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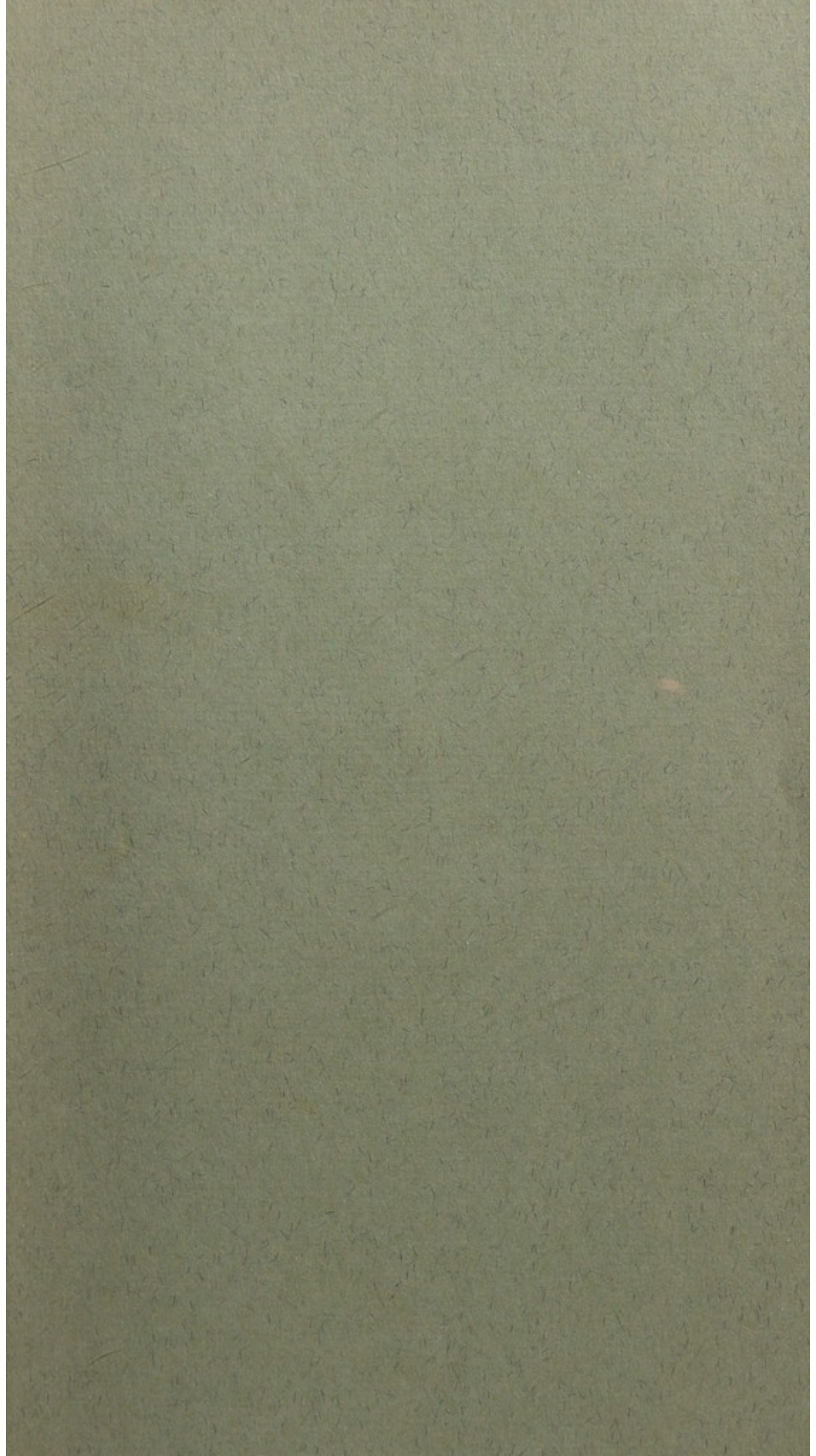
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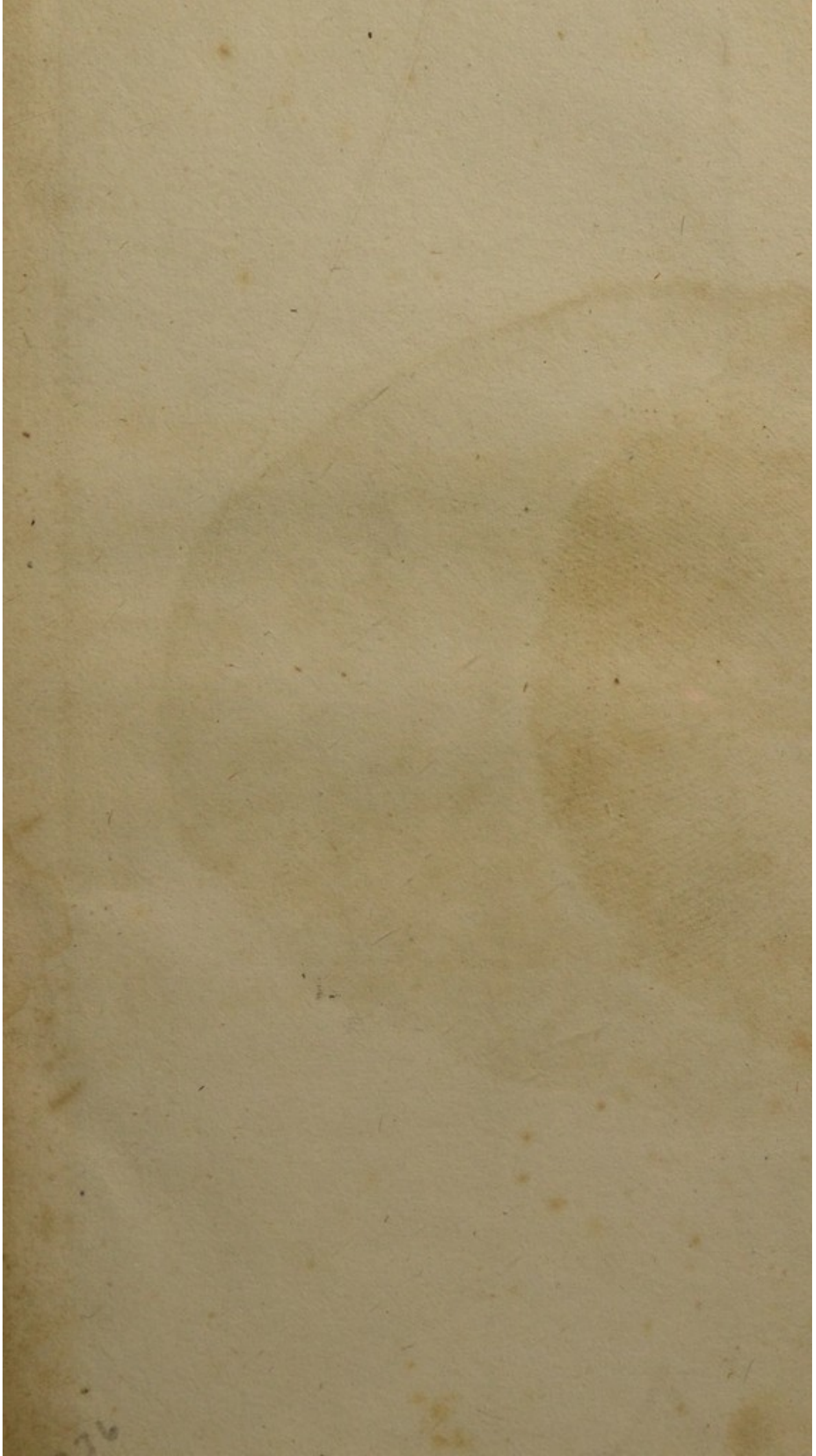
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Dr. W. Cheselden del. et sculp. J. Wandelaar fecit.
A back View of a Dissected Trunk.

