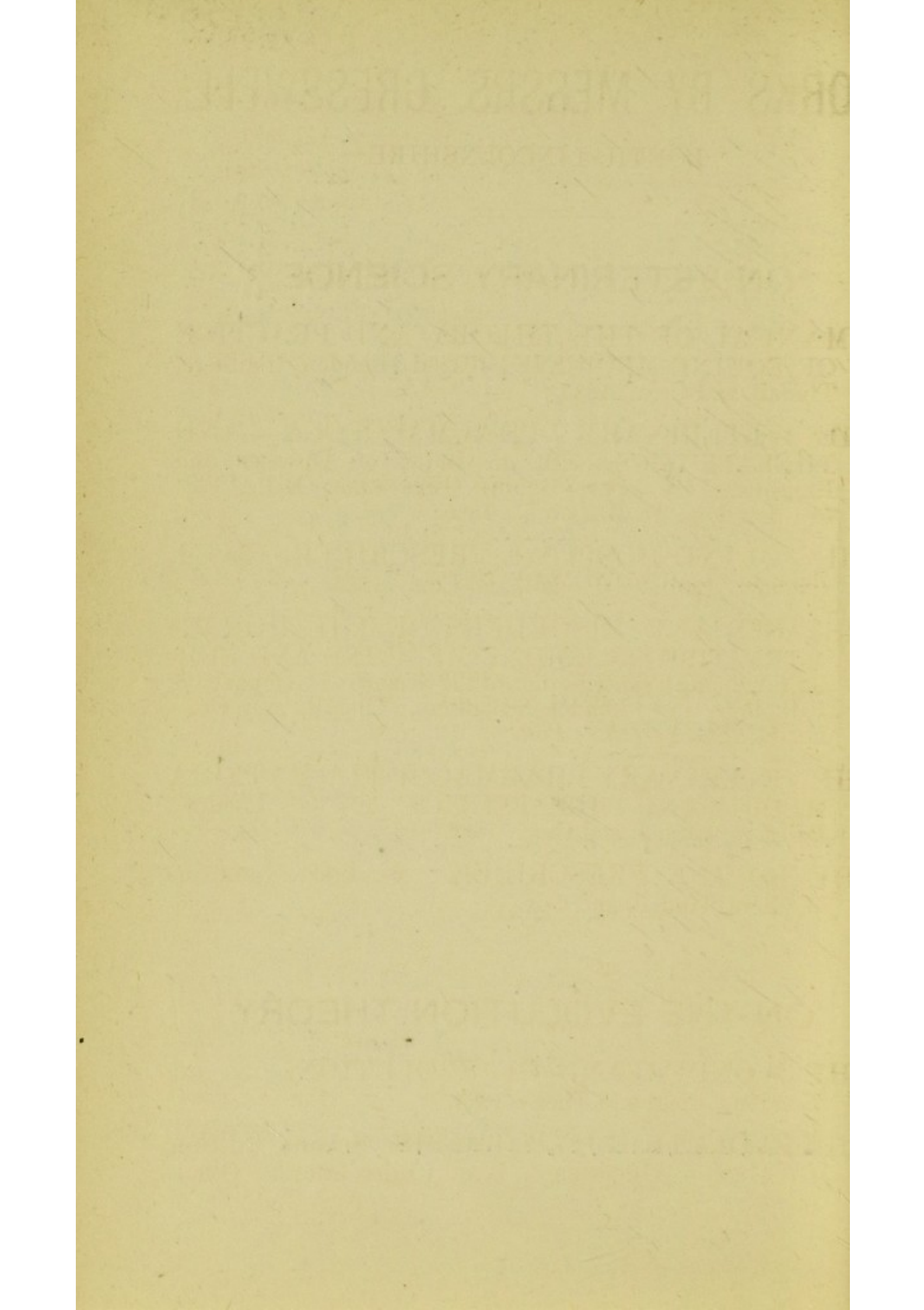
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