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NEW MANUAL

OF

HOMŒOPATHIC

VETERINARY MEDICINE;

OR,

THE HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT

OF

THE HORSE, THE OX, THE SHEEP, THE DOG, AND OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

BY F. A. GUNTHER.

TRANSLATED FROM THE THIRD GERMAN EDITION, WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.

FROM THE LONDON EDITION.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY OTIS CLAPP,
3 BEACON STREET, ALBION BUILDING.
1871.

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NOTICE BY THE TRANSLATOR.

THE want of a more extended guide than has yet appeared in the English language on Homœopathic Veterinary Practice has induced the translation of the present work.

The Translator has deviated from the plan of the original, so far as regards the classification of the various diseases, and the treatment as applied to the different domestic animals; this arrangement will be found to render the work of more easy reference.

From the long practice the Translator has had in an English veterinary school, he is enabled to give many diseases not embraced by Gunther, which additions he believes will be valued by the public.

LONDON, 1846.

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HOMŒOPATHIC VETERINARY MEDICINE.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

Homœopathy is a term derived from the Greek, by which Hahnemann designated a medical doctrine,* founded on the immutable laws of nature, which is now spreading every day more and more throughout the civilized countries of Europe, Asia, America, and Africa, by reason of the brilliant results which it has attained within the last thirty years; and the principles of which are directly opposed to those of the old school. This old school, to which its partisans apply the flattering title of rational, but to which Hahnemann applies, with more justice, that of allopathic, in order to denote in what it differs from his own, applied to the treatment of disease, means contrary to the symptoms of the latter, for instance, calorifics against cold, refrigerants against febrile heat, or substances capable in themselves of exciting a disease which bears no relation to that which they are employed to combat. This latter method is that which, properly speaking, merits the name of *allopathy;* the other being designated by that of *antipathy*. Setting out from an entirely opposite principle, homœopathy combats disease only by substances which, when taken in large doses, have the power of exciting a similar one in man in the state of health.

As far as regards the fundamental principle of homœopathy, it is well known that without having the least

* Exposition of the Homœopathic Medical Doctrine, or Organon of the Art of Healing, 8vo. New York: see also the French Edition.

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suspicion of the new doctrine, persons have for a long time back taken it as their guide in the selection of several domestic means, whose efficacy is fully ascertained. Thus, after burning the finger, we hold it to the fire, and in this way cure the mischief exceedingly well by the same means which would produce it on another healthy finger. In the same manner a drop of melted wax falling on the hand, is attended by no unpleasant consequences, when, notwithstanding the pain it occasions, it is allowed to cool on the spot where it has fallen, instead of its being removed the moment it has fallen. When the mower feels himself too much heated, he drinks brandy, which cools him; whilst the man who travels in winter swallows cold beer, which is sure to warm him. A frozen limb is plunged into the snow — a thing which would be sufficient to freeze a healthy limb. Allopathy itself is indebted for many of its best results to its employment of means adapted to produce similar morbid symptoms in a person in good health; for it excites the artificial disease by vaccination in order to guard against small pox; it prescribes sulphur against the itch, mercury against syphilis, bark against certain fevers; and all these means produce in man in the state of health phenomena similar to those which, by their influence, it wishes to remove in persons who are in a state of disease.

At first view it appears extraordinary that a substance capable of exciting a certain disease in a man in good health should also possess the power of curing this same disease. But this phenomenon finds a satisfactory explanation in the fact repeatedly ascertained by experience, that when to a disease already present there is joined a new one having more or less affinity to it, the new disease extinguishes and removes the old one, if it equal or exceed it even by a slight degree in intensity, in the same manner as the light of the sun prevents that of the stars or of a candle from being seen; and in the same way, also, as two balls propelled with an equal force, which happen to meet, are immediately arrested in their course. From such observations it will at once become evident that the homœopathist has to trouble himself merely about one matter, that is, to excite an *artificial* disease, resembling as closely as possible the *natural* existing disease, a condition indispensably necessary for the reëstablishment of

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health. But as, according to a law with which every one is acquainted, two forces destroy each other only by their being similar with respect to their effects, it is necessary to calculate whether the degree of the artificial disease excited exceeds the natural disease; but its excess in intensity must be very inconsiderable; otherwise, in place of the natural disease which would be extinguished, we should have an artificial disease which would continue; nothing then should remain of the latter, in order that the homœopathic cure should take place. I deem it necessary to enter into some details here with respect to these two conditions.

We have just now seen that the homœopathic physician cures by occasioning, by means of medicines, a factitious disease, resembling, as much as possible, the natural disease. The ideas sanctioned by the old school seem to warrant us in thinking that there is here a double contradiction. How? You profess to cure by exciting a new disease, and you have even recourse to medicines to produce this disease! Let us first endeavor to form a clear and distinct idea of the medicine, and of the way in which it acts on the living organism. The correctness of the homœopathic mode of proceeding will thus become as clear as day.

The idea which allopathy has transmitted to us of medicines is altogether inaccurate. Let a man fall sick, he sends for a physician. The latter writes a recipe, and prescribes a mixture of two, three, or four substances, to which he ascribes curative virtues. The patient swallows the medicine with so much the more confidence, inasmuch as, reasoning from an old saying, he fancies that a large quantity of remedies is required to overcome a violent disease. The prejudice which causes persons to attribute *absolute* curative properties to the substances coming from a shop, has been carried so far, that some followers of the old school, even when they felt the slightest illness, nevertheless drugged themselves with medicines in the hope of attaining something more than health. What a lamentable mistake! A medicine is some product of nature which occasions changes incompatible with the ordinary state of health in the state of the living body. Even poisons are medicines in this sense, endowed, to be sure, with a very powerful action, and a very small dose of which suffices to

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produce certain modifications in the system. This aptitude for producing a change in the state of the body is then the only peculiarity which distinguishes medicines from aliments. However, as nature never acts per saltum, as she always proceeds by imperceptible shades, there are also found among aliments a certain number of substances, which, independently of the nutritive principle, possess within them a greater or less amount of medicinal virtue, so that very frequently, when they are taken in large quantity, they give rise to unpleasant effects by their medicinal influence on the body, and which, though blunted by the effect of long habit, still becomes very perceptible under many circumstances. But just as aliments pass into poisons by insensible degrees, in the same manner do poisons differ much from each other with respect to the intensity of their action. There is no absolute poison in nature; for all poisons, employed seasonably and judiciously, become medicines, just as things the most innocent in themselves may, by being abused, become dangerous poisons.

Thus all medicines produce a change in the system, and every thing which can give rise to such an effect is a medicine. When a person, then, in good health takes a medicine, he becomes more or less ill, according to the energy of the medicinal substance; for every change in the system can only be *disease* in a person who is in good health, or *health* in a sick person; there are no means of conceiving a third case. Medicines, then, may also be called *remedies* or *curative means*, in so far as they modify the state of a patient; and the mission of the true physician is to know how to select them well, and to employ them judiciously.

If we seek how the modifying substance (medicine) acts on the living organism, we are led to the following propositions, which happily display all the importance of the homœopathic method.

The organism, that is to say, the aggregate of all the solid and liquid parts, which, arranged in a certain order, constitute the organized body, is pervaded, during life, by a power to which we apply the name of *vital force*, and which causes every organ to discharge the functions to which it has been destined by nature. If this discharge of the functions goes on without disturbance or interrup-

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tion, the organism is in a normal or regular state, which we call *health*. But if any external influence comes to disturb the vital force of such or such an organ, thus to derange or stop some one of the wheels of the organism,—a circumstance which is announced by certain extraordinary phenomena or unusual sensations,—we say that there is *disease*, and we apply the name of *symptoms* of the disease to the irregular phenomena, the sensations foreign to the state of health. Every thing which may exercise a noxious influence on the vital force must then render the organism more or less diseased, according as the impression is more or less strong, and the vital force itself more or less energetic. If the attack is slight, the vital force resists it by its own reaction, and succeeds in restoring matters to the normal state; it is then said that the disease is cured by the sole efforts of nature, and in employing the latter term, the vital force is meant, which had no need of foreign aid to drive away its threatening foe. If, on the contrary, the attack is severe, and the vital force itself has become more or less debilitated, the latter can no longer suffice by itself, and it becomes necessary to come to its assistance, lest it should sink in the struggle. We bring assistance to it through *medicines*, which being well selected and judiciously administered, render their combination victorious.

As soon as a substance endowed with medicinal virtues reaches the organism, it introduces into it a change more or less perceptible, and more or less permanent. The first of the phenomena excited by it are known by the name of *primary effects*. But the vital force, which hitherto had remained purely passive, raises itself with all its might against the impression which it receives. This is what is called the *secondary effect*, or *reaction*. *The effect of reaction is always to produce a change precisely the reverse of that which had been occasioned by the medicine*. This proposition forms the basis of homœopathy: daily experience proves its truth. If, for instance, we plunge one arm into frozen water, it first becomes colder and paler than the other; but after it has been well rubbed with a towel, it soon becomes not only hotter and redder, but even burning, and occasionally even inflamed. Of these two phenomena, the first is the primary effect of the cold water, and the second its secondary effect, that is to say,

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the result of the reaction of the organism; between these two effects there is absolute opposition. In the same manner violent exercise at first occasions heat, which is afterwards succeeded by cold. Coffee at first stimulates, then disposes to sleep; opium stupefies in the first place, then induces sleeplessness, &c. The homœopathist then acts agreeably to nature, when he opposes to each disease that medicinal substance whose primary effect it is to excite an analogous disease in man when in the state of health; for he knows that the secondary effect of this substance must produce the state opposite to the disease which he wishes to cure, that is to say, health. Hence it comes to pass that, in many cases, a dose of homœopathic medicine is followed by a slight exasperation of the disease, or by what is termed *homœopathic aggravation*, an event which should always be considered as favorable, because it proves that the remedy has been well selected. In fact every medicinal substance, at the time of its primary action, excites in the patient a morbid state analogous to that from which the object is to relieve him; but as there is a very great analogy between these two states, and as the disease artificially excited exceeds the natural disease somewhat in severity, it must appear to the patient that the latter is slightly aggravated. But because the primary effect has been identical, or at least as analogous as possible, the reaction cannot fail to induce the opposite state, that is to say, health.

Accordingly when the homœopathic physician wishes to attack any disease whatever, he requires a medicine whose primary effect it is to excite a disease as analogous as possible, in order that the reaction may give rise to the opposite state, that is, that it may restore health. It therefore becomes indispensably necessary to be well acquainted with the primary effects of medicinal substances. But this knowledge can be acquired only by trying each substance by itself, and without any admixture, on a person in good health in doses of some strength. All the phenomena then observed in the individual experimented on are the primary effects which we are justified in attributing to it, after they have been verified by repeated and carefully conducted experiments. Homœopathy possesses, at this moment, about two hundred substances studied in this manner; and it never attempts to apply to

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the treatment of disease any substance which has not been subjected to this experimentation. Thus the cures it effects are necessary consequences, just as the farmer collects in wheat because he has sown wheat.

Circumstances are not the same with respect to the cures effected by allopathy. As the old school follows a course purely empirical, the cure, when it is obtained, is always the result of chance. A patient has fever — an intermittent fever; bark is given to him, and he recovers his health. What is fever? No one knows; and hypotheses are heaped upon hypotheses on this subject. Bark cures certain fevers; this is an unquestionable fact. But what are these fevers? We are again answered by hypotheses. Why does the patient get well? We do not know. When he does not get well, why does he not recover his health? We cannot tell. Is it not true, then, that the cure has been the mere effect of chance?*

But if homœopathy differs from the old school in its point of departure, — since, faithful to the laws of nature, it employs those substances only whose primary effects are precisely the same as those of the disease, or at least resemble them very much, — it differs still further from it in another point of view, for it never prescribes more than one single medicine at a time, and administers it always in as small a dose as possible.

We know that allopathy makes use of mixtures more or less complex, that it opposes a particular remedy to each of the more prominent symptoms, and that it makes a mass of the entire, and confides it to the stomach. To proceed in this way is to suppose: —

1. That the stomach which receives the mixture determines its destination; that, for instance, it sends one substance to the head, another to the feet, a third God knows where.

2. That the combination of several substances, oftentimes opposed in their effects, and therefore likely to neutralize one another, does not produce a new body capable of producing an unknown action on the organism.

Common sense tells us that neither of these suppositions can be admitted: to reject them there is no need to have the slightest notion either of the nature of man, or of the

* See Hahnemann, Exposition of the Homœopathic Doctrine, 8vo. New York; and the French Edition.

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laws of chemistry. But the necessary consequence is that allopathy knows not the effects of the mixtures of medicines which it employs; and that it wishes to attain an end by means regarding whose mode of acting it knows absolutely nothing. Is not this risking the health and life of men?

In order to prove that these reproaches directed against the old school are not devoid of foundation, I shall borrow from some of its own partisans the following passages, which will justify them.

1. It is an absurdity to accumulate so many simple drugs into one and the same prescription. Wretched method!—it only spoils and deteriorates the things which it thus combines. (*Paracelsus.*)

2. To mix together several substances in one and the same prescription, is a proof that we take nothing for our guide but hypotheses, that we abandon the issue to the hazard of mere conjectures, and that in consequence the poor patient is always deceived for his money. (*Van Helmont.*)

3. If we compare the good which half a dozen legitimate children of Æsculapius have done on earth since the origin of medicine, with the evils with which so many doctors have overwhelmed the human race, it will be considered, no doubt, to have been much better that the world never knew any thing of medical men. (*Boerhaave.*)

4. Therapeutics is but a collection of hypotheses devised by medical men. As medicine has no fixed principles, as there is nothing determinate in it, as it possesses but a small number of facts on which we can reckon, each physician has a right to follow his own opinion. Where there is no science, but merely creeds, each creed has as much value as the others. Amid the profound darkness in which physicians walk, there is not the least ray of light which can serve to direct them. When two physicians meet at the bedside of a patient who is not dangerously ill, it often happens then, as it did to Cicero's augurs, that they have considerable difficulty in looking at each other without laughing. (*Girtanner.*)

5. What we know of the effects of medicines is purely empirical. All that is said of alteratives, depuratives, resolvents, incisives, is in a great measure but a figurative translation of dead nature into living nature. Up to the

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present time there are very few medicines with whose composition we are acquainted; at least we know nothing of the respective proportions of their constituent principles, which, however, modify in a great degree their nature and their effects. We know not how they change in the body, become solved there into their elements, and combine with each other so as to form new substances. We know not what changes they occasion in the composition and form of the organic matters, how they excite them, what are the organs on which they act directly, and those on which they make an indirect impression; now, we must know all this in order to appreciate the connection of the phenomena which occur from the moment when the medicines are administered, until their definite effects become declared, those by which they are made apparent to our senses. (*Reil.*)

6. When we wish to remove the inflammatory state, we employ not nitre alone, or sal ammoniac alone, or a vegetable acid alone, but usually several substances, called antiphlogistic, at once: — is the object to combat putridity, one of the known antiseptics is not sufficient, such as bark, the mineral acids, arnica, serpentaria, &c., when administered in large doses; we prefer to combine several of them, and we reckon on their collective effect, or rather we associate them together, because, not knowing which is that which best suits the present case, we, as it were, leave to chance the care of selecting in the mixture that which is to answer the end. This is the reason why it is so uncommon for us to have recourse to only one single medicine in order to excite sweat, to correct the blood, to remove congestions, to promote the excretions, and even to evacuate the prima via. Our prescriptions are hardly ever simple, and consequently we have nothing positive regarding the effects peculiar to each of the substances which constitute them. In fact, our knowledge is far too limited with respect to the essential qualities of our medicines, and the numberless affinities which they develop when they are brought together, to allow us to say what will be the mode of acting of even the substance apparently the most indifferent, after it shall have been introduced into the body in combination with others. (*Marcus Herz.*)

7. Unfortunately we have as yet but too few certain

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ideas regarding the real powers of medicines, and the modifications they effect in the human body. That which we are chiefly deficient in almost every instance, is the power of distinguishing the primary from the consecutive effects, the principal effects from those which are accessory and accidental. It is precisely from this, it follows, that we are unable, in any disease, to calculate the effects of such or such a substance, to prevent it from acting too much or too little, to obviate the useless consecutive or accessory phenomena which it may produce. Now, every one sees that this inability stamps our practice with the seal of imperfection. (*Jærg.*)

8. Want of success in the treatment of diseases is always owing either to our imperfect knowledge of the latter, or to our not understanding the remedies which should be opposed to them. We not only exasperate the disease, but we even sometimes render it fatal. (*Rush.*)

9. The abuse which the *common herd* of physicians commit with medicines, of which they do not even suspect the effects, in the treatment of diseases, whose form they are seldom acquainted with, and of whose nature they are always ignorant, is attended with truly striking results. Medicine destroys more persons than it saves. (*Schmalz.*)

10. As every external agent may be a medicine and a poison, as the effect of each medicine is an oscillation of life, which may also be styled a morbific process, medicines, when employed injudiciously and unseasonably, are themselves capable of becoming causes of disease. In many cases the remedy is worse than the evil, and the physician more to be dreaded than the disease. This is more especially true of practitioners devoted to empiricism, or to false theories, who place their poor ideas above nature, who think to govern eternal laws by idle formulæ, and cannot avoid being drawn into the grossest errors by their ignorance of the organism, and of the general or particular effects of medicines. Many diseases are cured by nature alone; and in many of those which assume an acute form, the physician must confine himself to averting noxious influences, and to combating the abnormal activity of such or such a system, or such and such an organ. Should he proceed further, whether to satisfy the patient, or to indulge his own theories, or even through cupidity

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he can only do mischief. It is in this way, in fact, that artificial diseases are oftentimes produced, and that one would be warranted in saying that in many cases the consecutive chronic disease is the handiwork of the physician. So that in the present state of medical practice patients should guard themselves from physicians as from the most dangerous poisons. (*Kieser.*)

11. With regard to the knowledge of the action of medicine on our body we are still in the situation of the person who wished to play the harp, or to use the pencil, without having the slightest knowledge of either music or painting. That which each medicament produces, when it is alone, we no doubt see, just as we hear any one single sound when it strikes our ear; but we are entirely unable to produce an harmonious effect with medicines, either when we mix them together, or we administer them one after the other. From the circumstance that nothing has been done up to the present time in medicine, it must not be inferred that nothing can be done; for we have some reason to think that by changing our method we shall arrive at something. Let us compare the discoveries made in physics during thousands of years, with those with which it has been enriched in the course of half a century. The germ of a science may remain for a long time in a state of stupefaction, and awaken all on a sudden. (*Mises.*) *

12. The attacks of the homœopathists should induce us to submit to the crucible of reason the doctrine of the internal causes of diseases, and that of the action of medicaments, both of which are still so very imperfect; to banish hypotheses from our therapeutics, and to place ourselves in a situation by the most simple processes wherein we can form a more certain judgment concerning the manner in which medicinal substances act. With our present mode of combining drugs, we shall see our hair become white, but shall never acquire experience. If homœopathy can bring us to give less medicines, to change them less frequently, not to combine them without necessity, we shall attain a more perfect knowledge of their effects, and shall be able to speak of our medical expe-

* Stapelia mixta, Leipzig, 1824, s. 100, 106, 107.

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rience with less boasting than we are now unfortunately allowed to do. (*Wedekind.*)*

"I know right well," said an old physician, "that seven tenths of the patients die, not of their disease, but of the improper or excessive quantities of medicines given to them." A lady once said to the celebrated Petit: "So skilful an anatomist as you are ought certainly to cure all diseases." Petit frankly replied: "You mistake, madam; it is with physicians as with hackney coachmen, who know all the streets without knowing any thing of what is going on within the houses."

The homœopathic physician proceeds in quite a different way from the allopathic. The former prescribes for his patients those substances only whose effects are well known to him, and he never gives more than one at a time, because he knows that from the combination of two or more bodies, when they do not neutralize each other, there results a new substance which must produce effects different from those induced by its constituent principles.

There is again an essential difference between the two schools with respect to the doses. Homœopathy cures, as we have seen, by opposing to the natural disease an artificial one as similar to it as possible, and sufficiently intense to extinguish it by its predominence. If the fictitious disease were weaker than the natural, it would remove the latter only in part; if it were stronger, it would no doubt cause it to disappear altogether, but it would leave in its place an artificial disease, extremely similar as to symptoms, so that the patient would feel no improvement in his state.† Such is the cause of the minute doses which the homœopathic physician employs, for experience has taught him again and again, that they are sufficient in their primary effects to create symptoms analogous to those which he wishes to cure, only a little more intense, in order that the result of the consecutive effect may be the contrary, that is to say, health. Frequently is the question asked, How they had this efficacy? We do not know, precisely as we know not how it happens that the magnet attracts iron. Yet much pains have been taken to explain this remarkable phenomenon, on

* In Hufeland's Journal, 1826, No. VI. p. 3.

† Hahnemann's Organon: many of the homœopathists of the present day dissent from this doctrine. — Ed

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which I think it necessary to dwell a little, because the minuteness of the doses is the point of homœopathy which has been most severely attacked by our adversaries.

Every day experience proves to us that it is substances acting in a manner rather virtual than medical, which occasion morbid modifications in the organism. Who does not know, in fact, that fright, anger, grief, care, are so many causes of diseases? Who is ignorant of the fact that a storm gives diarrhœa to some persons; that others cannot bear a cat to be near them, or a load, without falling into a swoon? Who has not heard of the subtlety of those maxims which give rise to certain epidemics? Has there ever existed a man whose senses were acute enough to perceive agents of this kind? Why should not medicines, then, be indebted for their mode of acting on the organism to a power no less subtle? If they derived it only from their material mass, they could exercise it merely through the digestive organs. This set of organs, as we know, serves to separate the nutritious matter contained in the food from that which is not subservient to nutrition, and to make it pass into the current of the circulation; but it can no more cause a separation between the medicinal principles and those which are not so, than the mill, which separates the flour from the bran, has the power of developing the stimulating virtues of beer and brandy. It is not, therefore, the mass or material part of the medicine, but something inappreciable to the senses, which influences the entire sensitive system, and thus produces a change in the sensations of the individual.

Three circumstances contribute to the efficaciousness of the minute doses of homœopathy.

1. The manipulations by means of which the properties of the medicinal substances are developed, and which are called *dynamisations*.

2. The care taken to employ the substances only in their own special sphere.

3. Lastly, the attention to remove every thing which might disturb their action.

Each of these three points deserves to be examined separately.

Every one knows, or at least has heard it said, that homœopathic medicines are very much diluted, or rather

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dynamised. Two drops of a mixture are taken with equal parts of vegetable juice and alcohol, and they are added to ninety-eight drops of alcohol at eighty or ninety degrees, or else twenty drops of the tincture obtained from a dry plant are mixed with eighty drops of alcohol, and two shakes are given to the mixture. This is what is called the first dilution, or dynamisation. One drop of this liquid mixed with ninety-nine drops of alcohol, and treated after the same manner, yields the same dynamisation, and so on to the thirtieth. These preparations are not a mere arbitrary device: experience, the only judge in such a case, has shown that they possess indisputable efficacy, and that they are perfectly sufficient for the end proposed. We hear on all sides the charge of absurdity brought against this mode of procedure, as persons cannot conceive the possibility of any medicine acting, the presence of which cannot be discovered by any of our senses. But it is the objection itself that should be styled absurd; for what allopathic physician, be he ever so obstinate, will deny that a tile falling at the feet of a man may terrify him sufficiently to make him sick? And in this case what is the body which modifies the organism? Chagrin, miasms, a current of air, &c., produce similar effects; and yet no one says that it is contrary to common sense to admit that chagrin has caused a bilious fever, or cold a rheumatism. No one doubts that influences which are not material may act on man, because experience has convinced them that such is the case. Why then refuse to believe that the properties inherent in medicines are in the same case, when there are thousands of facts to prove it?

That this property, inherent in medicinal substances, may be disengaged and called forth by means of dynamisation, is a matter extremely probable; but still one would not like to lay it down as an article of faith. Any one may touch a disk of resin without feeling the slightest effect on his part; but let him rub or strike this electrophorus with a cat's skin, or a fox's tail, there is then drawn from it a number of electric sparks, which may be collected and concentrated in a Leyden jar. Is it not, then, a certain mode of manipulation that has called forth an imponderable force which was previously latent in inert matter? Physics furnish us with several other similar examples.

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We may touch disks of zinc, copper, and carton, without feeling any thing particular; but if we arrange so that a disk of carton, soaked in salt water, be interposed between those of zinc and copper, we have a galvanic pile, the wondrous power of which would be almost sufficient to restore a dead person to life. Two pieces of iron when brought together exert not the least visible action on each other; but let one of them be rubbed with a loadstone, this simple manipulation will suffice to convert it into a magnet, and to render it capable of attracting iron, and if suspended by its centre with a thread, of always turning one of its poles to the north. The astonishing properties of electricity, galvanism, and magnetism have nothing material, and every one may convince himself with his own eyes that they are called forth by mere manipulation. Why, then, should not manipulations render manifest the virtues of medicinal substances? To this we may add, that these bodies are so bound up in the material substance, that the digestive organs of man have not sufficient power to set them free, whilst the employment of dynamisation sets them at liberty, and allows them to pass with more facility into the organism, in virtue of that general law, according to which every artificial mixture is more easily decomposed than a natural combination.

A second circumstance which comes in support of the efficaciousness of the homœopathic small doses is, that one has recourse to them only in the very limits of their own proper sphere. We know that the human body is so much the more disposed to receive modifying impressions from without, in proportion as the disease has already increased in it the aptitude to be affected by them. Let a person suffer from rheumatism, the least current of air will occasion him violent pain; an intense fever renders one incapable of bearing without difficulty even a very moderate temperature in his apartment; cold water produces excessive pains in a person who has bad teeth, whilst it has no effect on the individual whose teeth are healthy; any kind of noise becomes insupportable, when one has a headache; the least alarm will make a person whose nerves are delicate fall into a swoon, or into convulsions; and the plethoric man is struck with apoplexy by a degree of heat which is attended with no annoyance in the generality of men. All these phenomena prove to us

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that the organs which have become the seat of any morbid state whatever, have for this very reason a greater predisposition to feel the effects of modifying agents (medicines), and that a very minute dose suffices to exert a very marked influence on them. Now, this appropriation of the doses to the particular sphere of action of each medicament takes place chiefly in homœopathy, the accomplished disciple of which never employs any agent without being convinced beforehand that it is capable of placing any individual in good health in a state of disease similar to that under which the person labors whom he wishes to cure. To doubt, then, of the efficacy of small homœopathic doses, is acting as the person would do who would refuse to believe that a drop of water, or a small current of air, occasions acute pain in a man whose teeth are not healthy.

Lastly, the efficaciousness of these small doses is further insured by the care with which all those influences are removed which might disturb their action. These disturbing influences cannot reside in the medicine itself, or in other things which are independent of it: they must then be connected with things whose action is the very contrary to itself, which are, in fact, hostile to it. With respect to the first point, the homœopathic medicine contains nothing which is in the slightest degree capable of disturbing or interrupting its action. It is, in fact, simple and not mixed, as are most of those employed by the allopathic physician. Moreover, the doses are never repeated so as to retard the cure, or to replace the natural by an artificial disease. When the allopathic practitioner prescribes bark in treating a certain species of intermittent fevers, he does right in acting so, since bark produces analogous symptoms in a healthy person; but when he makes him take a spoonful of it every two or three hours, he excites a medicinal disease similar to the natural disease which he wishes to cure; and the least that can result from this is, that the cure is needlessly retarded, because for every step gained, two are lost. The homœopathist, on the contrary, waits till the medicine has exhausted its action, and then only he administers another, according as the peculiar course of the disease requires. By these means he not only does not run the risk of destroying with one hand the good he has done with the

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other, but further, he avoids the inconvenience of distressing or fatiguing the vital force by urging it to continual reactions, and thus involving it in struggles, from which, even when it is victorious, it never can come off without detriment.

Doppler, of Prague, has attempted to make us understand how a medicinal substance may still possess great powers, even when attenuation or dilution has been carried to the decillionth. According to him, a drop of the decillionth dilution contains an enormous quantity of material surfaces of the attenuated medicine, because at each trituration the number of these surfaces increases prodigiously; as, in his opinion, it is on the multiplicity of the points of contact of the medicinal substance with the living body that the curative power of this substance depends, it follows that a single drop of the thirtieth dilution must produce a much stronger reaction than several drops of a less minute attenuation. The high dynamisations do not differ then from the others unless in respect of the quantity of the material surfaces which they contain, and not, as some persons will have it, with respect to the quality, so that with the first we might cure just as well as with the thirtieth, by having recourse to stronger and more frequent doses. Now, this is a truth sufficiently established by experience, and the inference from which is, that the essence of homœopathy depends not on the number of the doses, but only on the resemblance between the sure effects of the medicament, that is to say, those which it produces in man in a state of health, and the symptoms of the disease to the cure of which it is applied.

The knowledge of this truth is important in many respects. First, it allows us to solve a problem which has given rise to many idle discussions, viz., that of knowing what is the dilution or dynamisation which would be employed. Knowing that the high dilutions contain nothing which does not already exist in the first, and that by diluting a medicine we only attenuate it more and more, that is to say, multiply its surfaces or points of contact, we are convinced that we may spare ourselves the needless trouble of having recourse to decillionths. The attenuation of substances to the millionth, or at most to the billionth, should suffice, so as not to be obliged to employ them in a form entirely gross, in large and frequently repeated doses.

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In the second place it explains to us why the homœopathic aggravation so frequently observed by Hahnemann, is nowadays very rare, so that most of the modern homœopathists are disposed to doubt it, or deny it altogether. As the usage is established of employing the lower dilutions, with which the end is attained more promptly, and with more certainty, and of prescribing medicines in frequent doses, or even by drops, it is manifest that we should no longer see the exasperation of the symptoms, or the homœopathic aggravation, which can only take place when the disease is attacked with high dilutions, that is to say, with medicinal agents presenting a multitude of surfaces of contact, and consequently producing a very great number of symptoms peculiar to them.

But the action of a medicine may be interfered with by external circumstances, by things independent of it; and in this point of view homœopathy does every thing in its power to insure the efficaciousness of its small doses. It prescribes for the patient a regimen not strict, but duly-regulated; it interdicts the use of food of difficult digestion, and prohibits the employment of all those substances which, together with the nutritive matter, contain principles more or less medicinal. As the doses which it employs do not exceed the limits of that which is absolutely necessary, it will be readily conceived that the strictness it evinces in this respect is not the result of pedantry, but a precaution founded on the laws of nature. More than once it has been stated that it condemned its patients to die of hunger; that it deprived them of almost every thing which can render life agreeable. This is a calumny. Many families habitually observe the homœopathic regimen without being ill, notwithstanding which they do not die either of hunger or thirst. It interdicts coffee! True, but there are thousands of instances to prove that one may very well dispense with coffee; and besides, homœopathy suppresses it only during the treatment of diseases, in the absence of which it allows every one to use it as he pleases. Besides, ought it not to be witnessed with pleasure, that by banishing gradually the use of coffee and of brandy, it labors for the happiness, health, and moral improvement of families?

A very essential difference between allopathy and homœopathy is, that the latter leaves the patients who have

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confided themselves to it without making any attack either on their health or their purse. We shall devote a few lines to these two points, as they are of great importance.

With respect to the former, I own that I shudder involuntarily when I take up the pen to relate the ordinary consequences of allopathic treatment. But, unwilling to expose myself to the slightest suspicion of partiality, I shall allow some of the allopathic physicians themselves to speak; they will express what I should have to say in a manner that will absolutely edify the reader.

1. The history of medicine proves that persons have been correct in saying that millions of men have fallen under the blows of the physicians. The means which are employed at the present time, and which become more numerous from day to day, are a sure guarantee that in time the number of victims will be incalculable. (*Bergk.*)

2. One scarcely believes his eyes when he reads that Marcus increased the dose of calomel in the case of some children up to four hundred grains, and besides that he prescribed several ounces of mercurial ointment to be used in the form of friction. Eschenmeyer orders, that during the first symptoms of croup, besides blisters, calomel should be prescribed, mixed with a third of golden sulphuret; he continues the same treatment during the second stage; he never remains below fifty grains of calomel, and sometimes rises to ninety grains and more; he has even gone as far as one hundred and six grains in a child six years of age, though he acknowledges that when fifty grains, taken within the space of thirty-six hours, have not produced an amendment, the patient is irretrievably lost. Yet of seven deaths which occurred in his hands, he attributes only two to the mode of treatment. If the child had been brought to it by fifty grains, we see no good reason why fifty grains more were given to it, except to hasten the catastrophe. If we reflect on these enormous doses, and on all the stimulants accompanying them, we can readily understand why, out of twenty-three children attacked with croup, he saw seven of them die. It would be interesting to know the subsequent state of health in those who escaped. Persons complain very much of the great debility of the present generation; sufficient reason may be found in the prodigality with which physicians employ the most violent remedies. (*Kruger-Hansen.*)

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3. In the hospital of Galata, in a population of from sixty to one hundred patients, from fifty to sixty venesections are performed, and from eight to fifteen hundred leeches are applied. A Greek physician wrote to Mavrocordato, "Ibrahim Pacha has not destroyed here so many persons as Broussais' system; and the method followed at Constantinople carries off many more individuals than would be destroyed by the entire catalogue of diseases, if left to themselves." (*Kruger-Hansen.*)

4. We see the melancholy results of the treatment adopted by the blind disciples of Johnson and Broussais in the East Indies. The former consider calomel as a panacea in the treatment of the fevers which prevail in these countries, as also against most other diseases, and seem to take a pleasure in supersaturating the system with it. Their mania in this respect is carried so far that they disdain all other remedies, and seem to vie with each other as to who shall prescribe the strongest doses of calomel. I actually knew a physician of distinction at Java, who went so far as to order one of his patients to take calomel on bread and butter. With respect to the followers of Broussais in this place, their mania is to exhaust the blood of those who confide themselves to their care; blood-letting is the remedy which they oppose to the great majority of diseases, and with the exception of some refrigerant and demulcent drinks, they reject almost all other means. (*Weitz.*)

5. What danger does not the life of a patient run, who swallows with confidence every thing his physician prescribes for him? Since governments allow physicians to play with poisons without any responsibility, the least that should be done is, to make the patients themselves take care of their existence. I would advise them never to take that which the physician prescribes, without having first seen himself swallow the prescribed dose, in order to be certain that he has not exceeded the bounds of prudence. When they saw him hesitate, they might be sure that their life was in a fair way of being compromised. (*Kruger-Hansen.*)

6. When it is stated that a patient, who had taken in the afternoon the two thirds of a mixture consisting of forty grains of tartar emetic dissolved in an ounce and a half of water, was dead at six o'clock in the evening, this act of swallowing at once twenty-six grains and two thirds

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of tartar emetic is considered as suicide; what name ought we to give to that of a physician who prescribes in one dose forty grains of this salt, a small quantity of which, when applied in the form of frictions to the skin, is sufficient to produce on it deep ulcerations? (*Kruger-Hansen.*)

These passages, borrowed from allopathic physicians, will suffice, and I am satisfied to leave to the reader the trouble of deducing his conclusions from them.

Homœopathy pursues quite a different course. It knows nothing of blood-letting, and cures persons laboring under inflammatory diseases without taking a single drop of blood from them; whilst in 1834, at Berlin, out of eight hundred and seventeen patients who died within the space of thirty-six hours, one hundred and twenty-six died of inflammations. It knows nothing of poisoning by mercury, iodine, tartar emetic, and other such substances; it employs neither emetics, purgatives, setons, nor cauteries; it does not torture its patients with the lapis infernalis, nor with fire, and has no need to blush at the sight of so many unfortunates whom hydrargyrosis and other medicinal diseases are compelling to progress slowly towards the tomb. It attacks not the healthy parts of the organism; it does not intentionally render them diseased, in order to attract to them the disease which is affecting other organs: but it applies to the disease itself, wherever it meets it, and has nothing in common with those who, parodying a too celebrated phrase, the end sanctifies the means, destroy whole generations.

Health and life are not the only things which homœopathy respects. It spares the purse also, and in this respect the influence which it must exert is no less considerable. Every one knows that apothecaries' bills have become proverbial, and entire families might be cited who in the space of a year have laid out enormous sums at the shop of the druggist. Recently, again, it was ascertained on inquiry, that the clear profit of all the druggists in the kingdom of Prussia amounted to about twelve millions of dollars, which sum, divided between all the inhabitants, gave the contribution of each to amount to one dollar; so that the government saw at once the necessity of adopting measures to relieve the population of this tax. Every one must remember that at the time of the cholera, the price of those medicines which were considered as preservative

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or curative was doubled, even tripled, and that the government of Baden issued an ordinance for the purpose of putting a stop to this odious speculation. Homœopathy, it is understood, knows nothing of apothecaries' bills, which reduce so many families to beggary; hence it is that the druggists take so active a part in the war which has been commenced against them, and spare no exertions to prevent its success. To be sure they have paid so dearly for their shops and their privileges that one cannot help pitying them; but is not this the ordinary course of matters here below, that there are always some persons who lose in order that the public may gain? Should we not be mad, if, in order to avoid injuring the manufacturers of beaver hats, which are both dear and heavy, we refused to countenance the modern invention of silk hats, which are more convenient and cost less?

Homœopathy possesses again another recommendation to economists and public men: it brings back men to a more simple mode of life, and one more conformable to nature; it tends to extinguish by degrees, or at least to restrict very much, a multitude of fictitious wants, as coffee, tea, spices, aromatics, &c., which render nations tributary to foreigners. Thus we see, that during the first half of the year 1833, compared to that of the preceding year, the expenditure for coffee in Europe was diminished by about thirty-one millions of francs. In the same way, the quantity of rum exported from Jamaica in 1836 did not amount to one half of what it was twenty years before. This result must certainly be attributed in a great measure to the influence of homœopathy; and it acquires still further importance when we think of the enormous sums which the new method prevents from being taken out of the country in order to pay for foreign medicines. So early as 1806 Hahnemann wrote the following lines, on the occasion of a substitute for bark, proposed by Breitfeld: "Let us not employ bark in enormous doses; let us not have recourse to it except where it is really necessary; let us abstain from it whenever it cannot be useful; and, still further, when it will serve only to do harm, and then we shall scarcely consume a tenth of that required at the present day; it will then cost less; for the twelve millions which Europe pays annually to America for this drug will be reduced to one million and a half, and perhaps even, if

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physicians become still wiser, to the fifth of this last-named sum, and all this to the great advantage of patients." If Hahnemann could, at the present day, take up his pen on this subject, he would have to blot out from his calculation several zeros, and probably all.

Allopathy and homœopathy differ entirely from each other with respect to the manner in which they view the portrait or image of the disease under consideration. The allopathist thinks he has done more than sufficient, when he has felt the pulse, looked at the tongue, and put a few questions with an important air; for he considers all diseases as species, the course of which he knows (or, at least, thinks he knows) beforehand, from his system of nosology, and he submits them to a method which is the same for all the cases of that which he calls a species.

"With respect to acute diseases," says Hahnemann, "the allopathist does not treat them according to the peculiarities which they present, but solely according to the pathological name which they have received in his school, and according to the plan of proceeding traced in their books for each of these names. Thus, however different intermittent fevers may be from each other, instead of employing for each the specific remedy applicable to it, he checks them all by means of bark in large doses, repeated for several weeks. But the patient is not thereby restored to health; to be sure, he no longer experiences alternations of cold and heat, but he has become ill in another way, and more so than he was during his fever; for a quinic disease has now been given to him, which will often last for several years. The followers of that which is called the rational medicine find, in like manner, for the other sporadic, epidemic, and contagious diseases, names all established in their books, and for each name which they are pleased to assign to the prevailing disease, a certain plan of treatment, only modified from time to time by fashion, a plan to which the fever, though probably absolutely unknown till then, and never having existed before, must accommodate itself, whether it suit it or not. The patient who has not strength to resist must perish." The homœopathist, on the contrary, has no nosological system; he knows nothing either of genera or species of diseases; he has not then to contend against a phantom, that is to say a disease which exists only in his head, and

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perhaps, the patient is not at all affected. He knows that every disease manifests itself, in some way or other, by phenomena or external symptoms, and that we cannot consider it as extinct, until all the symptoms have disappeared. But in order to enable himself to know the special nature of the disease which he wishes to cure, he studies the symptoms of it even in their minutest details; for to him a disease is but the aggregate of all the existing symptoms, the internal cause which produces it being no more accessible to our means of investigation than that of life itself. Hence it happens that his examination extends even to circumstances apparently the most insignificant, and includes not merely that which takes place at the present moment before his eyes, but the symptoms also which presented themselves at first, the patient's mode of life, even the state of health of the members of his family, &c. When he has formed to himself an idea of the disease by as exact a research as possible of all the symptoms, he selects among the means whose effects are well known to him that one which, in its primary action, produces in man, in the state of health, the greatest possible number of the symptoms observed in his patient, so that in most cases he is able to predict the result with certainty: the allopathist, on the contrary, only makes trials; he tries whether such an agent, which in such or such a case was useful in the treatment of a certain disease, may not also prove so in the present case.

Lastly, if we compare the results which homœopathy has already attained, with those which allopathy has obtained, we see experience prove that, what the former supposes in theory, practice confirms, so as not only to satisfy the most urgent exigencies, but even to surpass very often every expectation. No living being is, of course, secure from death, and homœopathic treatment sometimes fails. However, if we recollect that homœopathy frequently undertakes the treatment of patients, on whom allopathy has already exhausted to no purpose all its magazine; that certain persons disdain its dietetic precepts, which appear to them wretched and pedantic; that others, wanting perseverance, abandon it just at the moment when it was going to relieve them, if not certainly, at least with some probability; that in many cases the primary disease has been rendered really incurable by

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the medicinal diseases produced by the long-continued employment of allopathic remedies, we need not be surprised that it sometimes meets with want of success. What is certain is, that in every instance where human succor is at all available, it cures with more certainty, more promptitude, more readily, less disagreeably, and at less expense, than any other method, and that it often succeeds in restoring to health in a few days patients whom allopathy had abandoned as incurable.

There exists at present between homœopathy and allopathy a struggle, the end of which will be that truth shall come off triumphant, though the absolute opposition of the principles professed by the two schools does not allow us to suppose that a settlement, properly so called, can ever be effected between them. For this reason I shall terminate this sketch by throwing a glance at the principal objections which the adversaries of homœopathy advance against it.

The first class of adversaries includes the allopathic physicians. With them it is a vital question, for homœopathy threatens their very existence; and after this we should not be surprised that most of the attacks by which it has been assailed have come from that quarter. To this it might be said, Why do they not adopt it? Because, as Benninghausen has shown, vanity and indolence dissuade them from doing so; for they would have to study things which have no connection with any thing which they have learned, and to put aside the principal part of the old materia medica, pathology, and therapeutics; and to devote themselves to laborious studies, as well for the purpose of imprinting on their memories the numerous symptoms occasioned by medicines, as to form to themselves a true image of each individual case of disease.

Homœopathy may be combated either in its practice, or in the principles of its system. To attack the results of its experience is impracticable, unless persons wish to deny that which may be seen and known by every one, and to reject the testimony of men whose probity and veracity are above all suspicion. With respect to the refutation of its principles, it may be attempted in two ways: either by judging in accordance with the principles of the allopathic school, and therefore setting out with

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premises and suppositions which are by no means applicable to homœopathy, or by charging it with false reasoning — a charge which, at least up to the present time, none of its adversaries have been able to establish against it; many physicians also belonging to the old school, and among them men of high reputation, have long since gone over to the new one, taking care to make known to the public the motives which induced them to change sides.

A second class of adversaries embraces all those persons who find themselves affected by it in any manner in their trade. Under this head may be numbered wine and brandy merchants, coffee venders, grocers, victuallers, confectioners, perfumers, but chiefly druggists and apothecaries. All feel themselves more or less injured by it; so that unless they happen to be indebted to it for the recovery of their health, or expect to derive some advantage from its success, they are its natural enemies; this circumstance explains why homœopathy experiences more difficulty in making its way among the masses than might have been expected. Interest performs so important a part at the present day in society, that every new invention is decried by those who are alarmed for their purse. History tells us that at all times the most inveterate enemies have been those whose self-interest enkindled their passions.

Finally, a last class of adversaries includes those who, knowing nothing whatever of homœopathy, desire to display their wit at its expense, or launch out against it only from want of employment, or from the habit of speaking right and wrong at random. We know that according to the received ideas, every thing which presents a sort of contradiction, even though but apparent, between the means and the end, is considered as comical and ridiculous. It was sufficient, then, that the principles of the homœopathist, already extraordinary in themselves, should be either a little forced or misapplied, for deriders and satirists to range themselves against them; and every one knows that the multitude is fonder of laughing than of reflecting: on the other hand, there is no lack of persons whom nothing delights more than to speak of things which they do not understand, and homœopathy having now become one of the principal subjects of con-

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versation in societies, the opportunity has not been lost of exercising their talent and their natural bent.

These different classes of antagonists have hurled charges of every kind against homœopathy, from which it has been long since cleared in the various journals, and other writings of the day. Homœopathy, it was said, is the work of duped deceivers. But how can there be any question of deception, or of duping, when the homœopathist employs a medicine whose primary effects he has tried on healthy subjects, and when this medicine, administered to a patient, produces just the very effect announced beforehand? The new doctrine, it was said in another quarter, is but mere charlatanism! But is not the end of the charlatan to draw money from those whom he deceives, and to do every thing for the purpose of wrapping up in inpenetrable mystery the means by which he effects the illusion which permits him to extract money from people's purses? Now, homœopathy has never done any thing of the kind. It has disclosed all its principles in a vast multitude of writings; it has voluntarily, and on every occasion, suffered the secrets which it discovered to pass out of its hands, though from these secrets it might have been an easy matter to derive profit. Homœopathy is contrary to common sense, says another person. But are we not encompassed on every hand by effects of which we know not the causes; and yet no one has for this reason ever taken it into his head to question them? The brilliant successes of homœopathy, says this person, are achieved, not by medicines, but by the faith of the patient, whose excited imagination hopes for an extraordinary result! But can this assertion apply to young children and to common animals, in which the new method effects cures just as well as in adults? Homœopathic medicines are poisons! But does not allopathy employ the same poisons in doses many million times stronger? Has it ever happened to homœopathy to bring its patients to the brink of the grave, or even to put them into it, in consequence of employing violent remedies, and arbitrarily increasing the doses of medicines, as the allopathists so frequently do, according to the admission of some of their own party? Again, persons do not see that there is a flagrant contradiction in stating, on the one hand, that homœopathic doses can produce no effect, and on the

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other, that they are frightful poisons. Every thing in homœopathic treatment must be referred to regimen, and the efforts of nature. But why had not kind Nature acted sooner in so many thousands of cases? And why did she not accomplish the cure till after the taking of the homœopathic medicine? Homœopathy starves its patients to death! Nothing can be more false. It allows every person to satisfy his appetite; it recommends even the most nutritious principles of diet, as meat, rich soups, eggs, chocolate, not aromatized, in most of those cases where allopathy interdicts them. One may readily conceive, that during the course of an homœopathic treatment, the patient should abstain from every matter which possesses any medicinal virtue; but the prohibition cannot extend to things purely analeptical and strengthening. Homœopathy never has recourse to those severe courses of treatment by starvation, from which allopathy does not recoil. Homœopathy does not cure all diseases! Certainly not; but does it not effect mild, rapid, and permanent cures, where allopathy has been unable to be of any avail? It is an odious calumny to state that it is powerless in the treatment of inflammatory diseases; even surgical diseases it removes, for the most part, with astonishing quickness — a fact which is deemed incomprehensible by its adversaries. It performs its cures with as much promptitude, certainty, and readiness, as possible; whilst allopathy either does not cure at all, or arrives at the cure by roundabout ways, after having made the patient encounter serious dangers, or finally, it cures homœopathically without being aware of it. Homœopathy is the tomb of science, because it regards only the external characters (symptoms) of diseases, because it does not trouble itself in the slightest degree about their essence, and because it has no necessity either for anatomy, physiology, or pathology. No doubt homœopathy merits this reproach as a science; but where is it stated that the homœopathist must consider as superfluous the accessory sciences of medicine, though he perceives in them a great many things which cannot afford him the slightest aid in attaining his end? Homœopathy teaches not only to appreciate the true value of the symptoms in general, but also to distinguish from each other the essential symptoms, from those which are only accessory. Here its adversaries

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say: "The symptoms are not the disease itself, and in order to attain a radical cure, it becomes necessary to discover and combat the cause of the latter."

Perfectly well argued, no doubt! But is there on the entire surface of the earth a man who can tell us in what the essence of disease consists; what is fever, for instance, or what is inflammation? Among the allopathists who raise such fine questions, is there one who can give a satisfactory solution to them? The sort of opinion that should be entertained of their knowledge touching the causes of disease, is seen but too often, when three or four of them are heard disputing together when called in to see a patient, and each of them pronouncing such fine hypotheses, when they proceed to a *post mortem* examination of the body. Homœopathy does not pretend to know the essence and cause, properly so called, of a disease, a thing which is denied to all mortals. It strives neither to impose on itself, nor to deceive the patient with idle conjectures about matters which it is not given any man to know; it contents itself with obtaining an idea of that which is appreciable in a disease, its external phenomena, its symptoms, with investigating the occasional causes, so far as they can be discovered, or as they still continue to act, with tracing the development of the morbid state, and, which is the principal point in all cases, with effecting a cure, and that in general under circumstances where allopathy, by its own acknowledgment, is entirely impotent. It is extremely unjust to say, that it is a purely symptomatic medicine. Symptomatic medicine troubles itself only about a single symptom, that which is most complained of by the patient, and strives to combat it by antipathic means; that is to say, it palliates it, and prevents it not from returning after some time with increased violence. Now, such a mode of proceeding belongs properly to allopathy, and is totally foreign to the principles of homœopathy.

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ON THE APPLICATION OF HOMŒOPATHY TO THE DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Homœopathic medicines are employed either in a liquid or a dry form. A long time since I declared my opinion in favor of liquid medicines, seeing that they act with much more quickness, and consequently attain the proposed end with more facility. The dilution I usually employ* is the thirtieth, and throughout this work, this is the state of dilution to be understood, unless I shall expressly indicate some other.

To administer the medicine, one, or at most two drops of liquid are poured on a thin wafer, which is then placed on the tongue of the animal. The operation always requires two persons, when large animals, more especially horses, are the subjects of treatment. The operator places himself on the right side of the animal, grasps the lower jaw with the left hand, then, with the right hand, he draws the tongue to one side between the molars of the left side, and the assistant places the wafer on the base of this organ, as near to the pharynx as possible. For want of the wafer we may employ a small portion of stale bread. We may also mix one or two drops of the medicine with two hundred drops of water, and pour the whole into the mouth, at the same time holding the head raised; the imbibition of the buccal mucous membrane being sufficient, it is desirable that the animal swallow nothing. If globules be employed, nothing is easier than to deposit them on the tongue, taking care, however, not to moisten the finger with our own saliva to make them adhere, more especially when we have been smoking a little time before. In the case of cats, into whose mouth it is not always easy to introduce the medicine immediately, it is to be mixed with a

* Experience has taught, that the lower potency is the most efficacious in the treatment of animals laboring under acute diseases; but the potency frequently requires varying to meet different symptoms. In many chronic cases the higher potency should be given, although in the present state of Veterinary Homœopathy no general rule can be laid down as to the potency. — Ed.

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little milk, which they are to be made to drink; this method is also very suitable for the pig; if globules are employed, we commence by bruising them in a small portion of clean paper, and they are then mixed with a little flour, which is to be well mixed up in milk. If the pig cannot swallow, or if it be so sick as to refuse drink, its mouth is to be opened by means of a stick, and the liquid poured into it. In case of trismus, if we do not wish to break a tooth, the medicated water is poured into the nose. Experience has proved that the result is then the same. It might also be given in the form of lavement. The animal must remain without eating, and more especially without drinking, for an hour at least after it has taken the medicine, and, if possible, an hour also before it.*

There is no necessity to subject animals to a particular regimen, except perhaps the lapdog, from which, during a homœopathic course of treatment, all aromatic or spiced food must be withheld, and only bread, oatmeal, biscuit, or milk and water must be given. Care must also be taken to put aside all the means advised by ignorant persons or charlatans, without excepting even lavements, unless they consist of pure water with a little milk or soap. It is not right that beside an animal which we may be treating homœopathically another should be placed, in the treatment of which allopathy has been employing frictions and odoriferous substances. More than one course of homœopathic treatment has failed, or at least been prolonged, in consequence of these precautions having been neglected. With respect to the horse, there are several others also which should be attended to.

As soon as a horse appears ill, it becomes necessary to allow him rest, to give him a clean litter, which should be frequently renewed, and to keep the stable well ventilated and in a state of the greatest cleanliness. During winter, the entrance of draughts of cold air should be prevented; in the summer, care should be taken that the stable be cool, that the air may circulate freely through it, but so contrived, however, that no draught of air may pass on the animal. It is very useful frequently to sprinkle the

* A small quantity of flour in a teaspoon, mixed with the medicine, is one of the best methods of employing it. — Ed.

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ground with cold water, especially when acute diseases are present, and when several horses are kept together. It is best to place the animal in a separate stable or loose box when it can be done. In febrile diseases grain of every kind must be withheld, but good hay may be allowed, with mashes of bran, fresh grass, and tares; and in winter, red-beet, potatoes, carrots, &c. The best drink is pure water: in some diseases it is useful to have it made warm, or to add a little meal to it. To remain in a state of rest during the entire course of the disease might often prove injurious to the sick animal; if possible, then, he should be made to take a little exercise every day, if it be summer, in a shady place; in winter, in the open air when the sun is up. The length of the exercise should be proportioned to his strength.

With respect to the doses of homœopathic medicines, the indications are to be followed which have been already pointed out, or given under the head of each disease. Special care should be taken not to force them; thirty years of experience have proved that they are quite sufficient, and of this every one may satisfy himself when an opportunity offers. Too strong doses might occasion injurious effects.

Neither should a person be in too great a hurry to repeat the doses. This repetition sometimes becomes necessary; but except the cases in which I have taken care to point out the matter, it never fails to do mischief. When the person has selected the proper medicine, that one which covers the greatest possible number of symptoms, and when it is repeated without waiting for the secondary effect of the first dose, it follows that before the curative effect can be brought about, new primary effects are produced; or the latter being nothing else than a fictitious disease, analogous in its symptoms to the natural disease which was to be cured, not only is no amendment obtained, but in most cases an aggravation of the primary disease is occasioned. If the medicine has not been well selected, a repetition of the dose can no longer be of any utility; for it is evident that if a first dose has not produced the desired effect, a second and a third dose will produce it still less. It becomes necessary then, in making an exact revision of the portrait of the disease, to adopt another medicine which may be more appropriate.

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But very few general rules can be laid down with respect to the repetition of homœopathic medicines. If the medicine employed produce no effect, it is clear (with the exception of some cases not to be considered here) that it has been badly selected, and that some other ought to be taken, after the lapse of the necessary time. If it act but partially, that is to say, if the improvement produced remains stationary, it is repeated at the end of four, six, or eight hours; and, in acute diseases, at the end of ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes. If the medicine administered in the second instance reproduces symptoms which had been already extinguished by the preceding, the rule is to make the latter be taken alternately with the other. When, a little time after the animal has taken the dose, the disease is observed to become more virulent, we must not be alarmed, nor should we at all be anxious to have recourse to another remedy; this is almost always a homœopathic aggravation, which results from the primary effects of the medicine, and consequently the surest guarantee that we shall soon have a curative reaction. Too much hurry in such a case can only do mischief.

The moment at which the homœopathic medicine ought to be administered depends on circumstances. In acute diseases the intervals should be shorter; the remedy may either be repeated, or another, which seems better, may be adopted after ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes, according to the state of the patient. But, in those which progress with less rapidity, it is necessary to wait at least twenty-four hours, and to prescribe a new medicine only when the improvement is observed to be arrested, or even to retrograde. The grand point then is, to watch the animal continually and with great attention. If, at a certain time, it happens to be attacked again with the same disease as that of which it has been once cured by a certain medicine, recourse must be had to the same remedy; but we must not be surprised if it do not always produce the same effect as in the first case. The rule, however, is to commence by trying it, and almost always advantage will be derived from so doing.

Among homœopathic medicines there are three, particularly, *arnica*, *symphytum*, and *urtica urens*, which are more especially employed externally. For this purpose we proceed in the following manner. We take a cup full of

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water, and pour into it from twenty-five to thirty drops of the first tincture; we shake it well, and employ the mixture for lotions, fomentations, &c. Some other substances, such as *aconitum*, *bryonia*, *silicia*, *iodium*, *ignatia*, &c., are also useful occasionally for external application.

A question naturally presents itself here: must the error committed in the selection of the medicine be necessarily injurious? The answer shall be as categorical as satisfactory. Every homœopathic medicine has a circle of peculiar action, which has been assigned to it by nature. If an organ comprised in this sphere of action is affected with any disease, the small homœopathic dose effects on it a modifying impression, in the same manner as a drop of cold water or a current of air acts on an unsound tooth, and excites in it acute pains. But another homœopathic remedy, whose sphere of action does not embrace this organ, has no more effect on it than a drop of cold water or a current of air on a sound tooth. It may be objected that homœopathic medicines have been tried on persons in good health, and that even when some particular one among them exercised no appreciable influence on such or such an organ, it might, nevertheless, occasion changes in other organs, so that, after all, a badly selected remedy should always do harm. The answer is quite simple: the homœopathic dynamisations act easily and promptly on a diseased organ, because the morbid state of this organ renders it very accessible to modifying influences; but the medicines which have been tried on healthy men have been employed in somewhat stronger doses of the pure tinctures, repeated daily and constantly increased, since here the dynamisations would in general be without any effect; it follows from this that in consequence of their minuteness, the homœopathic doses are incapable of doing harm, and that when we do not choose the proper remedy, the only inconvenience resulting is a trifling delay in the cure.

One of the leading circumstances which contributes to the success of the homœopathic treatment is the manner in which the picture of the disease is drawn up; that is to say, the manner in which the group of symptoms by which it manifests itself is collected; for so far as the physician does not perfectly understand the entire of the symptoms, he has but an imperfect image of the disease, and can never be certain that the remedy he selects corresponds

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perfectly to the latter, that is, covers all its symptoms. But if this is one of the most important points of homœopathic practice, it is also one of the most difficult. A single symptom, however marked it may be, never represents the aggregate of all those of a disease, or never allows us to foretell the others. Very great attention is required not to neglect the precise point which is most essential.

The present state of the diseased animal is then to be compared with the greatest care with that of the state of health, for the slightest difference indicates a disturbance in the organism. In order to omit nothing, the symptoms are written down as they are observed, and an entire line is devoted to each, so that room is left for further additions or corrections; a certain order is followed in this process, that is, we must not be content merely with separating the general symptoms from the symptoms proper to the particular cases; but we should class them all according to the parts to which they are referable. The attention is directed chiefly to the circulation, the state of the pulse, the nature of the excrements, the temperature, general and local, the seat of pain, the way in which the animal demeans itself during rest and motion. The eye is then observed, the contractions of the pupil, the prominence or depression of the eyeball, the color of the conjunctiva, &c., which are all of great assistance in many diseases, more especially in the horse.

After having collected all the symptoms, the leading ones are to be separated, that is, those which properly appertain to the present case, from those which are accessory, or from those which are met with in every disease of any severity. It often happens that the persons who call for the interference of homœopathy for a sick animal, mention merely the want of appetite, or some other symptom purely general; no advantage can be derived from information so very vague. But by principal symptoms, those must not always be understood which are the most marked, for it very often happens that a symptom, almost unnoticed, is the precise one which characterizes the particular case in question.

Here is an instance of the course to be followed. A disease breaks out among the pigs on a common in the vicinity of my residence, and carries off a great number of these animals. The examination of one exhibits the

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following symptoms: general debility and almost complete loss of sensibility; the hair bristling and tail pendent; the animal stumbles in walking, so that it is observed soon to remain lying down — the temperature of the body varies rapidly — difficulty of swallowing — total failure of appetite — the animal anxiously roots up its litter. Inflammatory swelling on the neck, chest, and abdomen — reddish streaks on different parts of the body, which assume a bluish tint a little time before or immediately after death — duration of the disease from one to three days. By these characters we know that the disease in question is called St. Anthony's fire in pigs, and not angina, as had been at first supposed after an incomplete detail of symptoms, which circumstance rendered the homœopathic means prescribed totally ineffectual.

Experiments have been instituted at the Veterinary School of Berlin, on the application of homœopathy to the treatment of the diseases of domestic animals, and the public papers have eagerly announced that they had not proved favorable. Fortunately the press republished the details, which account for the result. Thus, wishing to try *pulsatilla* on a horse in good health, ten drops of the tenth dynamisation were given to him, which produced no change. The same animal received, three days after, ten drops of the twentieth dynamisation; then, some time after, ten, twenty, and at length forty of the thirtieth, all without the slightest effect. When we recollect what has been already stated regarding experiments on organisms in a state of health, we shall not be surprised at the negative result. The Berlin School proceeded in the same way in its trials of the homœopathic treatment: a horse, presenting all the symptoms of pleurisy, received thirty drops of the thirtieth dynamisation of *aconite*, which so aggravated the disease, that it was thought necessary the following night to bleed him to seven pounds. From what I have said of the homœopathic doses, this result will be equally well understood, which could not fail to happen, in the same manner as throwing oil on the fire for the purpose of extinguishing it. The person who, being desirous of trying a homœopathic medicine on the animal in a state of health, takes the thirtieth dynamisation instead of the pure tincture, which should have been administered in increasing doses, and who, in a case of disease prescribes

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thirty drops of this dynamisation, when a single one was all he should have given, clearly proves that he had no idea of the doctrines of the new school. It is, however, by such means that all the efforts of the government to arrive at the knowledge of the truth have been paralyzed.

AGE OF THE HORSE.

Generally speaking, the age of the horse is indeterminate and relative. It is *indeterminate* with respect to wild horses, concerning which no sufficiently convincing facts can any where be found, as also with respect to the animals advanced in years, in which the most important characters, that is, the changes which the teeth undergo, leave us in uncertainty. It is *relative* in this sense especially, because the breed, the constitution, climate, mode of feeding, the care bestowed on the animal, the habits of life, and the more or less amount of labor, exert a powerful influence on him. The question, then, what may be the age of a given horse, is not susceptible of receiving a general answer; one cannot be given till after several particular circumstances have been taken into account. Thus the instances of horses which at the age of thirty years are still capable of performing useful services, although no particular care may have been bestowed on them, are not very uncommon; and one author, Rychner, states that he himself saw, in 1811, a coach horse of a Swiss breed, which was able to work still, though he had attained his forty-fifth year. In general, it is admitted that blood horses attain a greater age than others; but this opinion cannot be established by facts, as it is not allowed us to consider the characters assigned to the different ages as capable of being applied to all cases. On the one hand, though the space of six years is accorded to the first stage of a horse's life, it is not uncommon to see the adult age declare itself from the third year by the aptitude for procreation; and this power may be kept up till the age of sixteen years and more. On the other hand, if persons have supposed that the limits of old age could be extended to the twenty-sixth year, there is no lack of instances

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where horses are old at a much earlier period. Every thing then depends here on circumstances, and even sex affords no precise data with respect to the appreciation of age.

The age of the horse is judged from his teeth, and from certain external characters which indicate the greater or less perfection of the animal, as also from the state of his condition and strength. The surest method is to employ both means for forming our conclusions.

But in order duly to appreciate the signs of age as afforded by the teeth, it is indispensable to have an exact knowledge of their form, structure, cutting, of their increase and diminution.

The teeth of the horse are of two kinds: the one *permanent*, those which the animal possesses in his perfect state, and which he retains till death; the others *temporary*, or *milk teeth*, which make room for the preceding after a certain time.

With respect to the *permanent* teeth, the perfect horse has forty; however, very often there are found only thirty-six, all molars, because the canine are wanting, or are very small. These forty teeth are included under three heads: incisors, canine, and molars.

The *incisors*, which occupy the anterior portion of the jaws, and which are covered by the lips, are twelve in number, six above and six below. Those in the central portion are called front nippers, the two following the middle, and the two most external corner teeth — names which are equally applicable to the two jaws.

The *canine*, called also tusks, come after the incisors, and are four in number; two in each jaw, one on each side. It is only in males they are found perfectly developed; they are generally wanting in females.

To the canine succeed the *molars*, of which each jaw contains twelve, six on each side. They are distinguished into first, second, &c.; the first being that next to the canine, and the sixth terminating the series.

Each tooth is composed of three distinct parts, viz., the *crown*, or that part projecting out of the gum; the *neck*, or that which is covered by the gum; and the *root*, or that which is enclosed in the alveolus.

There are also distinguished in each tooth three substances: the *enamel*, which covers the surface of the crown;

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the *ivory*, situate beneath it; and the *cement*, which occupies the middle of the tooth.

In the course of years the enamel is worn away by degrees; the crown produces this effect by friction, and the tooth projects more and more out of the alveolus, so that it becomes longer, because the gum at the same time retracts. It is chiefly in the incisors that this change is remarked — a change brought on by the progress of age.

The different sorts of teeth differ very much from one another with respect to their configuration. The incisor which is curved from behind forwards, in the direction of its length presents the form of a wedge, and its crown that of a chisel. The permanent incisor is from two inches and a half to three inches in length, and when it is not worn away it presents, on its surface, a cavity called the mark, and which, as will be seen further on, furnishes very important characters for determining the horse's age. The deepest part of this depression is lost in the cavity of the root. The depression and its lower part are covered with enamel. The cavity is a little longer and deeper in the incisors of the upper than in those of the lower jaw, so that it remains a longer time visible, and is not worn so much by friction. In fact, the depression becomes smoother and smoother with years, according as the tooth itself is worn away; so that in old horses there is nothing found in the place of the depression but a plane surface, and of a somewhat deep color, called the table.

The canine teeth, or tusks, assume the form of a cone, slightly curved backwards; in youth they have a sharp point directed backwards, and two cutting edges curved internally, between which there is a furrow. The point and edges become more and more blunted by the progress of age, and earlier in the lower than in the upper jaw.

The molars are rather square, of a cubic form; the crown is the broadest part, and they become a little attenuated towards the root. Their crown forms a surface somewhat unequal, consisting of depressions and elevations, which gradually become altered with age.

The number of the *milk teeth* is twenty-four — twelve incisors, and twelve molars. Each jaw contains six of the first, and six of the second, three on each side. All these teeth are gradually pushed out by those which succeed them; the permanent tooth, situate beneath the milk tooth,

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absorbs the root of the latter according as it grows, so that, when it is on the point of coming through, the crown of that whose place it is about to take falls, and it is frequently found in the manger. The order in which this phenomenon takes place affords characters by means of which the age of the horse may be determined during the first years of his life.

The milk teeth are situated in the same places as those to be occupied subsequently by the succeeding teeth, and they bear the same names as the latter.

As the development, renewal, and wearing of the teeth are connected with certain stages, these changes are taken advantage of for the purpose of determining the age of the horse. However, it is not to be considered as an infallible mode of arriving at the truth; for many circumstances exercise considerable influence in this respect, and consequently render more or less fallacious the inductions drawn from it. This takes place when the object is to assign the age of an old horse, for the older the animal is, the more risk is run in committing an error.

The duration of the horse's life has been divided, according to the changes of the teeth, into three stages, which extend, the first from birth to the beginning of the second year, the second to the end of the fourth year, and the last up to death.

1. During the first stage the milk teeth are developed completely, and the first permanent molars are also seen to appear. Properly speaking, the foal must have, on coming into the world, twelve molars, of which three are on each side of each jaw; but this rule often admits of exceptions, and in feeble subjects the molars sometimes do not come out till after birth.

At the age of eight or ten days, even a little sooner in strong animals, the two front nippers pierce the gum, and always first in the upper jaw; from the third to the fifth week the central teeth are seen to appear, at first superiorly, then inferiorly, and during this time the molars are more and more developed.

Up to the sixth month the milk teeth continue to grow, and become even; that is, they are ranged in the same direction, and the two edges of each are placed on the same level.

From the sixth to the eighth month the corner incisors

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appear, of which those of the upper jaw also precede by some days those of the lower.

At the end of the first year the foal reckons twenty-four milk teeth, viz., twelve incisors and twelve molars. During this time the front incisors become level, and the centrals soon after. These changes always happen some months sooner in blood horses than in common horses. The care taken of the mother during gestation and lactation, are influential in this respect; for the good nourishment which they receive facilitates and expedites the process of dentition in the young animal, whilst the want of care, cold stabling, &c., retard it, and render it more difficult in the other.

The body of the foal also presents the following changes at the end of the first year: the hair of the mane and of the tail are less curled than before; the tail, which reached only as far as the hams, becomes longer, the gait is more confident, the fore legs are straighter, the frontal region exhibits less prominence, and the animal exhibits more strength in its movements.

From the end of the first year to that of the second, little changes are observed in the teeth. During this time the milk teeth are more and more worn, so that at eighteen months the mark is worn not only on the front teeth, (which already occurred,) but also in the central teeth, and the corners have lost their cutting edges. In general the milk teeth at this period seem less broad, because their crowns have been partly worn by friction, and the teeth themselves have been pushed out, which causes the neck or attenuated part to be more perceptible. It is worthy of notice, that the upper incisors are worn always from six to nine months later than the lower, that consequently they lose their mark later, and that they are not so much pushed out, though still they are sooner developed than those of the lower jaw.

At the end of the second year the first permanent molars are seen to appear, that is, the fourths, so that then the young animal has twenty-eight teeth — twelve incisors, twelve milk molars, and four permanent molars; these latter are seated behind the milk molars of each jaw.

2. During the second period of life, that is, from the end of the second year to that of the fifth, not only do all the milk teeth make room for the permanent teeth, but further,

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all the molars which are wanting pierce the gum, and towards the end of this period the permanent incisors have appeared. It is during this lapse of time that the teeth furnish the most certain characters for recognizing the age of the horse, which becomes more and more developed with respect to size, strength, and the energy of his movements.

At five years the horse has all his permanent teeth.—twenty-four molars, twelve incisors, and four canines, (in males;) the corner teeth have become uniform.

During the second period the animal is rather frequently attacked with certain morbid affections depending on the process of dentition; mastication is difficult; he frequently has difficulty in swallowing, which prevents him from eating; the eyes become inflamed, he has a discharge at the nose, and he may even be attacked with nervous symptoms, fits of vertigo, &c.

3. During the third period, that is, from the fifth to the eighth year, all the permanent teeth are developed; the body has attained perfection with respect to size and strength; the horse is fitted for more long-continued labor than before. The following years the teeth become more and more worn, the size of the body and the strength diminish gradually, and the infirmities of age become more and more marked. However, this effect takes place much sooner in some horses than in others; different circumstances exert an influence with respect to this matter, and cause the marks of age (the wearing of the teeth) to be somewhat earlier in one animal than in another.

The signs of old age are manifested earlier in high-bred horses (of English or Arabian breed) than in others. The attention paid to the animal, his feeding, the manner in which he has been worked, exercise considerable influence in this respect. As far as regards the teeth, there are several circumstances which cause them to be worn much sooner, and make the animal look older than he really is; such as, a very abundant supply of food, (in grain,) the perfect correspondence of the upper and lower teeth, which makes them rub with more force, the one against the other, during mastication, and the less solidity of their texture, which renders them more liable to be worn; in this respect, it is to be observed, that in general the substance of the teeth is more firm in high-bred horses. When circumstances of an opposite kind are met with, the teeth

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retain the appearance of youth for a longer period. Hence it follows, that the signs of age are much less certain during this period, and that the best connoisseur may be deceived by a year for horses not much advanced in age, and by two or three for those more advanced in years.

At the age of five the teeth have attained their full development, though now a little worn on the front nippers; but they always continue a longer time visible in the incisors of the upper jaw than in those of the lower. The canines are now developed; they have a well pointed summit, and cutting lateral edges; at six years old the cavity of the front incisors is filled, and the cavity of the middle incisors is growing less.

Towards the termination of the sixth year the marks have suffered more, the cavities in the front and middle incisors of the lower jaw become obliterated, the teeth appear rounder and thicker than they were before.

At the expiration of the seventh year the marks of the incisors are more or less worn and effaced, the nippers have become narrower, and the plane of the corner teeth is flattened.

When the horse is eight years old the cavity of the corner incisors are worn and effaced; and the teeth are longer and thicker, because they have come more out from the alveoli. The canines are neither pointed nor as curved as before, but more rounded and blunted. However, these characters can only be considered as applicable to the majority of cases, for the exceptions are numerous.

At the age of ten it may be known that the cavity of the two front incisors of the upper jaw are obliterated — a circumstance which had already occurred with respect to those of the lower jaw. At the same time these teeth (those of the upper jaw) are more thick than broad, because they are more out of their alveoli.

The cavity of the middle teeth of the upper jaw disappears at twelve, and at fourteen or fifteen it is effaced on the corner teeth of this same jaw; these teeth also are diminished in breadth, and become thicker.

During this period of from eight to ten, up to twelve or fourteen years, the crowns of all the incisors are very much worn, more so, however, in the lower than in the upper jaw, and these teeth have escaped from their alveoli, which makes them appear more thick than broad.

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The following characters may be derived from the teeth indicative of advanced age. At fifteen the diminution in breadth of the lower incisors is more marked, as well as their increase in thickness. At seventeen and eighteen these changes are very perceptible in the incisors of the upper jaw. Generally speaking, after the fourteenth year, the incisors assume a more horizontal direction; before that they approached nearer to the vertical.

When the horse is very old, from eighteen to twenty, his teeth present the following peculiarities: the incisors resemble angular palisades, because the gum has receded, so that the roots are almost exposed; their table has assumed a triangular form. These phenomena are observed on the lower jaw sooner than on the upper, and on the nippers sooner than on the central and corner teeth. The crowns of the incisors are also closer to one another whilst their roots are separated, which gives a pointed form to the mouth; moreover they often become oblique, loosen, and fall out. But these characters have but a general value, and I have already remarked that they may lead into error, even an error of three years.

Other signs announce old age in the horse. The animal is stiff and heavy in his movements, his legs seem unable to carry him, he takes only short steps, his muscles decline, however nutritious his food may be, which renders him unable to bear for any length of time either moving or work; the edges of the bones become prominent, more especially the articulations of the hind legs; the upper jaw becomes flattened, the lower one loses its breadth, (becomes lower,) and the lower part of the face acquires in consequence a pointed appearance.

The mucous membrane of the nose and throat is not as red as formerly, the lower lip is pendent, the eyes are sunk in the orbit, they become dull and turbid, the power of vision diminishes; the head of the animal assumes the appearance of old age, to which the white hairs growing on the brows contribute considerably, which are remarked at an earlier period in horses whose coat is of a dark color than in others. White hairs are also seen on other parts of the body; but they must be carefully distinguished from the white spots which are observable even in young horses, either as a *lusus naturæ*, or on parts of the body which have been bruised, wounded, or skinned.

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The hoof becomes dry and brittle; the skin is wrinkled in consequence of the adipose tissue having disappeared, and the anus projects externally. Arrived at this age, the animal no longer eats, except with difficulty, very slowly, and almost always on one side. In horses which have been well treated in their youth, especially those which have not been too early worked, or which belong to a high breed, these symptoms of old age become developed at a later period, or do not attain the same degree as in those which are in the opposite case.

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A SLIGHT GLANCE AT THE STABLE,

WITH THE BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF HORSES.

ON THE STABLE.

WHERE it is possible, and room is not so much an object as the comfort and well doing of the horses, in forming the interior of the stable, the stalls should be double the size of those in general use; that is to say, about fourteen feet in breadth, and twenty in length, so as to form each into separate box stalls; the timber, of which elm is the best, should be about five feet in height, and at the bottom fitted into iron grooves, as it will prevent displacement, and preserve it from decay; iron rails should be placed on the timber to the requisite height and width, so as to prevent the animal from biting his companions, either over the top or between the rails.

Paving bricks, properly cemented, form one of the best floorings in use; there should be two gratings in each box, from whence a small drain should be made to communicate with a larger drain, running lengthways of the building, to carry off the water.

Sliding doors, running on rollers, should be placed at the back of the horses, so that the horse can be quite enclosed, and still at liberty, without being disturbed; there should be six feet between the doors of the box stall and the wall, that any of the horses could be visited without disturbing their companions. Several ventilators ought to be placed through the roof, over the part that serves as a passage through the stable, with means of enlarging or decreasing the space for the passage of air, by means of a cap and pulley; and air pipes should also be placed about two feet from the ground, so as to admit fresh air, and which would materially tend to the expulsion of the respired air; but the air pipes near the ground

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should be so contrived as not to produce a draught or current of air towards the horses, which might be avoided by giving it an upward or downward tendency; the windows should also have the means of opening. This regulation of drainage and ventilation will always prove one of the best preventives of disease, and by means of which you may manage to keep the thermometer at almost any degree, fifty-four being a good maximum, in the winter: but an intelligent groom can best regulate that, according to the horses placed under his care, as age, breed, and the former habits exercise considerable influence in this respect.

The best feeding I have found, and that now very generally adopted, being oats, bruised beans, chaff from the best sweet hard hay, and clover; two trusses of the former to one of the latter, and given, when feeding with oats, in small quantities, and a little hay twice a day, morning and evening. Horses should be watered three times a day, and the water ought not to be quite cold for horses kept warm with clothing, &c., that is, in the winter; it is also a good plan to dissolve a few ounces of chloride of lime in a pail of water, and throw down each drain about once a fortnight.

Pads formed of tow, and soaked in water, should be constantly kept in horses' feet when standing in the stable, by means of two thin pieces of split cane placed across the bottom of the foot, with the ends under the shoe; or the patent pads may be used.

Horses' hoofs should have three times a week, or oftener, a mixture of three parts of common seal oil to one of tar, rubbed round their hoofs, which will prevent them from getting brittle.

Stables should frequently be well washed, and when the animals are at exercise, if none remain in, the windows and doors should be left open till their return.

As the management of horses varies so considerably, according to the use required of them, and even of those intended for the same kind of work, and also the varieties of constitutions, tempers, &c., of different horses, no general rule could be laid down with respect to the management. The treatment of both training and hunting grooms, and the plans adopted, will of course (with those

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at least that well study their business) be altered accordingly, and for this reason these remarks will be very concise.

BREEDING.

It is by the proper selection of parents that we must look forward to the value, appearance, and usefulness of the stock. With regard to thorough-bred horses, the subject has received the assistance of so many able and intelligent men, conversant with racing matters, that any thing emanating from my pen would fall short of instruction on that subject. One of the principal points in breeding, is to advance, or in a manner force, the strength of the foal, so as to meet the work required in his preparation, (should he have any engagements,) at two years old, although the artificial forcing, as it were, shortens the number of his days, and early training entails many of those diseases to which horses, particularly race horses, are so notoriously subject; there are few, speaking comparatively to the numbers bred, that reach five years old, the adult period, with sound legs and feet; but custom has adopted early running of horses, more perhaps from pecuniary consideration than any other, the expense of keeping them being very heavy; it remains to point out to the uninitiated in such matters the best method of bringing them forward. For this purpose, the dam, before foaling, should have a paddock to herself, with a good shed, thatched, well aired and littered, and, if possible, with a southern aspect. There should be doors to the shed at one corner, with posts on rollers at the sides, to prevent the foal at play, when going in and out, from injuring itself; there should be also large lattice windows, to admit plenty of air and light; this will, as it were, bring the foal, from its infancy, used to the stable. The diet of the mother should be of the most nutritious kind; carrots, swedes, oats, best hay, and clover should be liberally allowed; and as soon as the grass has sufficiently grown, she should also, in addition to the oats, have a good supply, as it will materially add to the early development of the powers of the foal. As soon as the dam is taken away, the foal should have a companion; an old pony

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does very well, but there are generally other young stock that may be placed with it; he should now be handled, led about with the careson, and well dressed, as it all tends to strengthen him. He should be well supplied with beans, oats, and hay, and occasionally should be given to him a few doses of *calcarea carbonica*, *calcarea phosphorata*, and *silicea*, to bring forward the bony structure; at the same time let him have the full liberty of going into the open air, as well as being led out for an hour each day, with the careson, which will bring him ready to the trainer's hands, without irritating and weakening the animal by breaking, sweating, and physicking, &c., as the latter only debilitates the constitution, and predisposes the animal to disease, rendering the stomach and intestines irritable, and inducing costiveness; the air passages also, sympathizing with the stomach, are thereby predisposed to catarrh, bronchitis, &c. Should the animal evince signs of the strangles, *mercurius* $\frac{3}{6}$ should be given, followed by *hepar sulphuris*. *Bryonia*, if indicated, and *sulph*. After sweating, *cinchona* should be administered; if coldness of the extremities, *arsenicum;* when shedding the coat, *cinchona*, *calcarea*, and *silicea* are useful.

To return to the choice of animals for general breeding, that is, half-bred horses, the mare selected should not be less than sixteen hands high, of good temper, clean head, large eyes, small muzzle, wide between the angle of the sub-maxillary jaws, deep oblique shoulders, with large flat legs, short between the joints, and the flexor tendons standing well out, and not, as is termed, tied in under the knee; the girth should be moderately round and very deep; the back or false ribs deep, and standing well out. I do not attach so much importance to the very short back and the close approximation of the ribs to the hip, as is generally so much sought after; although confessedly, for carrying immense weights, it is a point that should not be lost sight of; but there can be no doubt of its detracting considerably from the speed of the animal. The quarters should be lengthy, wide, and muscular, the angle formed between the hips, round-bone, and stifle should be large, the thighs muscular, the hocks flattish and large, and the os calcis, or point of the hock, should be prominent, and the large metatarsal or cannon bone should be rather short, constituting what is termed a well

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let down quarter. This kind of mare is to be met with out of the hunting stables or coaching establishments; the animal's wind and constitution should be well examined, and if sound, her age is not so much an object, but should not be bought, if to repay the breeder well, after fourteen years old. This kind of animal put to a thoroughbred horse of good appearance, will generally remunerate the breeder; the cost of keeping good and bad stock being the same, the trouble being the selection of a mare. A good four year old colt or filly, unbroke, well shaped, &c., being worth forty pounds according to the average price of horses; whilst for a bad looking one of the same age, it would be difficult to find a purchaser.

MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG HORSES.

In the management of young horses, one of the principal things to be observed is, not to let the change from the natural to the artificial state be too sudden; to have cool, well-drained, and ventilated stables; the practice of bleeding and physicking should be abandoned; in lieu thereof, let the exercise be better proportioned, and the quantity of food gradually increased, and I make no doubt that the animals will encounter the variations of temperature, to which of necessity they must be exposed, with fewer diseases than is generally attendant on domestication. A young horse should not have less than two hours' exercise every day, with a steady, well-tempered man to tutor him, either in the break or saddle; if intended for the purpose of hunting, he should be, for a week or two, practised over various kinds of fences, with a long line fastened to his bit; he may thus be rode with hounds, a man having a long line still fastened to his bit; he should then set him over light fences: but when they are difficult, he should dismount, and lead him over. This accustoms young horses to become steady, perfect fencers, and to make them either go at their fences full speed, as larger ditches and brooks require the impetus of speed, or steady, as double banks, drops, and awkward timber fences.

I have known young horses very excellent fencers before they had been half a dozen times with hounds, only

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through their proper training; and I have seen a colt leap a hurdle with gorse five feet in height after his oats, he never having been in the breaker's hands; and most young horses will, with proper management, become good fencers. In perfecting young horses for hacks, it is necessary that they should be ridden through the streets, in crowds, and with soldiers, and made to face all kinds of vehicles; for which purpose it is necessary that a good rider, with hands and temper to boot, should be on their backs several hours daily. Although they generally are at first shy, they become weary with continual walking about in the streets, until they get accustomed to all kinds of noises, which, if good tempered, they soon will; and when the horse is weary with walking, the man should frequently dismount, teach the horse to stand, and mount again.

For the purpose of harness, the means employed is, to place the young horse by the side of a well-trained old horse in the double break; those that are accustomed and kept for the purpose are the best, and they should have daily lessons; and if required for single harness, a stout, straight-shafted, high gig is used after the animal has been a sufficient time in double harness, and in which he may take his daily lessons. The lighter the bit used, the better generally will be the horse's mouth and temper; should he pull hard, he ought to stand with the mouthing bit on in the stables, or the dumb jockey, and fastened on each side with the pillar reins for an hour or two each day.

The summering of hunters has been a subject of much argument, some advocating the turning out in meadows, whilst others consider the keeping of hunters in boxes the best method, and feeding them on vetches, &c.

The best management is between the two, if sheds can be procured in lowland pasture, where the horses can be well fed with oats; the exercise they then receive, together with the moisture from the grass, is decidedly more beneficial to the health of the animal and to the improvement of his feet than standing all the summer through on straw or tan, or mould, as it becomes impregnated with urine, generating ammoniacal gas, &c. The sheds should have doors, so that the animal can be shut in from tempestuous weather, or when it is excessively hot, or much tormented with flies; if the boxes face the north, it will be cooler, and they can leisurely resort to the sheds from the annoy-

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ance of flies, for which reason they should not be placed near woods. Thatch is the best roofing, as it does not impart the heat of the sun like most others in use.

Nutritious food, such as oats, should never be withheld from the hunter in summer, especially aged horses; for the loss of stimulating food in the summer will be readily seen by the wasted condition of the muscles of horses during their conditioning or preparation for the next season's work; and which tone of muscle, old horses take a long time in recovering, although they may look well and fat when first taken up.

August, by general consent, being the month that hunters are again brought into the stables to undergo the preparation for hunting, and during that month and to the middle of September, long walking exercise every morning from five to eight o'clock should be adopted, and the horses watered out. The next step is to alternate the trot with the walk, so that they may walk two hours and trot one; but where there is cub hunting, some of the horses will be kept in from their morning's work to go, which tends greatly to bring young horses into a proper form, as well as to make them steady. About the beginning of October, hunters should have fast work. Horses that are of a craven disposition and gross habit of body, should sweat at least once a week; that is, take their gallop of four miles at half speed, with hood and body clothes. Light-hearted horses of a nervous disposition will not require their work so severe; generally speaking, a two mile gallop thrice a week, with a gentle canter and trot each day between, is sufficient.

Whereas the craven horse should go from three to four miles thrice a week, with a gentle canter and trot each day between. They should also walk half an hour before and after their work; if the stable is convenient, it is the best way to scrape the sweating horses in, and then let them walk out half an hour. This method should be adopted till the commencement of hunting, and the horses will be brought to a state of condition that they will require little less than walking exercise, that is, if they go regularly with the hounds; for a horse that does not go oftener than once a week, a gallop is requisite on the fifth day after hunting, and on the sixth he should have a canter whilst out at his exercise, which means will insure his

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asting through a run, provided he is judiciously ridden, and his natural abilities good. The morning after hunting, a horse should have an hour's walking exercise; that is, if he is well and not lame; but on the other days the time of exercise should not be less than two hours, from eight o'clock in the morning till ten. The hours I have named have the advantage of better daylight than from six o'clock till eight, and generally it is a little warmer; it has its disadvantages too. Some prefer the earlier hours; but the time of shutting up the stable will not be materially altered, five o'clock in the winter being a good hour to go to the stable; therefore, if the horses are dressed, and the men have had their breakfasts, they will then be ready to get their two hours' exercise over by ten o'clock. The horses will not require so long dressing as when they are not dressed before exercise, although many grooms prefer the earlier exercise; and where the help is insufficient, the work of the stable could not be so well performed without it was adopted.

Many an argument has been held that hunters do not require fast exercise; but I have never found horses so fit to go as those that have had plenty of fast exercise; but of course the work that horses do should always be performed under the immediate eye of a sensible and experienced person; that the best ground should be selected and the pace regulated, as many foolish persons abuse the horses placed under their charge, and do the animal more harm by what is termed giving him a gallop than a day's hunting.

In the preparation of hunters many medicaments are likely to be required, such as *calcarea*, *silicea*, and *sulphur*, when changing their coat. After sweating, *cinchona*, *antimonium crudum* and *arsenicum;* if catarrh in damp weather, *dulcamara*, also *bryonia*, *sulphur*, &c.; if with loose cough, *mercurius*, *iodium*, and *sepia;* if feverish, *aconite*, *bryonia*, &c. Twice a week, in lieu of one of his feeds of oats, the horse should have a mash of bran, which will guard against constipation.

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A GLANCE AT SHOEING.

Volumes have been written on the subject of shoeing horses, and many improvements of late have taken place. I have lately introduced the use of a solution of *caoutchouc* mixed with fine-cut cork, with the view of guarding against concussions, as it is through concussion that many of the lamenesses are caused, particularly ring bones, ossified lateral cartilages, laminitis, and disease of the navicular joint, &c. It is well calculated for recent sprains, particularly of the flexor tendons, and suspensory ligaments of the fore legs; it is to be used in lieu of leather soles, as by its elasticity, and being quite impervious to wet, it is well adapted for the purpose for which I have introduced it; namely, to guard against concussion.* In nailing a hard, unyielding material, as iron, to the insensible part of the horse's foot, we deprive him, in a measure, of a natural spring, as horn is elastic in a slight degree; and it is only to be wondered that foot lamenesses are not more frequent, when we consider the pace the horse is driven over the stones of the metropolis and macadamized roads, and the great weight thrown on each foot as it reaches the ground. This introduction of course would not suit the hunting field, or the race course, from the liability of being pulled off; neither is it required there, as the ground in itself is yielding.

I have found no shoes so good for hunters as the plain concave shoe, properly fitted; and they can easily be seated if the horse's sole should be too flat, so as to require it, and they are scarcely ever cast. The hunting shoes of the hind feet should be, in turning, hammered with a sledge in a mould placed on the anvil, so as to form the toe and part of the sides quite round. There has been much said with regard to the expansibility of the horse's foot, at least the under, or part that the shoe is nailed to. I do not deny that there is expansion in that part of the foot; but it is very limited, much more so than we are induced to believe from the stress laid by many authors on the expansion of that part of the horse's foot; but the expansion is considerable from pressure of the lateral and inferior cartilages, and

* Experience has shown that the caoutchouc wears the best without being mixed with cork. — Ed.

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those more elastic parts of the horse's foot that tend to guard against concussion.

The shoes used for hacks, carriage horses, &c., are numerous, and of late many new inventions have been introduced.

I have found a similar fore shoe to those I have recommended for hunters very well adapted for hacks, with the exception of being a trifle wider and longer at the heels, with the nails placed more anteriorly; and if a horse is in the habit of clicking or forging, this kind of fore shoe would be still more called for, and the toe of the hind foot should project a little over the shoe.

These shoes should always be steeled at the toe; otherwise they would wear too quickly, on account of the ground surface being narrower than that of the flat shoe.*

I think it is a better plan, where calkings are used on the shoes of the hind feet of carriage horses, to have both heels turned up, as it prevents slipping more effectually when they are obliged to be suddenly pulled up, especially on the wood pavement; and another advantage derived from it is, the more equal bearing of the heels, by placing them on a parallel from the ground, as nature never intended to have one heel higher than the other; and for light work, if calkings are used, they should not be made too long. When one half is turned up, and the other thickened, it generally occurs that the one turned up is higher than the inner heel of the shoe which is thickened; consequently the foot is uneven, and thereby rendered more liable to sprains. There is a disadvantage attending the turning up of both heels, that is, a liability to wound the coronet of the foot, but it is of very unfrequent occurrence; and horses that stand with one foot on the other whilst resting, should not have the inner heel turned up, but thickened to an equal height as the outer heel. Horses that are in the habit of cutting must be shod accordingly.

One of the most efficacious plans in the prevention of cutting is the three-quartered shoe. It should be steeled at the toe, and made very light and thin, without a calking on the outside heel. There are other kinds used on some horses with advantage. The employment of the unilateral shoe is also very general for the same purpose.

* Rodway's patent shoes are very much approved of by parties that use them extensively.

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That to which much importance should be attached, is the proper fitting of the shoe, and not to cut open the heels or rasp the crust thin; the heels should not be left too high, and the toes of most fore feet require a little shortening at each shoeing, and the superfluous and broken parts of the sole should alone be taken away; but on no account to leave the sole too thin, as a bruise from a stone might occasion the animal to fall.

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASES OF THE HORSE.

The diagnosis of the diseases of the horse, without which there is no possibility of curing them, is a matter as important as it is difficult in certain cases. In order to establish it, it is necessary to subject the sick animal to an examination, which not only embraces the disease and its symptoms, but extends also to the rest of the phenomena of the animal's peculiar life. The comparison between these two orders of symptoms shows us how far the present state of the horse is removed from the natural condition, and allows us to establish our prognosis; for it is evident that the more the functions are altered from their normal course, the more the physiognomy of the animal differs from what it should be, the more the exterior is changed; the more the secretions and excretions have become irregular, the more serious and alarming is the character of the disease.

The examination of a sick animal presents, in some respects more, in some less, of difficulty than that of a human being affected with disease. It is more difficult, inasmuch as the practitioner must often dispense with the knowledge of the history of the case. The animal not being able to speak to inform him of his previous habits, of the injurious influences to which he was exposed, of his present feelings, of the duration of his disease, &c., and the persons who are in care of him generally affording but very incomplete information, — we frequently obtain but very vague and unsatisfactory ideas about the case; besides that, we are not always told respecting the onset of the disease, whether such onset be really unknown, or those in charge of the animal have been too careless to inquire into it, or there may be some motive for concealing it. Another difficulty is owing to this, that the animals

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cannot tell us their subjective symptoms, that is to say, what they feel, the nature of their pains, &c.

But on the other hand, the examination is more easy in some respects, because the animal, obedient to its instinct, expresses its sufferings by movements, attitudes, looks, sounds, &c. The phenomena themselves are much more distinctly marked, because there is not in this case, as in man, the imagination to exercise any influence over them. Also, every thing discovered in the sick animal may be considered as a consequence of the state of the organs. The pulse and beatings of the heart, among others, afford much more precise and certain signs than in man. A practical knowledge of the symptoms of the disease constitutes what is called, in veterinary medicine, the *coup d'œil*, and is very necessary to the homœopathist.

It is of the utmost importance, when a sick animal is examined, carefully to collect all the symptoms, even those the least marked, and to arrange them properly; for this is almost the sole and only means of ascertaining the form of the disease; the practitioner having no other resource for this, except to take into account that which is represented externally in the animal.

The order in which we proceed to the examination is not a matter of indifference; from the manner in which it is done, we judge of the skill of the practitioner. Thus it would be giving a very unfavorable idea of one's self to commence the examination by indicating the accessory symptoms, and then to pass to that of the essential symptoms, or to jumble and confound both orders of symptoms indiscriminately. To confine one's self to a certain order is, besides, a means for rendering the examination itself much easier.

The usage is to commence with the symptoms which are referable to the exterior of the animal, and which, as such, first fall under the cognizance of the senses, because in many cases they are sufficient to enable us to recognize the disease, and even to judge of its seat. To this head may be referred, —

1st. The movements and attitudes of the body and its several parts, chiefly of the head, eyes, limbs, and tail, as the animal indicates the pains he feels by striving to repel or avoid the pernicious influences from without, or to relieve the sufferings which torture him.

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2d. The look and physiognomy. To be sure, it cannot be said that the horse has a physiognomy, in the sense in which this term is applied to the human subject. Still the character, the breed, and the state of health, and of disease are expressed in him in a very striking manner. His physiognomy becomes particularly characteristic in tetanus, internal gangrene, vertigo, &c. It is for this reason we should attach a special importance to the examination of the eye.

After having considered all the symptoms connected with the exterior of the body of the animal, we next proceed to examine the pulse and the beatings of the heart. These two phenomena have great value, as characteristic signs, in the diseases of our domestic animals — of the horse more especially. The pulse is felt on embracing the submaxillary artery between the index and middle finger, as it crosses the anterior portion of the tuberosity of the lower jaw. With respect to the beatings of the heart, they are felt by placing the palm of the hand on the horse's left side, not far from the elbow. But to be able to judge of a disease from the pulsations of the arterial system, it is necessary to know the character of the pulse in the state of health, and to have attained a certain degree of dexterity in examining it. The number of the pulsations is about from thirty-two to forty per minute in the adult horse when in health, and from forty-six to fifty-five in the young horse. If the animal is irritable, his pulse is more frequent, and also harder, that is, it strikes with more force against the finger, which is generally considered a sign of vigor; it is slower and softer in phlegmatic breeds.

The pulse varies very much in diseases. It is accelerated (above fifty, sometimes seventy or eighty, and even up to one hundred or more) in febrile diseases. The pulse at once frequent, hard, and strong, in general indicates an inflammatory affection. When slow and weak, or easily compressed, it denotes debility, advanced age, or an anemic state of the body. When accelerated or feeble, it indicates imminent danger, and worse still, if it have an unequal, intermitting character. In pneumonia, it is frequently oppressed. In enteritis, hard, quick, and wiry in its feel. If, whilst the mouth and feet are cold, the pulse is no longer felt, life is very seriously threatened.

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Oftentimes the pulsations of the heart are no longer perceptible during the repose of the animal, but slight motions are sufficient to render them perceptible. Further, there are two circumstances which must not be lost sight of; the first is, that we can judge so much better of the state of the pulse, the more tranquil the animal is; the second is, that the pulse is influenced by every thing which can excite fear or uneasiness, so that we should not examine it abruptly, and before we have familiarized ourselves with the animal to a certain extent.

After the pulse, the respiration should be examined; we should first attend to its frequency, and its relations to the pulsations of the heart. In the state of health, the horse respires from nine to ten times every minute. We should see also what the temperature and odor of the expired air may be. We examine all the phenomena with which the respiration may be accompanied, such as different sounds, cough, &c. The anomalies of this function possess great importance, not only in the idiopathic affections of the organs charged with its performance, but also in the diseases of other organs, particularly the brain, heart, &c., in the lesions which compromise the entire vital activity, and in many fevers, especially in those which assume an inflammatory character.

From the respiration, we pass on to digestion. The apparatus destined for the performance of this function furnishes important diagnostic signs, inasmuch as it enjoys a great predominance in our domestic animals, and independently of the diseases peculiar to it, it participates in those of several other systems and organs. We investigate the signs which may be derived from hunger, thirst, the manner in which the animal takes his food, masticates and swallows it, the state of the abdomen, the quality of the alvine dejections, &c.

The total loss of appetite is a phenomenon much more serious in domestic animals than in man. It is, therefore, always a favorable sign when they take food, provided, however, that they are conscious of what they do.

A phenomenon worthy of remark is, that inflammatory diseases are accompanied by an increase in the contraction of the intestinal parietes, and a diminution in the secretions, which may be ascertained by the small size, hardness, dryness, the more or less deep color of the evacua-

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tions, whilst the contrary takes place in putrid diseases, where the alvine dejections are united into larger masses, and generally covered with mucus.

The examination of the urinary organs is necessary, as well in reference to the diseases peculiar to the apparatus itself, as because it contributes to make known the general state of inflammation, putridity, spasms, so that it furnishes signs of the highest importance.

Lastly, we must direct attention to the state of the mucous membranes, those chiefly of the mouth and nose; their pale or red color, and the characters of their secretion, afford signs sufficient to indicate certain diseases.

The examination should bear, not only on the aberrations which the vital phenomena have undergone, but also on the causes of the diseases, if they do not already appear from the symptoms themselves. As every disease must be considered as the product of two factors, an internal or subjective cause, and an external or objective cause, the veterinary practitioner should give his investigations a twofold direction. With respect to the animal, he takes into consideration his age, sex, breed, constitution, mode of life, the labor he has had to perform, the state of health he enjoyed hitherto, the diseases with which he had previously been attacked, and the state of those animals of the same breed. With respect to the second point of view, he looks to the state of the atmosphere, the kind of food given him, the character of the stabling, the first morbid phenomena which manifested themselves, the course of the disease up to the present period, and the treatment employed.

Most of the diseases of the horse are accompanied with pains, which manifest themselves externally, according to the parts whence they derive their origin. If the painful part is a foot, the animal assumes an attitude such as may spare this part; when standing, he throws the leg forwards, so that it may have less to do than the other in supporting the weight of the body. In laminitis, when standing, the weight is thrown on the heels. When walking, he rests less on it; when one touches it, he sometimes draws it back, or raises the foot; if the pain have its seat elsewhere, the animal frequently turns his head towards this part, or strikes it with the foot. In case the pains are very severe, he remains as if struck with stupor, and with

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his head inclined to the ground, or else he scrapes with his fore feet, or stamps with the hind feet, or he rolls himself on the ground.

The eyes, even when they are not the seat of the disease, often express the state of the animal: dull, and full of water, for instance, they indicate exhaustion and weakness, whilst when bright, full of force, and projecting out of the orbits, they denote an inflammatory state, or sometimes a very acute pain.

Every time the hair is observed to be dull and staring, it is a proof of disease, for it is shining and smooth when the animal is in good health. This symptom denotes a bad nutrition, insufficient food, more especially abdominal affections, when emaciation is combined with it.

When the respiration is slow and calm, we conclude that there is no fever, and that the pectoral organs are healthy; when it is hurried, violent, and accompanied with heaving of the flanks, it frequently denotes the presence of fevers, more especially of inflammatory fever, and when there is cough, or stertorous breathing, we infer the existence of some disease of the lungs or the windpipe.

If the horse remain constantly standing up, the fore legs widely separated, we are warranted in presuming a disease of the thoracic organs, pneumonia, peripneumonia, inflammation of the diaphragm, water in the chest, &c., because in all these cases respiration is performed with more ease whilst standing. When the animal always remains lying down, it is a proof of great debility, or of pain, or some disease of the feet.

Every time that certain parts of the body are either burning hot or very cold, we may reckon on it that there is some disease. Heat of the head, and that of the mouth, with shaking and a staring coat, are invariably symptoms of fever; cold in the head, ears, and feet frequently indicates great debility and exhaustion of the animal.*

* Consult, on diseases of the horse, the following works: Vatel, (P.) *Eléments de Pathologie vétérinaire ou Précis théorique et pratique de la Médicine et de la Chirurgie des Animaux domestiques.* Paris, 1828; 3 vols. 8vo. Hurtrel D'Arboval, *Dictionnaire de Médecine, de Chirurgie et d'Hygiène vétérinaires*, deuxième edition, Paris, 1838–39, 6 vols. 8vo. Delafond, (O.) *Traité de Pathologie et de Thérapeutique générales vétérinaires.* Paris, 1838–44; 3 vols. 8vo. Rainard, *Traité de Pathologie et de Thérapeutique générales vétérinaires.* Lyon, 1841; 2 vols. 8vo.

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I repeat, that wherever homœopathic medicines are in question, the liquid form of those substances should be understood, and the dose should never exceed one, two, or three drops.*

* See Jahr, *Nouvelle Pharmacopée et Posologie homœopathiques*. Paris, 1840 12mo.

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SECTION I.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WITH THE CELLULAR AND ADIPOSE TISSUE.

ABSCESSES.

All abscesses, even when they depend on an external cause, having been preceded, or being still accompanied by inflammation, their treatment must be commenced with *aconite* or *bryonia*. The *hepar sulphuris* almost always serves to induce suppuration when resolution cannot be obtained; a dose of it is to be taken every six hours. The means employed in the case of abscesses which have suppurated are, *arsenic*, internally and externally, when the edges are hard and everted, when there is pain, inflammation, and the pus exhales a bad smell; *silicea*, when the pus is thick, and of a bad color; *mercurius vivus* and *asafœtida*, when the pus is of a dull color and fetid; *camomile*, *sepia*, and *arsenic*, when granulations are too profuse. Among the medicaments to be employed to soften hard abscesses, *baryta carbonica*, (almost a specific,) *bryonia*, *camomile*, *carbo animalis*, *carbo vegetalis*, *conium*, *iodium*, *kali carbonicum*, and *sulphur*, are those which should hold the first rank.

ALOPECIA;

OR, FALLING OFF OF THE HAIR.

The following medicines have been recommended in the treatment of alopecia: *natrum muriaticum*, *lycopodium*, *carbo animalis*, *calcarea carbonica*, *sulphur*, (as consecutive treatment;) *iodium*, (when there is emaciation at the same time;) *kali carbonicum*, (when there is itching of the skin, and slight sweating;) *bryonia*, (when the affection comes on after a sudden impression of cold;) *arsenicum*, (if it

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has been preceded by ulceration;) *agaricus muscarius*, (when the hairs fall above the eyes;) *caustic*, (if there be at the same time any disease of the eyes;) *sarsaparilla*, *sepia*, and *silicea*, (when signs of eruption are observed.)

In most cases alopecia may be occasioned by a general disease, (generally psora;) it is also useful to premise each of these medicines by one or two doses of *sulphur*.

ANASARCA.

Anasarca, a disease of considerable frequency in horses, consists in a collection of serosity in the subcutaneous cellular tissue. It often accompanies ascites or dropsy; but in many cases, also, it exists alone, in the legs, abdomen, chest, scrotum, &c.; sometimes it attacks simultaneously the principal parts of the body. That which distinguishes it from other tumefactions, is, that the skin is cold, and retains the impression of the finger. *China*, alternated with *arsenicum*, is in this case a capital medicine; *lycopodium* is also found very beneficial in extensive anasarca; *pulsatilla* and *arsenicum*, when the dropsy comes on after strangles, and there is at the same time diarrhœa; *bryonia*, when there is constipation and difficulty of breathing, as also when the swelling is hot and tense, and after cold; *colchicum*, in general anasarca, with constipation, dysuria, and dry coughs; *dulcamara*, when the swelling has manifested itself after sudden exposure to the cold, or when it is accompanied with symptoms of strangles; *belladonna*, when it appears clammy to the touch, and yields a sort of crepitation; *rhus toxicodendron*, a very important remedy, especially when there is rigidity of the limbs, chiefly after rest; *secale cornutum*, alternated with *arsenicum*, and followed with *sepia*, when the legs are affected with an anasarca which extends rapidly. The prognosis is generally unfavorable, when anasarcous swellings make their appearance in the different parts of the animal when laboring under ascites or hydrothorax; but we have œdematous swelling of the legs at times in successful cases.

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ANTICOR.

This name is given to a round, inflammatory swelling, about the size of the fist, which forms on the chest, opposite to the heart. This tumor frequently comes on after exposure to the cold; it then yields to one or two drops of *aconitum*, followed by *arnica*. This last remedy is also the one which should be employed when the swelling is occasioned by a contusion, or any other external cause. *China* is also useful in the case of a more extensive and general affection of the chest.

EXANTHEMES.

The history of exanthematous diseases is one of the opprobria of allopathy, as well in human as in veterinary medicine. With respect to their exciting cause, their essence, and their treatment, errors have been accumulated on errors, and thus innumerable evils have been spread over the world. It was reserved for homœopathy to throw on this subject, as well as on so many others, a bright light, which must fill with admiration of Hahnemann's sagacity every man whose eyes are not absolutely blind.

In the different diseases which affect man and animals, under so many and such varied forms, every one acknowledges, there must be a peculiar fitness and predisposition to contract them. Without this aptitude, neither men nor animals would ever fall sick, and the unfavorable circumstances would act on them from without, as the influences of heat, cold, &c., would never cause the entire organism to sympathize with them, nor would they occasion such or such a form of disease according to the individuals. There must, then, be some internal peculiarity, wholly foreign to the external exciting cause, which determines the form and direction of the disease, and constitutes the germ whence the latter proceeds. This germ of the majority of diseases, chronic diseases in particular, has received from Hahnemann the name of *psora*, because numberless examples have proved to him that the inunctions with which persons are in the habit of treating the itch, are the sources of the great majority of the

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derangements of the health. *Psora*, which exists in a greater or less degree in all men, though often reduced to the latent state, (that is, without appreciable symptoms,) is developed, according to circumstances, under such or such a form of disease, and resembles, in some measure, a root which puts forth towards the skin branches and flowers, which go by the name of exanthemes. From this mode of viewing matters, it follows, first, that the eruption which appears on the skin, (pustules, vesicles, &c.,) is not the disease itself, as the allopathic school thinks, but merely one of its products or symptoms; secondly, that a rational method of treatment must be directed against the root which vegetates internally, and that in order to cure the exantheme radically, without injuring the health, this root must be completely extirpated. The truth of this doctrine is put out of doubt by the success with which homœopathy, by means of remedies which it designates antipsoric, so frequently cures, in a number of cases, with readiness and ease, so many chronic diseases in the treating of which allopathy is powerless because it knows not their focus, properly so called. Now, there is no doubt that psora exists in animals also — a thing which I might prove by the most palpable instances.

With respect to the exanthematous diseases of the horse, they mainly depend on psora existing in the animal; they depend not, as has been stated, on the animal's rubbing himself against hard bodies; this is but an occasional cause, which requires also a special predisposition.

Two principal causes of exanthemes are distinguished: some are dry, and others moist.

The former present themselves, at first, under the appearance of small pimples, which subsequently scale off, so that the place they occupied seems covered with a farinaceous powder. To this state there is generally added a distressing itching, which at times is so violent, that the animal becomes nearly mad, and enjoys not a moment's rest, either whilst he eats or during the night. This state calls for the daily employment of a dose of *sulphur* for some time, which is the principal remedy in all exanthemes, and which requires in certain cases only the concurrence of other antipsoric medicines.

If the dry eruption assumes chiefly the form of a desquamation of the skin, some doses of *sulphur* are first

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administered, then *sepia*. When some parts of the body are divested of hair, the *natrum muriaticum* or *lycopodium* are given, which are also preceded by some doses of sulphur.

Bryonia has been often found useful in a distressing itching, which has supervened after a sudden exposure to cold. *Agaricus muscarius* has also been found effectual against numerous small subcutaneous tubercles, accompanied by slight inflammation of the eyes.

Humid exanthemes give rise to small vesicles, pustules, &c., which are elevated above the skin, often in very great quantity, very crowded on each other, and pour out over the integuments a fluid more or less watery, which is dried by the action of the air and converted into a crust. Frequently there are formed small ulcers, which have a tendency to deepen, and make way into the muscular parts situate beneath the skin, destroy the roots of the hair, and cause the latter to fall off, and produce intolerable itching. The itching becomes more troublesome at night, and obliges the animal constantly to rub himself. This disease appears at first in a single place on the body, chiefly on the tail, beneath the mane, and on the flanks, whence it extends gradually, so as often to cover the entire body; the animal then becomes more and more feeble, and unless medical aid is procured, disease of some of the vital organs terminates his existence, else some lingering chronic disease renders him nearly useless. In such cases, also, we should always commence with some doses of *sulphur:* still the cure depends on the greater or less duration of the disease, and on the general constitution of the animal. After *sulphur*, *arsenicum*, and *rhus toxicodendron* are the principal remedies to be employed in treating the exanthemes, those even of the worst kind. *Staphysagria* has, in many cases, cured, in a very short time, tubercles which occasioned much itching. Recourse may be had, also, to *causticum*, *nitri acidum*, *creosotum*, *lauro-cerasus*, *calcarea-carbonica*, *hepar sulphuris*, &c.

FUNGUS.

This name is given to indurations of the skin or cellular tissue, which occur chiefly in parts which are exposed to

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strong and continued pressure of the harness. *Arsenicum* is a tried remedy in such cases. *Chamomilla* has been chiefly recommended in the treatment of those which are developed in the withers. These excrescences must be sprinkled externally with dilute tincture of *arnica*, and when they begin to put on an unhealthy character, with *arsenicum*, (two drops to a spoonful of water.) Sometimes they open: they should then be treated like other abscesses. *Sepia* is useful in the treatment of those fungous excrescences so common on the heel.

INDURATION OF THE SKIN.

Hardening of the skin is almost always the consequence of an internal disease; but it often takes place after the destruction of fungous excrescences by caustics, or in horses which have been subject to pressure from the collar in heavy draught; *chamomilla*, *conium*, and *mercurius solubilis* are suitable remedies in the case of simple induration, and *acidum phosphoricum* when the indurated parts contract in the form of folds. Induration of the skin of the posterior part of the knee and hock after an eruptive disease, termed mallanders or sallanders, frequently yields to cracks that discharge a semi-transparent fluid; *arnica*, *arsenicum*, and *rhus toxicodendron*. *Spiritus sulphuratus* is an excellent remedy against indurations accompanied with itching. *Sepia* should be employed when the indurated skin is detached in scales or large patches.

MALLANDERS AND SALLANDERS.

Scurfy eruptions are so called, seated at the anterior bend of the hock, or at the posterior of the knee, accompanied with oozing, crusts and cracks in the skin, and which are productive of itching, pain, and sometimes even of lameness. This disease is sometimes owing to long travelling on bad roads, want of cleanliness; but for the most part it depends on internal causes. *Scabiescinum equorum* and *thuja* are generally the most useful for it; next come *jacea creosote* and *sarsaparilla*. *Sulphur* completes the treatment. If any lameness remain after the

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disappearance of the exanthemata, we should have recourse to *petroleum*.

ŒDEMATOUS SWELLING OF THE LEGS.

This is a disease which has its principal seat in the inferior part of the legs, more especially the hind legs, which at times, however, ascends higher up, even to the trunk, and which is also observed in the anterior extremities. It first presents itself in the form of a swelling, which generally lessens by exercise, but always reappears after standing a long time in the stable, and increases very much after some days' rest. The swollen part, which appears a little hot to the touch, occasions to the animal a sense of itching, and an acute pain whenever the part receives pressure, although in other cases there appears little or no pain. At length, after the swelling has attacked all the posterior part of the pastern joint, a liquid discharges itself by small pores from the heels, which at first is clear, like water, but soon becomes turbid and sanious, so as to corrode the skin and destroy the roots of the hairs. The inflammation and pain then make rapid progress, so much so, that the animal can no longer bear the slightest touch; he limps very much in walking, and when at rest he holds the foot off the ground. A few doses of *thuja* are sometimes sufficient to cure the disease radically, often in a few days, even when it is inveterate. However, when it lasts for some considerable time, the lameness increases very much, and there are frequently developed on the swelling brownish or bluish excrescences, called grapes, which bleed on the least touch, and continually exhale a fetid ichor; it has now become a case of greasy heel. *Thuja* administered internally, its strong tincture being at the same time employed externally, is useful in this case also. Amongst the other remedies which prove most useful, *arsenicum*, *baryta carbonica*, *mercurius solubilis*, *silicea* and *sulphur* are the principal. *Secale cornutum*, alternately with *arsenicum*, has produced excellent effects in a very bad case; the cure was ultimately effected by *thuja*. I have not yet made any trials with the *podopyoninum equorum*, to which great virtues have been attributed in latter times.

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PHTHIRIASIS, OR MORBUS PEDICULARIS.

Horses which are much used, not kept clean, and badly fed, are frequently much tormented by vermin, which increase very much on their body, and contribute not a little to exhaust them still more when no pains are taken to destroy them. This object is accomplished by means of an ointment prepared with one part of bruised parsley and three parts of lard, which is spread over the hair of the animal by means of a wisp of straw in the hand. Internally, *sabadilla* and *sulphur* are given, and if the animal is weak, *china*.

SWEATING.

Sometimes the least motion is sufficient to cause a horse to sweat. In several cases I have stopped this infirmity by means of *nux vomica*, *mercurius vivus*, and *sulphur*, to each of which I allowed from five to six days to exhaust its action. A friend of mine cured it completely by *sepia*. *Natrum muriaticum* has also been ascertained to be very useful in it. Regular and steady exercise, with proper diet, should also be enforced.

SWELLING OF THE TEATS.

Should there be inflammatory tumefaction, a dose of *aconitum*, followed by *mercurius vivus*, or of *bryonia*, seldom fails to diminish the swelling.

TETTERS.

Tetters, which are generally met with in the horse in the dry form, are the result of an internal disease, (psora.) They are recognized by the appearance on some part of the body of numerous small pimples, collected together, and which, after a certain lapse of time, become converted into a scab devoid of hair. The disease is generally accompanied by itching, which obliges the animal constantly to rub himself. *Rhus toxicodendron* has been found to pos-

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sess specific virtues in the cure of this affection. *Sulphur*, *alumina*, and *rhus*, when there is very violent itching; *sepia*, *phosphorus*, and *dulcamara* in furfuraceous tetters. If there be a secretion of pus, *hepar sulphuris;* and if the healing be difficult, *arsenicum* and *silicea.*

TUBERCLES.

Independently of the means mentioned under the articles EXANTHEMES, STRANGLES, POLL EVIL, ABSCESS, &c., *ledum*, and in obstinate cases, *silicea*, have more than once displayed great power. We should also have recourse to *bryonia* and *dulcamara* in the cure of tubercles which succeed cold; *aconitum* in heat spots; *arnica* and *urtica urens* in the tubercles which come on after the bites of insects; *arsenicum* in those which appear on different parts of the body, with bad digestion; *arnica*, (a few doses,) and then *mercurius vivus* in cold, indolent, tubercles; *baryta carbonica* in those seated on the lower jaw; *staphysagria* in those which occasion itching, and especially those which appear on the edge of the eyelids. *Arnica* has always succeeded in swellings occasioned by a contusion, or any other external lesion.

TUMORS, (COLD.)

Cold tumors, which are often of very considerable extent, possessing the hardness of cartilage, and painful only when forcibly pressed, which sometimes appear on the thighs of horses, never fail to yield, in about three weeks or a month, to homœopathic treatment. We should first give two or three doses of *arnica*, at intervals of three or four days. The ordinary effect of this remedy is to render the tumor painful, and to soften it, at least partially. Some doses of *mercurius vivus* then cause it to open, or render it sufficiently soft to have it easily punctured. Two doses of *silicea* close the treatment.

TUMOR ON THE ELBOW.

A tumor which comes on the point of the elbow generally proceeds from the animal's shoes being in contact

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with the point of the elbow when lying; in consequence of a fall, a blow, or under the influence of some internal cause. The swelling is, at first, hot and painful; but, by degrees, it is converted into a cold, indolent swelling, which scarcely ever interferes with the horse, but is merely detrimental to the beauty of his shape. In the treatment, we should have regard more particularly to the duration of the disease, and to the way in which it was brought on, whether by an internal cause or some external violence. The affection, when recent, and more especially when occasioned by external violence, is easily cured with *arnica*, with which may be combined the dilute tincture of this medicine. If the disease be of long standing, *chamomilla* must be employed; and if the swelling begins to grow hard, *conium* and *ledum*. When of very long standing, or of spontaneous origin, it is in general very difficult to cure. The principal means then are *sulphur*, *antimonium crudum*, *petroleum*, and *sepia*. When the swelling is painful and itchy, or when lameness exists, we may employ besides, with advantage, *iodium*, *rhus toxicodendron*, and *pulsatilla*, alternately with *conium*. *Silicea* is indicated when it oozes. *Chamomilla* also is lauded as an intercurrent remedy. There are circumstances where *bryonia* has been found useful, when the swelling becomes hot and tense during the treatment; *calcarea carbonica*, when it resembles a wen; *baryta carbonica*, when it resembles a steatome. In all cases *sulphur* must be employed as consecutive treatment. This kind of tumor is easily dissected out without the least danger.

TUMORS ON THE HEAD.

Tumors on the head, which arise sometimes from an external lesion, sometimes from cold, or an internal disease, are some of them hard, others spongy; sometimes watery, sometimes hot, or tense; occasionally crepitating under the finger. The principal means to be employed are, in general, *aurum*, *arsenicum*, *mercurius vivus*, *sulphur*, and *acidum sulphuricum*. The tumors caused by an external lesion are combated by *arnica*, *symphytum*, and *acidum sulphuricum*; those of a tuberculous character, by *angustura*; those of a hot and tense quality, with *bryonia*;

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those of a cold and crepitant quality, with *belladonna*; those which are small and numerous, with *ledum*.

ENCYSTED TUMORS.

Tumors, generally of an indolent nature, come on in different parts of the body, and vary very much in size. They are called encysted tumors, as being contained in an envelope. Some doses of *arsenicum* (one every three or four days) soften them, more especially when they are the result of a contusion; then they are brought to suppurate, by means of some doses of *mercurius vivus* and *silicea*. In the case of these tumors without hair, *calcarea carbonica* chiefly should be employed; and when this remedy does not suffice, *graphites* is recommended in repeated doses.

SANGUINEOUS TUMORS.

Tumors, owing to an effusion of blood into the cellular tissue, for instance, to laceration of a small superficial vessel, to a blow, fall, &c., are matters of very trivial importance, when the quantity of blood effused is not considerable. However, as they sometimes cause suppuration, we must not neglect to employ in this treatment fomentations with *arnica* water, at the same time that we must administer some doses of *arnica* internally.

WARTS.

These excrescences, which are of different forms, smooth, round, and varying in size, and which sometimes follow external irritations of the skin, contusions, &c., depend much more frequently on an internal cause. Some are hard and dry, others soft, spongy, moist, and more or less painful. The principal means to be employed in the treatment of the former are *dulcamara* and *sulphur*. If there take place around them an ulcerated zone, with everted edges, *arsenicum* is to be employed; *causticum* is useful in those which bleed, suppurate, and occasion pain. *Thuja* internally, and also the strong tincture externally, is

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employed in the cure of large scabby warts which are lobulated, moist, suppurating, and presenting a disgusting appearance. *Sepia*, also, has rendered good service in similar cases. *Calcarea carbonica* is the remedy for small but numerous warts, which appear chiefly on the lips.

SECTION II.

MECHANICAL INJURIES, SPRAINS, AND EXOSTOSIS.

BURNS.

It has been ascertained by experience, some time since, that a strong tincture of *urtica urens*, employed externally, cures burns with great promptness. *Arnica* also has been employed successfully, as well internally as externally.

CASTRATION.

Some doses of *arnica* are useful to prevent and stop the traumatic fever which succeeds this operation. It is right also to wash the wound with water to which some drops of tincture of *arnica* have been added. Not only is the cure more expeditious, especially when the lotions are frequently repeated, but the employment of the *arnica* also destroys in the bud several occurrences which sometimes prove dangerous. If fistulæ become developed, we should follow the course traced out under the article Fistula. Under the word Tetanus will be found the indication of the treatment to be adopted if that affection should supervene. I have always found *arsenicum*, followed by *sulphur*, useful in treating the tumefaction of the belly, which sometimes occurs after the operation.

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CONTUSIONS.

Contusions are cured in a very short time by the external application of tincture of *arnica* diluted with water. It is only in very bad cases that this medicine should be employed internally. If a bone has been affected along with the soft parts, or if the periosteum has been injured, instead of *arnica*, *ruta graveolens* and *symphytum* should be employed, internally and externally. In some cases *conium* has been found useful.

Thus, when too tight girthing produces a contusion, the skin gradually becomes excoriated, and, if the matter be neglected, it is not uncommon to see inflammation and suppuration come on. *Arnica* never fails to cure lesions of this kind promptly and easily. If tumefaction has manifested itself, and if the swelling, when neglected, become inflamed, and pus be already formed, *mercurius vivus*, or *hepar sulphuris*, disposes it to open, and effects a cure. If crusts or scabs form in the injured part, *thuja* is indicated; its use should be followed by that of *sulphur*.

In the same manner, harness badly made, or ill applied, occasions injuries to the breast, back, and shoulders. There is first observed a bleeding excoriation, which, when neglected, passes readily into inflammation and suppuration, and is often difficult of cure. *Arnica* given immediately, both internally and externally, soon cures all lesions of this kind. *Bryonia*, alternated with the external employment of *arnica*, is very useful in the treatment of colts which we desire to habituate and accustom to draught, and when sweated from the pressure of the harness. *Pulsatilla* and *arsenicum* are employed when the wound suppurates; *chamomilla*, when large crops of pimples become developed on the part; *arsenicum*, *chamomilla*, *mercurius*, and *sulphur*, when fungous excrescences appear.

CURB.

A swelling is so called that has its seat formed on the sheath of the flexor tendon. It is sometimes occasioned by a blow in leaping over timber, or walls; but the most frequent cause is a strain. The horses most liable to it

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are those with sickle-shaped hocks, although the best shaped legs and hocks do not at all times escape. There being generally an undue weight thrown on the parts in breaking, it at first appears insignificant, but generally terminates in lameness. *Arnica* and *rhus toxicodendron* never fail to prove useful, when employed in proper time, and especially when the animal is allowed rest. If, on the contrary, he be neglected, pain, swelling, and inflammation increase gradually, and there is formed a hard, cold, indolent tumor. There are cases, however, in which it does not become so considerable, or at least increases but slowly; the horse then continues able to perform his duties, and the lameness which existed at first at length disappears. But when the swelling increases very much, continual lameness supervenes; the motions of the joint, particularly those of flexion, become more and more impeded. When the strain is recent, *arnica*, alternated with *rhus*, and applied externally in the form of a lotion; and, when first injured, mixed with boiling water, and applied hot; at the same time give those medicines internally. With respect to the treatment of this disease, the use of *silicea*, *calcarea*, *baryta*, and *sulphur* must not be overlooked.

DOCKING.

The operation is sometimes followed by nervous irritation, which, when neglected, may bring on fatal consequences, such as tetanus. In such cases, then, it is right to administer doses of *arnica*, in order to remove the traumatic fever. In cases (which are not uncommon) where the operation is succeeded by tetanus, the directions given under that head should be followed. The appearance of gangrene, which has sometimes been observed to occur after the operation, is prevented by the timely use of *arnica*. However, if there be inflammation already, &c., *arnica* is no longer of any use, and we must have recourse to some doses of *arsenicum*. Frequently, more especially when the first incision has been made too high, a fistulous ulcer supervenes, for the treatment of which see the article Fistula. Some lint, steeped in a diluted tincture of *arnica*, should be bound tightly around the dock, which generally will answer every intention.

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FRACTURES.

It sometimes happens from a fall, or a severe blow, that a greater or less portion of the bones of the ilium become fractured. There then appears in the same place a hot, painful tumor; the horse limps, chiefly at the commencement; and when we view him from behind, we see the affected haunch lower than the other. This accident is never dangerous in itself. Every time the case is presented to me, I have removed it by employing externally the strong tincture of *symphytum*. I also give some drops of this internally from time to time.

Fractures of the ribs are often cured of themselves; they are treated with *symphytum*. When they are complicated with splinters projecting internally, they are liable to produce suppuration of the lung.

Like other fractures, those of the bones of the nose are cured in a little time by *symphytum*. Any splinters that may exist must be carefully removed.

Fractures of the bones of the legs are not uncommon in the horse. They are discovered by the animal being unable to rest on the affected limb, which, when carefully examined, exhibits the presence of flexion in a part where there is no joint, and causes a crepitation which is produced by friction of the ends of the bone. An inflammatory swelling soon attacks the part, which becomes very painful to the touch. Fractures of the limbs have been considered as incurable, in consequence of the weight of the body; but several facts have satisfied me that with proper precautions we may succeed in curing them. The first is, after having duly fitted the ends of the bones as exactly as possible, to surround the fracture with broad bandages of cloth, over which we are to apply two iron splints, excavated in the form of a gutter, so that the one placed on the posterior surface may pass some inches beyond the hoof, and the affected limb may rest on it. We must then pass large girths around the chest and quarters, and under the belly an empty sack, or broad piece of canvas, which is attached to the ceiling with ropes and pulleys, to be altered at pleasure, so that during the entire time of treatment the animal may be kept in a state of semi-suspension. With respect to internal treat-

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ment, he is to take on the first day two doses of *arnica*, then one every day; then after four or five days, every two days only, one dose of *symphytum*, and the bandage is to be frequently wet with cold water, to which there has been added from a third to a sixth of the pure tincture of this medicine. At the end of eight days the bandage must be removed, to see whether the fragments of the bone have been duly brought into apposition, after which it is reapplied, and so left until there is a complete cure. Up to this, we are to continue the use of the *symphytum*, both internally and externally.

FISTULA OF THE WITHERS.

Repeated friction, or prolonged compression on the withers, often occasions a contusion of the muscular or ligamentous parts, the effect of which is to give rise to a painful swelling. If this affection be not speedily remedied, if we do not change the form or arrangement of the saddle, the tumor soon suppurates: and, as the withers feel all the motions which the neck performs, as well as the back and leg, the disease soon increases in depth, attacking the ligaments, cartilages, and even the spinous processes of the vertebræ. If the accident is still recent, it is cured without the least difficulty, merely by taking care to moisten the part frequently with *arnica* water, with which fomentations also should be employed, which are likewise of great use when pressure has produced induration of the skin, and has made it assume the appearance of burned leather.

Pulsatilla is administered internally, and when the tumor is not hot to the touch, or if it be of long standing, *conium*. When relief has not been afforded in time, and especially when the cause continues to act, the disease makes rapid progress; the pus, instead of escaping externally, becomes infiltrated more and more deeply, and gives rise to great disturbance of the system. We are frequently obliged to use the scalpel freely to lay open the parts, and to make a dependent opening for the evacuation of the pent-up matter. If this pus is of bad quality, and fetid, *mercurius* and *asafœtida* are employed; when the edges of the ulcer are hard and everted, accompanied by

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pain and inflammation, and the pus exhales a bad odor, *arsenicum* is the remedy to be employed. *Silicea* is useful whenever the pus is thick, and *pulsatilla* when there are fistulous ulcers, or burrows. If there is caries of the spinal processes of the vertebræ, we must have recourse to the means pointed out in the article CARIES.

LUXATION OF THE PATELLA.

This bone is sometimes displaced under the influence of a blow, a false step, a slip, violent effort, a sudden leap, &c. The horse then holds his leg stiff and extended; he cannot rest on it, and when obliged to walk, he draws it along. The reduction is effected by having sufficient help, and placing a side line, with a hobble, on the pastern of the affected limb; and drawing the hind leg forward, the surgeon is then with both hands to bring the bone into its place. At times, it takes place of itself, if the horse makes the slightest movement. However, the ligaments are, in general, weakened to such a degree, that the slightest cause suffices to reproduce the luxation. Hence the affected part must be treated for some days with strong tincture of *arnica* externally, and as long as the treatment lasts the animal should be left in a state of absolute rest.

POLL EVIL.

This term is applied to a large and very painful tumor, which is seldom developed under the influence of internal causes, mostly from the effect of external causes, immediately behind the ears, at the juncture of the head with the neck. It is always a serious disease, as not only do the tumors very frequently degenerate into ulcers, which are almost always of a bad character, but, also, because it often happens that the affection involves the muscles, ligaments, bones, &c., and thus destroys the animal. We should commence the treatment with several doses of *aconitum*, which will often suffice to remove the tumor, at least when there is as yet but simple inflammation. Next come *arnica*, *mercurius vivus*, *pulsatilla*, and *sulphur*. When these means do not suffice, we should have recourse to

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those recommended under the article Abscess. If the disease has existed for any length of time, and sinuses have formed, so that it is impossible for the matter to gain an exit, but continues to destroy the living parts, we must freely use the scalpel, so as to form a dependent opening for the complete evacuation of the pus, without which medical means will avail but little.

RINGBONE.

Is an ossific deposition seated on the coronet joint of the foot, sometimes on one side, at others completely surrounding the joint, and which mostly causes serious lameness. Sometimes two feet, or even all the four, are simultaneously affected. The ordinary causes are a false step, a luxation, or a great straining of the articular ligaments. Many persons, however, consider it as an hereditary defect, connected with internal causes. One of the principal remedies to be employed is *rhus toxicodendron*, which frequently relieves the accompanying lameness. If after its use some swelling still remain, we should have recourse to *arnica*, *calcarea*, *iodium*, *lycopodium*, *mercurius solubilis*, and *silicea*. *Phosphorus* has often proved efficacious.

SPAVIN.

Spavin consists in an inflammation of the ligamentous connection of the head of the small metatarsal with the inner cuneiform bone of the hock, but its position varies considerably; it is followed by ossific deposition, and which interferes more or less with the movements of the hock; the contiguous surfaces being rough and inflamed, the articular cartilages being transformed into bone, &c., although all the horses affected with spavin are not lame, as it is very similar to a splint, when not affecting the motion of the horse. There appears to be in some breeds of horses a predisposition to this affection, perhaps more from the peculiar construction of their hocks, as is the case with curbs. It may arise from strains, particularly in leaping, or from too much exertion being required of horses when young. It seldom appears before the third year, or after

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the eighth. The diagnosis is generally easy. In order to decide whether a horse is affected with spavin, we must first examine whether there be an enlargement not perceptible on the other hock, on the inner and lower side of the joint. The sprain is sometimes, more especially at the commencement, so small, that we can succeed in distinguishing it only by comparing together the corresponding points of the two legs seen anteriorly and posteriorly; but in time it increases in size, and sometimes attains the size of a hen's egg. When it is osseous to the feel, it constitutes bone spavin, properly so called; if it consist of a soft swelling produced by an effusion of serum into the joint, it is called false spavin, or commencing spavin. The lameness frequently disappears with work; but if the animal is allowed to rest for a time, and then trotted again, the lameness becomes more perceptible. As an exception to all this, motion increases the lameness in some horses affected with spavin, whilst others are not lame, though they have very large spavins; and others, again, are very lame, though scarcely any trace of the disease is perceivable in them. Besides, we know that the lameness referable to spavin increases gradually in consequence of fatigue and work, which may be accounted for by the pains which the animal then feels. With regard to the remedies at the commencement, we should employ *rhus* internally and externally; also *silicea*, *arsenicum*, *sulphur*, *phosphorus*, *baryta carbonicâ*, *spongia*, *iodium*, &c., will be found efficacious.

SPLINT.

This term is applied to an exostosis of greater or less size, which usually supervenes after a contusion. They are situated, generally, on the inner small metacarpal bones of the fore legs, although it is frequently seen on the outside, and, at times, on the hind legs. After having existed for some time, they seldom occasion lameness, except they are so situated as to interfere with the action of the ligament, tendons, or the knee joint, or when first forming. I have several times derived benefit in recent exostoses by means of *arnica*, internally and externally. If the tumor is of long standing, there will be some difficulty in making it disappear, and very often we do not succeed in so doing

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Acidum phosphoricum, *arnica*, *silicea*, *china*, the latter externally, are also the remedies recommended for its treatment. *Rhus toxicodendron*, *ruta graveolens*, *causticum*, and *mercurius vivus* are also of decided service.

SPRAIN OF THE FETLOCK.

A sprain of the fetlock joint is known by heat, swelling, and lameness more or less marked, more especially lameness on uneven ground. If the accident is still recent, *arnica* should be used, both internally and externally. When the pain is acute, good effects may be obtained from the use of *rhus toxicodendron* and *ruta*, which are found to be very beneficial in luxation of the fetlock. When the injury is of long standing, *sulphur* may be interposed once among the remedies already mentioned.

STRAIN OF THE LOINS.

This affection depends often on a leap off a bank, down a descent, or a slip, or turning round quickly in the stall. If severe, it is difficult to cure. If it be but slight, the horse flexes, or lowers the quarters when walking, staggers when trotting, is startled when pulled up suddenly, and has some difficulty in moving backwards. If the affection be more severe, the animal cannot move back, and can scarcely advance a few steps forwards; he drags the hind legs, and the quarters tremble when he walks. When the affection is still more severe, he is unable even to raise the hind legs, is constantly lying down; when he wishes to stand up, he merely succeeds in placing himself on the hind part of his body, like a dog, and soon falls again, striking his head, haunches, and legs. There is heat and swelling, painful to the touch, which occupies the lumbar region; there is, in general, sympathetic fever. If the affection has been produced by external violence, *rhus toxicodendron*, taken internally, and *symphytum* externally, is a useful remedy. If, on the contrary, it be of a rheumatic nature, it is treated with *aconitum* and *bryonia*, alternately; more especially when there is a hot, tense, and painful tumor. When it depends on an internal disease we must have recourse to

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sulphur. If it be attributable to weakness of the loins, which renders the animal unable to gallop, *ipecacuanha*, *cocculus*, and *pulsatilla* are to be employed; if the disease manifest itself towards the adult age, *arnica*, *nux vomica*, and chiefly *phosphorus* are indicated. This affection, when of very long standing, was cured by the continual use of the following remedies: *arnica*, three days; *petroleum*, seven days; *oleander*, three days: *rhus*, seven days; *sulphur*, seven days; *cocculus*, three days; *lachesis*, seven days; *ipecacuanha*, two days; *conium*, seven days; *pulsatilla*, three days; and *silicea*. I have cured this disease completely, in two different cases, with *nux vomica* and *sulphur*.

INJURY OF THE SCAPULO-HUMERAL JOINT.

This injury may take place from a horse running against different things, or from a fall; it is known by the heat and swelling around, and by the peculiar way in which the horse limps; and when, on standing erect, the animal does not rest on the affected limb; when he carries it before him, or on one side; when, in walking, he depresses the limb instead of raising it, so that he cannot get over a slight obstacle without striking it; when he does not go backwards willingly; and lastly, when the scapular region is hot and swollen. With respect to treatment, we must have regard to the occasional cause. If the affection has come on after a blow, *arnica* must be administered, which is also to be employed externally in fomentations. When there is inflammation, one or two doses of *aconitum* must be given previously; *symphytum* also deserves to be recommended, as well internally as externally. If the affection arise from an exposure to cold, we should have recourse to *ferrum muriaticum*, or to *rhus toxicodendron*, preceded by one or two doses of *aconitum*. *Bryonia*, also, deserves to be recommended, as well as *causticum* and *zincum*, combined with *sulphur*, which are used chiefly when the disease is of long standing, and has now put on a chronic character. In rheumatic affections, moderate exercise assists the cure; but if the cause is different, the animal must be kept in a state of absolute rest, until he is perfectly well.

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STRAINING OF THE SHOULDER.

This injury, although of an unfrequent occurrence, occasionally does happen; the sudden shock a horse may receive whilst galloping on the side of a hill, has occasioned it; and by a false step in leaping; or in any other way which causes the muscles of the shoulder, when strained very much, to lose their contractile power in a great degree, and from the pain the animal suffers he is incapable of extending the shoulder, and, therefore, drags his toe on the ground when attempting to walk.

In the beginning of the treatment, it is necessary to put on the foot of the injured shoulder a shoe raised about four inches from the ground, which mechanical means will greatly assist the medical treatment. The plan I generally adopt is, to rivet together two shoes, with three rivets, the length required — one rivet in each side, and one at the toe — the under shoe to be smaller than the upper, so as to give the smith greater facility in tacking it on: it would be in the way of the shoeing hammer were it the same size as the shoe fitted to the foot. This shoe is also very useful for sprains of the flexor, or extensor tendons, &c., where you wish to raise or lower the toe or heel, which is easily done by making the pillars of iron, or rivets, longer or shorter, as required. The other treatment to be employed is, in the first case, to place the animal in a loose box, to foment the muscles of the shoulder with hot water, then to wash it with arnicated water, warm, and to give internally *arnica;* the diet to consist of mashes and green food, or carrots. This treatment is generally sufficient. *Rhus*, *bryonia*, and *sulphur* will also be found useful if feverish.

STRAINING OF THE TENDONS.

A strain of the flexor tendons, or of the sheath that envelops them, is generally attended with excessive lameness and inflammation of the parts; we must assist the animal in resting the injured leg, as much as possible, by means of a high-heeled shoe, as before spoken of in the article "shoulder strain;" give one or two doses of *aconite*,

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as there is generally constitutional irritation present; we must then have recourse to *rhus toxicodendron*, internally and externally; let a tea spoonful of the mother tincture be put to a pint of water, a piece of lint saturated therein, and applied round the leg; then let a linen bandage, dipped in cold water, be lightly rolled around the lint, to keep it in its place: absolute rest is indispensably necessary.

Arnica and *ruta* are also of use if the part is bruised, or if the periosteum is injured, which is frequently the case in bruises of the anterior of the cannon bone from blows in leaping timber or walls, in which way I have seen the extensor tendon completely divided, and the horse become again as useful as before, with but very slight permanent enlargement, which enlargement, after divisions of tendons, had better not be interfered with. The general practice of stimulants more frequently enlarges than reduces the interstitial deposition. *Aconitum*, *rhus toxicodendron*, *silicea*, *arsenicum*, and *sulphur*, when indicated, are useful in this injury.

STRAIN OF THE HAUNCH.

This affection is frequently the result of considerable straining of the ligaments of the coxo-femoral articulation, arising from a slip, violent effort in drawing, a contusion, or a false step; but lameness often depends also on internal causes, as rheumatism, &c. The animal thus affected halts a little, spares the affected limb as much as possible, and can neither trot nor gallop. When the affection is but slight, the animal scarcely limps, particularly when stepping, and feels no pain except when his pace is accelerated; in the opposite case, even standing is accompanied with an acute pain, the animal limps even when walking, and drags his leg; and when trotting, his buttocks describe a sort of swinging movement. Nothing is more difficult than to detect this affection; its presence can only be admitted when an attentive examination discovers no other lesion in the other parts of the limb, and when the horse does not readily allow his haunch to be examined. It differs from spavin in the fact that the lameness, instead of diminishing gradually by walking, increases; yet we have sometimes seen it, more especially in rheumatic cases,

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become less marked under the influence of moving. The treatment varies with the cause. If there has been a violent effort, straining, contusion, or any other external violence, *arnica* should be administered, and a strong tincture of it should be employed externally; *ledum* also is almost specific in this case, and *drosera* may be recommended, especially when moving increases the lameness; *bryonia* and *colocynthis* have succeeded under certain circumstances; if the external injury has involved the bones, we are to have recourse to *symphytum* both externally and internally; when the lameness is attributable to rheumatism, it should be treated with *aconitum* and *arsenicum*, or *nux vomica* and *mercurius*. When it proceeds from making too violent efforts, it yields to *rhus toxicodendron*.

STINGS OF BEES.

The sting of a bee or of a wasp is a circumstance of no consequence. But when a multitude of these insects have fallen on a horse, the pain and inflammatory swelling may go on so as to occasion the animal's death. *Arnica* employed externally is an excellent remedy in injuries of this sort; we might derive advantage also from administering one or two doses of it internally. I have not yet had an opportunity of trying *apisine* which has been recommended by *Lux*. I have lately ascertained that the external employment of the strong tincture of *urtica urens* was a specific in such cases.

SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

We have more than once proved the efficacy of *pulsatilla* in indolent swelling of the knee, and of *china* in that which is accompanied with pains; if it be occasioned by a blow, contusion, or any lesion of the extensor tendon, so that the limb remains flexed, and the animal touches the ground merely with the toe, the joint being at the same time hot, swollen, and painful, we shall find great benefit in *ledum palustre*, *capsicum*, and *arnica*, both internally and externally. *Arnica* is chiefly indicated when the disease is not of long standing; in the contrary case we employ *silicea*, *lycopodium*, and *sulphur*.

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VARIX.

Local dilatation of the saphena vein in the place where it passes over the inner surface of the hock joint. It is a soft, elastic tumor, often produced by violent efforts in drawing. *Rhus toxicodendron* is the best remedy; this is to be followed by *ledum* after a certain lapse of time. *Phosphorus* and *acidum phosphoricum* have also been found effectual, although this disease, or bursal enlargements in general, seldom admit of cure.

WOUNDS.

All the superficial lesions made with sharp or bruising bodies require the application of *arnica* water externally, which at times prevents either inflammation or suppuration intervening, and causes the wound to heal by resolution; *arnica* should also be given internally in the majority of cases. We must have recourse to *symphytum* when the bones have been affected, to *conium* when there has been a contusion, to *rhus toxicodendron* when the lesion is accompanied by luxation or by a strain, but nevertheless not neglecting the use of *arnica* externally. A profuse hemorrhage soon yields to pledgets of lint, or such like material soaked in *millefolium*, which are to be introduced into the wound. The debility occasioned by great loss of blood yields to a few doses of *china*, one of which is to be given every two or three hours. The traumatic fever always accompanying extensive wounds followed by intense inflammation, calls for the use of *arnica;* with which *arsenicum* should be alternated when the fever is high. If the wound suppurate, and the pus be of good quality, the intervention of art is wholly unnecessary; but when the pus has an ichorous character and a bad odor, *mercurius vivus* and *asafœtida* are employed. When the pus is thick and of a bad color, *silicea* is required; when proud flesh forms, *chamomilla*, *sepia*, and *arsenicum* are to be given. *Acidum sulphuricum* is useful when after a wound the skin forms adhesion to the bones.