THE
FIRST NUMBER
OF
VETERINARY TRANSACTIONS;
CONTAINING
OBSERVATIONS
ON
THE EFFECTS AND TREATMENT
OF
WOUNDS, OF JOINTS, AND OTHER CIRCUM-
SCRIBED CAVITIES.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF
SUBSCRIBERS TO THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

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Printed by T. Gillett, Salisbury-Square

AND SOLD BY J. DEBRETT, PICCADILLY,
AND T. EGERTON, WHITEHALL.

1801.

THE

FIRST NUMBER

OF

VETERINARY TRANSACTIONS

CONTAINING

OBSEVATIONS

ON

THE EFFECTS AND TREATMENT

OF

THE DISTEMPERS OF THE HORSE

AND THE MULE

BY JAMES CLARKE, VETERINARY SURGEON

AND FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF PHYSICIANS

LONDON

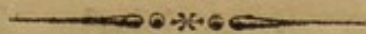
Printed by J. JOHNSON, Strand

And sold by J. HARRIS, Pall Mall

AND T. BARNES, St. Pauls Church-yard

1801.

P R E F A C E.



IT is very generally admitted, that no man can be a good practitioner in surgery, without a knowledge of human anatomy. Every surgeon, in operations, is liable to fail, unless he be well acquainted with the parts to be removed: and, in the practice of physic, the physician, who has the best knowledge of the internal mechanism, and of the different functions of the parts of the human body, will be most likely to find out the cause of the disease, and suggest the best remedies for its removal. In

order to understand and improve the veterinary art, it is equally essential to be well acquainted with the mechanism, and œconomy of the animal on which it is exercised. These facts, therefore, shew the necessity of a veterinary establishment, to teach the principles, as well as the practice, of the art. The common practitioners in farriery may possess some specific remedies for particular diseases, and be often successful; but, whatever may be the knowledge of individuals, unless that knowledge be freely communicated to the great body of farriers, the art of farriery cannot be generally improved.

The

The object of the institution of the Veterinary College is not merely that the veterinary art may be studied, and in time improved as much as possible, but to teach and diffuse whatever information may be acquired in the course of a gradual progression towards perfection. Every man, not interested in keeping the knowledge of diseases of animals in general, and of horses in particular, in a state of obscurity and ignorance, will probably admit, that great advantages are likely to be derived from a school, where the formation, and œconomy, and diseases of domestic animals are duly investigated.

It is obvious that the Veterinary College for a time must openly clash

with the immediate interests of farriers; and it cannot be expected that an institution founded for the express purpose of improving the practice by a knowledge of principles, could obtain the approbation of practitioners, who are most likely to think themselves injured by such an establishment. The farriers, however, are neither the only nor yet the principal opponents with whom the College has to contend. In fact, the College has suffered very little from their opposition. It is the calumny of men in disguise; it is the evil report of grooms, and coachmen, who are not generally known to be in any degree interested in the destruction of the College, from whom the institution is most likely

likely to suffer. This numerous and formidable class of opponents are too often the sole and supreme directors in their masters' stables. The horses are usually shod, bled, and physicked, when and where, and in any manner the groom recommends. And even those gentlemen, who pay considerable attention to the treatment of horses, are frequently overcome by the constant opposition of their grooms or coachmen. It was thought necessary by the founders and supporters of the Veterinary Institution, not to allow the servants of the College to receive any fees from the subscribers. This was in some respects a judicious law, and on the part of the governors very honourable, to prevent the grooms of

the College paying unequal attention to the horses admitted into the stables. But it is also a regulation, that no fees or gratuities should be given to the servants of subscribers on bringing horses to, or taking them away from the College. The good policy of that law may possibly be doubted; but it was certainly laudable to attempt a decisive blow at the very root of this corruption. A part of every shilling paid to common farriers is in some shape returned to the groom, as a fee or perquisite. But as the subscriber to the College pays only for the keep of his horse, when he is admitted into the stables, and that even at a low rate, and nothing for medicines or treatment, it was determined that nothing should be given to the subscriber's

scriber's servants. To say that this honest determination has been fatal to the College, would be too strong; but that it has been of greater detriment to its interests, than all other causes combined; and that the opposite conduct would have ensured more subscribers and converts to the utility of the College, than all the exertions of its warmest friends; and all the improvements that any talents and industry could have made in such an institution, even had the veterinary art been perfectly known, appears very probable. Can it be supposed, for a moment, that a common servant, who receives at least five per cent. from the farrier upon every bill paid by his master, will take away
a horse

a horse from the College, and be equally satisfied to receive nothing? More must indeed be expected than an ordinary share of virtue, from a class of men, on other occasions not particularly celebrated for their integrity, to suppose, that servants would report as favourably of the cure and treatment of their masters' horses, where no fees of any kind are given, as where they receive a considerable premium. Nevertheless, however such practices might improve the finances of the College, yet no subscriber of integrity could give his consent to establish similar laws for an institution supported by the nation. No man could openly acquiesce in a system of bribery that tends

tends to corrupt his own domestics. As a public school, therefore, it would be highly disgraceful to its governors to permit base laws, but at the same time it is necessary for the subscribers to be made acquainted with all the circumstances that tend to calumniate and retard the success of their establishment.

It will probably be admitted, that the groom has generally more practical knowledge of diseases of horses than his master; and if it be otherwise, he has various methods to persuade even the best friends of the institution, that the horses in the College stables are neglected and ill treated. He usually begins by telling his
master

master that his horse is starved. Now, in most cases it must happen, that an animal, on quitting an hospital, will be thinner of flesh than when he was first admitted. The horse must be either sick or lame, or in some degree defective, or he would not be sent to the College. In either case he is probably in more or less pain; or if he requires only blisters, purges, bleeding, or firing, neither of these operations tend to make him fat. We might with equal propriety look into any hospital for healthy good-looking men to recruit his Majesty's army or navy, as to expect horses to be fat and in fine condition when diseased. Even the prick of a nail will make the skin appear unhealthy, and lessen the spirits,

rits, the appetite, and the condition of the animal, even more than scanty allowance of food to a horse in health. This fact is so well established, that if the horse remains at home the owner naturally expects him to be out of condition, for the cause is manifest. But if the horse be sent to the College, and appears thin, then it is concluded, through the representation of the groom, that he has not been allowed a due proportion of forage. If the subject, however, be fairly investigated, it will be found, that no horses are better fed than at the Veterinary College. And to convince the public of that fact, little more is necessary than to state, that the Professor is totally uninterested in the quantity

quantity or quality of forage consumed. Whether horses live totally on hay, or besides hay eat a bushel of corn per diem, can make no difference whatever in his emoluments.

Mr. Hall, who furnishes forage for the Light Horse Volunteers, supplies the College on the most liberal terms, and without any private advantage to himself; and the committee of subscribers, who inspect the forage of the stables, can have no private interest that can possibly clash with the public advantage of the institution. Where then can be found elsewhere an establishment for the reception of horses, where the person who orders the quantity and quality of the forage for each individual

individual horse, is, by a diminished consumption, in no respect a gainer? It may indeed be observed, that if the Professor were biaſſed by interest in any manner, it would be to give the horses even more food than is absolutely necessary, in order to obtain the approbation of their owners. But in all livery stables the master obtains more or less profit, in proportion to the diminished quantity of forage given to each individual horse. When, therefore, it is properly considered, that the Professor must naturally be as anxious to keep up the flesh and condition of the animal as to remove disease; it will be manifest, that no horse is ever stinted to a less quantity of food than he ought to have: and, in cases of debility,

bility, requiring extraordinary nourishment, there is no limitation either as to the quantity or quality of food. But if the subscriber's groom fails to convince his master that his horse has been starved, he endeavours to persuade him that the horse is but little or no better than when he first went to the College; or that the expence has been greater than the benefit derived. This representation may probably, in many instances, be true; and as it is not always considered, that if the horse had remained at home he must have eat, and occasioned nearly the same expence as at the College; so every shilling is frequently put down to the cure. It is not professed to perform miracles at the College, neither is it wished

wished to disguise the truth, that the Professor, like other men, is liable to error. But in cases where he is mistaken as to the nature of the disease, and the success of the remedies, an opportunity offers to correct the error by dissection. In many instances where the surgeon, by attending the human subject, obtains great credit; the veterinary practitioner, from the same, or even greater success, fails to give satisfaction. A lame or a blind man is grateful to be relieved of his pain, even if he is only able to see or walk tolerably; but if the same person has a horse with a similar disease, and even a greater degree of success attend the remedies, if the horse be not radically cured, he is dissatisfied with the result. A horse not perfectly

found of his lameness or blindness, receives but little benefit. Indeed the horse whose vision is imperfect, is frequently worse than a horse totally blind. These facts are mentioned to shew, that with the perpetual influence of grooms, added to the occasional failure of a compleat cure, disappointment and dissatisfaction must sometimes ensue. The farrier, even when unsuccessful, has a powerful advocate in the groom, who, so far from seeking to discover errors, will not only find excuses, but frequently tell most palpable falsehoods to save his friend. If a horse dies under the care of a farrier, he generally becomes the property of the groom; but at the College some of the parts are dissected, and the money received for the parts not dissected,

fectcd, is carried to the College accounts. In every instance, therefore, the subscriber's groom is shut out from emoluments at the College, while, in every case under the care of the farrier, successful or fatal, the groom has a profit. In the Veterinary College, if the disease has been successfully treated, without loss of flesh or condition, and in a short space of time, and with little expence, still there is one resource left for the servant to prejudice his master. He reports, that the horse has not been properly groomed. It is possible that in some instances this accusation may have been well founded. The grooms of the College, like other men of the same description, are not to be depended on at all times; and although there is a steady man as a

head groom always on the spot, to see that the other grooms do their duty ; still it is not to be denied, but now and then horses are not cleaned so well as could have been wished. And it cannot be expected that a man who has five horses to attend to, and assists in casting horses for operations, and giving medicines, can bestow so much time and attention on five horses, as in private stables where the groom has but two. The servant, therefore, will frequently prevail on his master to believe that his horse has not been properly cleaned ; and if he fail in all other points, rather than not substantiate the last charge, he will bestow more labour to extricate every particle of dirt from the horse, immediately on his return from the College, than

than he will afterwards employ for a week. Besides, in common livery stables, the hostler claims, and generally receives, a bounty in proportion to the number of horses taken care of. As no such allowances are permitted at the Veterinary College, it is to be expected that the grooms will now and then neglect their work, notwithstanding every possible attention to prevent them. It is moreover well known to those best acquainted with the proper treatment of horses, for promoting condition, that without exercise sufficient to excite moisture on the skin, the coat (to use the language of grooms) will never be fine or free from dirt. The filth extracted from the hair of the horse is not all collected from the stable, but in part secreted by the vessels of the

skin, and without the aid of perspiration, scarcely any labour of the groom is sufficient to remove the whole of this extraneous matter; and, as the coat will also, under these circumstances, be long, it is scarcely possible for a horse, while at rest, to appear in condition. Now as the horses sent to the College are generally either lame or sick, there are few diseases in which it is proper, or even practicable to give horses what is called a sweat; and in every case where it is improper to give a horse such a degree of exercise as to induce sensible perspiration, the horse will not be fine in his coat. To persons unacquainted with the real cause of this ill appearance, it may seem, that the horse is badly groomed, and deprived of a proper allowance of food.

food. Where exercise is wanting, any horse in health, with proper food and even better than ordinary grooming, will nevertheless be out of condition; and if a horse in perfect condition, from the mere application of a blister, or any other cause, be lame or in pain, so as to be deprived of muscular exertion, the hair will soon be rough, and dirty. Perspiration is known by grooms to be so absolutely necessary to a fine coat for horses, that in addition to exercise they have recourse to excessive heat, which contributes to produce the desired effect. It should however be considered that a fine skin, occasioned solely by the foul heat of the stable and not by exercise, is very often produced at the expence of various diseases of other parts. Grease,

coughs, inflammation of the eyes and lungs, and even glanders, are some of the baneful effects resulting from impure heat. A warm temperature is very congenial to horses; and as birds will not be in full song and feather without the presence of a high temperature, so horses will be in best condition to perform labour when kept warm from 60 to 70 of Fahrenheit. But if the heat be in excess, and if that heat be occasioned by the breath of many animals many times respired; and by the fermentation produced by the fæces and urine, then various diseases will frequently be the consequence. Warm cloathing in cold weather is very serviceable; but foul air is as unfavourable to the health of horses as to the human subject.

The

The Stables of the College are spacious, and yet moderately warm; but as horses admitted into the College-stables have frequently been habituated to a higher degree of heat, their coats, without any neglect of grooming, will be ragged, stand up, and look unhealthy. It cannot therefore reasonably be expected that a horse, changing his stable, being in pain, and without exercise, can look as healthy and in the same condition, as when all the natural functions of the animal are duly performed.

A great and sudden diminution of temperature will also occasion a great and sudden loss of flesh. On the other hand, horses coming from a cold stable, or a straw-yard, and exposed to
a high

a high degree of heat, will be liable to swelled legs, greafe, coughs and many other difeafes. As the ftables of the College frequently contain horfes pre-viously expofed to both extremes, it has been thought neceffary to make the temperature moderately warm; but any determined degree of temperature to different horfes, may be hot to one animal and cold to another. All the difeafes, therefore, which proceed from changes of temperature are more likely to take place in the ftables of the Veterinary College, than in a ftable where the horfe is accuftomed to live, although that ftable be improperly hot or cold,

The general meeting of the College having thought it neceffary to publifh
annually

annually a few of the most remarkable cases which occur in practice, to be given to subscribers, the Professor is now called upon to comply with their order. They, however, who suppose him competent to furnish new matter, well digested and worthy of public attention, once in the year, over-rate his abilities. The institution is still in its infancy; and, although the Public in general, and the Subscribers to the Veterinary College in particular, have a right to expect some improvements in the Veterinary Art, yet the necessity of sober and long continued investigation, before the truth of almost any opinion can be established, must be admitted. To ascertain the best remedies for any disease, requires numerous experiments,

ments, much observation, and long experience. Without these precautions, hasty conclusions and false opinions may be formed from a few facts, which future investigation may contradict. It is therefore wished to be understood, that, although observations will be always offered with more or less confidence, as he is convinced of their truth; yet in many instances, longer experience and more minute enquiry may hereafter set aside favourite opinions. Nevertheless, even such a failure will be attended with some advantages to the public.

The first number of this Work will be small in consequence of the Professor's time being much occupied with a larger work, on the Internal Mechanism

chanism of the Foot of the Horse. The Cases he has selected, and the observations he has made on the Nature and Treatment of these Cases, are chiefly confined to the Wounds of Joints, and other circumscribed Cavities. Such accidents are very frequent, and the common modes of treatment often fail. Neither are the best remedies for the same diseases in the human subject commonly successful in horses.

OBSERVATIONS
ON
WOUNDS
OF
CIRCUMSCRIBED CAVITIES.

BY a circumscribed cavity is meant a cavity without any external opening. The chest, the abdomen, mucous capsules, veins and joints, are so many circumscribed cavities and contain fluids which have no communication with the air. The term cavity has been objected to by some, as not applicable to parts which have no vacuity or space unoccupied. Veins, arteries, joints, and mucous bags, may be more or less distended; but their cavities are all completely filled. They all contain more or less of a fluid but without any vacuum, as the parts accommodate themselves to the quantity of their contents; nevertheless, as the term is well understood

derstood, I see no necessity for any alteration. The fluid in joints, that in mucous bags, and in the chest and abdomen, is secreted by the arteries of each part, for the purpose of preventing friction. If the ends of bones or surfaces of tendons were allowed to rest, and move on each other, or if the lungs and intestines, at every inspiration, were to come into actual contact with the lining of the chest and abdomen, a considerable degree of irritation would ensue. To obviate such effects an oily fluid is placed between the solids to prevent the possibility of the one touching the other; and this fluid is formed from a fine vascular membrane which lines the different cavities. Where the fluid is required in great abundance as in joints, it takes the name of synovia; and was formerly supposed to be formed from the fatty substance found in many joints, termed the synovial gland. But as every secretion comes from the blood-vessels, and as this part is very little vascular, there can be no doubt but that the joint-oil must be secreted
from

from the same source as the other secretions. Besides, there are some joints without the fatty substance, but none without synovia or joint-oil. Bones are connected together by ligaments, and which frequently surround a joint; but in the smaller joints of the extremities of horses the tendons frequently in part supply the place of ligaments. In either case the secreting membrane lines the ligament, or tendon, and is then continued over the cartilages which cover the ends of the bones. This being the general mechanism of most joints, the bones are prevented from dislocation, and yet allowed to move to as great an extent, as their muscular and mechanical function will admit; while the cartilages, from being elastic, cover and preserve the bones free from concussion; and the oil within the cavity not only serves to lubricate the parts in health, but preserves a constant separation between all the solids of the joint. One cause for much pain and disease, in all cases where the synovia or joint-oil escapes, is therefore evident.

The membrane lining the joint is immediately squeezed between the two ends of the cartilages, and every motion of the limb produces pain and excites inflammation. Independent, however, of this cause, it is found that where the cavity of the stomach or intestines are by any accident ruptured, an immediate alteration and cessation of the pulse frequently take place, even when unaccompanied with any external opening. In this case death probably ensues from the same cause as blows on the stomach without a rupture. The stomach is so important to the welfare of the animal, that life cannot long be supported if the vitality of the stomach be destroyed. Mr. John Hunter very properly considered death from this cause as a general sympathetic effect, but the exposure of cavities of joints seems to destroy life by local irritation. Inflammation in all fresh wounds, to a certain degree, is as absolutely necessary to the cure, as digestion is essential to the health of the stomach. Without inflammation, a joint once opened, or a bone broken,

broken,

broken, could never unite. But nature has wisely ordained, that when a soft or a hard part is divided, blood shall escape, and inflammation ensue. The coagulable parts of the blood either become a living organ or a medium for the reception of blood-vessels from the original parts. It sometimes happens, however, that the inflammation, both of hard and soft parts, is greater than merely necessary to form the bond of union. When inflammation extends much beyond the divided parts, great constitutional irritation takes place; and if a joint be opened, the synovia escapes, the hard parts touch the inflamed surface, and frequently occasion death, or a stiff joint. The usual remedies are to rub the surrounding integuments with hot oils, and blue vitriol; verdigrease, corrosive sublimate, and other caustic applications are often introduced into the cavity of the wound, and into the joint itself. Where foreign matter of a stimulating nature is inserted into the cavity of the joint, death or a stiff joint must generally

be the effect. The professor has certainly known some cases succeed, from the same application applied within the lips of the external wound, immediately under the skin. Nevertheless this practice is hazardous, as the motion of the limb will be very likely to force some particles of the caustic within the cavity of the ligament. The internal cavity of veins is liable to be inflamed from the operation of bleeding, but more frequently in horses than in the human subject. This disease arises either from the pin used to stop the hæmorrhage passing improperly through the vein, or remaining too long in the part after the operation, or from the lips of the wound not being brought into close contact, and then the inflammation extends from the lips of the vein on the internal surface towards the head. The edges of the divided vein must always inflame after every bleeding, or the wound would continue open. But, when the inflammation extends beyond the proper limits, suppuration speedily takes place, which separates the lips of the wound.

wound. In the human subject when the vein inflames, inflammation extends from the arm towards the heart, and Mr. Hunter found in some instances that the heart itself partook of the disease. In the horse the jugular vein is the blood vessel most commonly opened, and when the cavity of the vein inflames, it extends very generally towards the head, while the vein below the orifice unites, and becomes impervious. Although a vein is not strictly a perfectly circumscribed cavity, yet it has no communication with the air; and when once exposed, if the parts after the operation do not unite by the first intention, the vein is liable to great mischief. Whenever inflammation attacks the internal surface of veins from bleeding, or any wound, the disease is to be considered as of the same nature, and requiring the same remedies as the exposure of joints or other cavities. The first symptom of inflammation and suppuration within the cavity of a vein is generally a small degree of swelling about the orifice, the lips of which soon recede from each

other, and a little oozing escapes from the part. At other times, the swelling will be more considerable, attended with frequent hæmorrhage, and where the swelling extends much above the orifice the vein is frequently callous and enlarged as high as the head. This enlargement and hardness of the vein proceeds, in part, from the coagulable lymph filling up its cavity, and in part from the coats of the vein being thickened; and the lymph sometimes becomes organized, and firmly unites to the internal surface of the vein. In other cases the coagulable substance does not unite to the vein, but acts as a foreign body on the whole internal surface of the vein. The professor has seen instances, where lymph many inches in length, has been taken from the jugular vein and extended as high as the veins of the face and neck, unconnected with its coats. Abscesses also form occasionally in the neighbourhood of the part diseased, sometimes with, at other times without, any communication with the vein. Although the inflammation is seldom
continued

continued below the orifice of the vein, yet he has known of one instance where the vena cava, and even the heart itself partook of the disease. The remedies usually employed are stimulating oils applied to the tumour, and where suppuration has not taken place, applications of that nature sometimes succeed. But when suppuration and hæmorrhage comes on, the disease requires very different remedies. The bursæ mucosæ or mucous capsules, are another kind of circumscribed cavity. These bags contain a large quantity of fluid similar to the oil of joints, and are placed between tendons, and also between bones and tendons. Near the large joint of the hock, immediately above the fetlock, and between the back sinews, there are large bags of the same nature. The mucous bags near the hock generally communicate with the joint. The use of these bags is to prevent friction. Instead of the hard surface of one tendon moving in contact with bone, or touching another tendon, these bags of oil being placed between

solid bodies, diminish friction. It has not been generally understood, that the same bags exist in all horses when first foaled. Before the horse is domesticated they are seldom visible but by dissection, and from hence it has been inferred by men unacquainted with the subject, that these bags are first formed in consequence of disease ; but in truth, the fluid is only increased in quantity from excess of weight or exertion, whereas the mucous bags are original parts, coequal with the formation of the animal. When the horse has been overweighted, or done more work than he is able to support, then these bags are enlarged ; in which case they are distinguished by the name of wind galls. They have probably been termed *wind galls*, from the false supposition that they contained air, and resembled the vegetable production of the same name. Technical phrases are frequently of little moment, but in the present instance they have sometimes led to erroneous and fatal practice. When mucous bags enlarge at the sides of the hock, they are commonly

monly called thorough pins; at the anterior part of the hock, bog spavins. The former have probably had their name in consequence of the tumour extending through the hock; the latter from its being near the seat of bone spavin, and yielding very considerably to pressure. Men not well acquainted with the structure or functions of mucous capsules, have occasionally opened them and let out the fluid. The immediate effect of this operation is the total disappearance of the tumour. But if the edges of the wound do not unite by the first intention, great inflammation speedily takes place. And if the wound heals in the most favourable manner, the internal surface of the bag will continue to secrete a fluid, and the part will become as large, if not greater in bulk, than before. The operation, therefore, of letting out the contents of mucous capsules, or in other words, the opening of wind galls cannot succeed, and sometimes the inflammation will be so great as to endanger the life of the animal. These cavities have occasionally been
opened

opened by farriers with a sharp pointed iron made hot: this mode is far less objectionable than others, as the coagulation of the fluids from the application of the cautery, generally closes the orifice, and restores the cavity; and as the mouth of the sac is inflamed by the hot iron and closed, the greater part of the contents of the sac, after the operation, remains entire. Setons have sometimes been recommended and passed through these bags with a view to create inflammation, and to fill up the cavities with granulations. The irritation occasioned by this practice is not only dangerous, but if the animal survives, the cavity being filled up with a fleshy substance, instead of an oily fluid, the function of the organ is lost, and probably will remain as large as before. When the mucous capsules are opened by accident, the wound is generally more violent and the consequences more dangerous; and, as it has not been generally understood, that exposing the cavity of these organs is attended with more mischief than wounds of other soft parts,

parts, proper remedies have not usually been employed. The theca or sheath of the tendons of the fore and hind extremity are occasionally wounded; and when this accident occurs, the animal suffers all the inconveniences of an opening into a joint. The sheath is a circumscribed cavity beginning about one inch above the fetlock joint, and extending downward to the sensible frog. The whole internal surface of the sheath is lubricated by a fluid, so that the principal tendon within never touches the sheath.

The use of the sheath is to bind down the tendon within; and by the intervention of the fluid within the sheath friction is prevented. Whenever an opening is made into a sheath, the fluid escapes and the solid parts of the tendons come into contact. Inflammation to a great extent soon takes place, and the irritation is so much encreased at every motion of the limb; that, unless the wound be speedily united, the event is sometimes fatal.

In all these parts a cavity is exposed, which will be attended with more or less danger as the wound is sooner or later closed.

In the human subject, poultices and fomentations are the chief local applications commonly employed; and in all cases where a joint is opened the patient is placed in such a position as to be most favorable to prevent the escape of the fluid; for, unless the wound speedily unites, the secretion will be increased; and so long as any fluid continues to escape, a foreign body is placed between the lips of the wound and prevents the union. In the human subject the parts may be kept in a great degree at rest; but in horses every motion of the limb forces out the oil, as it is secreted, which tends as much to prevent a union as injecting water, or any other foreign body, between the lips of the wounded cavity. Where divided parts unite, a quantity of coagulable lymph is thrown out between the edges, and by its glutinous quality forms a bond of union, and prevents,

vents, where a joint is opened, the escape of the synovia. But this junction, without artificial means, is not likely to take place in a joint constantly in motion. Where a joint, a mucous capsule, or the sheath of a tendon is opened, the first application necessary is the actual cautery.* The instrument most proper for the operation should be made of iron, two feet in length, rounded at the extremity about the size of a small button, with a wooden handle. The temperature of the iron should be moderately red. If it be black, the heat will not be sufficient to produce a proper discharge of lymph, to close up the wound; and if it is white, it will destroy too much of the surrounding parts, and perhaps do mischief to

* The very name of actual cautery is a sufficient reason with some people, unacquainted with its effects, to object to the operation. But in regard to the pain, common spirits of turpentine, in which, without any unpleasant sensation, the human subject can wash his hands, produces more irritation to the skin of the horse than hot water, or even the hot iron.

the ligament. Although the operation in itself is very simple, yet some knowledge of the structure and œconomy of the parts, for the purpose of applying the cautery with the best possible effect, is necessary. The object in view is to produce a glutinous substance to close up the cavity, and before the slough is removed, for granulations below to supply the place of the lymph; but if the ligament itself be destroyed by the cautery, it must, like other dead parts, separate from the living, and come away, and then the joint will still be opened. It is therefore of importance not to destroy the ligament of joints with the hot iron, but confine its application to the external soft parts. In these cases it is generally proper to cauterize the whole external surface of the wound; and if the discharge is not immediately stopt, the iron has probably not been applied sufficiently deep, or too cold, to produce a proper discharge of lymph. Where a cure is possible to be effected, the actual cautery will frequently close the cavity and stop the discharge.

Sometimes,

Sometimes, however, in the course of one, two, or three days, the discharge appears again by the sides of the lymph, and then the same operation should be repeated. In some instances the professor has had occasion to apply the hot iron five or six times, and, nevertheless, succeeded ultimately, without the least lameness. The same treatment is likewise to be recommended for penetrating wounds into the chest and abdomen. The lips of the wound should be cauterized, and, if requisite, repeated in the same manner as is recommended for wounds of other cavities. When the cavities of veins become inflamed, some little variation is necessary in the treatment, as accidents of that nature are frequently attended with consequences different from the opening of other cavities, and require a trifling alteration in the treatment. When a hæmorrhage takes place, it may be very generally stopt by the application of the cautery; but if this fails, and the parts are too much swelled to admit of a pin, there is no other
remedy

remedy than to take up the vein by a ligature above the diseased parts ; and there may be instances in which it may be advisable to tie up the vein below. In general, however, the actual cautery will prevent the necessity of a ligature ; and if it fails, tying up the vein will succeed only in those cases where the vein above is free from disease. In general the vein is thickened and inflamed, and if a ligature be applied on a vessel in a state of inflammation, the disease will be increased. Abscesses will be likely to be formed, and the vein inflame above. In a case that occurred to Mr. Goodwin, Veterinary Surgeon at Oxford, where the jugular vein was tied, an abscess took place over the occipital bone, commonly termed the Pole Evil. That disease, however, most probably did not originate in consequence of the tube being obliterated, for in most successful cases of inflamed veins, the sides of the vein unite and destroy the cavity. After the orifice of the inflamed vein, from the application of the actual cautery, is closed, a considerable degree
of

of swelling frequently remains, and this may be removed by a blister. When abscesses form in the adjacent parts, they should be treated in the same manner as common abscesses. In support of the opinions here advanced, the professor has added several cases, which from the remedies recommended, have terminated successfully; he has seen no instance of any inconvenience taking place from the vein being impervious from any cause, as the other jugular, together with the two vertebral veins, are completely equal to carry on the circulation. Indeed, where the internal surface of the vein becomes inflamed, and the inflammation is succeeded by suppuration, whatever treatment be adopted, if the animal lives, the vessel will probably be lost. In the human subject, few persons would consent to the application of the actual cautery, although in surgical operations it was the common practice, even from the days of Hippocrates. The professor has never seen the same remedies tried in the human subject; and although the general laws of

the animal œconomy are alike, yet in many instances there is a remarkable difference of effect from the same cause in different animals. Nevertheless, as the opening of circumscribed cavities in the human subject is frequently attended with danger, and as the cautery is found successful in horses, applications of a similar tendency in similar cases, after other remedies have failed, may possibly be thought worthy of trial.

CASE I.

CASE OF A RUPTURED LIGAMENT OF THE
KNEE JOINT.

A BAY MARE, aged, the property of Mr. Gafeley, in consequence of a fall, lacerated the integuments of the off knee in an oblique direction to a considerable extent. The wound was sufficiently large to admit the finger to touch the ligaments of the joint, and on a probe being introduced, the joint was found to be opened. The synovia escaped in considerable quantities, and the inflammation and swelling extended as high up as the muscles of the fore arm and lower part of the shoulder. The only application made use of before she came to the College, was an ointment, and a tight bandage applied round the knee. The mare was admitted into the stables of the Veterinary College Sept. 17, 1799. The acci-

dent happened the day before, and she travelled four-and-twenty miles after it had taken place.

TREATMENT.

The wound being cleaned with warm water, the actual cautery was applied to the external surface of the wound, so as to stop the discharge of synovia; and the whole knee was fomented with warm water, and covered by a large poultice of bran and water. A mild purgative was given, which operated sufficiently. The next day the wound appeared more healthy, the surrounding parts were less swelled, and the inflammation in some degree abated. The discharge was also trifling, but a small orifice still remained, through which the synovia escaped.

Sept. the 19th. The cautery was again applied, and the discharge immediately ceased. The horse had walking exercise, and the parts were fomented with warm water and poulticed.

22d. A part of the cauterized surface of the wound separated, and healthy granulations, appeared; but a small discharge of synovia came from the centre of the original orifice. The cautery was therefore repeated.

23d. No discharge of synovia was observed. Fomentations and poultices were continued, and the purgative repeated.

24th. The granulations were higher than the surface of the skin; and to diminish their growth, a solution of blue vitriol was applied to the wound, and the poultices and fomentations continued. Gentle exercise was ordered for half an hour.

25th. The swelling of the fore arm and shoulder considerably abated, and no discharge of synovia. The solution of blue vitriol, poultices and fomentations were repeated. The wound after this period gradually contracted, and with the assistance of common dressings, the horse was discharged cured, October 28, 1799.

CASE II.

CASE OF A WOUND OF A LARGE MUCOUS
CAPSULE OF THE OFF FORE LEG.

THE Profeffor was defired to fee a horfe, the property of Lord Jersey. On examination he found that one of the mucous capfules between the flexor tendon, or back finew, and the long ligament that fupports the two femamoid bones, had by an accident two days before been opened. The leg was confiderably enlarged and inflamed even above the knee, attended with confiderable difcharge. The actual cautery was applied to the furface of the wound, and fomentations, and poultices to the leg. A purgative was alfo given. In three days the difcharge of fynovia again appeared, the cautery was therefore repeated, and in less than a fortnight the difcharge totally ceafed. The leg however continued fwelled and inflamed,

flamed, and the horse on the 25th of May was admitted into the Veterinary College. A liquid blister was applied from the fetlock joint upwards to the bend of the knee, and a mild diuretic given every other morning for a week. When the blister had ceased to discharge, to keep the parts moist, and preserve the hair, a cold poultice of bran and water was ordered, and a second dose of physic, and by the assistance of another blister, and afterwards bandages, the horse was discharged on the 22d of June, perfectly sound.

CASE III.

CASE OF AN INFLAMED VEIN, IN CONSEQUENCE OF BLEEDING.

A HORSE, the property of Mr. Cowan Green, was admitted into the stables of the Veterinary College, Aug. 30th. He had been bled in the jugular vein on the near side six days before. The orifice of the wound at that time was inflamed, and swelled to the size of a walnut. It also discharged and frequently bled. On farther examination with a probe, the cavity of the vein was found opened. The actual cautery was applied to the lips of the wound, which immediately prevented any discharge of blood or matter.

Sept. 1st. Suppuration again took place from the same orifice. The cautery was repeated, and succeeded as before.

2d. No discharge from the vein. The neck was ordered to be fomented with warm water.

3d. No discharge. Fomentations as before.

4th. No discharge. Fomentations as before.

5th. The wound discharged a small quantity of matter, and the cautery was again applied. The next day the animal was sent for, and as the inflammation and swelling had abated, he was suffered to be taken from the College.

10th. The horse was again returned, and on enquiry it was found that by some accident the coagulum had been torn off, the discharge considerably increased, and the inflammation and swelling extended up the vein, as high as the head. The cautery was again had recourse to, and the discharge ceased. The horse was bled from the opposite vein, and a dose of physic given, which operated the next day.

15th. The wound suppurated from the same orifice, and the cautery was repeated to a greater depth.

16th. No discharge. The tumor above the wound was blistered.

17th. No discharge.

18th. No discharge, and the tumor in consequence of the blister much reduced.

19th. The granulations protruded thro' the orifice, but no discharge. A small quantity of the powder of blue vitriol was sprinkled on the part.

20th. The same application was repeated.

21st. A small orifice was observed in the centre of the wound, from which matter escaped. On introducing a probe, the cavity was found to be superficial. A drachm of blue
vitriol,

vitriol, in a solid form, was therefore introduced into the wound, and a large poultice applied at night.

22d. The neck was fomented with warm water, and common poultices at night.

23d. The inflammation and swelling gradually abated, but the orifice floughed, and again suppurated. The cautery was repeated as before.

24th. A small discharge came from the orifice, and the cautery was again repeated.

26th. The surface of the wound floughed, and healthy granulations appeared. The wound was afterwards dressed with a simple ointment, and the granulations sprinkled with blue vitriol. Under this treatment the horse was discharged from the College on the 9th of October, radically cured.

CASE IV.

CASE OF A RUPTURED THECA AND TENDON.

A COACH HORSE, the property of Mr. Tarleton, was admitted into the stables of the Veterinary College June 5, 1799. The Professor had seen him about ten days before, and was informed that preceding his lameness he had been out as usual in the carriage, and returned home without the least symptom of lameness. The following morning the coachman observed that the horse was excessively lame in the off leg behind, and incapable of resting the foot on the ground. On examining the leg, a small opening was found in the skin at the back part of the fetlock joint, big enough to admit a large probe. The wound appeared to have been made by some sharp instrument, as the prong of a stable-fork. The servant however repeatedly declared that he knew of no such accident. A small discharge came from the part, and which in quality resembled the matter formed from
wounde d

wounded cavities. On more minute investigation it was found that the theca, or sheath of the flexor tendon (which surrounds the principal tendon of the coffin bone) had been wounded and opened. The fluid therefore that is naturally formed between the two tendons escaped at the opening. From these appearances no remedy was thought so likely to close the wound, and prevent the cavity of the sheath from being exposed, as the actual cautery. This was used, and a large poultice applied. Fomentations were also ordered, and a dose of physic given in the morning. The horse was also bled. The next day the discharge was less, and the swelling somewhat diminished, but the horse remained equally lame. The cautery was again applied to the external surface of the skin. With great difficulty the horse was led to the College on June 5th, 1799. In consequence of the situation of the wound, every motion of the limb in some degree separated the coagulum formed by the application of the cautery.

June 7th.

June 7th. The lameness was not diminished, and the inflammation of the fetlock and leg rather increased. A second purgative was ordered, and the cautery repeated.

8th. The pain rather increased. A blister was ordered to be applied about the coronet.

9th. A considerable hæmorrhage was observed in the morning from the wound, which from the quantity of blood lost had probably continued for many hours. The horse was scarcely able to stand on his legs, and the sphincter ani had lost its contractile power. A strong opiate was given, and repeated in the evening. Poultices and fomentations as before.

10th. The sphincter contracted, and the horse appeared more free from pain. The opiate was repeated, and fomentations and poultices continued.

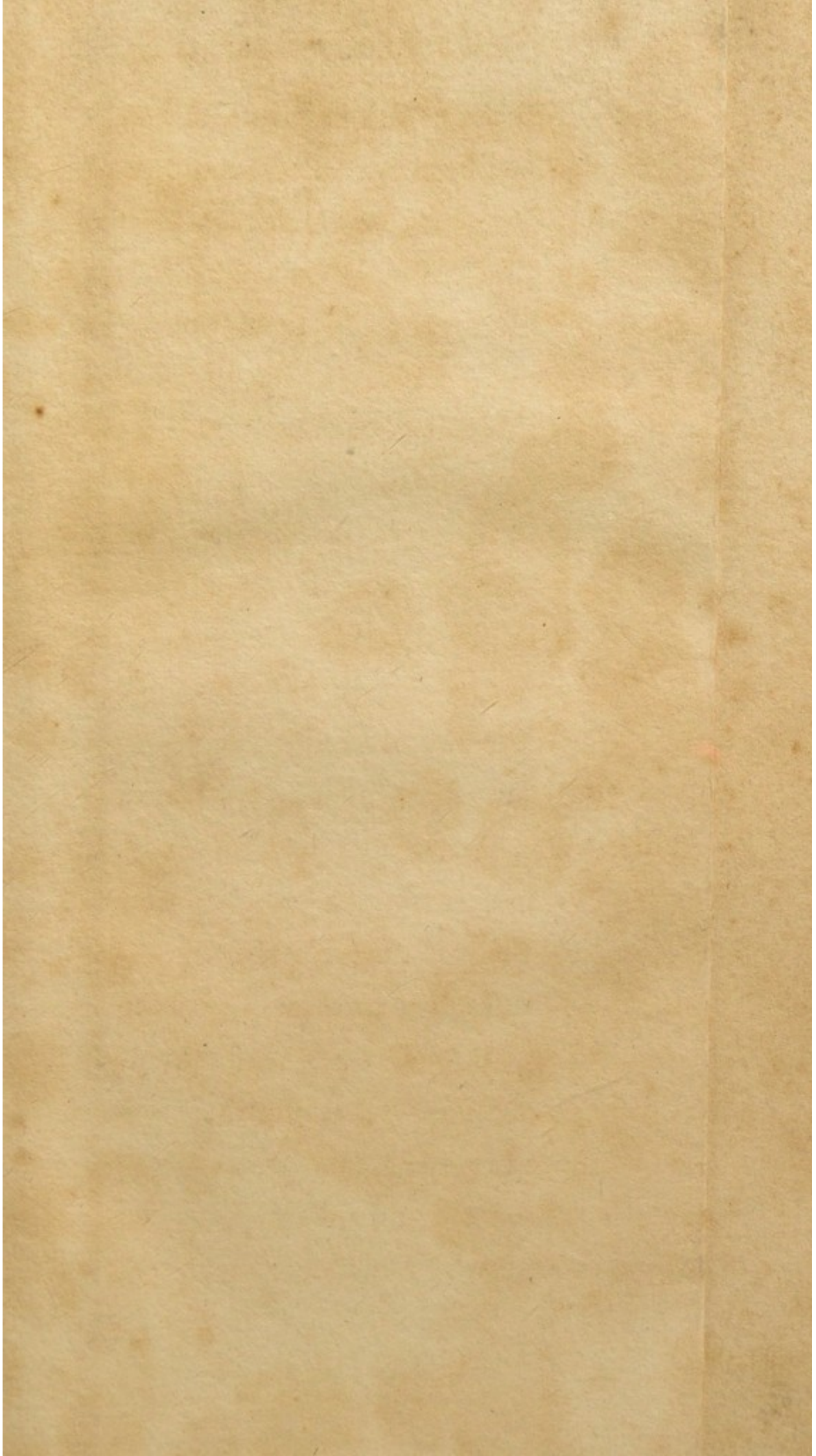
11th. A

11th. A fresh hæmorrhage came on, but from no principal trunk. Spirits of turpentine were applied to the part, and a bandage, which in a great degree stopped the bleeding. But the animal remained in excessive pain, incapable of lying down, with no appetite ; and in this state he continued till he died.

From dissection after death, the appearances very clearly explained the cause of death. On opening the sheath of the tendon, opposite the wound, the principal flexor tendon of the coffin bone could not be seen ; but on opening the sheath throughout the whole extent, from the heel of the frog to the large pastern joint, the long flexor tendon was found ruptured. The superior part of the tendon was drawn up as high as the fetlock joint, but the lower portion remained in its former situation. The upper extremity of the tendon was extremely ragged, which demonstrated that the tendon could not have been cut. The most probable cause of this remarkable accident appears to be,

be, that the skin of the fetlock joint and sheath of the tendon had been wounded by a fork or some sharp instrument ; and from the sudden pain occasioned by this injury, the animal drew up his leg with such force as to break the principal sinew or tendon. If the tendon had been lacerated without any opening of the sheath, the life of the animal would probably have been preserved, and possibly sufficiently sound for slow work. But the sheath of the tendon being at the same time opened, there were two diseases to contend with in the same limb. When the cavity of a sheath is opened, the effects are very similar to the exposure of joints. The two solid tendons touch each other, and create friction at every motion of the leg, and the membrane that lines the sheath, and furnishes the intervening fluid soon becomes inflamed, and when inflammation takes place, motion excites still greater irritation. The pain in consequence of the sheath of tendons being opened and inflamed, at length destroyed the animal. The hæmorrhage which

on





on injection was found to come from a small branch of an artery, lowered the animal considerably and hastened his death; but at the same time the local inflammation of the tendon was probably relieved by that evacuation; and if the nature of the case had been as accurately known while the horse was alive as when dead, it is a question whether any other remedies could have been employed with better effect.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

- A, the lower surface of the coffin bone.
 BB, the sides of the sheath of the short flexor tendon laid open.
 C, the principal flexor tendon drawn upwards from its situation.
 1 2 3 4, the ragged ends of the superior part of the principal flexor tendon.
 5 6, the lower extremity of the lacerated tendon.
 D, the sound part of the tendon attached to the coffin bone.
 E E, the two principal trunks of the arteries.
 F F, the two sesamoid bones, forming the back part of the fetlock.
 G, a strong ligament attached to the lower edge of the sesamoid bones.

CASE V.

CASE OF AN INFLAMED VEIN IN CONSEQUENCE OF BLEEDING.

A COACH HORSE, the property of Sir Charles Field, was sent to the Veterinary College for advice, having been bled in the jugular vein on the near side about a week before. On examination it was found to be inflamed, and swelled considerably in the direction of its course towards the head, attended with frequent discharges of blood from the orifice. A large swelling had also taken place about the division of the vein above. The vein below the orifice was not inflamed, or in any degree diseased. The tumor was ordered to be blistered, and the actual cautery applied to the orifice. In three days successively no discharge of blood or matter came from the orifice. But the abscess still continued to encrease, and matter being formed, it was opened,

ed,

ed, and discharged copiously. A piece of loose coagulum, about six inches in length, was taken at the same time from the orifice of the vein. A probe being introduced, a communication was discovered between the vein and the abscess. This circumstance proved favourable to the cure; for as no hæmorrhage had taken place from the abscess, there were just grounds to believe that the pressure of the abscess had united the inner coats of the vein above, so as to prevent all communication between the vein above and the vein below. The disease was therefore treated as a common abscess. A seton was introduced up the sinus to communicate with both openings, and retained there about a week. It was then removed, and by the application of common dressings the animal completely recovered. The vein being united and rendered impervious above, the inflammation and hæmorrhage both ceased.

CASE VI.

CASE OF AN INFLAMED VEIN IN CONSEQUENCE OF BLEEDING.

A HORSE, the property of Mr. Wetherhead, was received into the stables of the Veterinary College May 21, 1800. From enquiry it was found that the jugular vein on the near side had been opened about a fortnight. The vein was considerably inflamed from the orifice to the head, attended with suppuration and frequent hæmorrhage. The external skin in the direction of the vein downward, in consequence of the application of some corrosive medicine, was in a state of ulceration from the orifice to the chest. The hot iron was applied to the external lips of the wound. The hæmorrhage and discharge ceased. A dose of purging physic was given, which in 36 hours operated. A blister was also applied to the

tumor

tumour above the orifice of the vein, and the discharge occasioned by the blister diminished the enlargement.

22d. The external orifice opened and discharged matter, but no blood. After the operation of the blister, the parts were fomented with warm water.

26th. It was found necessary to repeat the cautery to the centre of the orifice.

28th. The tumour near the head being soft, a small opening was made which discharged largely, but appeared to have no communication with the vein above or orifice below. Fomentations and poultices were employed, and the cavity became gradually filled with new granulations.

June 2d. A small quantity of the powder of blue vitriol, to prevent an improper growth of the granulations, was applied. The same

treatment was continued until the 11th of June, when the orifice of the vein completely closed. The wound above gradually healed, and on the 17th of June the horse was discharged perfectly cured.

CASE VII.

THE jugular vein of a horse, the property of Sir Samuel Hanney, in consequence of bleeding, swelled and inflamed to a considerable degree.

The horse was bled about the 20th August.

Sept. 2d. The swelling having increased, attended with frequent bleeding from the orifice, the Professor was desired to see the horse. On examination it was found, that the orifice of the vein had not closed; but the coats of the vein below had united; and at this part, the cavity was impervious. The vein above the orifice continued open. The actual cautery was therefore applied to the orifice, and fomentations and poultices were applied to the tumour.

5th. The discharge not ceasing from the orifice, the cautery was repeated.

6th. Fomentations and poultices continued.

7th. Fomentations and poultices as before.

8th.

8th. The same treatment continued.

10th. The orifice of the vein not being closed, the cautery was again applied.

11th. Fomentations and poultices as before.

14th. The cautery repeated.

17th. A dose of purging physic was given.

21st. The tumor was blistered, and the surface of the wound dressed with simple ointment.

The part was afterwards blistered several times, and on the 2d of October the disease was totally removed.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THIS Institution was founded in the year 1791, and at the commencement was supported by private subscription. Since the year 1795, to the present time, Parliament has most liberally granted fifteen hundred pounds per annum, to promote and enlarge the views of the Veterinary Establishment.

The Subscribers of the Veterinary College pay two guineas per annum, or twenty guineas for life. For this subscription each Subscriber is entitled to send, when sick or lame, any number of horses to the Veterinary Stables, where no charges are made for medicines, attendance, or operations. The Subscriber pays only for the keep, and shoeing of his Horse, which is generally less than the actual expence incurred by the College. A Committee of Stables is appointed to examine the quality of the forage, and to regulate the price of the keep of horses. For some years past, the Subscribers have paid only 2s. 6d.

per

per night; but in consequence of the great advance in hay, corn, and straw, and the College, by this moderate charge, having sustained a considerable loss, the keep of horses is now fixed at 3s. per night. A separate Committee inspects the accounts of the College, and three times in the year reports to the General Meeting the state of the finances of the College. No horses but those the property of Subscribers are admitted into the Veterinary Stables; but the Professor is allowed private practice, and horses not belonging to Subscribers may be sent to the College for the Professor's opinion.

The horses not intended to be left in the Stables of the College may be sent for the Professor's advice on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 12 to 2 o'Clock. Where medicines are requisite, they are prepared for Subscribers horses at very reduced prices; and the College receives all emoluments which may arise from the sale of horse medicines.

The expences incurred by Subscribers, for shoeing, for the keep of horses, or for medicines, must be paid for before the animal be taken from the College. And as some losses have been sustained from the strict letter of this regulation not having been always attended to, the Clerk has now received positive orders from the Committee, not to allow any horse, before all the expences are paid, to be taken from the College.

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The horses are placed under the direction of the Professor, who resides on the spot, and the medicines he prescribes are compounded by a proper person employed for that purpose.

As the great object of the Veterinary Establishment is to form a National School for the improvement of Farriery, Pupils paying twenty guineas are admitted into the College to learn the Veterinary Art.

Lectures are given by the Professor on the formation, œconomy, and diseases of horses, and other domestic animals; and most of the eminent Medical Teachers in London, with a liberality peculiar to themselves, have allowed the Veterinary Pupils to hear their lectures without any fee or reward. The Veterinary Students attend lectures on Human Anatomy, and Physiology, on the principles and practice of Surgery, on the Materia Medica, and Chemistry, and practice of Physic.

The period requisite for obtaining a competent knowledge of the Veterinary Art is regulated by the talents, previous information, and industry of the individual Pupil. The Students continue to attend the College until they are examined and approved by the Medical Committee. Those Pupils who are duly qualified receive a Diploma, but those who are found on examination to be deficient, are rejected. There are four general examinations in
the

the year. When examined and approved, if no objections are made to their conduct, during their study at the Veterinary College, they may be recommended to any Regiment of Cavalry not already provided with a Veterinary Surgeon.

No fees of any kind are allowed by the College to any of the servants of Subscribers: neither are the servants of the College permitted to receive any perquisites from the Subscribers.

A LIST OF
THE MEDICAL COMMITTEE
WHO EXAMINE THE
VETERINARY STUDENTS.

DR. Fordyce, Senior Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Teacher of Chemistry, Materia Medica, and the Practice of Physic.

Dr. Relph, Physician to Guy's Hospital.

Dr. Babington, Physician to Guy's Hospital, and Teacher of Chemistry and the Practice of Physic.

Dr. Bailie, late Teacher of Anatomy, and Physician to St. George's Hospital.

Henry Cline, Esq. Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Teacher of Anatomy.

E. Home, Esq. Surgeon to St. George's Hospital.

Astley Cooper, Esq. Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Teacher of Anatomy and Surgery.

John Abernethy, Esq. Surgeon to Bartholomew's Hospital, and Teacher of Anatomy and Surgery.

W. Wilson, Esq. Surgeon and Teacher of Anatomy and Surgery.

E. Coleman, Professor of the Veterinary College, Veterinary Surgeon General to the Cavalry, and to the most Honourable Board of Ordnance.

A List of the Examined and Approved

VETERINARY SURGEONS

From the Veterinary College, London, with their respective Situations.

- A**THERTON, Edward, Liverpool.
Atfield, Thomas, Newmarket.
Baldwin, George, North Walsham.
Bond, Edmund, London.
Bloxam, Edward, Life Guards.
Boardman, Thomas, 3d Dragoons.
Brown, John, Newcastle upon Tyne.
Burt, James, Edinburgh
Bowles, John, Cambridge.
Burrows, Thomas, 8th Dragoons.
Burk, William, Royal Waggon Train.
Blanchard, John, Army.
Burley, William, Leicester.
Burrows, Thomas, sen. 14th Dragoons.
Chapman, John, Borough.
Clarke, John
Clark, Bracey, London.
Crouch, Edward, Northampton.
Caufer, Edward
Cummings, 7th Dragoons.
Coxen, Stephen, 26th Dragoons.
Couchman, Henry, Dartford.
Cordeux, Richard, Hompesch's Light Dragoons.
Coats, Henry.
Davis, Richard, 27th Light Dragoons.
Darley, James, Trowbridge.
Docura, Simeon, Hertford.
Darley, Thomas, Devizes.
Draper, Thomas, Derby.
Dean, Thomas, Windfor.

- Denny, John, 10th Dragoons.
 Errat, Joseph, 19th Dragoons.
 Fenwick, G. Lincoln.
 Feron, John, 13th Dragoons.
 Fergufon, Samuel, Ireland.
 Field, John, London.
 Gain, Joseph, London.
 Gaskell, John.
 Goodwin, Joseph, Oxford.
 Grellier, John, 25th Dragoons.
 Gros, George, Woodbridge.
 Harrifon, James, London.
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 Hughes, Thomas, London.
 Jones, James, Leicefter.
 Kirvan, Andrew, 7th Dragoon Guards.
 Knight, Edward, London.
 Lacey, William, Nottingham.
 Lander, George, 24th Dragoons.
 Lawrence, Richard, Birmingham.
 Levett, William, 21st. Dragoons.
 Mackenzie, George.
 Marfden, Richard, London.
 Marfh, Frederick, dead.
 Mills, John, Nottingham.
 Nash, Frederick, Cambridge.
 Nesbit, John, 28th Dragoons.
 Newman, Samuel, 29th Dragoons.
 Nicklinton, Henry, 20th Light Dragoons, dead.
 O'Connor, Charles, 12th Dragoons.
 Palfrey, Samuel, Worcester.
 Parkinfon, William, dead.
 Peers, James, 17th Dragoons
 Percivall, John, Ordnance, Woolwich.
 Peyton, George, London.

Putt, Jonah, Chester.
 Rickword, W. S. Brighton.
 Riding, William, 18th Dragoons.
 Saunders, John, Hammermith.
 Sewell, William, Assitant to the Profecffor.
 Shurmer, William, Andover.
 Peele, Thomas, Dublin.
 Phipps, William, 16th Dragoons.
 Powis, Richard, London.
 Richardson, Robert, 1st Dragoon Guards.
 Shipp, John, 11th Dragoons.
 Simonds, Samuel, Bungay.
 Siddal, James, Horse Guards.
 Simpson, Robert, 2d Dragoons.
 Smith, Willis, Farnham.
 Smith, Thomas, 2d Dragoon Guards.
 Spilfbury, F. B.
 Steed, C. H. Maidstone
 Stanley, Brown, 5th Dragoon Guards.
 Stockley, William, London.
 Tanner, Thomas, Gloucester.
 Thompson, Richard, Leeds.
 Thompson, Robert, 14th Dragoons.
 Toke, John, dead.
 Turner, Edward, Kingston upon Thames.
 Trigg, John, 15th Dragoons.
 Vincent, Richard, Inniskilling Dragoons.
 Wilkinfon, W. Newcastle upon Tyne.
 Watts, George, Dublin.
 White, James, 1st Dragoons.
 Whitehouse, Joseph, 3d Guards.
 Welch, John.
 Williams, Evan, Swansea.
 Williams, Thomas, Reading.
 Wolton, John Creeting, St. Mary's, near Ipswich.
 Yates, George, York Hussars.

N A M E S
OF THE
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OF THE
VETERINARY COLLEGE.

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His Grace the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

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Francis, Duke of Bedford, Arling-street.
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Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, South Audley-street.
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