SUMMARY
The ancient Arabs loved their horses as themselves and their families, may be spent their nights without foods but horses drink and eat some milk and some foods. The horse was very important for Arabs especially resident in desert (Sahara), because it was a suitable for fast transport, carrying and fighting against enemy who attack the trip, other sporting and social purposes as marriage as a gift for woman and her fami-ly, for prodding, horses were resemble a highly economical values and the horse was a standard for economic state. The ancient Arabs wrote many books which have valuable knowledge and skills about horses, information about pure and good horses descried horse body from lips to hooves, main colors and secondary colors, marks, gross and featured anatomy of horse body and cleared a good and bad of this organs, colors, marks and other charac-ters which related to horse ships and sporting. They wrote about importance of characters of Arabian horse , especially genetics and differentiated between congenital and acquired disadvantages, study animal sexology and reproduction, characters of reproductive performance, libido, ejaculation, quali-ty of sperms, fertility, infertility, normal parturition and dystocia and other gyneco-logical and obstetrical problems, uterine and vaginal prolapse, embryotomy, cesa-rean. They differentiated between infectious and non infectious diseases, studied infectious diseases of horse as tetanus, rabies tuberculosis and internal medicine and classified as regiona , diseases of head, neck, respiratory, digestive, wrote about general states as fever , vomiting , diarrhea, constipation and describe the clinical signs and treatments of many diseases as hepatitis, rhinitis, pneumonia, blepharitis, myositis, eczema, diseases of heart, diseases of kidney , and so on . They used many drugs as purgatives, laxatives, astringents, diuretics, and pharma-ceutical preparation as eye drops, powders, ointment, lotions, syrups, injections and used many materials for manufacture of drugs especially medical plants. They practiced a surgery in some surgical affection, ophthalmology, wounds, abscess, hernia, castration and other things.

Key words: Arabic hippiatry , Horse, Islamic hippology, Horse's medicine, Veterinary history

INTRODUCTION
Medicine of horse, it is a science and art of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases of horse. Which was found in many old civilizations .In Arabic civilization it developed before advent of Islam, where recorded in Arabic poetry. In golden time, Arabian veterinarians depended on their experiences, they learned from their teachers usually fathers and families ,and classical works of Persian, Indian, Greek and Byzant-tine works , lots of Arabic veterinary manuscripts scattered in many libraries in all over the world, the study of horse's medicine in ancient Arabic heritage, especially the most importance books of the greatest veterinarians in Arabic civilization as, Ibn Ibn Ahi Hizam Al-Huttuli, Abu Beker Ibn Al Badr Al Mundir Albytar,, Ahmed ibn al -Hasan Al-Ahnf and Al Ashraf.

The aim of this study is clarifying and evaluation of horse's medicine depend on an-cient Arabic heritage. 2

Horse
The earliest reliable evidence for the domestication of the horse comes from Ukraine, where people lived by herding horses and cattle on the grass steppes 6,000 years ago. At the same time, the African wild ass was being domesticated in ancient Egypt and Arabia. At first horses and asses were not usually ridden, but were harnessed in a pair to a cart, or chariot. (Juliet and Brock, 2008)

Arabian horse
Arabian horse, One of the oldest of all the breeds of horse. Arabians originate from the Arabian Peninsula, where they were bred by the Bedouin people around 3,000 years ago. (Juliet and Brock, 2008) Arabian horse had special characters than other horses, Hordepaigt mentioned, 310 All breeds of horses compete in endurance, but serious competitors prefer the Arabian horse and Arabian crosses. It is said that the shorter back, very dense bone, and natu-ral ability of Arabians to go for long periods of time with little food or water are what make them a favorite choice for endurance riding. (Hordepaigt, 2007), and Brown added, hoof horn seems to be of better quality on harder native types and Arabs. (Brown etal, 2003), Arabian horse breed is considered the
oldest purebred horse in the world and many other breeds are derived from it. The Arabian horse was developed in the deserts of the Middle East. It is an extremely hardy breed with a distinctive appearance and exceptionally friendly disposition. The head is characterized by a dished profile, prominent eye, large nostrils, and small muzzle. The neck is arched and the back is shorter than most breeds, and it has a high-set tail, as a learned Arabian once wrote, "paradise on earth is to be found on the back of a Horse" (Bickel, 1965).

