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DOG DISEASES

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HOMŒOPATHY.

BY

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BOOK OF VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY," ETC.

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.



THE First Edition having been sold within a very short period, it has become necessary to supply the demand by a reproduction of the work. The author is gratified to think that the objects he had at heart in preparing the following pages have been attained.

11 UPPER BERKELEY STREET,
PORTMAN SQUARE.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.



I HAVE been frequently advised to prepare a small treatise on the homœopathic treatment of the diseases of dogs, to put into the hands of those who are, from various circumstances, beyond the reach of professional assistance.

I trust that this work may accomplish the good purpose of relieving the sufferings of our canine friends and companions. Only the more common troubles are described. In my larger work, entitled "Diseases of Dogs, and their Homœopathic Treatment," the reader will find the subject exhaustively treated.

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PART I.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Dogs and their Doctors.

ON this point, the late Mr Mayhew, in his work on Dogs, has some valuable practical remarks, in which I can, from my own experience, fully concur. He says, in his preface, that his work was "written with the hope of inducing gentlemen of the author's profession to study more carefully the pathology of the dog. This is at present not properly taught, nor is it rightly understood by the veterinarians who profess to alleviate canine afflictions."

At page 3, he adds: "There exists no creature more liable to disorder, and in which disease is prone to assume a more virulent or a more com-

plicated form. To minister to its afflictions, therefore, demands no inconsiderable skill; and it becomes the more difficult to alleviate them, since canine pathology is not fully comprehended, nor the action of the various medicines upon the poor beast clearly understood; yet there are few persons who, in their own estimation, are not able to vanquish the many diseases to which the dog is liable. About every stable are to be met crowds of uneducated loiterers, possessors of receipts and owners of specifics, eager to advise and confident of success. . . . Persons often of the upper ranks honour me with secret communications which, in their opinion, are of inestimable value; ladies often entreat me to try particular nostrums, and sportsmen not seldom command me to do things which I am obliged to decline."

Again, at page 23, he says: "Medicine to the dog requires to be administered with caution. The nostrums which are so particularly recommended by grooms and farriers ought never to be made use of. The veterinary surgeon is less likely to commit error; but there are, however, few of the profession who devote attention to the

dog with the zeal which the comprehension of its diseases and their treatment demand."

Speaking of *purgatives*, at page 30, he writes: "The digestive canal of the dog is peculiarly irritable, and no less sensitive to the action of medicine. There are few diseases in which the stomach and intestines are not involved, and very many in which purgatives are directly contra-indicated. No one should get into the habit of thrusting physic of this nature down the throats of his animals," &c.

Of *emetics*, he says, at page 31: "They are shamefully abused, being so universally employed by the owners of dogs, and so strenuously recommended by writers upon their treatment, that one might think these agents were held to possess some charmed power over the health of the animal."

With respect to the quantity of medicine laid down "by authority," he says, at page 32: "On no account should such doses as Blaine prescribes ever be exhibited. Youatt, in his recommendation, is much better, but even the amount he orders is too great."

Mr John Meyrick, in his treatise on Dogs, at page 159, states his belief "that in many cases of disease, the owner of the dog is more competent to have the charge of him than the veterinary surgeon." And the reason he gives is, "that many veterinary surgeons, who have made the horse their principal study, are perhaps not the best authorities for the treatment of an animal differing entirely from him in organization."

At page 176, he gives us the following sample of scientific "red-tapeism:" "Setons—a fold of the skin being taken up, a lancet is passed through, and a seton needle is pushed through the hole so formed, and draws after it a piece of tape, which, if a powerful effect is to be produced, may be covered with a blistering ointment. A common packing needle will answer the purpose of the seton needle, and a sharp pen-knife will do for the lancet, on an emergency."

Query: Is it true that there is a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" in this country?

Advantages of Homœopathy.

As a contrast to the foregoing, the following features of homœopathic practice, drawn from a very large experience, may be advanced :—

1. *It cures disease.* To cure means to heal. The means of cure have absolute curative properties, which antagonize the morbid process, for they are found as a fact to promote recovery and restore health, in some way or other. They restore what is diseased without disordering what is healthy. They attack the disease and not the patient's constitution. The means are harmless in themselves, and do not add to the danger and suffering which already exist. Allopathic means merely produce artificial diseases, and leave nature to repair the original breach. They may sometimes be instrumental in removing the disease: but how much oftener do they remove the patient?

2. *Its increased success.* It cures more cases than allopathy. Such is my own experience and that of others who have tried both plans. Moreover, it cures many of the so-called incurable dis-

eases. All the most severe and dangerous diseases of animals are amenable to homœopathic remedies ; and many that have resisted the old system yield to the new.

3. *Its humanity.* Every one knows how horribly cruel all allopathic measures are. Firing, blistering, and over-drugging a poor brute, as sensitive to pain as man, and already suffering acutely, are instruments of torture from which the mind recoils in disgust. Supposing that homœopathy were the universal and accredited system, and that some one introduced allopathy, with what indignation would every man receive the proposal to perpetrate its cruelties on his horse, cow, or dog ! Custom, however, makes cruelty familiar ; and familiarity breeds indifference. Now, however, all cruel means can be dispensed with. The fact that diseases subside without recourse to the agents on which allopathy prides itself, places that system in the unenviable position of not having a leg to stand upon. If animals could speak, how great would be their gratitude for deliverance from the tortures of allopathy !

4. *The Single Remedy.* In homœopathy only

one drug is given at a time ; its action is not interfered with by being mixed with different and incongruous substances. In allopathy, two, three, four, or more different drugs are contained in the same compound. As each drug possesses different properties, how is it possible, with any degree of accuracy, to distinguish their respective effects on disease ?

5. *The giving of small doses.* Allopathy gives monstrous doses of poisonous substances to excite poisonous effects, such as purging, sweating, &c. The system is violently perturbed, life endangered, and disease aggravated. Homœopathy gives small doses, because it aims at curing, not producing, disease. Of course a small dose is less likely to injure than a large one. When ten drops are found to cure, what is the use of giving more ? If more than a curative quantity be given, what becomes of the surplusage ?

6. *It economizes strength.* Whatever lowers strength robs the body of its power to resist the weakening effects of disease. It is a matter of prime importance to husband strength, because sooner or later in every disease a period of great

prostration comes on, under which the patient too often sinks. Homœopathy does nothing to squander, but everything to preserve, vital energy. Recovery is therefore completed without a tedious convalescence. Allopathy, by a few heavy blows, prostrates the animal, and then, alarmed at the result, attempts to support it when sinking. Every one versed in stable matters must have seen many cases of this kind.

7. *It is economical in a pecuniary sense.* Fewer cases die, so that the value of the animal is saved. The duration of illness is greatly abridged, so that the expenses of treatment, keep, and the loss from inability to work, are proportionately curtailed. Of course, as the animals are sooner cured, and require no turning out to grass, &c., they are soon able to resume work. And even after the most severe illness, they are unimpaired in value or working capacity. Contrast this with what happens in allopathy. There is an immense annual loss from deaths. Hundreds of farmers have been reduced to poverty from losses sustained by the lung disease, which allopathy cannot cure. Thousands of lambs have been destroyed by a

recent epidemic which would have yielded to homœopathic treatment. Our large brewery firms, railway, canal, and carrying companies, posting establishments, and racing stables, lose every year thousands of pounds that might be saved by the adoption of homœopathy.

PART II.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

Housing.

HOUSE dogs should lie in some comfortable corner, upon a piece of thick carpet, and where there is no damp. Bare stones are provocative of rheumatism. Delicate pet dogs should be kept warm, in wicker baskets, and protected, if necessary, in cold weather with a coverlet.

Watch dogs, &c., should be kept in a box-kennel, containing clean soft straw, hay, or shavings, and placed in a protected spot. The bedding should be changed at least once a-week.

It is out of the scope of this treatise to enter into the particulars connected with kennels for sporting dogs.

Washing, &c.

The skin should be kept free from dirt and vermin by being well brushed every morning. This will render washing less frequently necessary, and keep the hair in a nice-looking and healthy state. In washing, take care that the water is not too hot, as the dog does not stand a warm bath well, but is apt to faint, pant in breathing, &c. Soda and potash, which are so often added to the water, are objectionable, because they remove the oily secretion upon which the gloss of the hair depends. The best way is to rub the yolk of one or two, or more, eggs, according to the dog's size, into the hair, with the aid of water, rubbing on and all over till there is thick lather; then, the dog being in a tub or similar vessel, pour over him sufficient clean lukewarm water to remove all dirt and lather. This is much better than the soaps ordinarily used.

Good Habits.

Cleanliness on the part of house dogs, and especially of pets, is an important habit to acquire, and

one that can be readily taught. Nothing can be more absurd than the ordinary plan of merely chastising after the offence has been committed. What should be done is this: When the animal misconducts himself, scold him, and turn him out of doors for a short period. By thus connecting a punishment with the offensive act, he will soon understand what not to do. Of course, frequent opportunities should be allowed in the course of the day for the dog to relieve himself, otherwise it is useless to expect the acquiring and preserving of good habits.

Exercise.

Out-door exercise, for at least an hour daily, is essential to the health of the dog. It is, above all, necessary when the animal is gross and overfed. Young dogs do not require any inducement to frolic about, exercising their lungs and limbs; but older dogs get somewhat staid and dignified in demeanour, and have to be taken out for a formal "constitutional." It is downright cruelty to shut up such a naturally active animal as the dog. Many of his diseases arise from want of exer-

cise, with or without the help of errors in dieting.

Food.

Flesh meat is the dog's natural food, although he can digest and assimilate vegetable food also. An exclusive diet of flesh tends to grossness of body, and, as a consequence, to diseases of an inflammatory character, and also to cutaneous disorders. Horse flesh is largely used as dog's meat, and it is a highly nutritive aliment, fitter for dogs that are much exercised than for those that have little or no exercise; in the latter case it is likely to induce foulness of the system and mange. Mutton is a good, but expensive food, and may be given even to house dogs occasionally and in small quantities. Paunch and tripe are proper foods. Liver is another good article as an occasional meal; it has a laxative property, and may for that reason be sometimes given to dogs troubled with constipation from torpidity of the liver. Soft bones, which are easily chewed, and therefore do not injure the teeth, are nutritive, and need not be withheld; but hard bones, unless when large and

covered with seraps of meat, should not be given, as they are injurious to the teeth, when the dog attempts to crunch them. Fish and poultry bones are apt to break up into splinters, which may stiek in the throat and eause choking,—hence they are bad. Picking a large bone now and then has this other advantage—the action of a tooth-brush. For house dogs, meat of whatever kind is better boiled than raw.

Dogs do best on a mixed bill of fare,—dogs that are not much worked. Oatmeal and Indian meal—the latter subjected to prolonged boiling—are exeellent food; bones slightly covered with flesh may be boiled up with either meal. This is an economical and nourishing dish, which most dogs relish highly. “Greaves”* may be used in lieu of meat, and should be well boiled before adding the oatmeal. Sweet milk or butter-milk may be allowed to the oatmeal porridge; a small portion of fatty matter or gravy is also a savoury and benefieial addition. Kitehen refuse, such as bones and meat, well boiled into a soup, and then

* This is objected to by some, on the ground that it sets up a tendeney to jaundiee.

thickened with potatoes or meal, is another mode of providing a suitable meal. The liquor in which salt-meat has been boiled is objectionable. House dogs of diminutive size may be fed on biscuits, previously softened by having boiling milk or gravy poured over them. Vegetables should be boiled once or twice a-week with the broth; in fact, the rule for all other dogs, save sporting dogs, is to give a mixed diet, neither exclusively animal nor exclusively vegetable. The diet should also be varied, as the dog tires of one particular article of food. Cakes, sugar, and other things that are sometimes given to favourite dogs, are decidedly hurtful.

A special dietary is necessary for sick dogs. An exclusive vegetable diet is often necessary when, from over-feeding, the dog is troubled with skin diseases, or is loaded with fat, or is in too plethoric a condition. In all inflammatory diseases, supposing the desire of eating be retained, the food should be reduced in quantity and richness of quality. On the other hand, diseases that have induced debility and exhaustion, from their severity or long continuance, should be met dict-

etically, by giving the patient some kind of nutritious food. An occasional meal of vegetables, or of liver, is of great service in constipation, and far better than purgatives. All food for dogs should be fresh, untainted, without any kind of unpleasant smell, irreproachably clean, and nicely cooked; otherwise the patient may turn up his nose at it. Sometimes he may fancy a bit of flesh, or bacon, or pork; and one or other may be preferred raw.* To avoid the alternative of compelling the dog to swallow what he will not voluntarily take, it is sometimes advisable to give way to these partialities. In disease, the appetite sometimes requires to be coaxed by unusual foods. When the dog is exhausted from disease, and when he cannot or will not take food, then concentrated fluid nutriment must be put into the stomach through a tube passed down the throat; or carefully administered by spoon; or even thrown up the rectum, if necessary. Beef-tea, either alone or mixed with powdered biscuit or

* "Measly" pork should not be given raw, because it contains embryonic tape-worms, which become mature parasites in the intestines of the eater, whether canine or human.

ground rice, is indispensable in these cases. Arrowroot and gruel are good as a change.

The Quantity of Food.

No rule can be laid down on this point, as age, breed, work, and such-like circumstances, must necessarily regulate the amount of food which a healthy dog ought to be allowed to consume. There is a rule founded on size,—Give a dog one ounce of food daily for every pound of his weight; but this rule is open to many exceptions. Dogs that are idle, confined, and out of exercise or work, should of course have less food than those that are placed the other way, unless we wish to induce obesity and a host of attendant evils. In proportion to the waste of tissue consequent on exertion should be the amount of food. Much also depends on quality; because it is clear that there is more actual nutriment in a small quantity of flesh meat than in a large quantity of vegetable food. As dogs, if permitted, invariably eat more than is sufficient for the requirements of healthy action, it is important not to allow them to continue eating until appetite is fully satisfied,

but to take away the remains of the meal as soon as they begin to be less eager than at first. Almost all house dogs gorge themselves with food; it will therefore be safe and salutary to reduce the usual amount. No titbits should be given between regular meal times.

The quantity for sick dogs depends so much on the nature and stage of their disease, that no specific rule can be given. Great care is necessary during convalescence to prevent cramming.

The Frequency of Meals.

It may be stated as a physiological fact, that the dog's stomach in health cannot digest a full meal of flesh under twenty-four hours. Sporting dogs are found to flourish on one daily meal. Dogs can bear many hours' abstinence without injury, but such abstinence, if frequently repeated, is followed by stomachic disorder. One meal in the twenty-four hours is quite sufficient for strong healthy dogs; but a supplementary evening repast may be added in the case of delicate or weakly animals. Nothing is worse for dogs than giving them scraps of food during the day.

In the case of sick dogs, it may be necessary to offer, or to administer, nourishment, in small quantities, three or four times a-day.

Stealing Dogs.

Dog thieves usually operate in pairs. One walks in front of the dog, and drops a small portion of "duff," or boiled liver, which has a peculiar smell, and is much relished by most dogs. The animal loiters behind, whilst the other thief picks him up, puts him under an apron or some other cover, and walks off with the utmost coolness. The owner has not the least suspicion of the decent-looking workman who has just passed him.

Mr Meyrick, in his work on Dogs, has the following remarks: "The dog, being stolen, is afterwards disposed of in one of two ways: either he is kept to be ransomed; or he is sent to Paris, to one of the Universities, or to one of the manufacturing towns, where he can be disposed of at a good price, and with no risk of detection. But the first course is invariably adopted if the owner can be heard of, and is managed as follows: The

stealer sells him for a few shillings down, to receive a larger sum when the dog is reclaimed, to one of a class of men who are called dog-brokers. This person waits to see if the dog is what is termed 'ehanted,' that is, advertised for as lost, or in any way inquired after, by his owner. If so he calls upon or sends to the owner, to say that he has heard of his dog by accident, and that he can undertake to return him for a certain sum—generally from £2 to £6 or £8. Under these circumstances, the owner's best course is to express no anxiety about the dog, and to name a certain sum—about one-quarter of what the man asks—as what he will give for him. The broker, who generally measures the ransom by the anxiety of the owner, will, after some bargaining, come to terms."

Dog Buying.

Large prices are often given for worthless dogs. When, therefore, a professional opinion cannot be obtained as to the dog's age, state of health, purity of breed, and other matters which determine value, the following hints may assist a purchaser in mak-

ing a good selection, and prevent him from being victimized.

The milk-teeth are shed at about the sixth month, and the permanent set take their place. When the dog is not fed on very hard food, the teeth undergo little or no change up to the third year. Generally, the tips become somewhat blunt; this change advances with the dog's age. At this time, it is usual to observe slight deposits of tartar. In proportion as the dog becomes older, so the teeth become more and more worn down, discoloured, covered with yellowish deposit, and decayed. The hair, especially about the eyebrows and muzzle, becomes grey.

In a sound dog, the ears are free from redness, ulceration, and discharge; there is no pain at the bottom of the ear; nor are there any indications of loss of hearing. The eyes are free from injected bloodvessels and discharge of matter, and vision is not impaired by cataract, &c. There is no external nor internal tumour perceptible. The skin should be particularly examined, especially on the belly and the bends of the joints.

PART III.

MANAGEMENT IN SICKNESS.

Examining the Patient.

WHEN the dog is ill, a careful examination of it should be made to ascertain the seat of the disease, or the injury, and the consequences resulting on the general condition; and also to obtain indications for the selection of the right remedy. Ascertain the frequency and character of the pulse and respiration; if the nose is dry or moist; if there is sneezing or discharge from the nostrils; if the cough is frequent, hoarse, dry, or phlegmy; the state of the teeth and mouth; if the breath is offensive or not; if the appetite is good or bad; if there is vomiting. Also examine the milk-glands, the generative organs, the abdomen, the urine and excrement, to discover if there is any change from the healthy state, and if so, what change or changes. The

skin should likewise be surveyed for eruptions, vermin, tumours, injuries, &c. Much valuable information is derived by quietly observing the dog's manner; how he sits, lies down, scratches himself, avoids movement, walks, shuns observation, departs from his usual habits, &c.*

Selecting the Remedy.

Having ascertained the symptoms in the above-mentioned way, the reader next refers to the description of the disease, to be given hereafter. Under "Treatment," the most common remedies are laid down, with certain symptoms attached to each. That medicine, or those medicines, are to be given whose symptoms correspond most closely with those of the disease.

The Remedies.

The subjoined table contains the most frequently used medicines for the class of diseases

* As I am frequently consulted by letter, I may here point out that the above remarks will assist my correspondents to enter into such details as will enable me to prescribe in the absence of a personal examination of the patient, although the latter is always the more satisfactory plan.

described in this treatise. There are many other remedies, as the reader can easily understand, employed in canine practice, either for diseases, or for varieties of diseases, which the author cannot enlarge upon in this place. The dilutions recommended are those usually employed in the average run of cases; but lower and higher dilutions may be required, and may act better, under exceptional circumstances.

SCIENTIFIC NAMES.	DIL.	ENGLISH NAMES.
<i>Aconitum napellus</i> . . .	3	Monk's-Hood.
<i>Arnica montana</i> . . .	3	Leopard's-Bane.
<i>Arsenicum</i> . . .	3	Arsenic
<i>Belladonna</i> . . .	3	Deadly Nightshade.
<i>Bryonia alba</i> . . .	3	White Bryony.
<i>Calcarea carbonica</i> . . .	6	Carbonate of Lime.
<i>Cantharis</i> . . .	3	Spanish Fly.
<i>China</i> . . .	3	Peruvian Bark.
<i>Hepar sulphuris</i> . . .	6	Liver of Sulphur.
<i>Ipecaeuanha</i> . . .	3	
<i>Mercurius vivus</i> . . .	6	Quicksilver.
<i>Nux vomica</i> . . .	3	Vomic Nut.
<i>Phosphorus</i> . . .	3	Phosphorus.
<i>Rhus toxicodendron</i> . . .	3	Poison Oak.
<i>Silica</i> . . .	6	Silica.
<i>Sulphur</i> . . .	6	Flowers of Sulphur.
<i>Tartarus emeticus</i> . . .	3	Tartar Emetic.
<i>Veratrum album</i> . . .	3	White Hellebore.

The reader is referred to the section on "Materia Medica," further on, for information on the action and uses of these medicines, in addition to the directions for their selection, given in the section devoted to the description of disease.

Forms of Medicines.

The medicines which the author uses in canine practice, as well as in veterinary practice generally, are in one or other of the three following forms:—

1. *Pilules*, which are originally non-medicinal, and in this state are saturated with the tincture of any given medicine, at varying dilutions. They are very convenient for dogs when the medicine has to be given, either from the animals refusing to take it, or being unable to do so.

2. *Tinctures*, or alcoholic solutions of drugs, in different dilutions, and usually mixed with a certain proportion of water or milk, which most dogs readily lap up.

3. *Triturations*, in which the crude drug is minutely subdivided by long-continued rubbing, along with certain fixed proportions of sugar of milk. These are powder medicines, and can be

mixed with the animal's food. They are not included in the list of medicines in this work suitable for the more common canine diseases. *See page 36.*

Doses.

The dose depends on size and age. The average dose in most diseases is from one to five pilules, and from one to five drops of tincture. When tinctures are used, mix (say for a little dog) six drops in six teaspoonfuls of pure cold water, and give a teaspoonful for a dose. For the largest dog, mix thirty drops in the same quantity of water, and give a teaspoonful for a dose. The first mixture will, of course, contain one drop in each teaspoonful; the second, five drops. Bottles, cups, spoons, &c., to be perfectly clean. No two medicines to be mixed together.

Repetition of Doses.

In acute and painful diseases, repeat the medicine every hour, or every two hours, according to the severity of the symptoms. In some cases, it may be necessary to give a dose every quarter or half

hour. As the symptoms abate, the interval between each dose should be increased. In less acute and severe diseases, a dose every three or four hours will suffice; whilst, in chronic cases, a dose two or three times a-day.

Administration of Medicines.

In giving pilules, gently separate the jaws, each jaw in a hand, and let another person drop the pilule or pilules into the back part of the mouth, whilst the dog's head is slightly raised. Little dogs should be held firmly between the knees. Tinctures, mixed as already directed (*page 38*) with water, are eagerly lapped up as a rule; if not, raise the dog's head, pull the cheek away from the teeth and gums, and pour the fluid into the funnel thus formed; the medicine runs to the throat and is at once swallowed. Or the tincture may be dropped on a bit of food. So with powders.

External Remedies.

Those chiefly used in canine practice are the following three:—

1. *Arnica*. For all kinds of mechanical inju-

ries, fractures, dislocations, injuries to the feet, bruises, &c. The *lotion* is made by mixing one tablespoonful of the tincture with half a pint of water, to be applied to the injured part two or three times a-day.

2. *Calendula*. For cuts, open wounds, sores, injuries to the flesh, lacerations, bites, &c. To make the *lotion*, mix and apply as directed for *Arnica*.

3. *Rhus*. For sprains of ligaments and tendons, and in some forms of rheumatism. The *lotion* consists of the same proportion of tincture and water as *Arnica*. It should be rubbed into the affected part.

Rules for Nursing.

1. The patient should be put in a warm, comfortable place, and be well protected from cold and damp. The place should not be hot or suffocating, but well ventilated, so as to ensure breathing of pure air. Cleanliness is of the greatest importance, especially as regards the bed or litter.

2. The patient should be spoken to, and tended with the greatest kindness. Rough, harsh treat-

ment is peculiarly hurtful in canine diseases, and especially in those that attack dogs of the nervous temperament. The artificial life which some dogs lead, being treated better than many human beings, alters their habits and mental condition so much as to render them extremely susceptible to harsh words or rough usage; and this peculiar impressionability is very evident when they are suffering from illness.

3. In some cases food of the proper kind should be simply placed in the way of patients, so that they may be able to eat it voluntarily, according to the demands of appetite. In other cases food must be administered; for instance, when the dog is suffering from an exhausting disease, and requires nourishment to compensate for the excessive waste of tissue consequent thereon. Further remarks on sick diet have been made at page 27.

PART IV.

DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENT.

CHAPTER I.

DISEASES OF THE TEETH, MOUTH, &c.

1. Cutting the Teeth.

SYMPTOMS.—As a rule, subject to variations from differences of breeding, race, feeding, &c., the milk teeth appear shortly after birth, and are all out in from four to eight weeks. They are replaced by the permanent set at about the sixth month, sooner or later. The change takes place usually without any trouble, but sometimes delicate or high-bred dogs suffer much pain when the permanent set are coming through the gums. The animal is feverish, refuses his food, evidently suffers from pain, and may have one or more fits.

TREATMENT.—If necessary, the gum should be

lanced. The main remedy to relieve the irritation is *Belladonna*. It is especially required against starting of the limbs, fits, and manifestations of extreme suffering.

Calcarea is required when the teeth are slow and late in appearing, owing to constitutional weakness or temporary ill-health.

DOSES.—See page 38.

2. Loose Teeth.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain is a common symptom, often causing refusal to eat, and leading to irritation and inflammation of the gum, lodgement of food, and foul breath.

TREATMENT.—Removal is the only satisfactory measure.

3. Tartar on Teeth.

SYMPTOMS.—Deposits of tartar result from disordered stomach, improper food, and want of exercise. Naturally, the teeth are remarkably white and clean. A yellowish deposit is apt to accumulate as the dog gets older. If allowed to remain, the gum gets red, swollen, and spongy. Even inflammation and ulceration may ensue, followed by

dribbling of mucus, foul-smelling breath, loosening of the teeth, pain, loss of appetite, and failure of strength.

TREATMENT.—This consists in proper food, exercise, putting the stomach into good order, and removal of the tartar with scaling instruments.

4. Decayed Teeth.

SYMPTOMS.—Paroxysms of pain, chewing the food and then dropping out the morsel, irritation of the gum, salivation, foul breath, &c.

TREATMENT.—The offending tooth or teeth should be at once removed. I am often called upon to operate on dogs' teeth, and this I usually do whilst the animal is chloroformed.

5. Cancer.

SYMPTOMS.—Usually the result of long-continued local irritation. The swelling on the gums discharges a mattery, bloody, offensive fluid, "proud flesh" grows up, bleeding takes place from the part, and, in the later stages, the appetite and condition fail, and exhaustion soon comes on.

TREATMENT.—Very frequently all treatment is useless. The most likely medicine is *Hydrastis* in from one to five drop doses three times a-day; the tincture should likewise be applied to the diseased part night and morning.

6. Blain.

SYMPTOMS.—There is a swelling under the tongue, with ulcers at its side. In addition, we find discharge of saliva and bad smell of the breath.

TREATMENT.—Open the swelling. Dress the ulcers with *Calendula lotion* (see page 40) three times a-day, and give *Mercurius* every six hours.

7. Worming the Tongue.

This is a cruel and useless operation.

8. Injuries to the Tongue.

SYMPTOMS.—The tongue may be injured by some sharp body getting into the mouth, or by the teeth during a fit.

TREATMENT.—Apply *Calendula lotion* (see page 40) two or three times a-day.

CHAPTER II.

DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF BREATHING.

1. Cough.

IN the majority of cases, cough is a symptom of disease; sometimes it may be regarded as a disease of itself, because it is the most prominent and unpleasant symptom.

1. In laryngitis, the cough is harsh, rough, and painful; in chronic laryngitis, it is hoarse and paroxysmal.

2. In catarrh, it is slight, occasional, and humid.

3. In bronchitis, it is hard, frequent, and dry in the first stage; soft and moist in the second.

4. In pneumonia, it is short, frequent, and humid.

5. In pleurisy, it is short, dry, and suppressed.

6. In asthma, it is frequent and wheezy, induced by the least exertion, and ending in vomiting.

7. In distemper, there is a peculiar husky cough, apt to end in vomiting, and ushering in bronchitis.

8. The dog may cough from the lodgement of a bit of bone in the throat.

9. Cough of variable character may accompany diseases of the stomach and of the liver, worms, &c.

A cough is frequently the initial symptom of some approaching serious disease of one or other of the respiratory organs; the warning should not be unheeded.

TREATMENT.—It is obvious that the treatment must be regulated by two considerations,—the cause of the cough, and the pathological state with which it is allied. The primary disease must first be made out, and then treated as directed in different parts of this work.

The most useful remedies for simple cough are the following:—

Belladonna, when the cough is dry and convulsive, and occurs especially at night.

Dulcamara, when it is caused by cold and damp, and the chest is oppressed.

Ipecacuanha, when it is attended with rattling in the chest, and retching or vomiting.

Also refer to the diseases mentioned above in which coughing is merely a symptom.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

2. Ozæna.

Ozæna signifies a discharge from the nose, purulent or sanious, and disgustingly fetid. The discharge is constant and more or less profuse; it is always mattery in character, and sometimes mixed with blood.

There are usually indications of pain and oppressed noisy breathing, in consequence of the free ingress and egress of air being obstructed by the accumulation of matter. The animal makes constant efforts to dislodge the obstruction by sneezing; should these efforts be successful, relief is obtained for a short time, but the uneasiness returns with the stoppage.

Ozæna may depend:—

1. On a relaxed state of the nasal mucous membrane.

2. On the natural mucus of the nose collecting and putrefying in the nostrils.

3. On the irritation and consequent excessive secretion induced by the presence of a foreign body in the nostrils, or by a morbid growth, such as a polypus.

4. On inflammation and ulceration of the mucous membrane, occurring either spontaneously or as the result of catarrh or of injuries.

5. On caries of the nasal bones.

TREATMENT.—*Arsenicum*.—Two to five drops of the first dilution twice a-day, followed, if necessary, in a fortnight by

Mercurius iod., one grain of the second trituration every night; or by

Aurum muriaticum, if the dog has been already saturated with Mercury. Give one drop of the first dilution night and morning.

The nostrils should be thoroughly syringed with lukewarm water night and morning.

3. Catarrh—Cold.

Catarrh consists of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air-passages. When the disease affects the nasal mucous membrane, it is called *coryza*; and when the bronchial mucous membrane is affected, the disease is known as *bronchitis*, of which more anon.

In pups, coryza first and then bronchitis often usher in an attack of distemper.

Catarrh may be either common or epidemic.

Common Catarrh is excited by exposure to damp and cold, or to sudden changes of temperature.

The symptoms consist of chilliness, shivering, and languor, followed by hot skin, thirst, loss of appetite, hot and dry nose, dull eyes, scanty and high-coloured urine, confined bowels, quick breathing, and accelerated pulse. Sometimes the conjunctiva is red, and there is a free secretion of tears, which run over the face. Then the mucous membrane begins to secrete a thin fluid, which gradually becomes thicker and more abundant, and which ceases as the disease declines. There is also frequent sneezing, and sometimes cough. In a few hours all these symptoms begin to abate, and the dog may get well without any treatment; but sometimes the inflammation gradually extends down into the air-passages of the lungs, and the animal has then bronchitis. Catarrh may also terminate in pneumonia.

2. *Epidemic Catarrh*, or Influenza, presents somewhat analogous symptoms, but is supposed to be caused by some peculiar state of the atmos-

phere, and is characterized by great nervous and muscular prostration.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum*.—Chilliness, shivering, and general uneasiness, followed by feverishness, &c.

Belladonna.—Throat sore, swollen and inflamed; pain and difficulty of swallowing; tickling cough, worse at night; redness of the eyes.

Mercurius.—Discharge from the nose and eyes, sneezing and chilliness, soreness of the nostrils; inflamed and painful throat; swelling of the glands of the throat; bilious diarrhœa; inflamed and weeping eyes.

Nux vomica.—Hoarse hollow cough, with vomiting; loss of appetite, thirst, and constipation; dryness and obstruction of the nose, in the early stage.

Arsenicum.—Heaviness and dulness; thin acrid discharge from nose; violent sneezing; eyes inflamed and sensitive to light; great prostration of strength, &c.

Doses.—See page 38.

Food, &c.—The dog should be kept warm, and have plenty of water to drink. Gruel is the best food.

4. Acute Bronchitis.

Acute bronchitis is a very common affection in dogs, and is induced by variations of temperature, chills, damp kennels, &c.

SYMPTOMS.—There is a slight dry cough, which occurs in fits and starts, and is increased in frequency by exposure to cold. In a few days the cough becomes moist, and muco-purulent matter is discharged; it then disappears in about five or six days, the period at which recovery is usually completed.

When the smaller branches of the air-passages are affected, serious and alarming symptoms ensue. To a troublesome, hacking, and constant cough, are added loss of appetite, shiverings, dullness, and vomiting of glairy matter and of food; the respiration is panting; the beats of the heart and of the arteries are so quick that they cannot be counted. The orifices of the nostrils are obstructed by a discharge, which is at first clear, and consists of mucus, and which subsequently becomes thick and mattery. At a more advanced period, the respiration becomes more difficult; an abundant

viscid discharge stops up the nasal orifice ; breathing in and out is effected through the mouth, and in so rapid a manner that the cheeks are agitated by a constant to-and-fro movement. The fits of coughing become very painful, and almost continual ; the oppressed animal squats on his haunches, with his mouth wide open, and nose poked forward, to obtain more air ; occasionally the prostration is such that the animal cannot stand upright, but remains lying on his breast-bone, with his head stretched out on his fore-paws.

Chronic bronchitis is sometimes a sequel of the acute form. It is known by habitual cough, copious expectoration, and shortness of breath,—symptoms which are aggravated by exposure to damp and cold.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum*.—Pulse strong, hard, and accelerated ; skin hot ; short, dry, and frequent cough ; wheezing, or sonorous noise in the chest ; restlessness and thirst.

Bryonia, in a large number of cases of bronchitis, is of great service at the commencement of the attack, and may be given either alone, or alternately with Aconite, if the subjoined indications

are present,—rapid, laborious, and anxious breathing; dry, hard cough, or cough night and day, with wheezing and excessive thirst; and especially when pleurisy threatens to set in.

Spongia is of great service after *Aeonite* and *Bryonia*, when there still remains a considerable degree of inflammation in the air-tubes, with wheezing or rattling of mucus in the chest; also at a more advanced stage of the disease, when there is a hollow, dry cough, night and day, but worse in the evening.

Belladonna is often exceedingly efficacious, especially when there is short, anxious, and rapid respiration; dry and fatiguing cough.

Mercurius v. is useful in the second stage, and may be given after *Belladonna*, or alternately with it.

Phosphorus is frequently of great utility, especially after the inflammatory symptoms have been subdued; or when the disease has been neglected, or when we have reason to fear extension of the inflammation to the substance of the lungs.

Sulphur may be given night and morning for a few days to complete the cure.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

Food, &c. — At first, when the inflammatory symptoms are present, the diet should be sparing; subsequently, when these have given way and weakness remains, strong broth or beef-tea should be administered from time to time. In some cases a teaspoonful of wine, or of brandy, may be necessary.

During convalescence the diet should be plain, and great care should be taken in protecting the animal from draughts and damp. Throughout the disease, the dog should be where it can breathe cool, pure air.

5. Pneumonia.

Pneumonia, or inflammation of the substance of the lungs, is of frequent occurrence in dogs.

The exciting *causes*, acting with greatest certainty and violence, on a weak, a plethoric, or an exhausted constitution, resolve themselves into exposure to cold, or to sudden or extreme variations of temperature. The attack often comes on after clipping dogs during cold or inclement weather; throwing them into, or causing them to

swim in, water ; and afterwards neglecting to rub the hair and skin dry, &c.

SYMPTOMS. — After general shivering, the breathing becomes quick and heaving, the expired air hot, and the pulse strong, full, and frequent. The head is extended, the tongue protruded, and the dog remains obstinately in one fixed position, sitting on his hocks, or if reluctantly moved, again assuming that posture. There is a short quick cough, generally, but not invariably, accompanied by slight discharge of reddish-coloured mucus. Unless the symptoms are relieved, the dog gradually gets worse and worse, the breathing more and more difficult and embarrassed, the dog poking his nose through any crevice to get plenty of fresh air, to relieve the feeling of suffocation which it doubtless suffers ; the pulse becomes weaker and quicker ; the body thinner and weaker. Yet the dog sits hour after hour, with drooping head, closed eyes, and half-unconscious manner, until, at length, worn out and exhausted, he dies.

TREATMENT.—*Ammonium causticum* is a remedy of great value in the congestive stage, when the

breathing is panting and much quickened, and when the surface of the body is cold.

Aconitum is indicated when the inflammatory symptoms are fully developed, the pulse full and frequent, the skin and nose hot and dry, and the breathing quickened.

Bryonia is necessary when pneumonia is complicated with pleurisy; there being pain on pressure of the chest, short suppressed cough, &c. It is also indicated when there is some amount of bronchitis, with wheezing respiration, rattling in the chest, &c.

Phosphorus is an invaluable remedy, especially during the second stage of the disease when the lung is hepatized; it is indicated by great difficulty of breathing, frequent irritating cough, and reddish tough expectoration.

Tartarus emeticus is indicated by somewhat similar symptoms.

Sulphur may be given to complete the cure after all the urgent symptoms have been subdued.

Doses.—See page 38.

Food, &c.—The dog's distress must not be increased by keeping it in a warm, close room; it

should be comfortably protected from cold, but should be allowed to breathe cool fresh air. After recovery it should be gently exercised, provided the weather be dry. When the appetite returns, the food should be plain.

6. Asthma.

This disease is said to depend on spasm of the small muscular fibres which line the interior of the bronchial tubes, and is generally associated with a certain degree of chronic inflammation of the bronchial mucous membrane.

The predisposing *causes* are over-feeding, close confinement, want of exercise, &c. It occurs almost exclusively in fat and petted dogs, from the fourth to the seventh year, sooner or later according to circumstances. In such animals, luxurious feeding and inactivity lead to accumulation of fat; the heart and its large vessels are surrounded by morbid deposits of this substance, and thus the proper circulation of blood through the lungs is obstructed by a mechanical impediment, difficulty of breathing ensuing as a consequence.

SYMPTOMS.—The digestive functions in particular are deranged. The appetite is little, if at all, impaired; and it may be even morbidly increased, dainties being in greatest favour with the canine species. The breath is disagreeable, the teeth covered with tartar, the coat rough and tattered, the skin probably mangy. The dog may have constipation and piles. He is dull, disinclined to move, and short-winded when he does stir.

The true spasmodic asthma is characterized by fits of difficulty of breathing coming on at intervals, varying in severity, and rarely of themselves ending fatally. In the majority of cases there is also a frequent, dry, harsh cough, which is provoked by changes of temperature, by food, and by moving, and which may be attended with retching, or vomiting, or expulsion of frothy mucus, especially when chronic bronchitis coexists.

TREATMENT.—The curability of this disease depends for the most part on the early adoption of judicious treatment. Cure is out of the question in the advanced stages, when organic disease has become established. But even in those cases which

do not admit of absolute cure, the distress and urgent symptoms may be notably relieved.

The most suitable medicines are the following :—

Arsenicum, which is indicated either in old or recent attacks, when the breathing is short and quick on exertion, or on going up an ascent, or after meals; when paroxysms of asthma come on, especially at night, are attended by panting, wheezing, and gasping for breath, and abate when a viscid mucus is coughed up; and when the breathing is worse on exposure to a cold or variable atmosphere.

Ammonium causticum, which is a useful remedy when the respiration is quick, laborious, and suffocating, and attended with rattling of mucus, and a short dry cough.

Ipecacuanha is indicated when paroxysms of suffocative difficulty of breathing take place during the night, and when the want of breath is urgent and distressing. Rattling of mucus in the chest, and tendency to vomit, are additional indications for this medicine.

Nux vomica is particularly suitable for those

eases of asthma which are caused by, or occur in association with, derangement of the digestive organs, as evidenced by foul tongue and breath, impaired or depraved appetite, constipation, and piles; and is further indicated when the respiration is wheezing, and the abdominal muscles are in full play.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

Food, &c.—Regular exercise in the open air, except when the weather is unfavourable, and the reduction of the food, when it has been superabundant, are important elements in the treatment.

CHAPTER III.

DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.

1. Impaction of Food.

ALTHOUGH the act of vomiting is very readily excited in dogs, yet it sometimes happens that they gorge themselves with food, and the consequent over-distention of the stomach paralyzes, so to speak, the contractile power of that viscus.

Repletion of the stomach to so great an extent as to produce disturbance of the system is not a very frequent occurrence, and is almost always met with in pampered dogs with a vitiated appetite, or in dogs that have undergone involuntary starvation.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms in themselves do not suffice to point out the real state of the case; but if a dog, after having been known to devour a large meal, should be attacked with colic, convulsions, retching, and abortive vomiting, distention of the belly, obstructed and laborious breathing, and stupor, there can be little difficulty in arriving at a correct opinion as to what is amiss.

TREATMENT.—Of course the treatment of such a case consists in getting rid of the offending matter by the mechanical agency of an emetic. Although I have never tried *pepsine* in such a case, yet I would suggest its use for the obvious purpose of aiding the natural secretions to dissolve the solid aliment. This remedy, however, is not likely to be of much service when the stomach is crammed with undigested food.

2. Gastric Catarrh.

This disorder of the stomach is the result of aggravated indigestion.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms seem to depend on congestion of the mucous membrane of the stomach, with excessive secretion of the natural mucus. There are at first indications of febrile disturbance, as shown by quick pulse, hot nose, congested conjunctiva, loss of appetite, &c. The dog manifests the usual signs attendant on severe pain in the abdomen; and there is obstinate constipation. The efforts to vomit are frequent and strong, but unsuccessful. After a while the severe retching brings up a large quantity of thick mucus, which may or may not be tinged with bile, and even with blood. The pulse becomes weaker and more frequent, bloody fæces are voided with much straining, and death ensues.

There is a milder form of this disease, which is very prevalent in town-pampered dogs. I have had many such cases under treatment. This disease is known by the name of "husk" amongst dog fanciers, and it is so called by some writers

on dog diseases. To all appearance the dog is comparatively well; the appetite is little if at all impaired, and the animal is in good spirits. The chief symptom is a cough, hard, loud, occurring in violent paroxysms either during the day or night, each paroxysm ending in retching. The matter brought up often sticks in the throat from its tenacity, and is swallowed; or it is discharged from the mouth when less sticky, and is then seen to consist of frothy mucus varying in quantity, and sometimes mixed with a watery fluid. Similar paroxysms recur at longer or shorter intervals. The animal gradually wastes and gets weak.

The cough and mucus might be supposed to point to bronchitis as the disease, but I have repeatedly examined the chest, and have never found the physical signs or quickened pulse and respiration which betoken bronchial affections.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum* should be given when the pulse is quick, the skin hot, the nose dry, and the other symptoms of febrile excitement present.

Nux vomica is indicated when the bowels are costive, the abdomen painful, and the mucus or bilious retchings frequent.

Mercurius is specially indicated when there are frequent vomitings of bile or mucus.

Arsenicum should be administered in the last stage when there is exhaustion, accompanied by purging, &c. This is also the sovereign remedy for the milder and more frequent form of gastric irritation and catarrh.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

Food, &c.—Milk, arrowroot, and other bland foods should be given with the spoon, or thrown up the bowel. The chief point as to diet is to give food in small quantities.

3. Indigestion.

Indigestion of course means that the food is not properly digested, and implies that there is some disordered condition of the digestive organs or digestive functions.

SYMPTOMS.—The appetite is vitiated and impaired: vitiated, because the dog has a keen relish for spiced, or sweetened, or stimulating food, or for paper, string, &c.: impaired, when the dog turns up his nose at wholesome food, or eats a little of it with feelings of ill-concealed disgust.

There is considerable thirst and occasional attacks of sickness. In some cases, a quantity of fluid bobs up from the stomach into the mouth, and is slavered about. Occasional attacks of diarrhœa are not unfrequent, alternating generally with constipation; or constipation alone may exist. Flatulence is another frequent symptom of indigestion. Many skin diseases follow in the wake of this disorder. Excessive fatness, accompanied by asthmatic breathing and cough, is induced by it. Excessive constipation, foulness of the breath, inflammation of the gums, &c., may be cited as some of the effects of long-continued indigestion. Indeed there are few chronic diseases in the production and continuance of which indigestion does not play an important or even an exclusive part.

The causes of indigestion are various; indigestible or improper food is the most frequent. The practice, long continued, of giving large quantities of food at long intervals, may lead to indigestion. Want of exercise is a predisposing, if not an exciting cause, in deranging the stomach.

TREATMENT.—The most suitable remedies for indigestion are :—

Nux vomica when the dog refuses to eat, or vomits what he does eat, when the bowels are confined, &c.

Carbo v. is a good remedy for flatulence, purgings, distention of the stomach and bowels, and some kinds of cough, attending indigestion; also, when fluid rises from the stomach into the mouth.

Mercurius is indicated when the liver is deranged as well as the stomach—when the skin and eyes have a yellow colour, &c.

Sulphur for indigestion with diseased skin.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

Food, &c.—It is to be remarked that no medicines can avail in this disease unless the diet be strictly attended to, as regards both quality and quantity.

Refer to remarks on diet at pages 25-31.

4. Vomiting.

Vomiting, or the act of ejecting the contents of the stomach, is frequently a symptom of different diseases, affecting different organs. The same remark applies to *retching*, which may be defined to be ineffectual, or painful contractile efforts to expel

the contents of the stomach, either when the stomach is full or when it is empty.

The vomited matter may consist of mucus, or of bile, or of blood, or of food. Indigestible food, or any substance calculated to injure the stomach, is expelled by vomiting; or at least attempts are made for that purpose.

The induction of vomiting may be necessary where injurious substances, indigestible food, or poisons, have gained access into the stomach; and when the stomach is overloaded with food. Dogs instinctively eat the "dog-grass" when they have gorged themselves.

TREATMENT.—*Ipecacuanha* is of most service in cases of simple vomiting or retching; sometimes also when diarrhoea or dysentery is added.

Pulsatilla when the vomiting results from taking fat or rich food, or taking too much food.

Nux vomica is also useful, especially when the stomach is otherwise deranged (see "Indigestion"), and the bowels are confined.

Doses.—See page 38.

CHAPTER IV.

DISEASES OF THE BOWELS.

1. Constipation.

SYMPTOMS.—Although costiveness is very frequently a mere symptom of many diseases, yet, in the dog, it often becomes a distinct disorder, and sometimes a troublesome and dangerous one. Thus, “mange,” and other disorders, which may probably, in some instances, be due to the absorption of retained excretion in the bowels, may supervene on constipation. Indigestion, and a foul state of the mouth, teeth, and breath, are sure to come on. But the worst is, that the retained fæces accumulate, and get fixed in the intestine, stretching the muscular fibres and destroying their power of efficient contraction. At the same time, masses of hard fæces become more and more indurated and impacted. Colicky symptoms then arise. The dog is suddenly seized with excruciating pain, and he runs about from one place to another, stumbling against obstacles in his

way, perhaps biting his owner, yelling loudly, and attempting to climb up the wall of the room, as if he were mad. Intense inflammation of the bowels is often the result.

TREATMENT.—Something must be done at once to relieve the bowels when it is known that no action has taken place for three or four days; sometimes it is necessary to interfere earlier, but the time of resorting to medicinal or mechanical means depends on the exigencies of each individual case. The belly should be examined with the points of the fingers, and the flanks should be specially fingered. If a hard and knotted substance be felt in the belly of a constipated dog, at the flank near the spine—if the belly be tender and tense and distended—and if the oiled finger insinuated up the rectum feels hard faeces—then it may be assumed that the bowel at its lower part is unduly loaded.

The means of cure are in great measure mechanical, and comprise injections, removal of faeces from the rectum with the finger or a scoop, kneading of the belly, &c. Many persons begin at the wrong end. A strong purgative of Epsom

salts, or of aloes, or of buckthorn, &c., is given as a matter of course. The result is, not that the obstruction is forced out, but that the contents of the bowel are crammed into a smaller space, and the obstruction made still more difficult to overcome. The best plan is, first of all, to empty the rectum, which is bunged up with hard dry fæces, by means of the finger or a scoop; and then to throw up a copious injection of warm water containing two table-spoonfuls of ox-gall, either fresh or stale. The fluid should be injected through a long, narrow, flexible tube, which should be passed as far as possible, without using the slightest force, lest the bowel be lacerated or ruptured. Everything must be done in the gentlest possible manner. The fluid will soften down the impacted mass, and stimulate the contractile powers of the muscular coat of the bowel. The expulsion of the enema, &c., will be aided by gentle friction, or kneading of the belly with the hand. That part of the intestine which is beyond reach of the finger and the enema, may then be evacuated from before backwards, by a table-spoonful or two of olive oil. In the majority of

cases the difficulty will be overcome by these simple means.

The best remedies for constipation are :—

Mercurius when the evacuations are unusually hard, dry, and lumpy, or pale-coloured, and when the tongue is furred, and the breath offensive.

Nux vomica when the constipation results from insufficient exercise, and stimulating or luxurious food; and when disorder of the stomach and piles coexist.

Sulphur when the last remedy gives only partial relief.

Plumbum aceticum is often efficacious in obstinate cases, especially when characterized by retraction of the belly, and hard fæces in the form of a compact mass.

Hydrastis Canad. is a valuable remedy in some cases.

A fair trial should be given to these remedies before resorting to the mechanical expedients already mentioned.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

Food, &c.—The recurrence of constipation may be prevented by changing the diet, and by giving

the dog a due allowance of exercise every day. Well-boiled oatmeal porridge, an occasional taste of liver, vegetables, &c., form a good dietary for the constipated dog. Purgatives never cure, but in the long-run invariably ease, obstinate constipation.

2. Colic.

This is a disease of great frequency in dogs. It is caused by many ways—by eating improper food, by exposure to cold, &c. Impaction of fæces in the bowels, stoppage, in fact, may be mentioned as another occasional cause. Worms and incarceration of wind also induce colic.

Puppies are peculiarly liable to this disorder, especially from the first to the third month. Colic sometimes complicates distemper. Unless speedily relieved, it passes on to inflammation, which is generally fatal.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms of colic come on suddenly in a dog previously eating well and in perfectly good health. In a moment, spasm seizes the muscular coat of the bowel, and the dog feels pain. The pain is slight at first, and the dog

moans when he feels it. There is then an interval of freedom from pain, but presently the pain returns, this time with greater severity, and causing the animal to ery and shift his position. As the disease goes on the pains become still more violent, and the paroxysms of them more frequent and of longer duration. The dog goes about from one place to another, curling himself up, and in vain attempting to get relief by change of posture. During the fit of pain the attitude is characteristic, — the back being arched, the legs drawn together under the belly, and the tail drawn in between the hind legs. In simple colic attended by the foregoing symptoms there is no acceleration of pulse or breathing—no heat or dryness of the mouth or nose—no redness of the eyes. When, however, colic has passed into inflammation, these symptoms are changed,—the pulse, by its increased frequency and wiriness of character, denoting the advent of a more serious disease.

TREATMENT.—*Belladonna* is indicated when the abdomen is distended with wind.

Aconitum is a most valuable remedy when there

are great restlessness and the other indications of pain, with frequent ineffectual urging to pass fæces and water, tenderness of the abdomen, &c.

Nux vomica is efficacious when the bowels are obstinately confined, the fæces hard and dry, the pain severe and causing the animal to bend his back, &c.

Colocynthis when the pains are very severe, so much so as to cause excessive restlessness and agitation, and also when there is bilious vomiting and diarrhœa.

Arsenicum is especially suitable when the pains come on after eating or drinking, and are of a very excruciating character, and when there is watery or bilious diarrhœa and vomiting.

Ammonium causticum I have found of great service in those cases of colic which are caused by accumulation in flatus.

Doses.—See page 38.

Warm fomentations are sometimes of service. If worms be present, the treatment laid down under the proper head must be resorted to. See "Worms."

3. Enteritis.

Enteritis is inflammation of all the tissues of a portion of the intestine; the serous, muscular, and mucous coats are more or less affected.

Enteritis is excited by various causes. Exposure to cold and damp, or to sudden change of temperature, has been known to excite an attack of enteritis, especially in petted dogs that are kept in warm, close rooms, and are thus made extremely sensitive to changes of the weather. Over-exertion, unwholesome food, the repression of a skin disease either spontaneous or forced by improper treatment, are also among the exciting causes. Colic and obstruction of the bowels are apt to end in enteritis. Obstruction from hardened feces, foreign bodies, &c., is a very frequent cause of this disease.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms are shivering, febrile excitement, thirst, loss of appetite, panting, dryness of nose, coldness of the legs, scanty urine, redness of the eyes, &c. The countenance expresses great anxiety, the back is arched, the legs drawn under the belly, and the tail firmly drawn

over the anus and between the legs. The dog's cries are frequent, short, and sharp; he crawls to, and remains in, a corner in the dark and out of the way; he frequently looks round to his flanks, and before turning back his head gives a groan rather than a howl; he stretches himself out, and seems to be relieved by lying on his stomach on a cold surface. The pain recurs in paroxysms. The heat of the belly, like that of the skin generally, is increased; the belly is tense and distended, and tender to the touch. As the disease gets worse, the hind legs become palsied, the mouth and ears cold, the pulse more frequent and almost imperceptible, the breathing laborious and irregular, and death speedily ensues.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum* is indicated by quickness of pulse and the other symptoms of febrile disturbance; by tenderness of the abdomen; expressions of severe pain, which comes on in paroxysms; distention of the abdomen; bilious vomiting, &c. It is likewise indicated when the evacuations are loose, frequent, and accompanied by tenesmus.

Arsenicum is of great value in those severe cases where the motions are liquid and offensive; the

pulse almost imperceptible; and the vital powers exhausted.

Belladonna is indicated when the abdomen is tender and distended with flatus, and the paroxysms of pain violent.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

Warm fomentations, or injections of warm water, may be beneficial.

4. Diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa may attack dogs at any age, but, everything being equal, it is most frequent in pups, and in old, fat, and idle dogs. It may occur as a specific independent morbid state, or as an occasional or constant symptom of several different disorders.

Diarrhœa presents two typical states—the acute and the chronic; and the general symptoms vary accordingly.

The *acute* state may be preceded or accompanied by colicky sufferings; acrid, offensive matter is thrown up from the stomach; the vomiting, which is an early symptom, is often persistent and diffi-

cult to subdue; the pulse is somewhat accelerated; the thirst constant and urgent; and the belly slightly tender to the touch. The evacuations become loose, watery, and mucous,—the strength decreasing in proportion as the discharges are more frequent and more profuse. When the disease is about to terminate in death, blood in some cases issues from one end, or from both ends of the intestinal canal; but in the majority of cases exhaustion, preceded by cold mouth and unconsciousness, terminates life.

The *chronic* state differs from the acute in having a slower progress and longer duration. Weakness from the excessive and long-continued discharge is a prominent feature. The anus is protruded and red. Death is ushered in by utter prostration of the system, and by paralysis of the hind legs.

Diarrhœa may be caused by accumulations of hardened feces, setting up irritation and excessive mucous secretion. Small quantities of mucus are then discharged frequently and with some straining. Acid bile, or even an unusual quantity of healthy bile, often excites diarrhœa in dogs.

There may be disorder of the liver. Sudden vomiting comes on, followed by purging. The sickness is generally of a severe and obstinate character; the evacuations are voided with pain, and, like the vomit, are black or yellow, and very offensive, or they consist of glairy mucus, either alone or mixed with bile. Unless relief be given, great exhaustion and prostration of strength ensue, under which the dog sinks.

Diarrhœa may exist as a symptom of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bowel, caused by irritant poisons which have not been vomited. The dejections are frequent and bloody, and the thirst extreme. The abuse of calomel or some other mercurial preparation—that is, giving mercury in wrong cases or in wrong doses—is a very frequent cause of excessive purging. Large doses are almost always vomited—thanks to the irritability of the dog's stomach—but a smaller quantity will pass into the bowels and act as a powerful drastic purge. Meyrick states that the congestion of the mucous membrane, which is the cause of his "chronic diarrhœa," can best be removed "by giving very small doses of mercurial preparation,"

viz., two grains of grey powder, every two hours for two days—twenty-four grains in all. Surely these are not “very small doses!” He very properly, and of necessity, goes on to remark—“Great caution must be used in giving the grey powder; *if it is observed to irritate the bowels, as evidenced by an aggravation of the diarrhœa, it should be immediately stopped for a time.*” Mercury produces diarrhœa and cures diarrhœa, which is equal to saying, *similia similibus curantur*; but mercury will *not* cure diarrhœa unless it be given in doses too small to set up a diarrhœa of its own. Mercury is an invaluable remedy in proper doses for certain diseases with diarrhœaic symptoms; but it is a rank poison in improper doses, and in improper cases. More dogs die of mercury, than of the diseases against which it is administered.

Diarrhœa is a frequent and unfavourable complication of distemper. Further remarks on this point will be found when referring to that disease.

The following are the most efficacious remedies in this disease:—

Aconitum when the diarrhœa is symptomatic of congestion of the mucous membrane of the intes-

tines, and caused by exposure to cold and damp; and when there are feverishness, vomiting, watery or slimy discharges, thirst, and pains in the bowels.

Mercurius when the evacuations are slimy or bilious, or bloody; when the anus is red and excoriated; the pains severe and colicky.

Arsenicum is indicated when the motions are watery and frequent, and followed by sunken countenance, cold legs, weak pulse, and exhaustion.

China is suitable for chronic diarrhœa, attended with the passage of undigested food, failure of strength, foul tongue, and brownish motions.

Chamomilla, *Phosphorus*, *Sulphur*, and *Nitric Acid* are adapted to particular cases, but in the majority of cases the above four remedies will be found of most service.

Doses.—See page 38.

Food, &c.—The diet should be strictly regulated from the beginning to the end of the case, and even for some time after recovery. Light bland food, such as arrowroot, Indian-corn flour, rice, thickened with milk or gravy, or beef-tea, should be placed before the animal, or if necessary given to

it, frequently and in small quantities. Solid food must be given with great caution during convalescence. Cold food is better than hot during the diarrhoea. It is important to keep the external parts thoroughly clean by washing with lukewarm water and soap two or three times a-day.

5. Dysentery.

SYMPTOMS.—Some febrile excitement, blackish offensive evacuations, followed by discharge of mucus mixed with blood, pains in the bowels and straining, rapid failure of strength and of flesh, are the most prominent symptoms. Ulceration is denoted by discharge of blood, or of mucus mixed with blood, or of feculent matter mixed with discoloured blood.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum* is indicated when the pulse is increased in frequency, the skin hot, the abdomen painful, and the motions voided with straining.

Mercurius corrosivus when there is severe straining, and evacuation of pure blood, or of blood mixed with excrement.

Colocynthis is valuable when there are colicky

symptoms, with discharge of bloody mucus, and pain in the abdomen. This medicine and the last may be given alternately with good effect.

Arsenicum may be administered against great prostration and failure of strength, weak, small pulse, cold legs, offensive putrid breath, and offensive evacuations.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

Food, &c.—The food should consist of the most nutritious kind, and should be given frequently in small quantities. Injections of starch are sometimes beneficial. The best is starch gruel during the attack.

6. Piles, &c.

The disease called piles depends on an enlarged condition of the hæmorrhoidal veins, at the lower part of the rectum.

Piles are either internal or external: the former, when seated within the external sphincter of the anus; the latter, when found outside that muscle. Both may coexist in the same animal.

Want of exercise, the use of purgatives, constipation, stimulating food, straining in the act of

faciation, diseases of the liver interrupting the circulation of the blood and producing distention in the hæmorrhoidal veins, are the most frequent causes of piles.

SYMPTOMS.—The rectal opening, instead of being firm, small, and contracted, is enlarged, swollen, loose, and shows protruding mucous membrane, whose vascularity is greatly increased. There is a discharge of fœtid mucus, and more or less pain to the touch, or during the performance of the natural act. The piles protrude, especially under the last-named circumstance, and blood may follow, although this last symptom is a somewhat rare occurrence, in consequence of the horizontal position of the dog's rectum.

A tumour, arising from the same cause as piles, and sometimes accompanying them, is sometimes found on one side of, and either above or below, the orifice of the rectum. The tumour is very painful; at first red, afterwards purple; and attains to a considerable size. Left alone, it bursts, discharges a large quantity of thick offensive bloody matter, leaving a large, deep, ragged ulcer, which is prevented from healing by the movements of the

part, and by the dog rubbing the surface on the ground.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum* should be given when the piles are inflamed, tender to the touch, and the parts increased in vascularity.

Mercurius when there is a mattery discharge, hardened fæces, and disordered liver.

Nux vomica is a valuable remedy for piles with constipation.

Sulphur is suitable for the same cases, and may be resorted to in the event of the last remedy not proving successful.

Hepar sulphuris should be given for the purpose of assisting to bring the rectal abscess to a head.

*Calendula lotion** should be applied several times a-day after evacuation of the abscess to promote healing.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

* To prepare this, see page 40.

CHAPTER V.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

1. Hepatitis.

INFLAMMATION of the liver occurs in two forms—the acute and the chronic.

The *acute*, which is the less frequent form, may arise from exposure to cold and damp, from over-feeding, bruises and other injuries, intense heat, the action of powerful emetics which are so frequently given to dogs, in whom vomiting is a very easy action. Over-feeding and want of exercise acting together are the most frequent predisposing causes of liver diseases in dogs, and hence the prevalence of such complaints amongst petted and fat dogs, especially when they are subjected to unusual exertion.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms of the acute variety of hepatitis are—restlessness, dulness, loss of appetite and of spirits; quick pulse, thirst, tongue coated and protruded from the mouth, craving for water, shivering before accession of fever, and sub-

sequently alternations of heat and cold. After a few hours, or in the course of two or three days, the gums, lips, whites of the eyes, and skin generally, become tinged with a yellow colour, and the urine presents the same hue. The right side is enlarged, and, when touched, flinching and groanings are produced. Vomitings of slimy, bilious matter come on; the appetite gets worse, whilst the thirst continues; the breath becomes offensive; emaciation and debility gradually progress; the bowels are either confined or relaxed; the excrement clay-coloured, from absence of bile; the fever assumes a typhoid character, and the dog at last, unless promptly relieved at an early stage, sinks from exhaustion.

The *chronic* variety may be the sequel of the acute, or it may arise during the course of distemper, in which, however, it partakes more of the sub-acute character; it occurs in cases of chronic and inveterate mange, and other skin diseases. Improper food is the most frequent exciting cause. The dog is dull, sleepy, and disinclined to move himself; the mouth is cold and the tongue furred; for some time past he has been gradually wasting,

despite a fair appetite, without apparent cause, until he is now reduced to a skeleton. The coat stares and the hair is detached in patches. The skin, eyes, and urine are coloured with bile; the faces clayey. The belly is enlarged, especially on the right side. When this region is examined, a hard, solid, and almost painless swelling is detected; this is the enlarged liver.

The yellow colour of the eyes and skin, the deep-coloured urine, and the absence of colour in the excrement, denote the condition called *jaundice*, or commonly the "yellows."

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum* should be given when the fever is high, the skin hot, the tongue furred; and when there are thirst, restlessness, and pain on pressure in the region of the liver.

Mercurius is indicated when the whites of the eyes, and the skin generally, present a yellow colour; when the tongue has a yellowish fur, and the evacuations are knotty and clay-coloured.

Nux vomica is suitable against great tenderness on pressure in the hepatic region, vomiting, thirst, high-coloured urine, costiveness.

Arsenicum is especially indicated after the dis-

ease has made some progress, and when typhoid symptoms are appearing, such as vomiting; offensive, blackish diarrhœa; cold legs; great prostration; weak, small, irregular pulse. It is also suitable in the chronic form of hepatitis, when the liver is enlarged, the urine scanty, and dropsy of the belly present; or when the disease occurs in connexion with mange.

Podophylin should take the place of *Mereurius* for the same symptoms, when that drug either fails to do good, or has already been given in too large doses.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

2. Jaundice.

Icterus or jaundice is a disease of frequent occurrence in dogs.

The causes, either predisposing or exciting, are not accurately known; but the fatigue of such exertion as sporting dogs have to endure, immersion in cold water, and living in damp places, are amongst the most frequent. Reynal states that he has met with cases of jaundice caused by the grief

which the dogs felt on the death of their female companions.

SYMPTOMS.—The disease begins with symptoms of nervous irritability, such as timidity, convulsive movements, trembling; these are followed by extreme dulness and dejection. The dog is profoundly apathetic, and takes no notice of the caresses of his master; he is constantly lying down, and gets up only when forced to do so. There is great muscular weakness, and little or no appetite; fluid foods are preferred to solid when the appetite remains to some extent. The pulse is small and very quick, and the respiration quickened and moaning. During sleep, the patient is agitated with starts and slight moans, indicating pain. The skin, especially the internal surface of the ears, the thighs, the forearms, and of the belly, presents a deep saffron-yellow hue; the right hypoehondrium is tender to the touch; the urine is of a notably greenish-yellow colour; the faeces are hard and yellowish; and, after constipation, there is often diarrhoea, the discharges being yellowish, and partially made up of mucus.

Jaundice is frequently met with in conjunction

with obstruction of the bowels, from invagination of the intestinal canal.

Sometimes, during the decline of the symptoms of jaundice, there appear a cough, a vesicular eruption, and a discharge from the nose—symptoms which have been observed more especially in young dogs that have not had distemper, or that have had it in a mild form.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum* should be given at the outset of the disease, when feverish symptoms, as denoted by quick pulse, hot nose, &c., are present.

Mercurius is indicated by yellow skin and eyes, tenderness of the right side, high-coloured urine, hardened faeces, &c.

Arsenicum must be resorted to when the symptoms assume a typhoid character, with small frequent pulse, blackish diarrhoea, constant vomiting, cold legs and skin, &c.

Chelidonium majus is good for coated tongue, flatulent distention, dark urine, costive bowels, yellow eyes, pain in region of liver, evacuations whitish, &c.

Doses.—See page 38.

CHAPTER VI.

DISEASES OF THE URINARY, &c., ORGANS.*

1. Nephritis.

NEPHRITIS, or inflammation of the kidney, is an occasional, and at all times a most dangerous disease in dogs. It may be caused by the presence of a stone; by various injuries, such as blows, sprains, &c., on the lumbar region; it may follow chronic disease of the bladder, and the administration, in improper doses, of cantharides and turpentine.

SYMPTOMS.—Severe pain in the back, as indicated by the peculiar movements of the dog, and by the pain being increased by exercise and pressure. There is febrile disturbance, varying in degree with the extent and violence, and cause of the local inflammation. The urine is scanty, and passed frequently in small quantities, and it may be more or less mixed with blood.

* For a complete account of all the diseases of these organs, in both male and female dogs, the reader is referred to the author's work, "The Diseases of Dogs."

TREATMENT.—The best remedies are the following:—

Aconitum should be given when the dog is in a febrile condition, and when the urine is scanty or bloody, and discharged frequently.

Cantharis is indicated more especially when the discharge of blood is somewhat considerable, and accompanied by pain in the back, and difficulty in urinating. In some cases it may be necessary to give these two medicines in alternation.

Arnica is a valuable remedy when the disease has been caused by blows or sprains of the back.

There are other medicines which are efficacious in this disease, but these three are sufficient in the great majority of cases.

Doses.—See page 38.

Food, &c.—Rice and barley-water are beneficial, especially if the disease be due to the irritant action of turpentine or cantharides.

2. Renal Calculus.

Stones are sometimes found in the kidney.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms are somewhat obscure. Vomiting or retching, occasional ad-

mixture of blood in the urine, especially after exercise; frequent passage of urine and colicky attacks, are the most marked. Eventually the animal becomes emaciated, and dies exhausted from the severe pain and discharge of blood and mucus. He is frequently, however, carried off by nephritis.

TREATMENT.—*Belladonna* is indicated for great pain, the existence of which may be inferred from the dog's behaviour.

Cannabis may be substituted for the last medicine when it appears to relieve the pain only partially.

Cantharis is efficacious when the urine is bloody and discharged with difficulty drop by drop.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

Food, &c.—Demulcents and plenty of water forced upon the dog soothe the parts which are irritated by the stone, and assist in dislodging it.

3. Stone in the Bladder.

Stone in the bladder is more frequent than stone in the kidney.

SYMPTOMS.—Stone gives rise to irritability of

the bladder, with frequent scanty discharges; severe pain, worse after urine has passed, and whilst moving; discharge of a few drops of blood; unsheathing of the glans penis; straining efforts, &c.

In speaking of the *palliative* treatment of stone—for the *radical cure* of such a case by mere medicines has yet to be discovered,—Mayhew makes the following sensible remarks:—"Very minute doses of cantharides have seemed to be attended with benefit. Here, however, I speak with doubt, for the agents have by me been employed only in homœopathic quantities, and I have not the means of saying they had very decided action. They appeared to do good, since under their use the animals improved; and that is all I can state in their behalf." It seems very probable to me, that the quantities incorectly called "homœopathic"—since homœopathic is *not* synonymous with minute or infinitesimal—not only "appeared to do good," and "seemed to be attended with benefit," but *were* good and beneficial, and the proof is that "under their use the animals improved."

TREATMENT.—Besides *Cantharis*, much relief

may be given by *Aconitum*, *Belladonna*, *Nuxvomica*, and *Cannabis*. The indications for each of these remedies have been already given under the descriptions of the diseases of this chapter.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

4. Cystitis.

Cystitis, or inflammation of the bladder, is sometimes met with in dogs, and is usually caused by exposure to damp and cold, injuries, extension of inflammation from the kidneys, the irritation produced by a stone, by cantharides, &c.

SYMPTOMS.—Frequent pulse, restlessness, panting and general constitutional disturbance. There is trembling of the hind legs, attended with frequent efforts to void urine, which is either not discharged at all, or passes away drop by drop. After the evacuation of the urine, the pain subsides for a time. That portion of the belly in which the bladder is situated is hot, full, and tender when examined with the fingers. The urine is either clear or mixed with mucus, sediment, or blood.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—When there are quick

pulse; frequent desire to urinate, discharge of seanty, bloody, turbid urine; pain on pressure in the region of the bladder.

Cantharis.—When the urine is discharged drop by drop with great force; the pain increased during the act of passing it; the region of the bladder painful and distended.

Nux vomica is another good remedy for the last-mentioned symptoms, and may be used in the rare event of *Cantharis* failing.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

5. Hæmaturia.

This term is applied when there is blood in the urine. The blood may come from the kidney, the bladder, or the urethra; in fact, from any part of the urinary passage. It is a frequent symptom of nephritis and stone; and it may follow injuries.

On the *treatment* of this disease Mayhew makes the following satisfactory remarks:—"I (having been unfortunate in those cases where I employed acetate of lead) adopted small doses of cantharides, and with these, to my surprise, succeeded; for which reason I have persevered in my homœo-

pathic treatment. The quantity of tincture of cantharides I employ is three minims to two ounces of water, and, to my wonder, this appears to answer every purpose; the only fault, indeed, that a general practitioner might find with it being, that it did its work too quickly." What a fault!

This treatment is strictly homœopathic, and, therefore, I can recommend its employment.

6. Balanitis.

Balanitis is the technical name given to inflammation of, and discharge of matter from, the mucous membrane of the prepuce, &c.

SYMPTOMS.—The discharge may be either thick and purulent, or thin and consisting of mucus. By accumulating and hardening, the discharge may, for a time, stop up the orifice of the urethra, and impede the flow of urine. There is considerable irritation of the part, as indicated by the dog's manner, by his licking the organ, and by frequent erections. At a later period, there is considerable pain and constitutional disturbance; the part is red and swollen; the membrane becomes abraded

with numerous small superficial ulcers, which gradually coalesce into a large ulcerated surface, from which there is a profuse discharge. Lastly, fungoid growths or exuberant granulations sprout up, adding much to the animal's pain and distress.

TREATMENT.—The part should be fomented twice a-day with warm water, and be kept perfectly clean.

The best topical application is *Calendula lotion*,* applied several times a-day. The infusion of *Hydrastis*† is another excellent dressing, when the discharge is profuse.

One grain of the first centesimal trituration of *Mercurius solubilis* should be given night and morning, either dry on the tongue, or in a little food.

7. Cancer of the Scrotum.

SYMPTOMS.—The skin of the scrotum, at first sore, swollen, and red, becomes covered with minute pimples, that soon break, and give exit to a thin serous fluid; this fluid concretes into thin scales which cover a moist surface underneath.

* See page 40. † See section on "Materia Medica."

When the scales are thrown off, this moist surface, fringed by a red border, is exposed to view. The part affected is tender to the touch, and the general health is more or less deranged. The skin becomes hard, dense, and thick; it inflames; a sore forms. This ulceration gradually extends, and in the same proportion the general system becomes affected.

TREATMENT.—In the first stage, the most appropriate treatment consists in the administration of *Hydrastis Canad.* night and morning, and in the local application of the infusion* of the same drug twice or thrice a-day.

Mercurius iod. is another remedy that is often productive of good results. Both of these medicines should be given in grain doses of the first trituration night and morning.

If the disease should become malignant, as it often does in spite of any kind of treatment, the owner of the dog should obtain the opinion of a competent veterinary surgeon respecting the propriety of removing the morbid product by surgical means.

* See section on "Materia Medica."

8. Prolapsus of the Vagina.

SYMPTOMS.—The walls of the vagina protrude externally. This displacement is usually met with during the period of “heat;” and sometimes disappears spontaneously when that function is over for the time being.

A red, soft, elastic swelling is observed at the external parts. The os uteri may be felt through and above it. If not returned, the swelling is apt to be injured, and it then becomes hard and disposed to bleed.

TREATMENT.—The treatment is cleanliness, the frequent employment of cold-water douches, and the application or injection of the *Hydrastis infusion*.*

9. Vaginal Polypus.

The tumour, called polypus, is sometimes met with in the vagina. Italian greyhounds are said to be peculiarly subject to such growths from some unascertained cause.

SYMPTOMS.—The pedicle or stalk of the poly-

* See section on “Materia Medica.”

pus may be attached to any part of the vaginal wall, usually some distance backwards; and it varies both in length and thickness. The tumour itself varies in size; and it may or may not protrude externally. When small it is of course concealed from view within the vaginal passage, but as it gets larger it appears at the orifice occasionally, and at length hangs out constantly. There is a mucous or mucous-purulent discharge, more or less abundant, tinged with blood, and offensive.

TREATMENT.—The treatment of polypus is illustrated by the following cases:—

1. A pointer bitch belonging to Sir J. H. came under my care for a polypus, which protruded externally about an inch, and which was attached to the left side of the vagina. The polypus was speedily removed, without difficulty or loss of blood, by means of the polypus canula armed with wire.

2. A terrier bitch belonging to Col. M. was in much the same state as the above patient. Not having the instrument by me at the time, I gave *Calc. carb.* night and morning, and prescribed the

local application of lime-water. In twelve days afterwards the growth was shrivelled and lessened to about half its former size. I removed it as in the other case.

CHAPTER VII.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.*

1. Ophthalmia.

THIS term is applied to inflammation of the mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids, and is reflected over the front of the eyeball.

Ophthalmia is a common disease amongst dogs. It may be produced by external violence, such as blows, bites; or by the irritation of some foreign body, as dirt, dust, thorns; or by wounds, caused by scratches from cats, thorns, &c. It is also caused by exposure to damp, cold

* The diseases of the eye are discussed at much greater length than is possible in this place, in my work entitled "The Diseases of Dogs," &c.

weather, or to extreme changes of temperature, or when a dog plunges into cold water after violent exertion. Another cause is disorder of the digestive organs.

SYMPTOMS.—Intolerance of strong light, closure of the eyelids, which are more or less swollen, and constant flow of tears. The lids, though closed, are always in motion, as if the dog wished to open them, but dare not, owing to the pain caused by the admission of light. On separating the lids, the conjunctiva lining the lids and covering the sclerotic is found of a bright scarlet colour. There is a discharge of matter which glues the swollen eyelids together. In bad cases, the front of the eyeball becomes ulcerated, and the external fluids escape.

TREATMENT.—The eyelids are to be opened and carefully examined by being turned inside out on the handle-end of a teaspoon; and foreign bodies, if present, should be gently removed. If thorns, &c., are found embedded or fixed in the cornea, they must be scooped out by the point of a lancet. Perhaps a few irregular lashes, or even one, may have set up the inflammation.

In all cases of *bruises* or *wounds* of the eyes or eyelids, with or without inflammation, and however occasioned, *the* remedy is *Arnica lotion*,* frequently applied.

Hot fomentations give great comfort to the dog by relieving pain, during the early stage of the disease. When the eyelids stick together owing to the adhesive character of the secreted mucus, occasional anointing with olive-oil will do good.

At first the diet should be rather low, but when the strength fails, or the dog is weak at first, or when the ophthalmia comes on during an attack of distemper, then nourishing food must be supplied with a liberal hand. Nothing is so sure to aid the disease in doing permanent injury to the eye as giving poor food. Sloughing of the cornea is frequent in starved dogs.

A solution of nitrate of silver is in some cases a most valuable and homœopathic specific. One grain of the nitrate should be dissolved in an ounce of distilled water, and the solution dropped into the eye twice a-day. When the inflammation

* See page 39.

implicates the cornea or the deeper tissues, this remedy will do no good, but certain harm.

The best remedies for ophthalmia are the following:—

Aconitum when there are febrile excitement; sensitiveness to light; profuse secretion of tears and of matter; and redness of the eyes.

Belladonna is another valuable remedy. It is indicated when the eyes are extremely sensitive to light, the vessels of the cornea and sclerotic injected, and when the inflammation has extended to the iris.

Mercurius when the conjunctiva is injected, with copious secretion of tears at first, and of thick mucus and pus subsequently; ulcers on the cornea, pustules round the eyes and on the margins of the eyelids; agglutination of the lids.

Hepar sulphuris in old standing cases; when much mercury has been given previously; when the acute symptoms have been subdued by the foregoing medicines.

Nux vomica when the inflammation appears to depend upon derangement of the stomach, and

when there are symptoms of catarrh, such as obstruction of, and discharge from, the nose.

Sulphur is indicated when the disease attacks mangy dogs, and when the cornea is opaque or ulcerated.

Calcarea in chronic cases, in tender weakly dogs.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

2. Enlargement of the "Haw."

The "haw" is the name given to a movable membrane covered with conjunctiva, and situated at the inner corner of the eye. Its office is to defend the tender eyeball from injuries threatened from without, and to remove extraneous bodies that may have obtruded within the lids; hence, it is called the "third eyelid."

From external violence, or the irritation induced by foreign bodies, or from some constitutional disorder, the haw becomes congested, inflamed, and enlarged. It then projects at the inner corner of the eye between the lids, and prevents them from closing, and thus causes considerable distress.

TREATMENT.—This disorder should be first treated as partial ophthalmia, with the remedies mentioned under that disease. Should the enlargement continue, it should be excised by transfixing it with a hooked needle, drawing it out, and clipping it off with a pair of sharp scissors.

3. Cataract.

Cataract consists of opacity of the crystalline lens or of its capsule, or of both together. The opacity may affect the whole or only a part of either of these structures. The capsular variety of cataract is generally caused by inflammation, or by wounds or blows affecting the whole eyeball, or part of it. The opacity then comes on very quickly.

Opacity of the lens itself, although it may arise from the above causes, is usually found in old dogs as the consequence of senile degeneration of tissue from imperfect nutrition.

TREATMENT.—As far as I am aware, there is no medicine that can clear away cataract when once fully formed. But attention to the general health, by proper exercise, change of air, good

food without flesh meat, the cold bath, and friction to the skin, will probably check or moderate the progress of the disease. *Belladonna* and *Mercurius* given perseveringly, in turn, in my opinion, retard the progress of the disease.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

4. Amaurosis.

Amaurosis, or gutta serena, is the name applied to a disease, in which the optic nerve, or the brain, is so disordered, as to give rise to imperfect sight. Amaurosis may be consequent upon some structural disease of the brain, or of the optic nerve. It may follow a blow, or some other form of violence received on the head; and it has been known to come on during immoderate suckling, and after excessive loss of blood.

SYMPTOMS.—In gutta serena the eye is clear, bright, and transparent; the pupil is dilated, and the iris sluggish at first, immovable afterwards, as tested by the introduction of light into the eye. The movements of the animal shows that there is partial or total blindness; he stumbles against

every object in his way, and his whole gait is peculiar and characteristic.

TREATMENT.—Attention should be paid to the general health as directed for cataract, and the same medicines given.

5. Eczema of the Eyelids.

SYMPTOMS.—Minute pustules form at the roots of the eyelashes, on the edges of the lids; the pustules soon break and pour out a discharge, which, drying into crusts, mats the hair together, and agglutinates the lids. The ulcerative action extends deeper and deeper, destroying the hair-bulbs, and leading to loss of the eyelashes.

TREATMENT.—The eyes should be carefully washed night and morning to prevent accumulation of scabs, and to enable the local application to reach the diseased surface. For the latter purpose, it is also advisable to clip the eyelashes off close to the lids. A soft sponge wrung out of warm water is the best means of softening the adherent crusts, which can then be easily removed. An ointment composed of five grains of *Mercurius corrosivus*, third decimal trituration, and

one ounce of simple cerate, will be found highly efficacious, and it should be thoroughly applied, after each cleansing of the lids, with a camel's-hair pencil. At the same time, one drop of the sixth dilution of *Merc. cor.* should be given night and morning.

6. Watery Eye.

Watering of the eye is a frequent symptom when the mucous membrane of the eye is inflamed.

TREATMENT.—See “Ophthalmia.”

7. Fistula Lacrymalis.

SYMPTOMS.—In consequence of obstruction of the nasal duct the tears run over the cheek, and some of the tears accumulate in the sac, forming a small tumour, called *mucocele*. When this swelling is pressed upon, tears and mucus can be squeezed upwards into the eye, or, if the obstruction in the duct is only partial, downwards into the nose. The accumulation of mucus and tears in the sac is followed by inflammation and supuration; an abscess is formed, which bursts ex-

ternally, and leaves a fistulous opening through which the tears escape from the sac on to the cheek.

TREATMENT.—The medicine most likely to be beneficial in this disease is *Petroleum*.

Calcarea and *Silicea* are also useful.

Doses.—See page 38.

8. Injuries.

When the eye has been struck, or bitten, inflammation is apt to follow, and should be treated as directed at page 105.

9. Protrusion of the Eyeball.

Dogs with prominent eyeballs, such as pugs, sometimes have the eyeball removed from its socket by the teeth of another dog. In such a case, an attempt should be made by some competent person to return the ball; this failing, nothing can be done but to remove it, and, if necessary, stitch the lids together, so as to prevent the unsightliness which is likely to remain after the accident.

CHAPTER VIII.

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

1. Otitis.

INFLAMMATION of the ear is a painful disease to which dogs are sometimes liable.

SYMPTOMS.—It may be known by the dog shaking his head and holding it on one side. There is much pain, and tenderness, and the flap is tender and swollen. A discharge, at first serous and scanty, afterwards purulent and copious, flows from the ear.

When the discharge continues, the disease called “internal canker” is established. This is, in point of fact, “otorrhœa,” symptomatic of chronic inflammation of the parts lining the external passage of the ear.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum* is indicated at the beginning of the disease, when there is some feverishness, hot, red, and swollen passage, &c.

The subsequent treatment is that of the so-called “Internal Canker,” discussed below.

2. Canker of the Ears.

There is a disease commonly called "canker within the ear," and another called "canker without the ear."

SYMPTOMS.—Soon after internal canker begins, the dog is observed to be frequently or constantly shaking his head with considerable violence. He also frequently rubs and scratches his ears with his paw, and carries his head rather inclined to one side. The membrane lining the passage is reddened and inflamed. At a later period, there is considerable pain where the flap of the ear is attached to the skull, and an accumulation of an offensive reddish or blackish discharge in the hollow of the ear.

External Canker sometimes follows the internal. The constant shaking of the head and flapping and scratching of the ear causes irritation, which is followed by canker on the flap of the ear. In the first instance, there is merely a sore around the border of the ear; this sore receives great irritation from scratching, &c., and then the parts take on an unhealthy ulcerative action. There is

a considerable discharge of offensive matter from the ulcerated surface. In some cases, these symptoms of external eanker are preceded by thickening of the edges of the ear, on which is found a scurfy eruption. Mange may either precede or accompany this condition of the ears.

TREATMENT.—*Aconite*.—At first, when the part is simply inflamed—red, painful, and slightly swollen.

Mercurius.—Bloody, mattery, offensive discharge; soreness in the passage; ulceration of the parts.

Hepar sulphuris.—As soon as the discharge becomes distinctly mattery, especially after *Mercurius*.

Calcareia is useful in cases attended with obstinate and long-continued discharge.

When there are indications of pain, injections of lukewarm water should be resorted to, for the threefold purpose of relieving pain by the application of warmth, removing secretion which is apt to become offensive if allowed to remain, and securing cleanliness. In addition, *Calendula*

lotion * should be used after each injection to act on the ulceration.

A cap should be put on the dog's head; and the cap can be made by following Youatt's directions: "A piece of strong calico must be procured, six or eight inches in width, and sufficiently long to reach round the head and meet under the jaw. Along each side of it must be a running piece of tape, and a shorter piece sewed at the centre of each of the ends. By means of these, the cap may be tightly drawn over the head, above the eyes, and likewise round the neck behind the ears, so as perfectly to confine them."

3. Deafness.

Some dogs are deaf from their birth; others are so from some hereditary defect.

Sometimes the external canal for the passage of sound is bunged up with morbid growths. Hearing is then more or less impaired, and returns when this obstruction is removed. In bad cases of canker, the auditory passage is filled with a mass of morbid growth, which effectually prevents

* See page 40.

hearing, and which returns if excised, until the channel becomes obliterated.

The other causes of deafness in dogs are unknown. Only those cases of deafness are curable that depend on a removable cause.

4. Scurfy Ears.

Spaniels, in particular, are troubled with a mangy kind of eruption round the edges of the ear. The hair falls off, and there are heat and scaliness of the skin. This disorder may, but rarely does, run on to cancer. When mange, affecting the back, or feet, or any other part of the surface, suddenly disappears, or is repelled by outward applications, it is not uncommon to find one or both ears becoming inflamed, thickened, and scurfy.

TREATMENT.—When scurfy ears are found in association with a mangy state of the skin generally, the treatment should be directed to the major disease, according to directions laid down under “Eczema” and “Mange.” When mange does not coexist, one dose of *Arsenicum* should be given thrice a-day, for several days,

followed, if necessary, by *Sulphur*, in the same way.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

5. Serous Swelling.

There is sometimes a collection of bloody serum between the skin and cartilage of the ear, extending the entire length of the flap from tip to base. The swelling is hot and soft to the touch, and more or less tender.

TREATMENT.—The treatment is to slit up the sac, and when the fluid has all run out, to insert between the edges of the incision a dossil of lint soaked in *Calendula lotion*.* The suppurative process will soon be established, and the walls of the sac will gradually coalesce and become adherent.

Silicea, in doses stated at page 38, should be given three times a-day, as long as may be necessary.

* See page 40.

CHAPTER IX.

DISEASES OF THE MILK-GLAND.

1. Inflammation.

WHEN the gland that secretes milk is injured by a blow, or any other mode of external injury, or exposed to cold or damp, inflammation is apt to ensue; the same result may be connected with the secretion of milk.

SYMPTOMS.—Feverishness, attended with pain and swelling in the part; and, if during the suckling period, with diminution and arrest of the secretion. In favourable cases, these symptoms subside, and the gland returns to its natural state; but matter generally forms and an abscess is established.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum* and *Belladonna* should be given alternately when there is febrile disturbance; when the part is hard, knotted, tender,

and hot; and when the secretion of milk is arrested.

Mercurius should be given instead of the last two medicines when they fail to arrest the progress of the disease.

Hepar sulphuris, or *Silicea*, is indicated when the inflammation goes on to the formation of abscess.

Doses.—See page 38.

Fomentations are useful in assuaging pain, and poultices of linseed meal should be used to bring the matter to the surface.

2. Lacteal Tumour.

After pupping, the glands swell and milk is secreted; but one of the teats may become dammed up, and the above disorder may follow. The same thing may happen when the milk of a bitch suckling is dried up too soon, or too quickly.

SYMPTOMS.—Lacteal tumours are small, round, movable, deeply-seated, hard, painless bodies, which make their appearance in different parts of the gland. The swellings gradually advance, and

may attain an enormous size, causing the animal much annoyance, and looking unsightly; they are prone to take on an unhealthy ulceration, and even to degenerate into cancer.

TREATMENT.—I have treated a large number of cases with great success by giving a new remedy—*Phytolacca decandra*, and by applying a lotion of the same externally, composed of one part of tincture to twelve of water.

3. Cystic Tumours.

These consist of sacs, or bags, filled with certain contents, produced by secretion or growth from the lining membrane.

SYMPTOMS.—They are painless, smooth, soft, well-defined swellings; tensely filled with fluid; yielding to the touch, and covered with healthy skin. When the walls of the sac are dense, the softness of the tumour is, of course, less distinctly marked than usual. When the sac is injured by being dragged along the ground, &c., it ulcerates, and the ulceration may degenerate into a cancerous state.

TREATMENT. — Tapping and injecting iodine

may cure a single cystic tumour; but a multiple tumour, the cysts of which do not communicate, cannot be successfully cured in this way, and the only alternative is complete removal.

4. Cancer.

Cancer is sometimes met with in canine practice, although not so frequently as is sometimes thought. It is a common mistake to assume that every tumour of the milk-gland, or of the teat, is true cancer; but it is true that, under peculiar circumstances, lacteal and cystic tumours, and the enlargement of chronic inflammation, may assume all the characters of a cancer.

SYMPTOMS.—At first, the tumour is small, knotted, hard, and irregular in outline; subsequently, after growing considerably, it becomes attached to the skin. The skin inflames and ulcerates, and open cancer is established. There is much pain, and an ichorous or sanious discharge. The edges of the ulcer are irregular, excavated, red or purple. The stench is intolerable, and death follows from exhaustion.

TREATMENT.—In the early stage, when the tumour is small and unattached to the skin, and when the constitutional powers are good, the extirpation of the tumours by the knife, whilst the animal is under the influence of chloroform, may be resorted to for the purpose of relieving pain and prolonging life. An operation cannot remove the disease, but it can remove the tumour, which causes much suffering; the knife is, therefore, merely palliative in its effect. Still, the disease, even then, is likely to return at a period more or less remote. The most humane course, in advanced cases, is to give a dose of prussic acid.

Hydrastis, internally and externally, may probably prove of service in relieving pain and arresting growth.

CHAPTER X.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

1. Apoplectic Fits.

THESE fits are due to pressure on the brain by distended bloodvessels, or by effusion of blood or of serum. They specially seize dogs that are confined or over-fed.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms of the attack are, that the dog is almost or wholly insensible, lying motionless, and breathing heavily and noisily. The eye is fixed and suffused with blood; there is no foaming at the mouth. In some cases death is instantaneous; and, of those that are not so, the majority are fatal under any treatment whatever.

TREATMENT.—The medicines most likely to do good are *Aconitum* and *Belladonna*, given in doses of one pilule every half-hour alternately, commencing with the former. *Opium*, in the same way, is indicated when the breathing is loud and heavy, and the insensibility profound.

Doses.—See page 38.

2. Epilepsy—Fits.

The dog is more frequently attacked with epilepsy than any other domestic animal. Epileptic fits may arise from worms, teething, hardened excrement, or some other cause of irritation in an internal organ, disease of the brain, &c.

SYMPTOMS.—The dog is suddenly seized, trembles on his legs, loses his sight; then falls down, struggles for a moment, and tries to recover his feet. Sometimes he succeeds, but generally, after stumbling about, he falls down again on his side, stupified and insensible. At the moment of seizure a low cry is sometimes uttered. During the attack, the head is in turns stretched out, bent on the neck, and violently struck on the ground; the legs are strongly convulsed, and so is the entire muscular system also, producing the most varied contortions of the body, from the convulsive contraction of the affected muscles. The jaws are violently clamped, and sometimes the tongue, getting between the teeth, is bruised and lacerated; the mouth is filled with frothy mucus, which dribbles from the lips, and which is coloured with blood when the tongue

is bitten; the respiration is difficult and embarrassed, from the convulsive and unnatural action of the respiratory movements, and it becomes rattling and suffocating from profuse accumulation of mucus in the mouth and fauces. The special senses of hearing, seeing, feeling, &c., are completely suspended during the attack. In about four or five minutes, more or less, those convulsive movements gradually begin to lessen in severity, and the dog's senses slowly return. He opens his eyes, raises his head, looks about him in surprise, and frequently gets up and runs about as if nothing had been amiss. The excretions escape, and in the faeces are sometimes found segments of the tenia, in which case the cause of the epilepsy cannot be uncertain.

TREATMENT.—If the fits are connected with worms, or constipation, the treatment must be mainly directed to the removal of these two exciting causes.

When they occur towards the termination of distemper, or any other disease, and when they are symptomatic of injuries to, or organic diseases of, the brain, they are usually fatal.

If epilepsy occurs in dogs that have been overfed and confined, the diet must be reduced, and moderate exercise allowed.

When caused by the irritation of teething, it may be necessary to lance the gums, and it is always advisable to give *Belladonna*.

It sometimes happens that particular articles of food, such as flesh, disagree with some dogs, and, by exciting stomachic irritation, induce fits. In such a case, the diet must be regulated.

The medicines most useful in epilepsy are the following:—*Belladonna* for irritability of the nervous system, with twitching of the muscles, contortion of the face, and convulsive action of the muscles of the mouth; protrusion, redness, and sparkling appearance of the eyes; rigidity of the body, with the head and body drawn backwards during the actual seizure.

Chamomilla in pups, with derangement of the stomach, and colic, as denoted by vomiting of sour fluid and indications of abdominal pain, preceding the fit.

Nux vomica when the attacks are referable to indigestion, or to constipation.

Arnica is suitable when the fits are the result of a blow on the head.

Argentum nitricum has acted most beneficially in the convulsive seizures which come on during distemper.

Calcarea carbonica, when the fits are connected with teething; it then appears to expedite the appearance of the teeth, thereby lessening the irritation of the dental nerves.

Cuprum is specially indicated when the attacks are caused by disease of the great nervous centres.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

3. Chorea—St Vitus's Dance.

Chorea is most frequent in young dogs, although it may, in rare cases, appear later.

Worms and disordered states of the digestive organs are probably the most frequent causes. Injuries to some part of the nervous system, such as blows on the head, may excite chorea. By far the most common cause, however, is a previous attack of distemper.

SYMPTOMS.—Spasmodic movements, either partial or general; usually the former. One leg or

shoulder is jerked in an irregular way at intervals. These movements affect only one limb, or both legs are affected alike; in which case, when the dog is standing, the head and shoulders are bobbed down at each movement. Sometimes the hind-legs only are attacked; or the entire body; or the muscles of the eyelids, or those of the face. The jerks continue either in the upright, or the lying position; and if they cease during sleep, the sleep is disturbed and unrefreshing. In addition, there may be variable appetite, costive bowels, tumid abdomen, foul tongue, &c.

TREATMENT.—*Nux vomica*: confined bowels, impaired appetite, and the other symptoms of stomachic disorder; trembling or convulsive jerking of the limbs, or of sets of muscles; irritability of temper, &c.

Ignatia: convulsive movements of the limbs, eyes, eyelids, or muscles of the face, aggravated by fright.

Belladonna and *Cuprum aceticum* are sometimes productive of benefit.

Doses.—See page 38.

CHAPTER XI.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

1. **Eczema.**

THIS disease is caused by confinement in a close place; want or insufficiency of exercise; food improper in quality or quantity; dirty bedding, &c. One form is commonly called "surfeit," or "blotch," and is supposed to arise from poor food combined with insufficient exercise, and other similar causes.

SYMPTOMS.—When fully developed, diseased patches are observed on different parts of the body. From the surface of these inflamed patches a serous fluid exudes, which presently concretes into scabs, and mats the hair together. In a few days the scabs and hair fall off, leaving the skin bare, inflamed, and moistened with exudation. Thin scales form from the desiccation of this exudation. There is usually considerable and violent scratching and rubbing, from the itchy sensation. The so-called "acute mange" is ushered in by febrile symptoms.

Vesicular and pustular eruptions follow, and when these burst, the diseased surface presents the appearance of superficial ulceration.

What is called "foul mange" is an aggravated form of the eezema above described. The skin is thickened, and exudes from its inflamed surface a large quantity of offensive serum or pus, or both; it is also chapped, wrinkled, cracked, and superficially ulcerated. The exudation forms thick yellowish crusts. The hair falls off, partly from constant and vigorous scratching, partly from being detached by the exfoliating scales.

The disease may be localized in certain parts, such as the scrotum, the eyelids, the ears, the feet, &c. When the disease attacks the ears, it constitutes or introduces the so-called "eanker" of that part. When seated between the toes and at the roots of the nails, the dog is lamed and the part is red, swollen, tender, and moist. Foul ulcerations are apt to follow, especially when the sanitary arrangements are bad, or the general health much impaired.

The puppies of mangy parents almost invariably inherit the same disease. This mange—that is,

eczema—is not catching. It is distinguished from parasitic mange, or iteh, by the absence of the acari. Eezema is apt to return periodically, and as it depends on constitutional causes, its duration may be indefinite and its cure troublesome.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum* is indicated for febrile symptoms; itching over the whole body, and especially about the serotum, &c.; hot and burning skin; small reddish-coloured vesicles, with itching.

Rhus, for redness of the skin over the whole body; swelling of the skin, with an itehy eruption of small, yellowish vesicles, which run into each other and become moist; a scurfy and fissured state of the skin; it is specially suitable when the eruption is situated on the serotum, the eyelids, and the baek.

Mercurius, for an eruption at first vesicular, afterwards pustular, which is sometimes dry, and sometimes moist; and which itches worse under the influenec of warmth.

Arsenicum, for burning heat and itehing of the skin; seales, which peel off; reddish-coloured pustules, which break, and leave the appearance

of small, shallow ulcers, with an ichorous discharge; painful blotches. It is likewise indicated for diarrhœa, debility, emaciation, enlarged abdomen,—symptoms that supervene upon advanced eczema.

Food, &c.—The diet must not consist of flesh, except in the case of weak puppies, or when the disease has induced general debility. In all other cases, vegetable or farinaceous food is the most suitable; and even this should be given sparingly. The utmost cleanliness is required, and also good ventilation and moderate exercise in the open air.

2. Warts.

1. On the eyelids. When attached to the edge of the lid they keep up great irritation of the conjunctiva, and that may end in troublesome inflammation. A wart so small as to remain unobserved, except after special examination, may do much mischief in the part.

2. On the mucous membrane of the prepuce, or of the vagina.

3. On the lips and mouth, causing the dog

much discomfort, and preventing him from taking his food.

TREATMENT.—Excision, ligature, and *Thuja*. The last remedy may be applied full strength to the wart, night and morning; and at the same time from two to four drops of the first dilution may be given every night. For single warts, removal is, of course, the best remedy; but when a considerable part of the skin or mucous membrane is the seat of warty growths, and when the reproduction takes place after excision, *Thuja* will be found efficacious.

Calcarea carbonica, a dose night and morning, is an excellent remedy for warty growths.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

Other skin diseases are mentioned in the chapter on "Parasitic Diseases." The whole subject, a most important one in canine pathology, is discussed at length in my work on "Diseases of the Dog."

CHAPTER XII.

PARASITIC DISEASES.

PARASITES are minute animals which infest and feed upon other animals; and parasitic diseases are the disorders which these intruders set up.

Parasites may be arranged into two classes,—external and internal.

1. External Parasites.

The parasites of this class are divisible into:

- (1.) Those that live on the surface of the skin; and,
- (2.) Those that live in its proper structure.

(1.) *Parasites Living on the Skin.*

(a) The *louse*, resembling, but larger than, that of man, and unable to live on the skin of the human being.

(b) The *flea*.

(c) The *tick*, varying in size, sticking firmly to the skin by claws.

SYMPTOMS.—Lice excite considerable irritation

and itching of the skin, which cause the dog to rub and scratch himself; red streaks, dotted with minute drops of congealed blood, may then be seen on the skin. The tops of the small pimples may be rubbed off, and a little serum exuded; matter may even form on them if the general health be bad.

TREATMENT.—The parasites must be killed, and that without injuring the dog. Soft soap and warm water should be thoroughly rubbed, not merely on the hair, but *into the skin*. The dog should then be thoroughly drenched with, or dipped into, tepid water; and the skin and hair dried before a fire, and by friction with a towel. After drying, the nits, which adhere to the hair, should be removed by sprinkling the surface with tincture of camphor, and afterwards carefully combing and brushing. The lips, and eyelids, where such creatures most congregate, must not be forgotten. It may be necessary to repeat these processes once or twice. A dose of *Arsenicum* should be given three times a-day to cure the eruption, which, however, generally disappears of itself when its lively cause is removed.

The old bedding should be destroyed; in fact, the dog should sleep in a new place ever after the first dressing; or until, by fumigation, washing, painting, &c., the parasites and their nits are effectually destroyed. Shavings, or hay, are the best materials for bedding.

In some cases, instead of eamphor, *Staphysagria* may be used, either sprinkled on in the form of powder, or rubbed in as the decoction.

(2.) *Parasites Living IN the Skin.*

(a) The *Sarcoptes canis*, producing the itch disease, or so-called "mange."

The acarus, when it reaches the skin, burrows in the epidermis, and irritation is excited. Papules or vesicles, or both, appear, partly as the result of this irritation, but chiefly as the result of the rubbing and scratching excited by the irritation. From the same causes, a general efflorescence appears in the vicinity of the papules, giving the skin a red appearance. In some cases, the papules become vesicles, and these contain a serous fluid, which escapes when the vesicle bursts, and forms yellowish crusts. Pustules are sometimes met

with, and when they burst, the contained matter concretes into thick brownish scales. This is especially the case in domestic favourites, with tender skins and luxurious appetites. The pustules are chiefly located on the inner surface of the thighs, under the abdomen, in the pubic region, &c. In these cases, the skin is moistened with a serous exudation, having the appearance of drops of sweat.

The common varieties of mange—red, dry, moist—mark the different eruptive conditions of the skin.

All parts of the body may be invaded with mange, but it generally manifests itself first about the back, the nose, the ears, and the eyebrows. In five or six weeks, so rapidly does the disease spread, that the whole body may be mangy; and in bad or neglected cases, the dog sinks into a state of incurable cachexia.

(b) The other form of itch, or parasitic mange, is due to the presence of the *Demodex folliculorum* in the sebaceous and hair follicles.

Numerous small pimply tumours, due to inflammation of the follicles, make their appearance;

and fluid, at first serous, subsequently purulent, exudes from, or can be squeezed out of, these swellings. The skin is after this covered with minute pustules; the exuded matter hardens into scabs, and the skin is thickened and chapped as in the preceding form of mange. The hair drops off.

When mange breaks out on a domestic favourite, the unpleasant fact should be remembered, that the disease is communicable to man by the transmigration of the parasite.

As in man, so in the dog, skin diseases may be caused, not only by animal, but by *vegetable* parasites. In the dog, this important subject requires further investigation; but there appears to be no doubt that a form of "mange," most frequent in young puppies, and characterized by loss of hair, bran-like scales, and slight scratching, is due to the presence of such a growth.

TREATMENT.—The object is to kill the parasites. First, wash the whole body thoroughly with soft soap and warm water; then dry the skin and hair; and, lastly, rub in *Benzine*. These applications may have to be repeated more than once; but one

thorough application is generally sufficient as far as the destruction of the acari is concerned, and the remaining eruptions usually disappear without any treatment. *Sulphur ointment* is another good remedy; washing being used as directed. The *whole* body should be subjected to these processes at the same time, because if one parasite escapes destruction, others will soon be bred. The bedding, &c., should be destroyed; and the dog, after having been thoroughly dressed, should be provided with a new place to lie on.

In some cases it may be necessary to give internal remedies; the treatment of eezema should then be referred to.

2. Internal Parasites.

(1.) *In the Air-Passages.*

Pentastomum tenioides.—This worm occupies that part of the respiratory tube which lies anterior to the larynx, and specially inhabits the nasal sinuses, &c. Obstruction more or less marked is the consequence of its presence in this region.

SYMPTOMS.—Chobart gives rather a dark ac-

count of the effects produced. The animal, he says, is subject to convulsions, during which it is violently agitated, stops short, hits itself on the head, rolls over, rubs its nose on the ground, and the jaws are convulsively clamped. It devours everything within reach, such as wood, straw, &c., discharges a large quantity of saliva, passes urine involuntarily, and sneezes without ceasing. Death sometimes ensues.

TREATMENT.—Inhalations of chlorine and tobacco smoke. Chloroform?

(2.) *In the Digestive Organs.*

(a) The *Holostomum alatum*.

(b) The *Spiroptera sanguinolenta*, found in tubercles in the stomach and glands of the œsophagus. No ill effects are produced; when in the stomach, there is said to be great voracity of appetite.

(c) The *Ascaris marginata*.

(d) The *Trichocephalus depressiusculus*.

(e) The *Dochmius trigonoccephalus*.

(f) *Tæniæ*, or tape-worms, of which there are three or four varieties in dogs.

The common "round worm" is cylindrical in form, from four to eight inches long, pinkish in colour, and tapering towards both ends. They sometimes crawl from the bowel into the stomach, and are vomited either singly, or several coiled up into a ball; or they pass downwards and are discharged. The "maw-worm" is from half an inch to an inch long, the tail pointed, and the head obtuse and puckered where the mouth is situated. They exist in immense numbers in the rectum, and set up great local irritation.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS.—The animal affected with worms in the bowels is usually dull and depressed, uneasy and restless, utters doleful cries and howls, and becomes unsociable in disposition and irritable in temper. The hair is dry, shaggy, foul, and destitute of the natural gloss; appetite variable, and often ravenous; the breath offensive; and the nose dry and hot. Notwithstanding the greedy appetite, emaciation and weakness come on. Attacks of diarrhoea occasionally alternate with constipation; small lumps of mucus are voided, and little bits of excrement. Paroxysms of colic

are frequent ; fits attack young dogs especially. A tense and enlarged state of the belly, and a short, dry, irritable cough, are also occasionally symptomatic of worms. The "maw-worm" induces intolerable itching of the rectum, but rarely any of the more serious symptoms as above. Chobart records having seen many dogs vomit balls of *Asearides* (*Strongylus trigonycephalus*?). These dogs had vertigo, convulsions, and coma, &c. The "round worm" sometimes crawls into the stomach, and even upwards into the nostrils, and then sets up great irritation. The severe symptoms are produced only by the tæniæ, or when the other worms are present in large numbers. The tæniæ sometimes obstruct the bowels, and thereby excite inflammation, followed by death. When the worm, or a piece of it, is discharged, the nature of the case is divested of its previous obscurity.

TREATMENT.—The object is to destroy and expel the worms. The means are various:—

1. *Areca Nut*.—Valuable against the round and maw worm, also the tape-worm. A dose—about two grains to every pound of the dog's

weight—of the fresh powder should be given, in broth thickened with oatmeal, every week for three or four weeks ; and a dose of olive oil three hours after each dose of the nut.

2. *Oil of Turpentine*.—Alone it is apt to irritate and inflame the kidneys, and intoxicate the brain. This is prevented by mixing with olive oil, which keeps it in the bowels and carries it off, although even then vomiting is sometimes excited. The dose is one drachm for a medium-sized dog, mixed with a tablespoonful of olive oil.

3. *Pomegranate Bark*.—About a scruple of the powdered bark, followed in three hours by a dose of olive oil, is a good anthelmintic against tape and round worms.

4. *Oil of Male Fern* (twenty drops, made into a bolus with flour, and followed by a dose of olive oil) is valuable for tape-worm.

All of these remedies act differently in different dogs, so that whilst one dose may suffice in some cases, two or more may be necessary in others. The dose may also require to be increased, the effects on the animal being carefully watched, as

the object is not to destroy the dog, but the parasite.

The dog should have little food for some hours before, and be strictly confined after; taking the medicine until the worms are discharged. They should then, with the discharged fæces, be burned or deeply buried. This mode of preventing propagation by the destruction of the ova is doubly imperative in the case of tape-worms.

An injection of olive oil is of service in ejecting the maw-worm from the rectum.

(3.) *In the Urinary Organs.*

(a) *The Strongylus gigas.*

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms vary. In some cases, the dog ails nothing; in others, he is wasted, weak, and writhes and howls night and day. When the ureter and urethra are not obstructed, the discharged urine is purulent or bloody; there may be suppression of urine when the kidneys are disorganized, as they often are to a very great extent, and obstruction when the worm lies in the passages.

(b) M. Vulpian found a nematoid larval worm

in the kidneys of a dog. Redi met with somewhat similar cases.

(c) Hydatids have been found in the dog's kidney, according to Youatt.

TREATMENT.—*Turpentine* is the most likely medicine to do good for worms in the kidney.

CHAPTER XIII.

ACCIDENTS.

1. Fractures.

IN plain language, fracture is a break in a bone, and it usually takes place from external violence. The fracture is *simple* when the bone is broken at one part, and there is no other injury; *compound*, when in addition to the fracture there is a wound of the soft parts communicating with the fractured bone; *comminuted*, when the bone is broken into numerous fragments.

Fracture may be known—

1. By the deformity of the part injured. Thus, a broken leg is bent, shortened, or twisted; when

the skull is fractured, there may, or may not, be depression of the broken bone.

2. The natural movements are altered. The dog cannot move the limb as usual; perhaps all movement is impossible on his part. But the limb can be moved by the surgeon to an extent, and in a direction, that are not natural.

3. A crackling sound is heard when the broken ends are adjusted, and rubbed one on the other. The symptoms cannot be made out unless the ends are first brought into contact—this is obvious.

4. The general symptoms are pain, swelling, heat, helplessness of the limb, &c.

The principles of treatment are,—

1. To reduce, or set the fracture,—place the broken bones in their natural position. The upper fragment is to be held steadily in one hand, whilst the lower is extended until the limb acquires its natural shape and length.

2. To keep the limb in its natural place, and to prevent the action of the muscles which would, by contracting, disturb the fracture. For these purposes, splints are used of various materials, and

bandages. Gutta-percha, cut into slips of the proper length and width, makes capital splints. Dipped into warm water, these splints are softened, and easily adapt themselves to the shape of the leg. The hair of the leg will act as a pad, and prevent any injury from the pressure of the splints when they become hard. In some cases, it is advisable to bandage the leg before applying splints for the purpose of keeping down swelling. A bandage should be applied over the splints. Layers of old linen dipped into thick starch, form, when dry, a light and firm bandage, and give excellent support to the limb. Wadding should be previously used to fill up hollows. Care must be taken not to bandage too tightly, otherwise grave consequences will ensue,—much pain, swelling, perhaps gangrene. Even when the limb is properly bandaged, some swelling will come on in the foot. The bandage should then be slightly slackened.

In fracture of a rib, denoted by depression at the site of injury, and by grating during respiration, the treatment is to encircle the trunk by a bandage, so as to diminish the movements of the

rib—to keep the dog confined, for the same reason, exertion increasing respiration—and to feed on a low diet.

*Arnica lotion** is invaluable in fractures, as in all injuries. It should be used to the part three times a-day, completely saturating the bandages, &c., so that it may penetrate to the skin.

Aconitum, or *Arnica*, should be given if the injury be severe, and attended with feverishness, &c.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

2. Dislocations.

Dislocation means the displacement of the articular ends of bones, without fracture. This accident happens most frequently in the hip, elbow, shoulder, knee, hoek, and toe joints.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms are,—that the joint is altered in form as compared with the corresponding joint of the opposite side—there is a depression or a prominence where there should be neither, and the limb is either lengthened or shortened. The joint is fixed, and its natural movements are circumscribed; neither the dog nor his doctur can

* See page 39.

move the limb with its natural facility and to its natural extent. This fixedness of position, and the absence of crackling, are sufficient to distinguish dislocation from fracture. There is another distinction of great value: if a broken bone be put into its proper shape by adjusting its broken ends, the deformity will presently return when the bone is left to itself; whereas, a dislocated bone put into its natural place remains there, and the distortion is removed.

TREATMENT.—Dislocations are reduced by those means which bring the head of the bone into such a position that the muscles fixed to it can drag it into its socket. The socket is firmly held by an assistant and kept fixed, whilst the operator pulls the limb gently and steadily till the muscular resistance is overcome, and the bone slips into its proper place. The joint should then be kept in perfect rest, to prevent inflammation. Dislocations should be reduced as speedily as possible.

It is plain that each dislocation requires a different mode of reduction as regards the direction in which the extending power should be applied, the joint affected, and the relative position of the

head of the bone to its socket. It is impossible to give full directions for every case without a long lecture upon, and a demonstration of, each joint. The best plan is to call in a veterinary surgeon, or in his absence a human surgeon, who would no doubt willingly render his services and apply his knowledge of the treatment of man's dislocations to those of the dog.

3. Wounds.

In treating a wound, the first thing to do is to stop bleeding. This may be done by exposing the wound to the atmosphere, by pressure with the finger, or a compress of lint bound down by a bandage, by the application of cold water, &c. These means will always succeed, unless the hæmorrhage proceed from a wounded artery of considerable size. In such a case as this, firm and constant pressure is the immediate, and a ligature the radical remedy.

The second thing to do is, to remove all foreign bodies from the wound, such as clots of blood, dirt, splinters, thorns, by means of the fingers or forceps, or affusion with water.

In the third place, the sides of the wound should be brought together and kept there. The hair should be closely clipped away from the skin near the edges of the wound. Then, whilst the sides of the wound are held together, a thick layer of Collodion should be applied by means of a camel's-hair pencil. This substance forms a thick film, under which the wound heals. But when the wound is larger or deeper, Collodion is not sufficient, and stitches are necessary. Pass a strong needle, armed with silk or hempen thread previously well waxed, through one side of the wound, from without inwards, then through the opposite point of the other side from within outwards. The thread is then to be tied, without unduly straining the parts, and the ends clipped closely off. Other stitches are to be put in in the same manner, at about the distance of half an inch, until the whole extent of the wound is accurately sewn up. The dog's mouth should be muzzled, or he will nibble the stitches out and cause the wound to gape again. A piece of lint, saturated with *Calendula lotion*,* and constantly kept moist, may then be placed over

* See page 40.

the wound and kept there by a bandage. The wound will heal by adhesion, or by the process of granulation, in which latter case matter will form. The stitches may then be removed. *Calendula lotion** will expedite healing.

4. Sprains or Strains.

A sprain means a violent stretching of tendons or ligaments, probably with rupture of some of their fibres. The animal is lame, and the injured part, wherever it may be, is hot, painful, and swollen.

TREATMENT.—In treatment, perfect rest is essential, and to make sure of this a splint may have to be put on the limb to keep it quiet. If there be much pain, fomentations are required twice a-day; if not, the part should be kept moist with *Arnica lotion*.† For the chronic enlargement and stiffness that frequently remain after the acute symptoms have subsided, the best remedy is *Rhus lotion*,* rubbed in twice a-day. The same remedies in the form of dilution, or

* See page 40.

† See page 39.

pillules, should be given internally, in doses stated at page 38.

5. Sore Feet.

Foot-sore consists of contusion, which may be followed by inflammation and suppuration, of the elastic pad on which the dog walks. Long travelling on hard dry ground, or hunting over a rough country, will bruise the feet.

TREATMENT.—Rest and the constant application of cloths saturated with *Arnica lotion** for simple contusion. If the foot or feet become swollen, hard, hot, painful; if the animal is unable to stand; if the appetite is gone, and there is general febrile excitement, then the feet should be put into linseed poultices containing five drops of *Arnica tincture*; the poultice should be changed once a-day; the dog should be muzzled, else he will tear off the poultice; and if the pain be very great, fomentation should be used twice a-day. Should suppuration take place—the swelling of the foot becoming soft and fluctuating—the lancet should be used, and a poultice, medicated with

* See page 39.

five drops of *Calendula tincture*, applied night and morning, until the matter is all evacuated. The same poultice treatment is applicable when the sole threatens to slough. For the remaining sole, *Calendula lotion*,* constantly kept to the part, is the best remedy. The dog should afterwards wear boots until the pad becomes firm and able to bear pressure.

The internal remedies are *Aconite* for feverishness; *Arnica* for the general condition caused by the injury; *Hepar sulphuris*, when matter forms.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

CHAPTER XIV.

GENERAL DISEASES.

1. Rheumatism.

RHEUMATISM is a disease with which dogs are very frequently attacked. The great exciting *cause* of rheumatism is cold and damp combined.

* See page 40.

Hence the frequency of kennel-lameness amongst fox-hounds, &c.; the dogs, whilst hot, being turned into a cold, damp, or exposed kennel. Pet dogs kept in a highly-heated or close atmosphere, and accidentally exposed to cold, are apt to contract chest-founder. In such dogs, the rheumatism is usually of the acute type. The disease is most rife during spring, and when east winds prevail. One attack strongly predisposes to subsequent seizures.

SYMPTOMS.—There are two forms, the acute and the chronic.

1. In acute rheumatism, exposure to cold and damp. The pulse is increased in frequency, and the dog shivers, appears dull, hides himself in a corner, and is loth to move himself, from the fact that motion increases his sufferings. When touched, or when one makes-believe to touch him, he cries out; if he is touched with the hand, ever so lightly, he screams out, or snarls and raises his back and temper. The urine is scanty and high-coloured, and the bowels confined. The mouth and nose are both dry and hot.

2. Chronic rheumatism differs from the acute, in

the symptoms being milder and more lingering. The pulse is little if at all accelerated, and the pains, judging from the dog's behaviour, are more bearable than in the acute form. This form may, or may not, supervene upon the acute.

When the back is affected, the loins are more or less tender to the touch, and the dog is reluctant to move, and feels pain when he does move, and the hind-legs are dragged.

When the muscles which connect the shoulder-blade to the trunk are attacked, the disease is called "chest-founder," or "kennel-lameness;" this may be either acute, or chronic—most frequently the latter. The symptoms are the following:—stiffness, soreness, and pain on pressure in one or in both shoulders, much increased by compelling the dog to jump. The stiffness is also evident when the dog is going down hill. In protracted or severe cases, the fore-legs may be more or less powerless. The disease is usually very obstinate, and sometimes incurable.

TREATMENT.—*Aconitum* is indicated at the beginning of the attack, when there are symptoms of febrile excitement; and also when the general

symptoms and physieal signs point out heart complication.

Belladonna, when the affected parts are extremely tender to the touch, and painful when moved, causing lameness. It is specially suitable when the shoulder is the seat of the disease.

Bryonia is indicated in eases of aeute rheumatism, particularly of the legs, attended with frequent full pulse, thirst, high-coloured urine, pain aggravated by motion.

Nux vomica is frequently beneficial when the stomaeh is out of order and the bowels costive, and in those cases which are attended with symptoms of paralytic weakness of the muscles of the legs.

Rhus is another remedy which is attended with good results in those cases where the dog appears to have lost the muscular power of the legs, and when the muscles of the back are principally affected.

Doses.—*See page 38.*

2. Rickets.

In this peculiar constitutional disease, the bones, some or many of them, are imperfectly developed and distorted. The bones have the natural struc-

tural arrangement, but are deficient in the earthy constituents to which they owe their firmness and solidity; they are soft, weak, pliable, and cartilaginous. It is produced by defective hygienic arrangements, and especially by want of good food, fresh air, and sunlight. The disease generally attacks pups exposed to these causes, or placed in a dirty, confined kennel, or brought up on the milk of a weak or unhealthy mother.

TREATMENT.—The treatment of rickets is rather dietetic than medicinal. The animal should have as much nutritive food as its stomach can digest. A teaspoonful of cod-liver oil three times a-day will probably do good. Regular exercise in the open air, an occasional shower-bath, and cleanliness are valuable adjuvants.

Calcareo carbonica is of much service in this disease.

DOSES.—*See page 38.*

3. Obesity.

Accumulation of fat is either an indication of health, or a symptom of disease, according to its amount, position, and consequences.

Want or insufficiency of exercise; confinement in an impure, close atmosphere; rich or luxurious food; or ordinary food in excessive quantity, are the usual causes.

SYMPTOMS.—The breathing becomes panting, short, and asthmatic, more especially during exertion; the circulation embarrassed; the muscular system weak and flabby; the digestive functions deranged; and a condition of the general system induced which most unfavourably influences the course and termination of any disease that may spring up.

TREATMENT.—The treatment consists in giving the animal a due amount of exercise in the open air, and in altering the diet both as to quantity and quality. Starchy and sugary foods should not be given.

4. Rabies—Hydrophobia.

Mr Youatt's description has been the one most uniformly accepted and quoted. He says, "The disease manifests itself under two forms: The *furious* form, characterized by augmented activity of the sensorial and locomotive systems, a disposi-

tion to bite, and a continued peculiar bark. The animal becomes altered in habits and disposition, has an inclination to lick or carry inedible substances, is restless and snaps in the air, but is still obedient and attached. Soon there is loss of appetite and thirst, the mouth and tongue swollen; the eyes red, dull, and half closed; the skin of the forehead wrinkled; the coat rough and staring; the gait unsteady and staggering; there is a periodic disposition to bite, the animal in approaching is often quiet and friendly, and then snaps; latterly, there is paralysis of the extremities; the breathing and deglutition become affected by spasms; the external surface irritable, and the sensorial functions increased in activity and perverted; convulsions may occur. These symptoms are paroxysmal, they remit and intermit, and are often excited by sight, hearing, or touch.

“The *sullen* form is characterized by shyness and depression, in which there is no disposition to bite, and no fear of fluids. The dog appears to be unusually quiet, is melancholic, and has depression of spirits; although he has no fear of water he does not drink; he makes no attempt to bite, and seems

haggard and suspicious, avoiding society, and refusing food. The breathing is laboured and the bark is harsh, rough, and altered in tone; the mouth is open from the dropping of the jaw; the tongue protrudes, and the saliva is constantly flowing. The breathing soon becomes more difficult and laborious; there are tremors, and vomiting, and convulsions."

I am not aware of any certain cure for this disease.

5. Distemper.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms present considerable variations, which depend upon the rapidity of the disease, the character of the prevailing epidemic, and the local complication.

The onset of the attack is either sudden or gradual, generally the latter. In the earliest stage, the dog is observed to be dull and depressed, and takes no notice of food, or of his owner. In a short time, a scanty, clear, and watery fluid issues from the nose; the eyes are watery and unusually sensitive to light; and the animal has a short, dry, husky cough. The pulse is slightly increased in

frequency—from 100 to 130 per minute, according to the patient's age.

As the disease advances, fresh symptoms appear and existing ones become aggravated. There is constant shivering, accompanied by aversion to cold, and preference for warmth; the coat stares; the bowels are either relaxed or confined, and the fæces dark; the urine is scanty and high-coloured; the pulse is still more frequent and compressible; the temperature of the surface, and especially of the paws, higher; and frequently an offensive vomit comes up from the stomach. At the same time, the nasal discharge assumes a purulent character, and increases in quantity; it adheres to the nasal orifices and obstructs respiration, much to the patient's annoyance; the respiration is quickened; and the cough is short, almost constant, and sonorous. At this stage, inflammation of the air-tubes, or of the lungs, may come on. Eye disease is also apt to appear. The discharge becomes mattery, and when abundant runs down the face. The lids stick together, especially in the morning. General cloudiness gradually comes over the eye, rendering it opaque and white, and,

of course, impairing vision. Then in the centre, or towards one side, there appears a circular ulcer, at first minute, but gradually extending in depth and width. The ulcer at last penetrates the cornea, the aqueous humour escapes, the iris protrudes, and the extreme pain is relieved. When the distemper yields, these affections of the eye gradually subside, and the ulcer heals up, leaving only a small speck, which generally disappears after a little while.

In some cases, the chief force of the disease falls on the digestive mucous membrane. Nothing, however, is so sure to encourage the tendency to diarrhoea and dysentery, and even to excite them, as purgatives, and especially calomel. The derangement may consist simply in the passage of liquid stools, or of imperfectly digested food; but this is very prone to run on to *dysentery*.

In some cases a *pustular eruption* breaks out on the surface of the chest and belly, inside of the thighs, etc. The pustules break, and scabs form from the pus concreting.

The nervous system is severely deranged in a large proportion of distemper cases.

Encephalitis, or inflammation of the brain and its membranes, begins differently in different cases. In some, this complication of distemper sets in by a paroxysm of general convulsions—"a distemper fit"—which may prove fatal at a comparatively early stage of the general disease, or which may be succeeded by other similar attacks that carry off the animal.

TREATMENT.—The following medicines, when carefully selected according to the annexed indications, will be found more successful in curing this canine scourge than allopathic means.

Aconitum, in the first stage, when there is dulness, loss of appetite, inflamed watery eye, quick breathing, and accelerated pulse. It may also be resorted to at a later period of the disease to check the tendency to local inflammations.

Belladonna is indicated, especially when the eyes and throat are affected, as indicated by sensitiveness of the eyes to light, increased vascularity of the white of the eye, and of the inner surface of the lids, agglutination of the lids, and evident pain in these parts; and, as regards the throat, by an inflamed appearance of the back of

the mouth, and by dry, irritating cough, evidently excited by irritation at the top of the windpipe. It is also a valuable remedy when the brain is involved, with such symptoms as delirium and fits. In some cases of encephalitis, it may be necessary to give *Aconitum* and *Belladonna* in turns.

Bryonia is required when symptoms of bronchitis set in, viz., short, hurried, and oppressed breathing; rattling of mucus in the chest; frequent moist cough, &c. Both this medicine and *Aconitum* may be needed in such a case as this.

Arsenicum is indicated by these symptoms: intense injection of the vessels of the eye; swelling and closure of the lids; profuse secretion of tears, and intolerance of light; ulcers and speck on the cornea. Also, by frequent sneezing and profuse discharge of thin acrid mucus from the nostrils, with obstruction; or, an offensive and bloody discharge from ulceration of the nasal membrane; also, when the bowels are affected, with frequent discharge, accompanied by colicky pains, straining, weakness, and exhaustion. This remedy is indicated whenever the disease has

prostrated the powers of life, the animal then being emaciated, weak, without appetite, and otherwise in a state apparently lifeless.

Phosphorus is indicated particularly when the lungs are inflamed, as shown by the rust-coloured expectoration, the laboured breathing, and the characteristic signs heard on examining the lungs. It is also a good remedy for the diarrhœic complication, when the discharge is thin, and slimy, or even bloody.

Phosphoric acid has been of service when there is excessive, slimy, or watery diarrhœa; fœtid purulent discharge from the nose; and general prostration.

Mercurius corrosivus is indicated when the mouth is covered with small superficial ulcers, the secretion of saliva increased, and the breath offensive; and also, when there are frequent discharges of bloody mucus from the bowels, with colic, urging, and straining.

Veratrum may be of service in cases of diarrhœa, &c., indicating *Arsenicum*, but continuing in spite of it. Or both these medicines may be given alternately, especially when the disease is

advanced, and the symptoms are typhoid in character.

Food, &c.—The patient should be put in a clean, dry place, where he can breathe plenty of pure air, and yet be protected from cold and damp. Cleanliness is of the utmost importance. The discharges should be removed at once, and the litter changed every day. Soft hay forms the best and most comfortable bed, and it can be easily replaced when soiled. A certain amount of warmth is necessary. M'Dougal's disinfecting powder may be used if necessary, according to the directions given on the packet.

It is impossible to be too particular about the diet. No solid food of any description must be given until the disease is quite over. Weak broth or gruel, and fresh cold water, are sufficient for the first few days; boiled rice, milk, and bread, are also good.

PART V.

MATERIA MEDICA.

AT page 36 the reader will find a list of eighteen remedies which are the most frequently employed in canine practice. In this place each one will be shortly surveyed in its relation to disease, and a brief epitome given of the symptoms for which it is indicated.

1. Aconitum napellus.—*Uses.* In febrile and inflammatory complaints, especially at the beginning of them, though sometimes also during their course. When there are strong, quick pulse, hot dry skin, thirst, dryness of the nose, hot dry mouth, red eyes, quick breathing, chilliness and shivering, followed by febrile reaction, tenderness of the belly, inflammatory diarrhœa.

Doses and mode of administration.—*See page 38.*

References to diseases.—*Pages 51, 53, 57, 64, 75, 77, 81, 83, 86, 89, 92, 97, 107, 113, 115, 116, 120, 125, 133, 150, 156, 158, 166.*

2. Arnica montana.—*Uses.* In disorders arising from falls, blows, kicks, or other kind of mechanical injury; also in those consequent upon the muscular fatigue to which sporting dogs are liable. Local inflammation resulting from injuries, or severe shaking without visible injury, both indicate it.

Doses and mode of administration.—*See page 38.*

For the *external* uses of Arnica.—*See page 39.*

References to diseases.—*Pages 94, 129, 156.*

3. Arsenicum.—*Uses.* This remedy is often of marked service in several varieties of diseases of the skin, and in ulcerations, with unhealthy, bad-smelling discharge; in

dropsy of the chest, of the belly, and of the tissue under the skin; also in diseases of the breathing organs, inclusive of cold, influenza, and bronchitis, attended with discharge from the nose and eyes, wheezing respiration, and fits of asthmatical difficulty of breathing. It is one of the most valuable remedies in distemper, especially when attended with exhaustion and diarrhœa. In certain forms of disease affecting the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels it is one of the best resources, especially where there are attacks of vomiting, and purging of watery, blackish matters.

Doses and mode of administration.—*See page 38.*

References to diseases.—*Pages 49, 51, 60, 65, 75, 77, 82, 84, 89, 92, 94, 118, 133, 137, 167.*

4. **Belladonna.**—*Uses.* In diseases involving the brain and nervous system generally, of a congestive or of an inflammatory character. It often follows *Aconite* advantageously. In skin diseases, with swelling, heat, and redness of the part. In inflamed eyes, with great sensitiveness to light. In enlargement and tenderness of glands. In the irritation caused by cutting the teeth. In coughs of a convulsive kind, occurring chiefly at night. In inflamed throat, with difficulty in swallowing. In the pains of colic, accompanied with distention of the belly.

Doses and mode of administration.—*See page 38.*

References to diseases.—*Pages 43, 47, 51, 54, 74, 78, 95, 96, 107, 110, 111, 120, 125, 128, 130, 159, 166.*

5. **Bryonia.**—*Uses.* In bronchitis, generally in alternation with *Aconite*, for laboured, quick, and wheezy breathing. In pleurisy, when the cough and breathing are short and suppressed from the pain present. In rheumatic affections, especially when the pain is increased by movement.

Doses and mode of administration.—*See page 38.*

References to diseases.—*Pages 53, 57, 159, 167.*

6. Calcareo carbonica.—*Uses.* When the teeth are slow or difficult in appearing. In chronic inflammation of the eyes and of the ears, occurring in weakly animals. In diseases of the bones, such as rickets.

Doses and mode of administration.—*See page 38.*

References to diseases.—*Pages 42, 103, 108, 113, 116, 129, 135, 160.*

7. Cantharis.—*Uses.* A valuable remedy in urinary diseases, attended with discharge of blood, difficulty in passing water, pain, &c.

Doses and mode of administration.—*See page 40.*

References to diseases.—*Pages 94, 95, 96, 98.*

8. China.—*Uses.* To restore from the weakness left after diseases attended with discharges of the animal fluids, such as blood, after diarrhoea, dysentery, &c. Also of much service in improving the appetite and strength during convalescence from all acute diseases. It should therefore be given in such cases, although there may be no special directions for its employment in the preceding pages on treatment. In chronic diarrhoea, when there is evidence that the food is not properly digested. Also for loss of appetite, want of strength, and indigestion with slimy tongue.

Dose and mode of administration.—*See page 38.*

Reference to disease.—*Page 82.*

9. Hepar sulphuris.—*Uses.* It hastens the process of an abscess breaking. In chronic affections of the eye. In the salivation and foul breath caused by mercury—a poison too often given to dogs. In falling off of the hair. In itching, redness, and heat of the ears, with discharge of matter.

Doses and mode of administration.—*See page 38.*

References to diseases.—*Pages 86, 107, 112, 116, 120, 156.*

10. Ipecacuanha.—*Uses.* In diseases of the respiratory organs, attended with rattling of mucus, or retching, or

vomiting of food. In asthma. In simple retching, and in vomiting. In some cases of diarrhœa and dysentery. In discharges of blood from the bowels.

Doses and modo of administration.—*See page 38.*

References to diseases.—*Pages 47, 60, 68.*

11. Mercurius vivus.—*Uses.* In discharge from nose and eyes, as in catarrh. In inflamed eyes. Inflamed throat, with difficulty in swallowing, and swelling of the glands. In ulceration of the mouth and throat. For vomitings of bile or mucus. For deranged liver, with yellowness of the skin and eyes, and for hard, lumpy, pale-coloured stools. For slimy, bloody diarrhœa.

N.B.—No preparation of mercury should be given if the dog has been poisoned by blue pill, calomel, or mercurial ointment.

Doses and mode of administration.—*See page 38.*

References to diseases.—*Pages 45, 51, 54, 65, 67, 72, 82, 86, 89, 92, 107, 110, 111, 112, 116, 120, 133.*

12. Nux vomica.—*Uses.* In dryness and obstruction of the nose. In cases of asthma, attended with deranged stomach and constipation. In indigestion, constipation, and piles. In colicky pain from obstinate constipation. In some cases of vomiting. In irritability of the bladder, with frequent discharges. In paralytic weakness of the legs.

Doses and mode of administration.—*See page 38.*

References to diseases.—*Pages 51, 61, 64, 68, 72, 75, 86, 89, 97, 98, 103, 112, 128, 130, 159.*

13. Phosphorus.—*Uses.* In inflammation of the lungs, when the breathing is difficult, and the phlegm reddish. In some cases of diarrhœa. In certain cases of chronic bronchitis.

Doses and mode of administration.—*See page 38.*

References to diseases.—*Pages 54, 57, 82, 168.*

14. Rhus.—*Uses.* In sprains and rheumatism. Some diseases of the skin.

Doses and modes of administration.—*See page 38.*

References to diseases.—*Pages 133, 159.*

For external uses, refer to *page 40.*

15. Tartarus emeticus.—*Uses.* In inflammation of the lungs. Bronchitis, with rattling of mucus, and stringy tenacious phlegm. In diseases of the skin, with poek-like eruption. In vomiting and retching, if *Ipecacuanha* fails.

Doses and modes of administration.—*See page 38.*

Reference to disease.—*Page 57.*

16. Silicea.—*Uses.* In diseases or deformities of the bones, including rickets. In swelling of the glands, and unhealthy chronic ulcers. Also, in abscesses, and suppuration generally.

Doses and modes of administration.—*See page 38.*

References to diseases.—*Pages 113, 119, 120.*

17. Sulphur.—*Uses.* In many forms of skin disease, especially when attended with itching and scratching. After the acute symptoms of bronchitis and of pneumonia have subsided. For indigestion, especially if accompanied with skin disease. In certain kinds of constipation, and diarrhœa; in piles. In chronic eye diseases in mangy dogs.

Doses and mode of administration.—*See page 38.*

References to diseases.—*Pages 54, 57, 67, 72, 82, 86, 108, 119.*

18. Veratrum album.—*Uses.* In diarrhœa, with painful gripings and vomiting, followed by excessive prostration and exhaustion.

Doses and mode of administration.—*Page 38.*

Reference to disease.—*Page 168.*

Extra Remedies.

UNDER this head are arranged the remedies that are more rarely used in canine practice than those in the list at page 36, either because they are only adapted for rare symptoms, or because the disease for which they are prescribed is seldom met with.

1. **Ammonium causticum**.*—*Uses*.—In the congestive stage of inflammation of the lungs, where there is panting breathing. In asthma. Also in windy colic.

References to diseases.—*Pages* 57, 60, 75.

2. **Aurum muriaticum**.*—*See page* 49.

3. **Cannabis sativa**.*—*Uses*. In the pains connected with stone in the kidneys and bladder.

References to diseases.—*Pages* 95, 97.

4. **Carbo vegetabilis**.*—*Uses*. In flatulence, distention of the belly, purging.

Reference to disease.—*Page* 67.

5. **Chamomilla**.*—*Uses*. In some cases of watery, slimy diarrhœa. In fits, attended with deranged stomach, in pups.

References to diseases.—*Pages* 82, 128.

6. **Chelidonium majus**.*—*Uses*. In disorder of the liver, with foul tongue, yellow eyes, &c.

Reference to disease.—*Page* 92.

7. **Colocynthis**.*—*Uses*. In severe colicky pains, with vomiting and diarrhœa.

References to diseases.—*Pages* 75, 84.

8. **Cuprum aceticum**.*—*Uses*. In fits, and in the convulsive movements of chorea.

References to diseases.—*Pages* 129, 130.

* For doses and mode of administration, see page 38.

9. **Dulcamara**.*—*Uses*. In coughs arising from cold and damp.

Reference to disease.—*Page* 47.

10. **Hydrastis Canadensis**.* — *Uses*. In cauceros growth and ulcers; unhealthy ulceration generally; constipation.

References to diseases.—*Pages* 45, 72, 101, 124.

Infusion of Hydrastis.—Pour a pint of boiling water on an ounce of powdered hydrastis; shake frequently during twenty-four hours; then strain.

Uses. See pages 100, 101, 102, 124.

11. **Mercurius corrosivus**.*—*Uses*. In dysentery, with discharge of blood and violent straining. In slimy diarrhoea. In eczema of the eyelids.

References to diseases.—*Pages* 83, 112, 168.

12. **Mercurius iod.**—*See pages* 49, 101.

13. **Plumbum aceticum**.*—*Uses*. In some cases of obdurate constipation.

Reference to disease.—*Page* 72.

14. **Podophylin**.—*See page* 90.

15. **Pulsatilla**.*—*Uses*. In vomiting, from eating too rich food.

Reference to disease.—*Page* 68.

16. **Spongia**.*—*Uses*. In rattling in the chest and windpipe, hollow dry cough.

Reference to disease.—*Page* 54.

* For doses and mode of administration, see page 38.

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