generally ceases as the animal gets strength, provided the necessary management for the preservation of the feet is properly attended to at every shoeing.

Having examined the causes that may occasion a horse to cut himself, and the method of preventing it, I shall now proceed to the cure of such accidents, when they actually exist.

If a horse has actually so cut himself, as to have produced a great inflammation, the animal must be kept at rest, and warm bathing, or warm fomentations of water applied, with a warm poultice of bran at night. If suppuration takes place, in this case we must treat it as a wound on any other part of the body; but should the blow have been so violent, as to produce a rupture, or a considerable inflammation of the ligaments of the fetlock joint; for a cure of this kind, the reader must refer to the article broken knees, where he will find the treatment of such accidents fully described.

**DIABETES**

Is a disease in which there is an immense secretion of urine, which also tastes so sweet in the human subject, that it will produce
sugar,* attended with an unusual thirst; the animal is off his food, the pulse is too quick, the strength and flesh waste, the skin is cold, and the hair starting up; thirst makes the horse drink immoderately, and of course they make water much more frequently than is common to them, and in much larger quantities. This is a very common complaint in horses, particularly in the cavalry regiments; but it does not seem to be dangerous, although it often begins with some very alarming symptoms, which generally continue for several successive days.

The urine should naturally be about four-fifths of the drink; but even in health it will be less now and then, and will sometimes exceed the whole of what has been drank; and when it does, it will resemble common water more than urine, in its want of colour, taste, and smell.

An extraordinary flow of urine has been observed for some days, threatened with all the appearance of a diabetes, and yet, when measured, has not been found to exceed the drink,

* But this is not the case in horses, nor in any other animals, and the way to account for this circumstance in the human subject, is, that the lacteal system is acting too strongly, and at the same time, that the urinary lymphatic invert their motions, and transmit the chyle into the bladder.
which, on account of the thirst, is more than we are actually aware of.

The causes that produce diabetes in horses, are generally owing to salt water, bad forage, particularly oats, damaged by sea water, or cut before thoroughly ripe, and then allowing it to lay upon the earth day after day, or perhaps weeks, before it is carried; in a few cases, however, where the disease may arise from a general debility, or chronic affections of the urinary organs.

Diabetes is so frequent in the cavalry regiments, that I have often seen more than two hundred horses labouring under it at one time. Yet, I do not recollect an instance of its having terminated fatally, by observing the following treatment. Our first attention must be to keep the animal at rest as much as possible, in stables moderately warm, but well covered. His diet must consist of warm gruel, warm mashes of bran, and scalded oats; and at the same time give the following ball, once or twice a day, according to circumstances. Take alum, two drachms; bole armoniac, oak bark, three drachms of each; ginger, in powder, two drachms; and a sufficient quantity of treacle to form a ball.

Or, take lime water, a quart; vitriolic acid two drachms; purified opium three grains;
give this astringent drench with the horn, every morning, as long as it appears necessary.

In great and prodigious thirst, attended with some degree of fever in the human subject, drinking seems to be productive of mischief, and water, or any vegetables, that tend to increase the secretion of urine, must be carefully avoided; but this is not the case in horses, because experience proves, that it is absolutely necessary to give them water-gruel, in large quantities, several times a day; this attention to their drink, with the mash of scalded oats and bran, will greatly contribute to support the animal against that weakness and debility which generally takes place, to an alarming degree, two or three days after they are taken with the disorder.

If persons would try broth, or solid animal food, which is better when a little putrefied than fresh, they will find it a very good remedy against Diabetes; but this treatment becomes inapplicable when the disease takes place with so many horses at once, as is often the case in the cavalry regiments.
DIARRHŒA.

DIARRHŒA, OR SCOURING,

Is an increased secretion of the faeces, arising frequently from a relaxation, an irritation, or an increased action of the lacteal glands, in consequence of absorbing chyle, or fluids, from the stomach and bowels; while the lymphatics of the large intestines revert their motions, and transmit this over-reflection into the large intestines, and thus produce diarrhoea. This effect accounts also for the speedy operation of strong physics.

The causes of this disease may arise from debility, mucus irritating the intestines, violent exercise, which always increases the peristaltic motion of the intestines, and drinking large quantities of cold water, when the animal is in a state of perspiration.* It is often brought on by that power, which is exerted in every part of the body, of freeing itself from any thing painful and oppressing. Not only the mischief from the noxious qualities, and improper quantities of what has been taken, and immediately

* Clover, lucern, saintfoin, &c. will produce this effect; particularly if the animal has taken too much of these into the stomach, after a shower of rain, &c.
offends the stomach, are carried off by means of a diarrhœa, but likewise many disorders of remote parts, or of the whole body, (such as morbid impressions from contagious disorders, as the mange, and farcy): these are, sometimes, by the self-correcting powers of an animal body, determined to the bowels, and thence discharged by a diarrhœa.

The observation of this has given occasion to that useful caution, of not being too hasty in stopping a recent spontaneous purging, it being frequently useful to co-operate with nature in promoting this evacuation.

In the cure of this disease powerful astringents must be avoided; and, on the contrary, we must be particular in the choice of those that are gentle stimulating medicines only, and have a tonic effect in restoring the healthy functions of the intestines.

A critical diarrhœa should rather be encouraged than stopped, accordingly we must give the following ball, viz.

Take aloes, two drachms; calomel, one drachm; ginger in powder, two drachms; oil of aniseeds, half a drachm; treacle, enough to make a ball; and twenty-four hours after we must give the following ball, and repeat it morning and night, viz.

Take ginger and Armenian bole, of each two
drachms; oak bark half an ounce; opium, a drachm; and treacle, enough to make a ball; or, take pomegranate bark, and camphor, two drachms of each; opium, a drachm; and treacle, enough to make a ball, which may be given once or twice a day, according as circumstances may require.

The diet should consist of good oats, and split beans, with well boiled gruel, or linseed, to a proper consistence, to mix in the horse's drink. He should be well rubbed, particularly with the curry-comb, in order to force more blood into the external surface of the body, taking care to keep the animal warmly clothed, and at rest as much as possible.

If the disease seems to be of long standing, and proceeds from irritation, with a tendency to be obstinate to cure, in this case, and indeed in every case of diarrhoea, it will be necessary to give frequent and large clysters, of a decoction of mucilaginous substances, such as linseed, or marsh-mallows, gum arabic, or starch, with a little mutton suet, or olive oil; and be cautious in the administration of astringent remedies.
DISLOCATION.

When a horse has one of his joints dislocated, the case is so desperate, that many are rendered incurable; but as I have seen instances of recovery, (though but very few) it becomes necessary to introduce this article in the present publication, in order to shew what care and perseverance can do, even in some of the most desperate accidents in horses, as well as in the human subject.

Every one almost knows, that a dislocation is, when a bone, forming a joint, is displaced. This accident is divided into simple and compound. The bone merely displaced, is simple; but if attended with a wound or fracture, is called compound.

The usual symptoms of a dislocation are inability to move the injured limb, pain, tension, and deformity in the part affected. It is chiefly in the joints which possess much motion, that luxations take place; such as the shoulder, hip, and fetlock joints; of these there are two sorts of motions; the one, termed the junction, by the ball and socket, where the head or the end of one bone is received into the cavity of another: and the other termed ginglimus: In this the joint is formed by different parts of one bone being
received into cavities, or indentations of another. The former admits of the most extensive motion, as in the joint of the humerus with the scapula, and the femur with the osa innominata, or hip bone, as it is commonly called: while the other only admits of flexion and extension, as in the joints of the elbow, knee, fetlock, pastern, and coffin joints.

The principal means to be made use of to effect a perfect cure are, first, to reduce the luxated part; and secondly, to retain it in its proper situation. But this is almost impossible to be performed on horses, or other large animals: and when the operation has been attempted, and conducted with success, the bone is in danger of getting out again every time the animal lies down or rises up.—However, when the reduction is attempted, it must be before the inflammation, or tumour, is considerable; but if these actually exist to a considerable degree, or the accident has been so violent as to fracture the bone, along with the luxation, in such case the animal must be destroyed as soon as possible, in order to save trouble and expences.

The following case will prove how far an accident of this kind may be attempted with propriety, and appearance of success; and will at the same time throw a little light on a subject,
in which many horses have been often pronounced, too hastily, incurable.

In the month of June, 1806, I purchased a horse in London, which joined the regiment, along with a number of troop horses; on the road to Brabourn-lees he met with an accident that caused a dislocation of the femur out of the cavity of the hip bone. The dealer's servant tried very much to persuade me, that his lameness was occasioned by a kick on the hock, which he had likewise received. But on examination, I soon found that the kick was united, with the dislocation of the joint. The pain was so great, that the animal could not stand up any longer than a few minutes at a time, and when he was down he could not get up again without the help of seven or eight men. In this deplorable condition it was impossible for the horse to travel back to the dealer; I therefore resolved to follow the old saying, that is, to kill or cure; which I began by throwing the horse down, and, being properly secured by the help of a number of men, who were of essential service to me, in order to bring the muscles into the most relaxed state possible, I then attempted to reduce the head of the os femoris in its socket, which operation succeeded, but with unexampled trouble and difficulty: having succeeded in the reduction, I then ap-
plied the actual cautery very largely on the joint, descending very low on the femur bone; this done, I covered the place with a dressing, composed of tar, spirits of wine, and vitriolic acid: a sufficient quantity of the last to render the dressing capable of sticking to the skin. I then loosed the animal, and roused him up; at the same time the extensor femoris, or the muscles of the rump, was properly embrocated with spirit of turpentine twice a day. In this state I turned the poor suffering animal into Brabourn-lees common, to the chance of nature, until the scar, made by the actual cautery, began to peel off. I then brought him in, to be well fomented with warm water and soap, and the part to be dressed with a mixture of camphorated spirit, and port wine, twice a day, for four days. After this I began to perceive the animal could now and then put the foot to the ground; but on laying down he could not raise himself without the help of two or three men. Perceiving however, these indications of amendment, I continued the camphorated spirituous frictions with port wine a week longer, and in the course of four months the horse was to get up himself, and to walk tolerably sound: But, at the trot he was still lame: though at the expiration of twelve months he was per-
feetly sound in all his paces, and has remained so ever since, as far as I know; having been sold at Aldridge's repository, in London, for seven guineas, in consequence of having thrown off a very large spavin, after being cured of his dislocation.

DISTEMPER.

The ancient writers on farriery have given the name of Distemper to a disease, which, in reality, is nothing more than a violent cold, accompanied with fever, or perhaps a slight inflammation of the lungs.

Distemper, say they, begins with a cough, which becomes more frequent and violent, particularly when the patient attempts to swallow his food; the action of the heart and arteries is increased, and the pulse is more quick and hard, attended with some degree of fever and difficulty of breathing; the tongue is very hot and white, but not always dry, being sometimes covered with tough mucus. There is little appearance of any enlargement of the external glands about the neck, or under the jaw, as in the strangles; the inflammation is principally confined to the throat, wind-pipe, and adjacent parts, which appear much tumefied and sore.

Now, I would enquire of every rational
practitioner, whether these are, or are not exactly the symptoms observed in a violent cold, accompanied with fever, &c. If so, we may venture to say, that the mistake arose among those writers in consequence of having seen a number of horses affected with the same disorder at the same time; this occasioned the opinion, that it must have been a distemper, as they termed it. But I must remind them once more, that all horses exposed to the same cause, must expect the same effect. In large cities, for example, and in the cavalry regiments in particular, horses are frequently exposed to sudden changes of extreme heat and cold;* and indeed these sudden changes of temperature is not only the cause of this complaint, but of many others infinitely more dangerous in horses, and other animals, particularly when neglected, or improperly treated.

For the treatment of Distemper, the reader will refer to the articles catarrh and cold; in which the causes, symptoms, and cure of this imaginary disease is fully explained.

* This is so true, that almost all diseases to which horses are so subject, are nothing more than the consequence of keeping them confined in hot stables, without a free circulation of air.
DYSURIA.

Is a partial suppression of urine; and when there are frequent, painful, or uneasy urgings to discharge the urine, and when it passes off only by drops, or in very small quantities, it is called a strangury.

The symptoms of a dysuria resemble so much that of a stone, or gravel in the bladder, that some difficulty attends the distinguishing of them. However, in general, the difficulty of discharging urine is unattended with pain or heat, except during the endeavours to void it, or its actual passing off.

This disease in horses is caused by violent exercise, which produces spasms in the neck of the bladder, or by the acrimony of the juices, but is owing more particularly to the application of large blisters, frequently repeated. This last is the most common cause of this disease in horses; but there are few instances, in which it has terminated fatally, when properly managed.

Whatever cause may have produced a dysuria, or strangury, the cure must begin by bleeding, and if we suspect it proceeds from the application of blisters it is necessary to foment the blistered part with warm water several times a day.
The animal must drink plentifully of a decoction of linseed, or marsh-mallow root, or of gum arabic; if the patient refuses to take those mucilaginous decoctions, he must be drenched with the horn. Nothing but a little hay should be allowed him, and plenty of scalded bran three times a day. If any medicine is required, give the following:

Take spirits of etheris nitri, four ounces; tincture opii, half an ounce; mucilaginous decoction of linseed, or marsh-mallows, two quarts; mix it well, and give the whole with the horn in the usual manner. By following this treatment, every case of this kind may be cured without further trouble.

ECCHYMOSIS

Is an effusion of fluids from their respective vessels, under the integuments, in consequence of hard pressure, or bruises; but more particularly after bleeding, either from the orifice in the skin, sliding over that in the vein, or from the vein being cut through.*

The cure consists in applying frequent fomentations of salt and water, and compresses of the same at night. If it tends to suppuration, treat

* For further instruction the readers will refer to the article of Bleeding.