**Medicine of horses in ancient civilization**

Veterinary sciences before their birth. In particular, Horse medicine is discussed. Each riding maestro, each stud farm leader had, at that time, to know how to maintain horses in good conditions and healthy, and had to treat ill horses too! This kind of knowledge, normally, was transmitted orally, from the Maestro to the pupil, and each one had special secrete recipes well established. The manuscript, recently published, is a testimony of the very early Renaissance veterinary science, and for this reason is here presented. (Pignatelli, 2004).

The specialized genre of hippiatric literature, which makes its first appearance in cuneiform tablets of the fourteenth century BC found at ras Shamra-ugait in Syria.

Simon of Athena, the first known Greek writer on horses (fifth century BC),. He own treatise on the art of horsemanship is not concerned with diseases or their treatment, though refers in passing to three conditions: surfeit of blood, exhaustion, and laminitis. (McCabe, 2007).

The first elements of Greek veterinary science started to "hatch" in the context of the very ancient civilizations of Egyptian, Minoan and Mycenaen periods. (Seimens and Charissis, 2004). Semenis and Charissis reported that veterinary medicine as an independent medical branch was based on the Alexandria Greek medical studies centre. It became self-dependent, in first place as medicine of horses, during period of letter decline in Greek and Rome, reaching its higher development with the Greek "Hippators" and "Hippiatrika" during the Byzantine period. (Seimens and Charissis, 2004).

and Charisis mentioned that Absyrtos (Klazomenes, Asia minor,300 A.D.) educated in Alexandria, he served in the army under the emperor Constantine the great during his excursion against the Goths. He left many letters addressed to fellow veterinarians 3 and Horse breeders, concerning the pathology of Horses. He is supposed to be one of the most well known veterinarians in the empire. (Seimens and Charissis, 2004).

In China in ancient time, Chi min yao shu , wrote an official treatise (nug shu) which included, a section on veterinary medicine for horses, asses, cattle, sheep and goats according to Chinese methods, most probably as attempt to exclude any outside (nomadic influence. (Meserve, 1996), also, Profuse information on elephants and Horses, their diseases and control, is available in ancient Indian literature on veteri-nary sciences. (Garg, 1987).

**Medicine of horses before advent of Islam**

The medicine of Horse before advent of Islam by Arabian Bedouin was developed, Mcdonald mentioned, The most basic strand comes from pre-Islamic Arabia and draws its material from the ideas of the Bedouin about the Animals which formed such an important part of the world about them and which were so vital for own sur-vival, whether wild or domesticated. (McDonald, 1988), and Sarton (1931) stated that the word baitar was used by the pre-Islamic poets in the sense of leech, and that the baitar was as itinerant doctor of men, as well as of animals, who attended the great fairs or assemblies of the Bedouin. (Hare, 1984). Mohamed Adel, explained the probability of origin word of veterinary, in ancient Arab the veterinarian is -Bitar (surgeon of animals in Arabic language) – in Arabic language, betar modified to vetar, and by time became Veterinary, then the suitable origin of veterinary word is Arabic language (Mohamed Adel, 1983).

Vocabulary of Arabic language before Islam proved that ancient Arab practiced Horse’s medicine, (Maswani, 1938) and Kutasi reported that, the earliest descriptions about the horses can be considered the descriptive parts of the pre-Islamic (gahiliya) poetry. The pre-Islamic poetry was handed down orally and was only written down after the rise of Islam, in the 7th and 8th centuries. (Kutasi Z.2008), and in the clas-sical (pre-Islamic and Mukhadram) qasidah (poem) may have images, or (stories) of quite specific animals, conforming always to very formalized appearance and beha-vior. (Stetkeyvych, 2002).

**Medicine of horses after advent of Islam**

Islamic Veterinary Medicine in its true context, can thus be defined as a body of knowledge of Veterinary Medicine that was inherited by the Muslims in the early phase of Islamic, from mostly Greek sources, but to which became added veteri-nary medical knowledge from, Persia, Syria, India and Byzantine. This knowledge was not only to become translated into Arabic, but was, assimilated, Islamic zed. The Veterinarians of the times both Muslim and non-Muslim were then to add to this, their own observations and experimentation and convert it into a flourishing and practical science, thus helping in not only in curing the ailments of the masses, but increasing their standards of health. The effects of its domineering influence extending not only in the vast stretches of the Islamic lands, but also in all adjoining nations including Europe, Asia, China, and the Far East.

The Arab society of the classical and medieval periods was one which, on the whole, lived fairly close to nature, while the literate classes were heir to a Bedouin tradition in
which Animal love played a prominent part, and, in addition, were much given to country pursuits such as hunting and falconry. (Mcdonald, 1988)

It would appear safe to assume that by at least the twelfth century the title baitar was reserved for the veterinary surgeon and that some fro the Arab veterinary profession had been evolved. (Hare, 1984).

In the early period of Islam, the intelligent Muslim produced the great philologists and grammmarians who helped evolution of Zoology and Natural history as special 4 sciences, by naming and giving the classifications of the large number of Animals known to the Arabs at that time, as also those imported from foreign languages. (Maswani, 1938).

Medicine of horses in golden era of Arab Islamic civilization the rapid development of Arab hippiatry is due to: The great role of the Horse during the Islam conquest; the rapid development of theoretical medical sciences and the high level of administration of medicines and preparation of instruments. Arabs had Horse Hospitals in which “baytars” (stablemen) treated sick Horses. Baytars were experts on breeding, rising, rising of foals and Horse-training as well and belonged to the head quarters as military physicians.Main mert: accepted and applied the practical teaching of former medical men: separated hippiatry from agriculture practice. In the therapy purgatives, washes, blood letting, burns, and administration of various medicines predominated. And many veterinary works were translated to Arabic language from Greek, Byzantine, Persian and Indian language. Weidenhofer men-tioned that since the late 9th century, the scientific literature in Arabian language, based on the translation and compilation of works of the classical, Persian and Indian culture considerably increased. This also applies to the field of veterinary medicine, as is illu-strated by a number of hippological and hippiatric treatises. Affinities between texts on horse medicine in antiquity and in Arabian literature have been mentioned by phi-lologists, but the degree of dependence on classical texts could not be verified due to the large number of translations of the Arabic texts. (Weidenhofer, 2005 and Garg, 1987).

Greatest veterinarians in Arabic civilization as Ibn Ahi Hizam Al-Huttuli, Abu Beker Ibn Al Badr Al Mundir Albytar,.Ibn Al Ahnaf and Al Ashraf. They wrote Encyclopedias and important books in Horse’s medicine, Weidenhofer, evaluated Ibn Ahi Hizam Al-Huttuli from his advice in one book and mentioned that this advise reflects the practical experience of Ibn Ahi Hizam Al-Huttuli, which is confirmed also by follow-ing prescription for some one traveling on horse :((. If you are just on the way, and you have to fix the "intisar" without bandage, take old linsed and fill it in an iron dipper and mix it with haked borax . boil it thoroughly and apply it on the tendon of the mount. ) ) and reported when he studied the affections of the extremities and their par-ticular treatment Ibn Ahi Hizam Al-Huttuli treatise appears unique. It, moreover, shows that he was an experienced horse doctor. (Weidenhofer, 2005).

There for, Arabian literature was attributed a prominent role in the conservation and transmission of the knowledge about ancient horse medicine. (Weidenhofer, 2005). Arabic Veterinary Manuscripts, at the beginning, knowledge about Horse's medi-cine was in poetry lexicography, books of language. In literature poetry lexigraphic have many descriptions of horses. It is because of the important role of the horse in the thinking of Arabs. There are countless descriptions of the horse with the titles ki-tab al- khayl (Book about the horses) and kitab al-faras (Book about the noble riding horse), and a lot - of fragments from poems as a kind of support to buttress the defini-tion of descriptions Of the body - parts of the horse. The source of these works are the expressions used by the jahiliyah,s points and the Bedouins, who trained the horses on the desert fringes or in the oases. (Kutasi, 2008).

lots of Arabic veterinary manuscripts scattered in many libraries in all over the world, very little of them were published, and only some in scientific form, where applied a rules of codecology and textile criticism, this need great project to study the very im-portant Arabic veterinary manuscripts.( Mohamed Adel, 1997).

Meri reported that, Hippology, numerous Arabic texts deal with Horse knowledge from either a theoretical or practical point of view. This knowledge " furusiyya " re-fers to hippological matters or to the nature of horses " Khlaq al- khayl ", such as their different illnesses and cures " baytara " and equestrianism or horsemanship " siyasa al- khayl ".(Meri, 2005).

In Brockelmann,s encyclopedia about Arabic heritage (Brockelmann,s geschichte der Arabischen literature), a part of this literature is fairly technical, consisting of works on hunting, falconry, the care of Horses and veterinary medicine, but, as well as this, there is a large body of material which could best be described as " animal lore " it is this literature.

The veterinary manuscripts found in Turkey, were usually written about horses, and deal with the selection and breeding of horses, symptoms and treatment of diseases.( Dincer, 1974).

Veterinary medicine 5

Selen mentioned that, cauterization is one of the oldest means of treatment in the world:. The Arab Medicine has influenced the European Medicine in the Medieval times and cauterization became an important tool in the treatment of mankind and animals. (Selen, 2004). The ancient Arabic veterinarians had a valuable knowledge and
practical experience, in many branches medicine as, anatomy, physiology, therapeut, internal and preventive medicine, infectious diseases, zoonosis, therogenology, and surgery. Seimens and Charissis reported that the ancient Arabian knew many diseases as colic, diarrhea, anthrax, rabies transmitted by bite. Dourine transmitted by coitus, grouping according the body regions, diseases of eye, nose, teeth, diseases of head, neck, back, extremities. Contagious diseases, plague, equine lymphadenitis (Seimens and Charissis, 2004). Arabic treatises of a later date include first, the work of Ibn al-awwm, who wrote his agriculture compendium during the 12th century and second, the text of Ibn Al-Ahraf, which was probably written around the year 605 AH (1209 AD), as well as the third and the most complete work on hippiatry named "an-Nasiri" by Ibn al-Mundir, veterinarian of the sultan Nasir ibn Qalawun complete work on hippiatry named "an-Nasiri" by Ibn al-Ahraf, which was probably written around the year 605 AH (1209 AD), as well as the third and the most complete work on hippiatry named "an-Nasiri" by Ibn al-Mundir, vete-rinarian of the sultan Nasir ibn Qalawun during the first three decades of the 14th cen- tury. (Weidenhofer, 2006). Anatomy, philologist's works contain countless words about horse anatomy, Kutasi, mentioned that, In the middle ages the hippological books were written by philologists and they look like a register books of anatomy without illustrations. Later, in the 12th-15th century, appeared the illustrated anatomical books about horses. (Kuta-si, 2008), and Dincer reported that, Kitab az-zardka, in Arabic language, it can be said that the first known illustrated horse anatomy treatise in veterinary history. (Dincer 1974). Al-Masudi quotes a short story from the time of the Caliph Umar (634-644), who held examination for the horse to determine their nobility. They put a vessel full of water on the ground and led the horses one after another to drink from it. That horse which drank from the vessel with its forelegs upright, since its neck was long enough to reach the water, was declared a noble one, and that horse which bent its fo-relegs because of its short neck was recorded as a common horse. this test prove that ancient Arabian had the greatest experience in anatomy and applied anato-my(fig.1&2).

Therogenology 6

The history of AI is interesting. Old Arabian documents dated around 1322 A.D. indi-cate that an Arab chieftain wanted to mate his prize mare to an outstanding stallion owned by an enemy. He introduced a wand of cotton into the mare's reproductive tract, then used it to sexually excite the stallion causing him to ejaculate. The semen was introduced into the mare resulting in conception. (Webb, 2003) Then there was a lack of detail regarding the c. 12th C. experimental breeding between Turkic mare and Persian stallion carried out by Ibn Ahi Hizam Al-Huttuli. (Me-serve,1996). Cesarean, Cesarean section was not performed as medical procedure in medieval Eu-rope the 14th century. Postmortem Cesarean section was also a doctrine in Islamic world until the modern ages, Cesarean section was accepted as a cultural event and it was not of medical importance (Lurie, 2005) although there is no evidence of Cesarean section in veterinary practice of medieval period, Kitab az Zardaka which is a book of Islamic period dated 1466 – 67 is the only manuscript consisting anatomical illustrations. In the second figure of this book a ten month pregnant mare and delivery of fetus are illustrated. This figure is the first gynecologic representation of the veteri-nary literature (dincer,1974 &Gultiken and Osmanaagaolu,2006). Mohamed Adel, reported the ancient Arabs before advent of Islam operated cesarean on sheep and goats (Mohamed,1988). Fetotomy, Al ashraf mentioned that, indication of this operation for sectioning of dead fetus in the abdomen of horse, this occur usually in first time of parturition, sectioning of fetus two or more parts within the uterus and vagina. Must be use a small It purpose it to reduce the size such that delivery through the birth canal become possible. Fetal parts will remove, fetal parts a symmetrically remove, if the obstetrician is certain that the fetus can be delivered by the employment of limited fetotomy, such as removal of the first forelimb until joint of shoulder, after that go out his hand and draw back the fore limb after that cut the head and neck; Noakes, Parkinson and England they that about same method, this will certainly be the method of choice. (Noakes et al, 2009). If fetus posterior presentation begin cut with near part of fetus to vagina must use a small sharp held by palm in ventral side without appear any part will cut the tissue after that apply the mixture from specific type of oil, clear and clean ticked garlic and honey. (Fig.3). