SF 951
.D68
Copy 1

DONECKEN'S, V. P. S.
SYSTEM
OF
SURGERY

AND
TREATMENT
OF
THE HORSE.

MAR 31 1886

PROF. E. J. DONECKEN'S, V. P. S.,
SYSTEM
AND
ILLUSTRATED
TREATISE

ON THE

Most Obvious and Complicated
Diseases and Injuries Inci-
dental to the Equine
Family;

TOGETHER WITH

Directions for a Scientific and Ra-
tional Course of Treatment.

OMAHA, NEB.

1886.

PREFACE.

In presenting the information which this work contains, I have endeavored to be as brief and practical as possible. It is intended for the use of the intelligent horse owner, and will act as a guide in the hour of need. In the compilation of this book I have examined a number of works written by English and American authors, which assisted me in selecting the best and safest agents.

The reader will find this work to contain valuable and scientific information. The medicines selected are among the latest and best. This will enable the owner of the animal, when sick or blemished, to give him a scientific and rational course of treatment. And in order to have the full benefit of the valuable information this work contains, and to learn the use of the surgical instruments which are necessary to bring in use in a number of cases to perfect a cure, it would be necessary for the student to attend my School of Instruction, to learn the use of the knife, and to make use of the medicine as it should be done. Always recollect that the care and diet of the patient is nearly half of the cure, and some of the instructions cannot be given in writing; they must be given personally by the instructor.

DR. E. J. DONECKEN, V. P. S.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1886, by E. J. DONECKEN, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

SF951
.J68

3. 50 2e-19 "12

PROF. E. J. DONECKEN, V. P. S.

SYSTEM ON THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES INCIDENTAL TO HORSES AND CATTLE.

In order to have well formed and developed colts, great care should be taken in breeding. The horse and mares should be in a healthy condition, free from pain and diseases. If the stable horse is crowded, this naturally affects the offspring, and has a tendency to weakness and diseases and more subject to external injuries, such as ring bone, bone spavin, enlarged hock joints, and diseases of the eye, kidneys and affectation of the shoulders and tender feet. The colt should be kept in a thriving condition. Too much grain is an injury during the time the colt is growing into a horse. He should be treated with kindness and care. During the winter, all animals should have shelter

at night. If the colt is treated gently, the owner will not have much trouble in breaking it to harness when old enough to work. A horse is not a horse till he is five years old, and should not work much before that time. There are more horses injured under five years than afterward. The horse is less subject to diseases and injuries after he is five years old. The muscles, tendons, ligaments, and the internal organs have matured. To preserve the health in horses, they should be fed at regular stated times.

The stable should be kept perfectly clean, with bedding under the horse so that he can rest and sleep with comfort: he should be kept clean. A currycomb and brush well applied has a great deal to do with the health of the animal. Change of diet is often necessary, such as carrots, beets, potatoes, and pumpkins. Too much corn is a positive injury, especially when the animal is young.

It has a tendency to produce blindness more in young than in older horses. Exercise is important to all horses, young and old. When the animal is attacked with any form of disease, he should be put in a place by himself. The action of the horse in diseases is given in this work. It is not safe to give medicine in any internal disease before the pulse is carefully examined. By it we can determine whether disease is present or not, what medicines are needed, how long it must be continued, and when it must be changed.

Pulse.

It is a matter of importance, before medicine is administered, to ascertain an accurate knowledge of the pulse, with its different grades. Without this knowledge it is impossible to treat the horse on general principles. It is a useful assistant to the veterinary practitioner. The number of pulsations in any artery will give the number of the beating of the heart, and so express the irritation of that organ and the frame generally. If the horse is in a healthy condition the heart beats from thirty-five to thirty-eight times per minute. In the thoroughbred horse the pulsation numbers from forty-two to forty-six in a minute. The pulsations are more frequent in young horses or colts than in older ones. The grading of the pulse must

be considered to make correct diagnosis; for illustration, there is a quick pulse, the strong, the sharp, the intermittant, the low, the sluggish, the strong and wiry, and the quick, light and threatish pulse, which are explained under the heading of the symptoms and diseases in this work. The medicine prescribed is intended for grown horses. The dose for a colt is half the quantity.

The pulse of the cow is examined at the same place as in horses. When in health the heart beats per minute from thirty-one to thirty-six, and the indications of the high and low, and the different grading of the pulse, in order to give medicine according to diseases indicated, are the same in cattle as in horses.

The most convenient place to examine the pulse is at the inferior maxillary, a little behind the spot where the sub-maxillary artery and vein and the parotid duct comes from under the jaw. To determine the nature and character of the pulse, this can be more fully ascertained by pressing the pulse vein against the lower jaw; when the pulse reaches seventy, some degree of fever may be apprehended, and proper precaution should be taken. Eighty or ninety may be considered to be in an unsafe condition. But few horses will survive when the pulse exceeds one hundred. The energies of nature are speedily worn out. When it becomes necessary to examine the pulse, it should be done in a quiet manner. By excitement the pulsation will

be increased. A quick pulse indicates irritation and fever. A slow pulse will indicate diseases of opposite character; it accompanies sluggishness, such as colic, dropsy, and nearly all dropsical affections, and every disease connected with the deficiency of the nervous system.

If it becomes necessary to bleed the horse, never bleed by a certain measurement, but by having the finger on the pulse vein, and thereby determine the quantity necessary to be taken.

Fever.

By observation there can be noticed four stages of fever—weakness, loss of appetite, low spirits, shivering fits, chills, restlessness; short and quick movements can be noticed, nostrils generally distended; legs and ears cold—sometimes one is hot while the other is cold; the coldness is often succeeded by great heat and thirst; costiveness, urine scanty, and often highly colored; mouth hot and dry. When the horse is laboring under an attack of fever, the skin becomes more moist, the bowels and kidneys act more natural, the pulse becomes fuller, the pulsation is not lessened, and more moisture in the mouth can be noticed. When there is disease of the lungs, liver, or other organs of the body, or should the animal meet with any

accident of any severity, then it is termed SYMPTOMATIC FEVER.

In any fever or inflammation, when the pulsations are above fifty, Tinc. of Aconite Root, 16 drops, can be administered every two to six hours apart, to be continued not over three to four days at a time. After the fever is reduced, or the pulse, then administer the following compound:

Dried Pow. Sulphate of Iron, 4 oz.

Pow. Genitian, 4 oz.

Resin Pow., 2 oz.

Linseed Meal, 3 oz.

Give as a dose one tablespoonful night and morning. Also the Iodide of Potassium 1 dr., Golden Seal 1 dr., to be given as a dose night and morning. The following is administered for deficiency of the nervous system:

Huxom Fluid Ex. of Cinchona, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

Tinc. of Nux Vomica, 10 drops.

To be given as a dose night and morning as long as the case requires it.

In case of loss of appetite or indigestion, if this should not be removed the animal will lose flesh and become weak, and will have an unhealthy appearance. This affection is often brought on by irregular feeding, and by giving too much at one time and not enough at another. The following preparation is the best I know of:

Nitro-muriaticum Acid, 4 dr.

Tinc. of Nux Vomica, 8 dr.

Pepsin, 4 dr.

Ex. of Taraxicum, 4 dr.

Symple Syrup and Aqua Pura, 8 oz.

Compound all well, and then give as a dose one ounce after each meal for a week longer. To be given in 2 oz. of water.

Pneumonia.

Diagnosis:—Inflammation of the lungs is sometimes sudden in its attack, but is generally preceded by indications of fever. The animal is attacked in the incipient stage with a chill; he will hang his head hown, have a stupid appearance, and a lack of brightness in his eyes; the respiration is much embarrassed, and often laborious; the pulse is strong and wiry; the membrane of the nose is of an intensely florid red, more vivid in the inside corners of the nostrils; his legs standing far apart, extremely cold; he refuses his feed; a slight cough; and the horse will not lie down. It is known of horses to fall off their feet dead while standing.

Treatment:

Tinc. of Veratrum Viride, 1 dram.

Tinc. of Aconite, 1 dram.

Eluid Ex. Gelseminin, 2 drams, mix.

Then give as a dose 16 drops of the mixture. This dose is to be given when the pulsations are from sixty to sixty-five, and to every ten pulsations of an increase above sixty, add three more drops. Give the medicine in 1 oz. of Aqua Pura. This can be repeated at the expiration of two hours, and be continued until the pulse is controlled. Great care should be taken to nurse the patient well. He should be kept free from all annoyance. The diet should consist of warm bran mashed, and a little shorts to be mixed; then give him the following:

Pulverized Carbonate of Ammonia, 3 oz.

Pow. Genitian Root 2 oz.

Pimenta Berries, 2 oz.

Mix and divide into twelve parts, to be mixed with water; give one three times a day with water drench. At the same time keep the stable clean. Place the animal so he can inhale the pure air. Blister the patient at the front legs, or under the abdomen. After the fever is reduced the horse will show more general debility and weakness; then give the patient the following:

Dried Powdered Sulphate of Iron, 5 oz.

Powdered Genitian Root, 5 oz.

One tablespoonful night and morning. Continue till a change is experienced. As soon as the patient becomes able, give him daily gentle exercise. A change of diet, sliced carrots, linseed meal 1 or 2 oz., oats and straw.

ANATOMY.

Inflammation of the Stomach.

Diagnosis of inflammation of the stomach and bowels:—This is of frequent occurrence among horses of this country. The horse is often attacked suddenly, and without rational mode of treatment is in danger of dying. The animal will roll and tumble in order to obtain relief. He often throws his head around towards his flank. He will turn his lip up. There can be noticed reddish pimples in the roof of his mouth. The tongue is hot and coated; his eyes are inflamed; his ears stand forward; has a quick, light pulse. Procure the following:

Tinc. of Opii, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Tinc. of Aconite, 12 drops.

Sweet Spirits of Nitre, 1 oz.

Aqua Distilled, 5 oz.

Repeat this dose every hour until the horse is relieved. After the animal is over it, it would be a safe plan to give the patient a few bran mashes, and to add $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Powd. Golden Seal, oats, straw, and linseed meal.

Spasmodic Colic.

Symptoms:—The external symptoms are nearly the same as in flatulent colic or inflammation of the stomach, in getting up and down. The patient

will often lie still when down, and draw his legs up against the abdomen. These are true symptoms that pain comes periodically.

Administer the following compound:

Tinc. of Nux Vomica, 10 drops.

Fluid Ex. of Valerian, 1 oz.

Give this as a dose, and continue till a change is experienced. The dose can be repeated every hour or two, according to the nature of the case. The pulse is often low, except when accompanied by an irritation of the urinary organs.

Flatulent Colic.

Symptoms:—In the incipient stage, before the abdomen is distended. The pulse is irregular, often an intermission of the beating of the heart, and generally becomes depressed, and often in a short time the abdomen will become largely distended by the termentation and the accumulation of gas within the stomach. The animal is in great distress; he often drops down suddenly, and immediately gets on his feet again. The respiration is quick and embarrassed. He is laboring under great excitement, and paws with his front legs and turns his head towards his sides.

[*Treatment:*—The principal object to be accomplished is, first, to give tone to the stomach and

arouse the digestive functions ; and to accomplish this you will give the following preparation:

Bi-Carbonate of Soda, 1 oz.

Fluid Ex. of Ginger, 1 dram. Mix.

Give the above as a dose. If not relieved in a half an hour, repeat the dose ; or give Spirits of Ammonia, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., in one pint of lukewarm water.

Where the abdomen becomes largely distended by the generation of gas within the stomach, it becomes necessary to open the abdomen with the trocar ; this should be passed through the outer skin and the peritoneum into the large intestines. As soon as the gas has escaped, wash off the part well with cold water, and apply a bandage with lint on the wound. Keep cold water on the parts.

Over Distention of the Stomach.

In this disease, the animal exhibits similar action as in colic. The pulse is often depressed ; in the first stage, the animal appears to be uneasy, and will break out in a profuse perspiration, or sweat ; he lays down and rises often ; turns his head around towards his flank, as if to point out where the disease is located. The animal may appear in good health, and without previous notice be taken all at once.

Treatment:

Golden Seal Pul., 2 dr.

Carbonate of Ammonia, 1 dr.

To be mixed with water and drench ; to be given as a dose as often as necessary. Follow with 1 oz. of Aloes, $\frac{1}{2}$ Jamaica Ginger, as a dose.

Indigestion.

This disease may occur with a change of diet, and frequently attacks the horse without a change. In the incipient stage of this disease, the animal is taken more mildly at first. If the disease is not checked soon, the animal will lay down and get up at short intervals ; he finds ease, when down, to lie on his back ; he will roll against the side of the barn, his feet upwards, and often looks around towards his side, anxious for relief.

Treatment:

Pepsin, 3 dr.

Willow Charcoal; 2 dr.

Nux Vomica Tinc., 12 drops.

Pimenta Berries, 2 dr.

To be given as a dose, and to be continued for a week or longer. To stop pain:

Sulphuric Ether, 3 dr.

Tinc. of Laudanum, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

As a dose. The pulse is often not much disturbed, but often irregular.

Suppression of the Urine.

Cause:—Change of water, or being driven too hard and not receiving water at the proper time, or too much water at a time.

Symptoms:—This disease can be recognized by the external action and pulse. The animal in the first stage will raise his hind legs up and down, and generally keeps them apart. He will lay down and often rolls, and get up again. The perspiration, or sweat, will come out below the kidneys, or near the coupling of the loins; attempts to make water; the pulse indicates inflammation.

Suppression of the urine is often the result of spasm of the urethra, and usually disappears soon after administering the following:

Sweet Spirits of Nitre, 1½ oz.

Powd. Gum Assafœtida, 2 dr.

Syrup, 2 oz.

Tinc. of Aconite, 6 drops.

Mix, and drench the patient with the same. The dose may be repeated at the expiration of one hour, if necessary.

Dummies.

General Symptoms:—Loss of appetite; appearance dull and stupid and sleepy, and will hang the head down; often stop while eating; they are

unable to back ; stand awkward, and are often in an impoverished condition. In driving them, they generally work to one side of the road.

Treatment:—In this disease the patient generally becomes costive. Give him Roshell Salt, 2 drams, as a dose ; repeat night and morning until the bowels respond to the medicine. It will be necessary to use the float on the grinders. Then give night and morning, for a few days, Tinct. of Belladonna, 12 drops, in some water. Then follow with the Tinc. of Nux Vomica, 10 drops, as a dose. This can be given night and morning, and continue from four to six weeks, or as long as the case requires it. To be given in 1 oz. of Aqua Pura.

Disease of the Eye.

Treatment:—The treatment consists of bathing the forehead and the region of the eyes very frequently with cold water. Keep the patient in a

dark corner of the stable ; feed him on sloppy mash. Give him 4 dr. Nitrate Potash as a dose, night and morning, for a few days. Should the animal manifest much pain, take 1 oz. of Laudanum, 1 dr. of Glycerine and 3 oz. Rain Water ; manage to introduce a portion of the same two or three times a day within the eyelids ; then dissolve a half pound of Glauber Salts in two quarts of water ; when dissolved, stir in about two quarts of bran ; set the same before the animal and he will eat it. Should this fail, at the expiration of twelve hours to relax the bowels, repeat the dose. This plan usually succeeds in restoring the healthy condition of the parts of the eye.

In extreme cases it often becomes necessary to put setons below the eye ; they ought to be run downwards ; put on the tape venus turpentine ; then apply externally in and around the region of the eyeball:

Borate of Soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

Camphor Water, 3 oz.

Shake and apply.

The following formula is also good for the eye of the horse:

Ext. of Belladouna, 1 dr.

Tinc. of Opii, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Dist. Water, 1 pint ; mix.

Apply over the region of the eye. Manage to get a portion of the medicine in the eye.

Eye wash:

Sulphate of Copper, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

Water, 1 pt. Mix.

For General Debility.

The horse should be fed regularly; clean and healthy diet has much to do with the health of the animal. A clean stable, so that he can inhale pure air, and the currycomb and brush applied every morning, are good agents to prevent diseases. But with all this, the animal will sometimes get in an impoverished condition; a loss of appetite, and not thrive; itchiness of skin and tail; dull and stupid appearance; exhibits general debility in working.

For the above indications procure the following:

Dried Pow. Sulphate of Iron, 5 oz.

Pow. Genitian, 5 oz.

Pow. Hydrastis Canedenses, 5 oz.

Compound all carefully; give as a dose one tablespoonful night and morning. This should be given in bran mashes and shorts, and occasionally a dose of linseed meal and carrots has a fine effect on the animal.

In case of a discharge of the nostrils, or an attack of epizootic, administer the following:

Sulphite of Soda, one tablespoonful night and morning for a week or longer.

Thick Wind.

Symptoms:—This disease can easily be distinguished from wind-broken in horses. The inspiration and expiration are the same, whereas in wind-broken there are two attempts to expel the air from the lungs. I know of no cure for wind-broken horses, but for thick wind the following compound is administered:

Iodide of Potash, 4 oz.

Fluid Ex. of Stillingia, 1 lb.

Syrup of Tar, 2 oz.

Dose, 2 oz. daily, in the form of a drench. The region of the throat should be rubbed daily with a portion of the following:

Cod Liver Oil, 4 oz.

Tinc. of Capsicum, 2 oz.

Mix well and then apply.

During the treatment of the patient it is important to keep the animal free from dust. A change of feed is good.

Worms in Horses.

This can be recognized by the unthrifty condition the horse will be in. He will eat, but will not thrive; the hide appears fast; there can be noticed a slimy discharge around the anus; he will appear dull and sleepy.

Worms will often yield by simply giving the horse Oil of Turpentine and Linseed Oil, one ounce each. In some cases this kind of medicine will make no impression ; then procure the following:

Oil of wormwood, 20 drops.

Assafoetida, 2 dr.

Calomel, 10 gr.

Use Palm Oil and make a pill ; give this as a dose ; then in the morning procure the following medicine :

Barbadoss Aloes, 15 oz.

Zingibar, 1 oz.

Mix, and beat up with 8 oz. of Palm Oil ; give as a dose $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Continue to give this until the bowels respond to the medicine.

Chronic Stiffness and Lameness of the Shoulders and Hips.

There are obvious causes which go to produce diseases of this character. Stables kept too warm, and not enough pure air in them ; warming the

animal by driving, and then leaving him stand without a blanket until he chills. It is sometimes brought on by a heavy strain, and cold rains. Diseases of this character being confined to one or both shoulders, is often followed by a similar wasting of the spinatus muscles, and is often termed sweeny. The same conditions, however, may be the consequence of diseased feet, for we have often observed an atrophy of wasting of the above muscles in animals that have long been the subjects of chronic liminitis and altered strictures about the feet. The stiffness and lameness, if there be any, attending rheumatism disappears to a certain extent after a brisk trot; whereas acute rheumatic pains are generally aggravated by exercise.

Treatment for chronic affection of the shoulders and hip:

In preparing a horse for operation, first wash off the shoulders and legs down to the hoof with warm water and castile soap; rub the shoulders and limbs until they become dry; then, for acute rheumatism, use a trocar; pass the instrument through the outer skin and membrane; then put in through the tube of the trocar Fluid Extract of Black Cohosh, one teaspoonful, or as much as the case may require.

For chronic stiffness use Fluid Ext. of Golden Seal, $\frac{1}{2}$ dram; put this through the tube of the trocar.

For sweeny alone, Tinc. of Myrrh, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.; Acqua Pura, 1 oz.; mix, and put through one teaspoonfull, or a larger quantity if the case requires it.

For chronic stiffness apply externally, once every third day, a portion of the following compound:

Pulv. Hydrargyri, Bichloride of Mercury, 1 oz.

Gum Camphor, 1 ½ oz.

Oil of Spike, ½ oz.

Spirits of Turpentine, 1 pt.

Compound all well and shake well before applying.

For acute rheumatism use the following :

Spirits of Camphor, 4 oz.

Castile Soap, 2 dr.

Tinc. of Arnica, 1 oz.

Acquamoniac, 1 oz.

Chloroform, 1 oz.

Mix all well. The shoulders and limbs should be washed every morning; rub well, and every third morning a portion of medicine is applied to the parts affected.

Should it appear that the hoof is affected, make a box, fill it with warm water, then let the animal stand in it each day for three hours, and apply the hoof medicine. The size of the box should be two feet and a half in length, sixteen inches in width, and nine inches high. After the hoof is well soaked out, then use the hoof compound.

Shoeing and Diseases of the Hoof.

The outer wall of the hoof, when healthy, will have a smooth, level surface. Protuberances or rings around the crust indicate that the horse has had fever in the feet, and to such a degree as to produce an unequal growth of the horn, and often leaves some injurious consequence in the internal part of the hoof. Should there appear sinking or depression in the front of the hoof, it indicates a

disease of the car illeges, and the coffin joint will sink, and the result will be a flat or pumiced sole. If the hollow appears at the quarters, it is the worst kind of a contraction.

In preparing the hoof for the shoe, it is of the utmost importance to preserve the natural pitch from the pastern joint down to the bottom. Hardly two horses can be found with the same pitch. The frog should never be touched with the knife. If the hoof is healthy the bars should be preserved in order to have a healthy hoof. Hot shoes should never be applied to the hoof. The shoe should be fitted to the hoof, and not the hoof to the shoe. The nails should be driven well to the outside, so as not to come in contract with the sensitive part of the inner hoof.

Should there be any corns noticed in the corner of the heel, in the bottom, they must be carefully removed with the knife, and a few drops of Chromic Acid, diluted, dropped in the parts affected, and the cavity filled with rubber.

Should the hoof be diseased, let the patient stand in a box of warm water three hours each day. Af-

ter the hoof is well, sponge out ; then apply in and around the hoof the following:

Cosmoline, 1 pound.

Mix well, and apply once a day.

Ring-Bone, Spavin and Curbs.

Affections of this character are caused by a strain or bruise, and often before the animal is worked. The pastern and lower joints contain sinovial fluid. The injury sustained by the parts becomes callous, then it is called a spavin or ring-bone, which signifies a calous or bony enlargement.

TREATMENT:—In the treatment of ring bone or spavin and curbs, the same rule must be observed, that the animal should have absolute rest, and all inflammation must be removed. Then the parts affected should be well bathed with castile soap and warm water. Then apply Muriate Tinc. of Iron ; or apply once a day—

Tinc. of Aconite Root, 2 oz.

Pure Olive Oil, 4½ oz.

Creosote, 1 oz.

Tinc. of Arnica, 2 oz.

Mix all well and apply once a day.

After the lameness is stopped, and the inflammation is carefully removed, should there be an ossified enlargement left, then procure—

Cosmoline, 8 oz.

Red Biniodide of Mercury, 1 oz.

Charcoal, 1 dr.

Cantharides, 1 dr.

Compound the ingredients well together ; wash off the parts where the medicine is to be applied each time with imported castile soap and warm water, after they become dry. Then rub in thoroughly in the parts affected a portion of the above compound. Do not let the animal reach the parts where the medicine is applied for seven hours. Let the medicine act for two days. Then wash off the parts affected with lukewarm water and castile soap. After the parts become dry, rub in Cosmo-line each morning for four mornings. If the parts are not too sore or scaly, apply the medicine again.

Blood Spavin and Puffs.

Ailments of this kind are generally located at the hind knee joint, and are often to be seen in colts. This complicated joint contains a number of sacs, in which are deposited the necessary amount of fluids to lubricate this complicated joint. By a bruise or strain to this joint these sacs appear to become relaxed or ruptured, and the fluid is no longer confined or employed in its natural state, but forms a large sac under the lining membrane of the outer skin, which is then termed a puff.

To remove this fluid safely and without injury to the joint, it must be done with medicine, or an instrument called an Aspirator. With this instru-

ment the fluid can be removed without letting air into the parts ; then throw in the parts a solution of Iodine, to absorb the sac, or Monsel Solution of iron can be thrown in the sac, to act as an astringent. Then the joint is prepared to apply a compression. Rubber compress is the best. Before the compression is applied, Monsel Solution of Iron is applied to the parts once a day, to be continued as long as necessary.

Should it become necessary to employ a more powerful agent, apply the following:

Iodine Ointment, 4 oz.

Biniodide of Mercury, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

Should this be too active, add Cosmoline.

This medicine can only be applied once every four to six days, and every second day the parts must be washed off and lard applied, so as to keep the parts smooth and healthy, and to preserve the hair.

Inflammation of the Kidneys.

The kidneys are placed under the loins. They are in a long, oval shape. The right kidney is extended more forward, lying under the liver. The left you find more backward, towards the stomach and spleen. Nearly one-sixth of the blood that passes through the system is carried in arteries through the kidneys.

Disease of the Kidneys.

Symptoms.—The horse has a straddling gait, often attempting to make water. He has difficulty in turning around short, or stepping over obstacles that come in his way; strains in attempting to make water; the water is often highly colored, and in extreme cases is tinged with blood. He exhibits great weakness in the hind extremity.

Treatment.—Light diet, and that of a clean and healthy character. Sloppy bran mash and a few shorts should constitute the diet. A mild blister should be applied over the region of the kidneys, or a warm cloth laid over them, to be continued as long as necessary. Then administer the following compound:

~~Mil of Jupiter~~, 10 drops.

Tinc. of Digitalis, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

of of Jupiter

This can be given as a dose night and morning, or oftener if it is necessary. Do not continue the Digitalis too long.

Fluid Ext. of Buchu, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., is also indicated as a dose night and morning.

A mild blister, composed of—

Burgunda Pitch, 4 oz.

Arnica, 1 oz.

Muriate Tinc. of Iron, 1 oz.

Cantharides, $\frac{1}{4}$ dr.

(More if the case requires it,) may be applied over the region of the kidneys. If the application is not too severe, let it remain on for a week or more.

Button Farcy.

The animal may appear healthy in the evening, and in the morning he may be found terribly swollen in one of his legs. It may be nearly twice the

size of the other, and an examination of the pulse will show a high fever. This will often, for the time being, disappear. If nothing is done to alleviate the pain the animal will be attacked again in the same way. Soon there will be noticed making their appearance little tumors, called buttons, at the inside of the hind legs, and if the animal is left alone they will make their appearance in the thigh, inside of the limb.

Mix and divide into three doses, to be given twelve hours apart. Give one as a dose until the bowels respond to the medicine; then follow with Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, from half oz. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., to be mixed with 2 oz. of water, night and morning; to be continued as the case requires it. Or Sulphite of Soda, one tablespoonful night and morning, is indicated.

The button or ulceration must be cauterized with Caustic Potash.

Cough in Horses.

This is brought on by taking cold, and is sometimes the result of improper treatment of distemper. Horses often can be noticed coughing for years, and if left alone will terminate in thick wind and heaves. Dust of any character will irritate diseasae of this character. Should the above be caused by the irritation of the lining membrane of the respiratory orifice, the following can be given:

Tinc. of Belladonna, 5 drops.

Cubebs, 3 gr.

Syrup of Squills, 1 to 3 oz.

Tinc. of Ipecacuanha, 1 oz. or more.

The following treatment always proved successful in my practice. The animal will generally be found costive :

Fluid Ext. of Podophillin, 1 oz.

Fluid Ext. of Leptandrum, 1 oz.

Tinc. of Aloes, 1 oz.

Compound and give as a dose one tablespoonful twice a day.

A change of food often becomes necessary, such as carrots, potatoes, oats, straw, and occasionally linseed meal.

Feircy--Abdominal Dropsy.

Symptoms.—Dropsical swellings in the sheath and limbs, The abdomen is enlarged. The appetite is not good, and the animal is thirsty. The external symptoms show unthriftiness and debility.

Treatment.—The disease being of a prostrating character, the patient's strength must be sustained. Give 2 dr. Pow. Genitian, Cantharides Pow. 1 gr. and 1 dr. Pul. Dried Sulphate of Iron, night and morning, in a few oats or shorts, and rub the external swelling once a day with Oil of Cedar.

Fistula and Poll Evil.

Ailments of this character are the result of an impoverished condition of the blood of the animal, and if in this condition the animal should receive a blow on the top of the shoulders or neck, near the head, inflammatory swelling will arise, and will

terminate in a running abcess, and form tubes and pipes. It is then termed fistula and poll evil

In the incipient stage of this disease it can be treated and cured by giving Sulphite of Soda, one tablespoonful in bran mashes, night and morning, for a week. Bathe the external parts with cold water, and apply—

Olive Oil, 4 oz.

Spirits of Ammonia, 2 oz.

Mix and apply once a day.

If it has once formed a running abcess, the tubes or wound must be probed with an instrument, and after it is known in which direction they extend, a seton needle must be passed through the tube or affected part. Use worsted tape to put in the needle. Or cut down with a knife and remove the tubes and formation of puss; then dress the wound, and apply on the tape Sulphate of Copper, 1 dram; Cosmoline, 1 oz. Mix and apply once or twice a day.

The following is also good: Sulphate of Copper, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Aqua Pura Dist. from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint. Apply night and morning.

Should there be any enlargement left, apply the following compound:

Iodide of Lead, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Lard, 4 oz.

Mix well and apply to the enlargement.

Distemper and Influenza.

Disease of this character affects young horses and colts. Older horses are also subject to it, but not so frequently as the young. Affection of this

nature is more apt to make its appearance in spring and autumn, should the blood be in an impoverished condition ; and if in this condition the animal be exposed on a cold and rainy day, or driven till he becomes warm and left without a blanket, and no care taken of him, or fed and watered when too hot, it will bring on Influenza and Dis-temper.

Symptoms.—In the incipient stage the animal may be taken with a shivering fit or chill. This is soon succeeded by fever ; his limbs and ears will become icy cold ; he is inclined to hang his head down ; to approach him he will show symptoms of pain, being afraid to be touched, and often there can be heard a rattling noise within his throat, extending down towards the lungs. If the animal is left alone, swellings under the inferior maxillary will take place, pus will accumulate, and it is often necessary to open the tumefaction, so that the pus can have a free discharge. He also exhibits pain in turning around short, and is unwilling to be moved:

Treatment.—Should the patient have high fever, administer 17 drops of Tinc. of Aconite Root as a dose. This dose can be given every two to four hours apart. As soon as the pulse is controlled, give the patient Tinc. of Nux Vomica, 11 drops, as a dose, night and morning. Should the appetite not be good, give the patient the following preparation:

Nitro-muraticum Acid, 4 dr.

Tinc. of Nux Vomica, 8 drops.

Pepsin, 4 drops.

Ext. of Taraxicum, 4 drops.

Symple Syrup and Aqua Pura, 8 oz.

Compound all well together, then give as a dose

one tablespoonful three or four times a day. Then follow with—

Pow. Hydrastis Canedenses, 6 oz.

Dried Powdered Sulphate of Iron, 6 oz.

Mix; then give as a dose one tablespoonful night and morning, in bran mashes and shorts. Place the patient in a good, comfortable stable, and keep him free from all annoyances. This has much to do towards making a permanent and speedy cure.

Nasal Gleet.

This is the result of improper treatment of distemper and the epizootic after it becomes chronic. It is generally located on the mucous membrane of the throat and nostrils. The discharge of the nostrils will continue for years if not treated, and finally will become offensive. The external appearance of the animal would indicate the patient to enjoy good health.

This affection can be cured, Keep the bowels open; do not expose the patient to night air or heavy winds. Then give the following:

Chloride of Potassium, 1 dr.

Powd. Hydrastis Can., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Mix, and give as a dose night and morning for a week, or as long as the case may require. Give occasionally Sulphate of Quinine, 1 dr. Should the animal become costive, give him 1 oz. of Rhubarb. Use the following as an injection:

Bromo-Chloralum, 1 oz.

Soft Water, 1 pint.

Mix, and shake well before using. Throw a

portion of the solution up the nostrils, by means of a syringe, twice a day. Continue until a change is experienced.

Heaves in Horses.

Disease of this character differs somewhat from thick wind or wind-broken in horses. In the latter there is hardly any heaving of the flanks noticed, while in heaves there is a violent action of both flanks, being caused by an affection of the diaphragm and the intercostal and other muscles. The inspiration and expiration are the same, while in wind-broken the expiration is accomplished by two motions. There is noticed a short dry, hacking cough, and phlegm is thrown up. During the time the animal undergoes treatment he should be fed on damp food. Then apply the following externally around the affected parts:

Cod Liver Oil, 6 oz.

Aquamonia, 1 oz.

Tinc. of Canthrides, 2 drams.

Mix, and apply once a day ; then administer the following compound.

Fluid Ext. of Rosin Weed, 4 oz.

Fluid Ext. Hoarhound, 3 oz.

Syrup of Tar, 2 oz.

Dried Pow. Sulphate of Iron, 3 oz.

Fluid Ext. of Cubebs, 2 oz.

Linseed Oil, 3 oz.

Fluid Ext. Licorice root, 4 oz.

Compound all the ingredients well together ; then give as a dose 2 oz. night and morning, in

feed or a pill. Give the patient Linseed meal once a day.

Change of diet should now be given, such as carrots, potatoes, straw, oats. No dusty feed should be allowed to the horse.

To Prevent Torture by Flies and Other Insects.

Walnut Leaves, 3 oz.

Golden Seal Root, 3 oz.

Smartweed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Boiling Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.

Macerate all well. After the strength is all taken out, then filter through a cloth, and add 8 oz. of Tinc. of Aloes and Carbolic Acid in solution; then apply to the surface a portion of the mixture.

Grease and Swelled Legs.

Diseases of this character are the result of an impoverished condition of the blood, and are often produced through neglect by the owner of the animal; standing him in an unclean stable, and not having sufficient pure air to inhale. The first to be accomplished is to correct the morbid condition, and to secure this give the following:

Should the animal be costive, administer Rosell Salt, two tablespoonfuls, as a dose night and

morning ; continue till the bowels respond to the medicine. Then give internally—

Iodide of Potassa, 1 dr.

Pow. Genitian, 2 dr.

Give this as a dose night and morning, as long as the case may require it.

Then apply externally: Take one ball of concentrated Lye, and dissolve it in two gallons of water ; then take a teacup half full and put it in a bucket half full of cold water, and wash the parts well night and morning.

Should the skin appear uneven and rough, and hard to cure, apply externally the following about the parts affected:

Cupri Nitras or Nitrate of Copper, 1 oz.

Acqua Pura, 1 pint.

To heal the parts, keep them clean and apply the following once or twice a day:

Acetate of Copper, 1 dram.

Cosmoline, 1 oz.

For sores which contain no proud flesh Cosmoline can be employed.

Lockjaw.

This disease is characterized by the rigidity of various muscles of the body. The animal has not lost entirely the power of swallowing ; can drink and eat a little, and take medicine. In this case the horse is curable. In all cases it is supposed to depend on irritation, directly or indirectly, of the excito motor system of the true spinal cord. If this be true, (and we have no reason to doubt it,) then surgical operations in view of removing

the cause are not only useless, but injurious, for the maladay has mitigated beyond the reach of the surgeon's knife.

Treatment.—Administer chloroform in 2-dram doses until the jaws become unlocked. Also Tinc. of Aconite and Tinc. of Balladonna, 10 to 12 drops, can be employed with success. Externally rub in the parts—

Sulphuric Ether, 4 oz.

Olive Oil, 4 oz.

Aquamonia, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Rub this in the back and neck once a day as long as the case may require it.

Megrims.

Megrims in horses is supposed to be analogous to epilepsy in man. Horses subject to this affection will appear dull and stupid when working, and at a later period will be seized with a sudden fit, and drop down while at work ; on other occasions they will run over or into any obstacle that may happen to be in the road ; will be seized with convulsions and become insensible.

The following is the treatment the animal should receive. If he does not exhibit too much weakness, give him a copious bleeding and let him inhale Aquamonia. Under this treatment he will recover.

Should the patient be costive, give him a sufficient quantity of Roshell Salt ; then follow with Nitrate of Potass Pow., 1 dram, every night, and in the morning give Pul. Hydrastis Can., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., as a dose, as long as the case may require it.

Prurigo.

Diseases of this character is recognized by the animal rubbing his neck and body. The origin of nearly all skin diseases prevalent among horses is due to neglect and uncleanness, and if this should be the cause of the malady, then it requires cleanliness of the skin in order to remove the cause: then administer the following medicine:

Sulphite of Soda, 7 oz.; give as a dose one tablespoonful night and morning. Then apply locally, by means of a sponge, or rub in with your hands, two tablespoonfuls of Sal Soda in two quarts of water; or apply a weak solution of Carbolic Acid. Continue until the animal is well.

Surfeit.

Surfeit somewhat resembles the nettle-rash of tumors, varying in size, and suddenly appears in various parts of the body and limbs. They create an intolerable itching sensation, and when punctured a watery fluid escapes. Surfeit is often the result of derangement of the digestive organs.

The treatment consists in being careful in feeding the animal. He should be fed on bran and

corn meal. Then administer the following compound :

Fluid Ext. of Podophyllin, 1 dr.

Fluid Ext. of Taraxicum, 1 dr.

Fluid Ext. of Rhubarb, 1 dr.

Compound the ingredients all well together, and give as a dose night and morning. Continue until the bowels respond to the medicine.

Tumors and Warts.

Tumors may be recognized and defined as swellings of different sizes, without any inflammation existing where the tumor appears. They differ from each other in their growth and development. Closing of the sebaceous openings of the parts is one of the primary causes ; hence the elevations, swelling and filling up in certain parts and portions of the skin, which contain the sebaceous or suet-like matter.

The treatment consists of opening the tumor with the knife and injecting Tincture of Iodine. Then the wound must be treated the same as other wounds.

Cancer Tumors.

Tumors of this character have a raw and bloody appearance at times. In the treatment of affections of this kind it is important to get rid of the blood poison, which is generally the primary cause

of this disease. Administer the following :

Sulphite of Soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Pow. Genitian, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

The local treatment consists in cutting off the tumor and then applying Chromic Acid or Caustic Potash.

Thrush.

This affection is of frequent occurrence among horses in our country. It is not so easily managed, from the peculiar tendency in the horse's foot to grow and produce proud flesh, which is the essential principle of the affection. Thrush in the foot of a horse may be said to be a foot deprived of a frog and sole, in place of which the fungus is formed. The primary causes are produced by bruises or injuries to the sensitive part of the sole.

In the treatment of affection of this character the proud flesh or fungus must be removed with the knife ; then treat the parts with a solution of Carbolic Acid. The following medicine is then used to heal :

Pul. Verdigris, 1 dram.

Cosmoline, 1 oz.

Mix, and apply once a day until the parts are well. During the operation the parts must be kept clean.

Diarrhœa--Dysentery.

Disease of this character is more frequent among colts than horses that have come to maturity. As this disease is generally known among horsemen, it will not be necessary to describe it. The following compound of medicine will prove successful:

Opii.Pul., $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Tanic Acid, 6 gr.

Sub-Nitrate of Bismuth, 6 gr.

Compound all well, and give as a dose every two hours until relieved.

Bronchocele.

The cause of Bronchocele is yet obscure. It consists of lumps at the neck, often involving the gland of the neck. The tumors or enlargements are located under the inferior maxillary in the bend of the neck, from the mouth toward the stomach. They often become very large, and will have a tendency to affect the wind of the animal, and if left alone will finally destroy him. Dogs are subject to this disease.

Affection of this character is evidently produced by blood poison, and will disappear in a short time by administering the following treatment :

Sulphite of Soda, 2 drams, night and morning for six days, or as long as the case may require it. Then wash off place where disease is located with castile soap and warm water, and apply externally the following compound :

Red Iodide of Mercury, 2 drams.

Iodide Ointment, 4 oz.

Compound the two ingredients together, and rub

a portion of the medicine in the parts affected once a day. Should the parts become sore, apply Cosmoline for a few days.

Liniment.

FOR STRAINS AROUND THE JOINTS.

Spirits of Camphor, 4 oz.

Castile Soap, 2 dr.

Tinc. of Arnica, 1 oz.

Chloroform, 1 oz.

Compound all well, and apply as often as the case may require it.

For strains around joints, Muriate Tincture of Iron, 6 oz. In all affections of this kind wash off the parts diseased before applying the medicines.

TO REMOVE ENLARGEMENTS.

First wash off the parts where the liniment is to be applied. Then rub in a small portion of the following compound:

Tinc. of Cantharides, 1 oz.

Croton Oil, 20 drops.

Compound and apply to the parts affected. The following day apply Olive Oil.

Obstetrics.

In cases where assistance is required, the colt should be presented with front legs and head.

Kindness and gentleness in this operation is important to save the animal and her offspring. Should it happen that the animal should lose her colt-bed it should be washed off with warm water and put back and kept there. Before it is born the colt lays with its fore legs under the abdomen. The front limbs are turned under extending backwards, while the hind legs are extended forward, and the head is turned around and lays in the flanks. This is the natural position the colt occupies when all is right. But I have found the colt, while in the womb, in all kinds of positions, and often so doubled up that it becomes necessary to turn it in proper shape, to assist nature in presenting her offspring. I have found it necessary in some cases, especially where there have been ignorant operators employed, to dissect the colt before it could be born. In this operation it requires the operator to be in possession of an embryotomy knife. It is impossible to accomplish the work safely with a straight knife. The implement mentioned is manufactured for this purpose only ; and in order to be successful with or without the knife, the operator should be in possession of an embryotomy hook, which is certainly a useful implement in this particular operation, where there are great pains. Chloroform can be given in broken doses to relax the muscles in order to assist nature. In cases where the mare thus does not with foal, the nervous system be impaired, give as a dose 10 drops Tinc. of Nux Vomica twice a day for five days, then follow with the Iron Powder. Given in, this work, it should be done early in the spring and at the time she is taken to the horse. Examine her and if it should be found necessary to open her, this must then be attended to.

Antidotes.

FOR THE FOLLOWING MEDICINES.

Chromic Acid,	-	-	-	-	Bicarbonate of Soda.
Caustic Potass.,	-	-	-	-	Vinegar.
Prepared Chalk,	}	-	-	-	Egg's Milk.
Blue Vitrol,					
Sulphate of Iron,	}	-	-	-	Stimulate.
Digitalis,					
Calomel,	-	-	-	-	Egg's Milk.
Aqua Ammonia,	-	-	-	-	Vinegar.
Fowler's Solution,	Hydrated Peroxide of Iron.				
Nux Vomica,	-	{	Mustard, warm water, Saleratus, Copperas ; both dissolved in water.		
Tinc. of Aconite,	{				

In nearly all Mercurial poison, the whites of eggs and Chloride of Lime can be given.

For Belladonna, Opium is indicated.

Founder.

The primary causes that produce diseases of this character are driving the animal until he is warmed and then letting him stand to cool off without a blanket, or feeding when too hot. Should the blood be in an impoverished condition, the animal will be attacked in the incipient stage with a chill, and the result is an unequal arterial circulation of the blood. The animal will become stiff, nearly unable to walk. The disease will locate in the hoof if it is diseased or tender ; or, if the lungs, eyes, or

kidneys are weakest, it will settle there. Should the patient be constipated, give 1 oz. of Barbadoes Aloes in 2 oz. of linseed oil. Copious bleeding is indicated. In the first stages, leave the patient stand with his feet in warm water; then administer the following compound:

Dried Pow. Sulphate of Iron, 5 oz.

Powdered Genitian, 5 oz.

Pepsin, 5 oz.

Mix, and give as a dose night and morning one tablespoonful.

Cattle and Swine.

Cattle should be treated in health and diseases the same as the horse. Clean, healthy, nutritious diet, fed and watered at regular times, a warm stable, kept clean, with good bedding, is the secret of having fat cattle for market. Change of diet is of importance, such as carrots, beets, pumpkins, potatoes. In the last three years there were a great many cattle diseased in the Western States on account of unhealthy food. After the corn was husked, the cattle were turned into the fields. I was called to examine a number of cattle. The symptoms were as follows: They were attacked suddenly, without any previous indication; they exhibited great weakness in the hind extremities; a lack of brightness of the eye; staggering gait, when they attempted to move, and in a short time they fell and were unable to rise. Chewing the cud, or rumination, ceased and there was a loss of appetite.

This disease is sometimes accompanied with fever. After the examination of the pulse, should

fever be present, give as a dose Tinc. of Aconite Root, 10 drops. Increase the quantity if the pulse indicates high fever. As soon as the fever is removed, or should there be no indication of fever, in the first stage administer the following :

Pow. Carbonate of Ammonia, 3 oz.

Pow. Golden Seal Root, 2 oz.

Pow. Allspice, 3 oz.

Mix, and divide into ten parts ; give one part three times a day..

Tympanites, or Hoven.

Causes:—Indigestion, overloading the stomach, often causes an accumulation of gas within the walls of the stomach. Hoven may occur within one hour from the time they are turned out to pasture. There is no time to be lost in cases of this kind. The animal is in great distress ; the abdomen is largely distended. When struck it sounds like a drum. The animal is laboring under great excitement and pain, laying down and getting up.

In the first or second stage of this disease administer the following compound :

Carbonate of Ammonia, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Golden Seal, 1 oz.

As a dose, to be mixed with warm water. Where the abdomen is dangerously distended, in order to remove the generation of gas within, a trocar is introduced into the left side of the animal. This may be introduced an equal distance from the haunch and the short rib. This is only resorted to in extreme cases. Common Salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., Epsom Salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., to be given as a dose.

Paralysis.

This is a disease of the nervous system, and is recognized by the action of the horse or cow ; by the imperfect use they have when they move. In this disease the appetite is not impaired but good.

In the treatment of this ailment, the animal should be handled kindly and with care. Good, healthy and nutritious diet is indicated, then administer Tinc. of Nux Vomica, 10 to 15 drops, twice a day. This medicine is also given in stringhalt, the same quantity, night and morning. This should be continued from three to four weeks. Then follow with the following compound :

Elix. of Calisaya Bark, Iron and Strychnia, one pint. Administer as a dose three times a day 1 oz. or more as the case requires it.

The parts diseased should be bathed in warm water. Put into each bucketful of water 4 oz. of Aqua Ammonia and 2 lb. of Common Salt ; bathe and rub the diseased parts well.

Poultice.

For inflammation:

Linseed Meal, 4 oz.

Olive Oil, 1 oz.

Tinc. of Laudanum, 1 oz.

Boiling water a sufficient quantity to form it in a thick mass. To make it more drawing to the parts affected, 3 oz of mustard can be added to it. Apply it warm.

After the poultice has accomplished its object, the following can be used :

Tinc. of Arnica, 6 oz.

Spirits of Camphor, 6 oz.

Mix, and apply twice a day.

For unhealth sores :

Solution of Chloride of Lime, 2 oz.

Linseed Meal, 4 oz.

Water, 8 oz.

Mix and apply to the parts.

For wounds and sores :

Carbolic Acid, 1 oz.

Cosmoline, 6 oz.

Mix and apply.

For sloughing, unhealthy sores, scab or mange :

Ointment of Carbolic, 7 oz.

Sublimed of Sulphur, 2 oz.

Mix, and apply twice a day.

Sore Teats in Cows.

Use the following :

Carbolic Acid, 1 dr.

Glycerine, 2 oz.

Water, 1 pt.

Wash, follow with Cosmoline.

Salves.

Cosmoline, 6 oz.

Sulphate of Copper Pow., 6 dr.

Mix, and apply for old sores.

Cosmoline, 6 oz.

Sulphate of Iron Pow., 6 dr.

Mix and apply.

Wash for Fresh Sores.

Carbolic Crys., 1 dr.

Glycerine, 2 oz.

Aqua Distilled, 1 pt.

Mix, and apply to the parts affected.

Whether for old or fresh sores, the parts should be kept perfectly clean, and the medicine applied two or three times a day.

Medicine for Swine.

Hogs, in order to thrive and do well, should have a clean place to sleep at night, and clean water and healthy food. Should the appetite be impaired and continue to be in an unthrifty and debilitated condition, they should be taken away from the rest and treated. In any form of distemper, give so that each hog will receive one tablespoonful of Sulphate of Soda mixed with Bicarbonate of Soda one teaspoonful, twice a day in bran.

In the first stages of hog cholera the following compound is the most rational:

Carbolic Acid, 5 to 7 gr. a dose for each pig.

Bicarbonate of Soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Linseed Meal, 1 oz.

This composes a dose for each pig, to be given twice a day.

For Kidney Worms.

A plaster over the region of the kidneys is necessary ; then administer :

Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, 1 dr.

Genitian, 2 dr.

Mix, and give as one dose to each pig twice a day, to be given in water and a sufficient quantity of bran gruel.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

[*From the Orange County Press, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1878.*]

A SUCCESSFUL VETERINARY SURGEON.—Dr. E. J. Donecken, Veterinary Surgeon, who has been spending a number of weeks in this locality, has had extraordinary success in treating many chronic cases of severe lameness in horses, some of which had been nearly useless for more than three years. One of the most severe cases was that of a horse belonging to Mr. A. W. McBride, of Westtown. This horse had been lame for a number of years, so that he traveled with great difficulty, and was rapidly becoming useless, being so stiff at times as to barely walk. The muscles of the shoulder were very much wasted, and the feet badly contracted. The case had been handled by various parties without success, all agreeing in pronouncing it a "hard" case. The horse was put under Mr. Donecken's treatment about three months ago. He is now perfectly cured, and has been worked and driven on the road for the past two weeks without showing a trace of lameness. This is but a type of many similar cases which the Doctor has treated in this county, some of them being in town, and all with uniform success. We believe the Doctor to be thoroughly skilled in his profession, and cordially commend him to all who need the services of a veterinary surgeon.

A gentleman living in Middletown, who wished to verify what the Doctor said of his former experience, wrote several weeks since to Uriah Bitzer, of Lancaster, Pa.; the owner of the celebrated "Judge Livingstone," the horse which the Doctor

so successfully treated, as mentioned heretofore in in the *Press*, and received a reply as follows :

LANCASTER, PA., Dec. 12, 1877.

MR. JOHN W. STAWSON—*Dear Sir:* You will please excuse me for not answering your letter sooner, as I was away from home. I know Dr. Donecken well. He treated two horses for me, and a great many others in the neighborhood, and was successful in almost every case.

Respectfully,

URIAH BITZER.

[*From American Volunteer, Carlisle, Pa., Feb. 6, 1879.*]

REMARKABLE CURES.—Prof. E. J. Donecken, Veterinary Surgeon, has operated upon and treated in the last seven weeks, in Cumberland county, Pa., over one hundred horses, for the most obvious and complicated diseases and blemishes to which the equine family is peculiarly subject. He stands unrivaled as a surgeon. Prominent horsemen from this and other States and counties will bear testimony to his superior skill in overcoming diseases and removing blemishes ; and some of the leading horsemen and papers further east speak of him, and of his treatment and cures, in the most satisfactory manner. He has in his possession several hundred autograph letters from leading men, who speak in the highest terms of his operations, treatment and cures. He is worthy the attention of every intelligent horse owner.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

CHURCHTOWN, CUMBERLAND CO., PA.,

January 1, 1879.

We, the undersigned, do testify that we are personally acquainted with Prof. E. J. Donecken. He has operated on and treated a number of our best horses in this country for internal diseases and external blemishes, and has performed the most remarkable and astonishing cures. He cured here for Mr. M. Landis a horse in five days; stopped all lameness. The horse was treated by other surgeons for lameness in the hind leg and hip for one year, without success; they left the horse so lame that he was unable to leave the stable. The Professor removed splint here in one night, and left no scar, and removed ringbone with one operation, and removed the entire lump or callous. All lameness was stopped, and scar. He also treated dummies, which were so bad as to make the horse entirely useless, with the same success, and many others he operated and treated with great success. Having seen demonstrations of his ability and skill, we can recommend him and his operations as the best and most scientific we have ever seen or heard of. He operated and treated horses three years ago at York Springs with the same success, and the animals then treated are sound now.

H. W. LANDIS,
SAM'L A. BESSEL,
J. J. HORNER,
S. H. BOWERS,
W. BEIGLER,
A. G. STROCK,

DANIEL PLANKS, V. S.,
M. A. LANDIS,
JOHN FOUGHT,
THOS. U. CHAMBERS,
REV. C. C. BARTLES,
A. W. PLANK,

GEO. A. PLANK, G. A. BAKER,
D. H. WESTFALL, V. S., J. H. STOUFFER,
A. L. MILLER, J. A. BRENEMAN,
MICHAEL LANDIS,
J. B. FLOYD, Carlisle, Pa., Clerk of Cumberland
County Courts.
R. M. GRAHAM, Carlisle, Pa., Prothonotary of Cum-
berland County.
W. H. BRETZ, Liveryman, Carlisle, Pa.

MIFFLINBURG, Union Co. Pa.,

October 10, 1878.

To all whom this may concern:—I am personally acquainted with Dr. E. J. Doneken. He operated on three of my horses. One of them was affected in the muscles of the shoulders and flexor tendon, and in the hoof. He got so sore and lame that he became useless to me. I secured the professional services of Dr. E. J. Doneken, and his operation made the horse perfectly sound ; he feels now like a colt again, The other horse he operated was dumb—a bad case. I could not keep him tied, in or out of the stable. He would throw his feed on the ground, and then try to eat ; hang his head down ; could hardly back him out of the stall, and he would stand walk awkward. Since the operation and treatment he backs out of the stall himself, holds his head right, and walks and stands well. I pronounce him well. He does not break loose any more. The third horse, a valuable one, had large puffs at the hind knee joint, and the Doctor had the same success as with the others. I know of other horses he treated here. He removed bone spavin and splint, taking the entire

callous away, and no scar or lameness is left. He also treated a horse that was nearly blind; by times it could hardly see. The animal's eyes are now entirely clear, and they are restored and made perfectly sound. We never had a horse surgeon in this country to operate on such complicated cases, and establish such remarkable cures as Dr. E. J. Donecken accomplished. We can say of a truth that he is the best that we have knowledge of.

M. G. REED, Chief Burgess, Mifflinburg, Pa.
B. F. REIGHARD, Merchant.

WM. R. WAGNER, W. REICHARDS, M. D.

J. R. GAST, M. D. OLIVER P. MENCH, B'nk'r.

LANCASTER CITY, Pa., Nov. 28, 1876.

This is to certify that I, Uriah Bitzer, owner and breeder of fine thoroughbred horses, and owner of the Keystone Hotel of this city, am personally acquainted with Prof. E. J. Donecken. I employed him six months ago on two of my best race-horses, which were so used up on the Suffolk Park race-course, Philadelphia, that they were considered by all the best horse surgeons and horsemen incurable. One of my horses, known as "Judge Livingstone," made his mile in 2:24, and got so used up in the front shoulders and hoof that he was almost unable to move at any gait. I had him doctored by surgeons from Philadelphia, Boston and New York, for nearly two years, with no success. Finally I got the services of Prof. E. J. Donecken. Five months ago he operated on him, and now he is perfectly well, and able to stand the track. I think he has got the finest operations in this coun-

try. He uses the best and safest medicine. Such operations are worth to any horseman several thousand dollars. All those who may have fine-bred horses, and employ him at once, can then see the benefit they will derive from his superior skill in the treatment of all curable diseases to which the horse is peculiarly subject. I also found the Doctor a man of his word and a gentleman.

URIAH BITZER.

COLUMBIA X ROADS, Bradford Co., Pa.

June 26, 1878.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with the bearer, E. J. Donecken, Veterinary Surgeon. He stopped at my house nearly three months. I have seen a number of operations he performed during the time he stayed with me. He removed ring-bone and bone spavin, curbs and blood spavin, without taking the hair off, removed the entire lump, and stopped all lameness. I never saw this done before he came here. He also took off large lumps under the jaws of the horse here with success. I know of several horses he cured here which were affected in the shoulders and hip, and he cured a case of severe typhus fever. I saw a Mr. Gibbons, from Orange county, New York, where the Doctor operated for over one year. He said his operations were successful in that county. I also saw a man from Wellsburg, N. Y., where the Doctor cured a bad case of bellows-heaves, and the horse is now perfectly sound.

I found Dr. Donecken to be a man of his word,

For unhealth sores :

Solution of Chloride of Lime, 2 oz.

Linseed Meal, 4 oz.

Water, 8 oz.

Mix and apply to the parts.

For wounds and sores :

Carbolic Acid, 1 oz.

Cosmoline, 6 oz.

Mix and apply.

For sloughing, unhealthy sores, scab or mange :

Ointment of Carbolic, 7 oz.

Sublimed of Sulphur, 2 oz.

Mix, and apply twice a day.

Sore Teats in Cows.

Use the following :

Carbolic Acid, 1 dr.

Glycerine, 2 oz.

Water, 1 pt.

Wash, follow with Cosmoline.

Salves.

Cosmoline, 6 oz.

Sulphate of Copper Pow., 6 dr.

Mix, and apply for old sores.

Cosmoline, 6 oz.

Sulphate of Iron Pow., 6 dr.

Mix and apply.

Wash for Fresh Sores.

Carbolic Crys., 1 dr.

Glycerine, 2 oz.

Aqua Distilled, 1 pt.

Mix, and apply to the parts affected.

Whether for old or fresh sores, the parts should be kept perfectly clean, and the medicine applied two or three times a day.

Medicine for Swine.

Hogs, in order to thrive and do well, should have a clean place to sleep at night, and clean water and healthy food. Should the appetite be impaired and continue to be in an unthrifty and debilitated condition, they should be taken away from the rest and treated. In any form of distemper, give so that each hog will receive one tablespoonful of Sulphate of Soda mixed with Bicarbonate of Soda one teaspoonful, twice a day in bran.

In the first stages of hog cholera the following compound is the most rational:

Carbolic Acid, 5 to 7 gr. a dose for each pig.

Bicarbonate of Soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Linseed Meal, 1 oz.

This composes a dose for each pig, to be given twice a day.

For Kidney Worms.

A plaster over the region of the kidneys is necessary ; then administer :

Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, 1 dr.

Genitian, 2 dr.

Mix, and give as one dose to each pig twice a day, to be given in water and a sufficient quantity or bran gruel.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

[*From the Orange County Press, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1878.*]

A SUCCESSFUL VETERINARY SURGEON.—Dr. E. J. Donecken, Veterinary Surgeon, who has been spending a number of weeks in this locality, has had extraordinary success in treating many chronic cases of severe lameness in horses, some of which had been nearly useless for more than three years. One of the most severe cases was that of a horse belonging to Mr. A. W. McBride, of Westtown. This horse had been lame for a number of years, so that he traveled with great difficulty, and was rapidly becoming useless, being so stiff at times as to barely walk. The muscles of the shoulder were very much wasted, and the feet badly contracted. The case had been handled by various parties without success, all agreeing in pronouncing it a "hard" case. The horse was put under Mr. Donecken's treatment about three months ago. He is now perfectly cured, and has been worked and driven on the road for the past two weeks without showing a trace of lameness. This is but a type of many similar cases which the Doctor has treated in this county, some of them being in town, and all with uniform success. We believe the Doctor to be thoroughly skilled in his profession, and cordially commend him to all who need the services of a veterinary surgeon.

A gentleman living in Middletown, who wished to verify what the Doctor said of his former experience, wrote several weeks since to Uriah Bitzer, of Lancaster, Pa.; the owner of the celebrated "Judge Livingstone," the horse which the Doctor

so successfully treated, as mentioned heretofore in the *Press*, and received a reply as follows :

LANCASTER, PA., Dec. 12, 1877.

MR. JOHN W. STAWSON—*Dear Sir:* You will please excuse me for not answering your letter sooner, as I was away from home. I know Dr. Donecken well. He treated two horses for me, and a great many others in the neighborhood, and was successful in almost every case.

Respectfully,

URIAH BITZER.

[*From American Volunteer, Carlisle, Pa., Feb. 6, 1879.*]

REMARKABLE CURES.—Prof. E. J. Donecken, Veterinary Surgeon, has operated upon and treated in the last seven weeks, in Cumberland county, Pa., over one hundred horses, for the most obvious and complicated diseases and blemishes to which the equine family is peculiarly subject. He stands unrivaled as a surgeon. Prominent horsemen from this and other States and counties will bear testimony to his superior skill in overcoming diseases and removing blemishes ; and some of the leading horsemen and papers further east speak of him, and of his treatment and cures, in the most satisfactory manner. He has in his possession several hundred autograph letters from leading men, who speak in the highest terms of his operations, treatment and cures. He is worthy the attention of every intelligent horse owner.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

CHURCHTOWN, CUMBERLAND CO., PA.,

January 1, 1879.

We, the undersigned, do testify that we are personally acquainted with Prof. E. J. Donecken. He has operated on and treated a number of our best horses in this country for internal diseases and external blemishes, and has performed the most remarkable and astonishing cures. He cured here for Mr. M. Landis a horse in five days; stopped all lameness. The horse was treated by other surgeons for lameness in the hind leg and hip for one year, without success; they left the horse so lame that he was unable to leave the stable. The Professor removed splint here in one night, and left no scar, and removed ringbone with one operation, and removed the entire lump or callous. All lameness was stopped, and scar. He also treated dummies, which were so bad as to make the horse entirely useless, with the same success, and many others he operated and treated with great success. Having seen demonstrations of his ability and skill, we can recommend him and his operations as the best and most scientific we have ever seen or heard of. He operated and treated horses three years ago at York Springs with the same success, and the animals then treated are sound now.

H. W. LANDIS,
SAM'L A. BESSEL,
J. J. HORNER,
S. H. BOWERS,
W. BEIGLER,
A. G. STROCK,

DANIEL PLANKS, V. S.,
M. A. LANDIS,
JOHN FOUGHT,
THOS. U. CHAMBERS,
REV. C. C. BARTLES,
A. W. PLANK,

GEO. A. PLANK, G. A. BAKER,
D. H. WESTFALL, V. S., J. H. STOUFFER,
A. L. MILLER, J. A. BRENEMAN,
 MICHAEL LANDIS,
J. B. FLOYD, Carlisle, Pa., Clerk of Cumberland
County Courts.
R. M. GRAHAM, Carlisle, Pa., Prothonotary of Cum-
berland County.
W. H. BRETZ, Liveryman, Carlisle, Pa.

MIFFLINBURG, Union Co. Pa.,

October 10, 1878.

To all whom this may concern:—I am personally acquainted with Dr. E. J. Doneken. He operated on three of my horses. One of them was affected in the muscles of the shoulders and flexor tendon, and in the hoof. He got so sore and lame that he became useless to me. I secured the professional services of Dr. E. J. Doneken, and his operation made the horse perfectly sound ; he feels now like a colt again, The other horse he operated was dumb—a bad case. I could not keep him tied, in or out of the stable. He would throw his feed on the ground, and then try to eat ; hang his head down ; could hardly back him out of the stall, and he would stand walk awkward. Since the operation and treatment he backs out of the stall himself, holds his head right, and walks and stands well. I pronounce him well. He does not break loose any more. The third horse, a valuable one, had large puffs at the hind knee joint, and the Doctor had the same success as with the others. I know of other horses he treated here. He removed bone spavin and splint, taking the entire

callous away, and no scar or lameness is left. He also treated a horse that was nearly blind; by times it could hardly see. The animal's eyes are now entirely clear, and they are restored and made perfectly sound. We never had a horse surgeon in this country to operate on such complicated cases, and establish such remarkable cures as Dr. E. J. Donecken accomplished. We can say of a truth that he is the best that we have knowledge of.

M. G. REED, Chief Burgess, Mifflinburg, Pa.

B. F. REIGHARD, Merchant.

WM. R. WAGNER, W. REICHARDS, M. D.

J. R. GAST, M. D. OLIVER P. MENCH, B'nk'r.

LANCASTER CITY, Pa., Nov. 28, 1876.

This is to certify that I, Uriah Bitzer, owner and breeder of fine thoroughbred horses, and owner of the Keystone Hotel of this city, am personally acquainted with Prof. E. J. Donecken. I employed him six months ago on two of my best race-horses, which were so used up on the Suffolk Park race-course, Philadelphia, that they were considered by all the best horse surgeons and horsemen incurable. One of my horses, known as "Judge Livingstone," made his mile in 2:24, and got so used up in the front shoulders and hoof that he was almost unable to move at any gait. I had him doctored by surgeons from Philadelphia, Boston and New York, for nearly two years, with no success. Finally I got the services of Prof. E. J. Donecken. Five months ago he operated on him, and now he is perfectly well, and able to stand the track. I think he has got the finest operations in this coun-

try. He uses the best and safest medicine. Such operations are worth to any horseman several thousand dollars. All those who may have fine-bred horses, and employ him at once, can then see the benefit they will derive from his superior skill in the treatment of all curable diseases to which the horse is peculiarly subject. I also found the Doctor a man of his word and a gentleman.

URIAH BITZER.

COLUMBIA X ROADS, Bradford Co., Pa.

June 26, 1878.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with the bearer, E. J. Donecken, Veterinary Surgeon. He stopped at my house nearly three months. I have seen a number of operations he performed during the time he stayed with me. He removed ring-bone and bone spavin, curbs and blood spavin, without taking the hair off, removed the entire lump, and stopped all lameness. I never saw this done before he came here. He also took off large lumps under the jaws of the horse here with success. I know of several horses he cured here which were affected in the shoulders and hip, and he cured a case of severe typhus fever. I saw a Mr. Gibbons, from Orange county, New York, where the Doctor operated for over one year. He said his operations were successful in that county. I also saw a man from Wellsburg, N. Y., where the Doctor cured a bad case of bellows-heaves, and the horse is now perfectly sound.

I found Dr. Donecken to be a man of his word,

and can be fully relied upon. Having seen exhibitions of the skill and success of his new operations on the treatment and diseases of the horse, I can therefore cheerfully recommend him to all in need of a qualified and scientific Veterinary Surgeon.

J. P. STRONG,
Agent for the N. C. R. Co. at above-named place,
and Owner of the Hotel.

LATIMORE P. O., Adams Co., Pa.

January 14, 1879.

I am personally acquainted with Prof. E. J. Don-ecken, V. S. For over three years I received instructions from him on the treatment of the horse. I have followed his instructions and used his compounds of medicine over three years, with remarkable success. Having seen demonstrations of his ability and skill in the treatment of the horse, I pronounce him the best surgeon that I have knowledge of.

ADAM LEREW,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Table of Contents.

	PAGE.
Care of Horses and Cattle - - -	3-5
Pulse - - - - -	5
Fever - - - - -	7
Pneumonia - - - - -	9
Illustration—Anatomy - - -	11
Inflammation of the Stomach - - -	12
Spasmodic Colic - - - - -	12
Flatulent Colic - - - - -	13
Over Distention of the Stomach - - -	14
Indigestion - - - - -	15
Suppression of the Urine - - - -	16
Dummies - - - - -	16
Diseases of the Eye (Illustration) - - -	17
General Debility - - - - -	19
Thick Wind - - - - -	20
Worms in Horses - - - - -	20
Chronic Stiffness and Lameness of the Shoulders and Hips (Illustration) - - -	21
Shoeing and Diseases of the Hoof - - -	23
Ring-Bone, Spavin and Curbs - - -	25
Blood Spavin and Puffs - - - - -	16
Inflammation of the Kidneys (Illustration) -	27
Button Farcy - - - - -	29
Cough in Horses - - - - -	30
Feircy—Abdominal Dropsy - - - -	31
Fistula and Poll Evil - - - - -	31

SYSTEM AND TREATISE.

Distemper and Influenza	- - - -	32
Nasal Gleet	- - - -	34
Heaves in Horses	- - - -	35
To Prevent Torture by Flies and Other Insects		36
Grease and Swelled Legs	- - - -	36
Lockjaw	- - - -	37
Megrims	- - - -	38
Purigo (Illustration)	- - - -	39
Surfeit	- - - -	39
Tumors and Warts	- - - -	40
Cancer Tumors	- - - -	40
Thrush (Illustration)	- - - -	41
Diarrhœa—Dysentery	- - - -	42
Bronchocele	- - - -	42
Liniment—For Strains Around the Joints	-	43
—To Remove Enlargements	-	43
Obstetrics	- - - -	43
Antidotes	- - - -	45
Founder	- - - -	45
Cattle and Swine	- - - -	46
Tympanites, or Hoven	- - - -	47
Paralysis	- - - -	48
Poultice	- - - -	48
Sore Teats in Cows	- - - -	49
Salves	- - - -	49
Wash for Fresh Sores	- - - -	50
Medicine for Swine	- - - -	50
For Kidney Worms	- - - -	50
Testimonials—Extracts from the Press	-	51
—Autograph Letters	- - -	53

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

0 002 844 695 0