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BARS, (WOUNDS OF THE.)

The pressure of the bit sometimes causes in the bars contusions, or even wounds, which may become so deep as to denude the bone, which soon becomes carious if neglected. *Arnica*, both internally and externally, is the chief remedy to be employed. If the periosteum be attacked, we prescribe *acidum phosphoricum*, *ruta graveolens* and *conium*, or, better still, *symphytum*.

CONTUSED WOUNDS.

It frequently happens among cavalry horses that the horse of the second rank injures, with the toe of his fore foot, the heel of the hind foot of the horse immediately before him, and thus occasions a considerable contusion, or even a severe wound; if the injury be recent, it yields readily to fomentations with water of *arnica*. When pus is formed between the skin and hoof, the case is treated just like other abscesses, chiefly with *squilla* and *sulphur*; *aconitum* and *squilla* are indicated in case acute inflammation exists; *acidum phosphoricum* and *arsenicum*, when the pain is violent.

Very frequently the hurt is a contusion, with or without a wound, which the horse inflicts on himself in the region of the pastern or coronet with the shoe of another foot, or which he receives from another horse walking beside him. It is of frequent occurrence when frost-nails are placed on the shoes, the animal occasionally striking the frost-nails of the inner quarter of the shoe against the coronet of the opposite foot, or higher up. Shoes armed with high and pointed frost-nails, like those employed in winter to facilitate walking on ice, are very likely to cause this accident. The soft parts, the lateral cartilages, the extensor tendon, the joint itself may have suffered, which is known by considerable swelling, with heat, pain, and lameness. When successive lotions are employed with cold water and *arnica*, both internally and externally, the symptoms are quickly removed. But if the animal be neglected, abscesses, ulcers and fistulæ may form, and complete deformity of the foot

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may be produced, even loss of the hoof. It then becomes a serious affection, of which *lachesis* is one of the best remedies, or else *arsenicum*, *baryta carbonica*, and *silicea*.

WOUNDS ON THE KNEE.

In cases of slight wounds of the knee it is sufficient to wash the part several times a day with *arnica* water. If the injury is still more severe, we are to apply a bandage steeped in dilute *arnica*, and then to give *arnica* internally, or, when the knee is very much injured, *symphytum*. When granulations rise over the surface of the wound, we are to give *chamomilla*, *sepia*, and *arsenicum*. If through neglect the wound pass into a state of abscess, it is to be treated as other abscesses. When the knee or any other joint is penetrated, the first thing to be done is to carefully cleanse it from dirt, then take a small budding iron at a dull red heat and sear around the wound, taking care not to press it to the synovial membrane, then mix six spoonfuls of wheat flour, one of charcoal, two of tincture of *arnica*, and water sufficient to form a paste; spread it well over the wound, over which place a piece of lint; then oiled silk, a sufficient quantity to keep it from the influence of the air, or to render it air tight; then a linen bandage, from four to six yards in length, dipped in hot water, and rolled around the horse's head, to be kept tied so that he can neither lie down nor bite his knee when standing. After four or six days this may be taken off and dressed again in the same manner, and again using the budding iron should the synovia not be stopped; if the synovia has ceased to flow, particular care being taken not to move the coagulum; about this time sloughing will have commenced; then let *arsenicum*, or *lachesis*, if better indicated, be given; after which the remedies that are found most efficacious will be *hepar sulphuris*, *sepia*, *silicea*, and *sulphur*.

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WOUNDS OF THE NOSE.

As in all wounds, we employ *arnica*, and if there be lesions of the bones or periosteum, *symphytum*, both internally and externally.

WOUNDS OF THE TONGUE.

Arnica in this case displays specific properties. When the inflammation is already established, we must have recourse to *aconitum* and *mercurius vivus*.

WOUNDS OF THE EYES.

Lesions of the eyes by mechanical causes, such as blows, strokes with the whip, punctures, &c., are generally followed by inflammation of greater or less severity, which must be treated with some doses of *aconitum*, after which *arnica*, employed both internally and externally, generally accomplishes the cure in a very little time. If some want of clearness remain, we employ *conium*, or, alternately, *cannabis* and *belladonna*. In one case *arnica* failed in the treatment of a wound made with a needle, which penetrated deep into the eye, but *conium* effected a speedy cure. A colt, three years old, having received a severe blow on the eye, two doses of *conium* sufficed to remove all trace of the disease in eleven days. In contusions of the cornea, which assume the form of a mere streak on this membrane, *conium* (the chief remedy) and *euphrasia* have succeeded many times; but if the contusion is more severe, and blood be effused into the aqueous humor, *arnica* is the most proper.

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SECTION III.

DISEASES OF THE EYES, BRAIN, AND NERVES.

ALBUGO.

Traumatic inflammations of the eye often leave after them partial dimness of the cornea, with whitish spots of greater or less extent, which are not at first completely opaque, but which never fail to become more and more so. In these cases, *cannabis* and *conium* produce in general good effects. If the spots have been occasioned by a wound, as the stroke of a whip, &c., *cannabis* and *belladonna* alternately, or *conium*, are the means to be employed. *Sarsaparilla*, followed by *sulphur*, has succeeded in a case where a red streak was observed on the cornea. *Pulsatilla*, *sulphur*, *euphrasia*, *causticum*, *cannabis*, and *lycopodium*, employed in this order, are suitable in the case of spots of the cornea of long standing. In one case, *cannabis* and *sulphur*, used alternately, have succeeded with me. However, the cure is effected very slowly in spots of the cornea.

In the *Zooiasis* of *Lux*, Schmager states that he treated eleven cases of recent albugo successfully with *cannabis* and *belladonna*. He was less fortunate in chronic albugo; these two then produced but little effect; the amendment manifested itself but very slowly, and did not go beyond a certain degree. *Causticum* is an excellent remedy applied externally in the form of a lotion $\frac{4}{6}$ in two table spoonfuls of water, and applied twice a day with a camel hair brush or tip of a feather: it should be also used internally at the same time, $\frac{2}{3}$ once a day for three successive days. After awaiting the action of the medicine for four or five days, give a few doses of *sulphur*, $\frac{3}{3}$; this I have found particularly efficacious.

AMAUROSIS, OR GUTTA SERENA.

Gutta serena, a rather frequent consequence of ophthalmia, almost always attacks the two eyes at once. It

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consists in paralysis of the optic nerves, and brings with it actual blindness. There is much more difficulty in recognizing it than cataract, because in general all parts of the eye remain clear and transparent; however, the pupils are very much dilated and circular, whilst in the natural state they are of a moderate size and have an oblong form. Another mode, still more certain, consists in keeping the upper eyelid depressed for some minutes, then in opening it suddenly, the animal being placed in the full daylight: if the pupil do not contract immediately from the effect of the light, we can no longer doubt the presence of gutta serena. No remedy is known for this disease when it has reached its highest degree; but when the animal still sees a little, we may improve his state by the following means: *ammonium carbonicum*, (duration of its action, eight days;) *causticum*, (fifteen days;) *belladonna*, (eight days;) *euphrasia*, (six doses, one every two days, which produces lachrymation;) *cannabis*, and *sulphur*. At the onset of the disease, *pulsatilla*, *nux vomica*, *cannabis*, *conium*, and *sulphur* are excellent means.

APOPLEXY.

Apoplexy is of two kinds, the serous and sanguineous; the latter is, however, of the most frequent occurrence in the horse. One of the principal causes is high feeding with insufficient exercise; it may also be caused by the animal drawing a heavy load up an incline, although in this case there is, perhaps, more frequently rupture of a blood vessel and hemorrhage from one or both nostrils; if the animal's stomach is overloaded with food, it is more likely to produce congestion of blood on the brain.

The horses most liable to apoplexy are those who have a short and thick neck, are of a dull, lazy habit, with a disposition to become fat, and when on days that are somewhat sultry they begin to suffer vertigo. A horse in this case carries the head low, the breathing is laborious, the pupils are generally dilated, and the pulse nearly indistinct; there is a frequent flow of saliva; he raises the fore legs a little more than usual, stumbles as he walks along, chiefly on being turned, falls sometimes, comes again to himself after a few moments. Usually these symptoms are

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renewed frequently, always becoming more severe, and at length an attack of apoplexy declares itself, in which the animal falls as if struck with lightning, and after some fits of convulsion dies. As soon as the precursory symptoms are perceived, a few doses of *aconitum* are given, which has been found a sure means of preventing a fatal termination, especially if the horse be fed moderately, employed properly, and not worked too severely during hot weather. *Arnica*, *belladonna*, *nux vomica*, and *laurocerasus* may also be used in the premonitory symptoms with good effect, also *mercurius* and *opium*.

LIPPITUDE — BLEAREDNESS.

Ledum and *aurum* are the principal remedies recommended in the treatment of this affection. Benefit has also been derived from *mercurius vivus*, or, when it did not produce the desired result, and particularly when the agglutination of the eyelids, from *staphysagria*. *Conium* has also been employed with advantage in the latter case, principally when at the same time the eye seemed covered with a white film. If inflammation exist, we should give *euphrasia*, and if there be weeping from the eye, we are to have recourse to *agaricus muscarius* and *psoricum*. *Hepar sulphuris*, *caustcium*, *lycopodium*, *silicea* are recommended in the cure of chronic lippitude. *Sepia* has been useful when this disease has prevailed epizootically.

CATARACT.

Cataract is frequently developed after a severe attack of periodical ophthalma, more especially in young horses. The animal affected with it sees imperfectly, or, in the latter stages, does not see at all. The commencement of cataract is chiefly discovered by this, that the horse commences to see no longer as well as formerly, which state becomes worse from day to day. In a little time, on examining the eye there is discovered in the pupil a whitish, yellowish, or brownish body. The crystalline has now become visible, because it has lost its transparency. When the course traced out under the article Ophthalmia shall

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have been followed, it seldom happens that we shall have an opportunity of treating perfect cataract. Besides the means pointed out under that article, the following deserve notice; *pulsatilla*, which is excellent against commencing cataract; *cannabis*, a dose of which should be taken every eight days; *euphrasia*, one dose every day; *causticum*, and *sulphur*. This last remedy should be administered twice a week for a considerable time. We have succeeded once by means of *antimonium tartaricum*: also *aurum*, *belladonna*, *conium*, and *phosphorus* deserve particular attention.

CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN.

Is the result of a blow, or fall, or other mechanical injury, frequently after which some vertiginous sensations may occur, followed by an attack of phrenitis. At others, the animal may quite lose his senses from the first. The skull may be fractured from the horse falling backwards; but it is an uncommon occurrence, nature having well defended those parts from injury, although it might rupture the blood vessels of the brain and cause immediate death. At times paralysis of the parts posterior to the injury occurs; the sensations remaining perfect anterior to the injury. This is the case in severe fracture with pressure of the fractured parts on the medulla oblongata. If fractured so as to cause complete loss of sensation, we must make an incision and remove the fractured part of the bone, if it is pressing on the brain or the medulla oblongata, after which we should foment for a considerable time with hot water, in which some tincture of *arnica* has been mixed. We must also give *arnica* internally, $\frac{3}{6}$ every hour for three or four hours, in a little flour; also *aconite*, *belladonna*, *cicuta*, *petroleum*, *opium*, *mercurius*, &c., will at times be found useful under their several indications.

ENCEPHALITIS.

Acute encephalitis is more frequently met with ir entire horses. It attacks more especially those which are ardent, in high condition, very well fed, and but little worked, particularly when they happen to be chilled after being much

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heated, or when they are much fatigued in hot weather. The disease has been séen to come on after the long-continued action of the solar rays on the cranium, or in consequence of the animal being kept in a hot and ill-aired stable. The disease frequently occurs on the appearance of the last molar teeth, in the fifth year, or when the venereal appetite is not satisfied; it may also succeed concussion of the brain, or result from hemorrhage, causing apoplexy. For some days the animal is dejected, and takes but little notice; then, usually on the third day, his eyes become red, very bright, and prominent; he throws furious looks around him, and becomes a prey to extreme agitation. From this moment it is dangerous to approach him without precaution. When the phrenitic state has duly manifested itself, he raises himself on his hind legs, strikes his fore feet against the manger and the rack, breathes with violence, with his nostrils widely dilated, becomes covered with a profuse sweat, breaks cords, halters, chains, every thing, in fact, employed to tie him, runs on every side, throws himself on the ground, rises again without heeding any injuries that may befall him, and throws himself in a fury on every thing he meets. He champs incessantly, but refuses to eat, and even to drink. At length this paroxysm is succeeded by a period of remission, during which the animal continues calm, his legs separated, his head resting on the manger, and projecting forwards from his chest. This moment must be seized for the purpose of mastering him and of administering to him the necessary aid; for after several such attacks, he is almost always lost, or if life is spared, he continues very often incapable of moving. Acute encephalitis terminates generally on the second day in an attack of apoplexy, if relief be not quickly afforded. The chief means to be employed are *aconitum*, which is promptly to be succeeded by *belladonna*, then at the end of an hour or two, by *veratrum album*. If necessary, these remedies are to be repeated once or twice at equal intervals. If the paroxysm is followed by a state of repose resembling death, we must have recourse to *opium*, more especially when the tongue is black and the alvine dejections are scanty, of a deep brown color, or blackish.

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EPILEPSY.

This disease, which is but rarely met with in the horse, manifests itself in the following manner: The animal begins to tremble, staggers, and is seized with convulsions; he falls suddenly to the ground; there, insensible to the roughest treatment, he rolls and twists himself, grinds the teeth, whilst the neck becomes rigid. During the fit the muscles of the eye act irregularly, or are affected with spasms, so that the eye becomes distorted, or constantly rolls, and the respiration is disturbed. The duration of each fit varies; it may last for several hours, or for so short a period, that at the end of from five to ten minutes, the animal, as if coming out of a dream, stands on his legs, commences to eat, and seems in the possession of perfect health, until the fit returns at the end of some weeks. By degrees, the attacks become still more frequent. In the course of such an attack we should administer some doses of *aconitum*, then *stramonium*, and on the decline, *belladonna*. *Hyoscyamus* is suitable, more especially when there are at the same time violent movements of the thighs. *Cocculus* and *calcarea carbonica* are also deserving of consideration. In order to prevent a recurrence of the fits, *camphor* should be given several times a week.

NERVOUS FEVER.

This affection appears but very rarely, probably even never, as a nervous affection from the commencement; it proceeds, in general, from inflammatory or catarrhal fever, is frequently associated with other febrile states, and occasionally degenerates into a true putrid fever; so that whatever is to be said of the latter is equally applicable, in a great measure, to it. Like putrid fever, it has for its characters great depression, total prostration of strength, disposition to convulsions, frequent grinding of the teeth, and complete insensibility. The febrile paroxysms usually occur in the evening. Frequently the disease reigns epizootically, and causes great havoc. The principal remedy to be employed is *bryonia* in doses repeated twice every day. *Rhus toxicodendron*, alternately with *bryonia*,

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was found very effectual in a case where there was short and frequent cough, with tightness in the chest. *Nux vomica*, *aconitum*, and *belladonna* have also succeeded. In 1830 it broke out epizootically in Upper Silesia. Those affected had a very dry cough, the respiration was difficult, the mucous membranes generally inflamed, a serous discharge from the nose, great depression, and but little appetite. First a dose of *aconitum* was given, then, usually after the expiration of ten hours, *capsicum*. When the disease had diminished considerably, at the end of two days, *sulphur*, *spongia*, and *dulcamara* were given, according to the symptoms; the patients were cured in general on the sixth or seventh day. When there was gastric complication, loaded tongue, swelling of the abdomen, obstinate constipation, alvine evacuations unhealthy, and much thirst, the treatment was commenced with *nux vomica*, which was repeated frequently two or three times in the space of two days, after which, a dose of *crude antimony* in general sufficed to effect the cure. In some of the affected individuals there was a sort of vertiginous stupor; insensible to the impressions from without; they remained with the head hanging down or resting on some place, without paying any attention when called, as if asleep, and it was not without difficulty they could be drawn from their stupor, or the inconvenient position which they assumed; in those cases *belladonna* was given, frequently repeated two or three times, and *stramonium* if the somnolence did not give way. In general, they were convalescent at the end of from six to ten days. Those more dangerously affected were the horses which scarcely ever remained at rest, with small, hard pulse, violent movements of the abdominal muscles, nostrils very much dilated, profuse yellowish, thick discharge from the nose, pulsations of the heart unequal, and the color of the skin very changeable. A dose of *aconitum* was given to them at first, then *veratrum*, *cuprum*, and in some cases *camphora*; in them it was of great importance to establish the functions of the skin and abdominal organs. Only two patients died; but they had been neglected, and the treatment too long deferred. The following means were found equally useful in this disease: *acidum muriaticum*, in cases of great debility, with groaning and dryness of the mouth; *arnica*, when the animal remains quiet, without consciousness, and with

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retention of urine; *arsenicum*, in watery diarrhœa; *china*, *argilla*, and *sulphur*, when the food comes away undigested; *hyoscyamus* and *belladonna*, in cases where there exist great disturbance and a wild look; *opium*, when the animal is stretched out as if dead, with small and intermittent pulse, hard fæces, or absolute constipation; *stramonium*, when there are partial convulsions; *veratrum*, in diarrhœa, as also in constipation, with cold extremities.

FUNGUS HÆMATODES.

This is a fungoid tumor growing from the orbit of the eye, which is of a medullary nature, although in horses it is a rare disease. There have been instances in human surgery of its commencing on almost every texture or surface. This disease is considered constitutional; hence the little success that has attended operations. The medicines that have been employed against this affection are *belladonna*, *calcarea*, *lycopodium*, *sepia*, and *silicea*.

INVOLUNTARY CLOSING OF THE EYELIDS.

Hyoscyamus is the remedy to be employed in the spasmodic closing of the eyelids, which is observed sometimes in cases of periodical ophthalmia; it is frequently met with, however, as an isolated symptom. *Chamomilla* has been useful in a case where *hyoscyamus* had produced no effect.

LACHRYMATION, OR WEEPING.

It is frequently caused by obstruction of the lachrymal duct, which will require an operation at times to remove it, and also the injection of tepid water through the canal. *Ledum* and *pulsatilla* are the means which have produced the best effects in this disease, which often becomes extremely disagreeable. In one case, in which the acridity of the tears caused the hair to fall off, great success has been obtained from some doses of *acidum phosphoricum* with *sulphur*, as consecutive treatment. *Nux vomica* has been found no less useful under circumstances where the

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weeping was accompanied with great sensibility to light, a little redness of the conjunctiva, and a collection of pus in the corner of the eye. *Cantharis*, *causticum*, and *euphrasia*, medicines so valuable in affections of the eyes of every kind, should not be neglected here; but those already mentioned suffice in most cases. *Psoricum* is useful, particularly when there is at the same time tumefaction of the eyelids. *Agaricus muscarius* has succeeded with wonderful readiness in a case where other means had produced no effect. The weeping is often an accessory symptom of a general disease of the eye, particularly of *ophthalmia*.

OPHTHALMIA.

Two species of inflammations of the eye are distinguished, the acute and the periodical. The latter affection is commonly called moon-blindness, because formerly it was supposed that it owed its origin to the influence of the moon on the eyes.

1. *Acute ophthalmia*, like all acute diseases in general, is particularly occasioned by the noxious influences to which the animal may have been accidentally exposed, as heat followed by cold, too strong an impression of light, stable badly aired and full of acrid exhalations, &c. It sometimes accompanies a general morbid state, or it may be the consequence of bad quality of food. When the inflammation is not carried to an extreme degree, the eye communicates to the hand, when applied over it, a sensation of heat, the conjunctiva is more or less red, and the organ is sensible to the impression of light, which makes the animal keep his eyelids shut entirely, or in part. If force be used to separate them, they are found to be swollen, red on their inner surface, and the globe of the eye is observed to float in tears. When the inflammation is more severe, the eye at first appears dry and hot, but by degrees it becomes covered with a purulent mucus, with which the lids also are glued together; at length, scalding tears, mixed with an acrid mucus, are discharged; at the same time the transparent cornea is generally turbid and whitish, and the eye projects more or less out of its orbit.

Treatment. — First we give a dose of *aconitum* every two

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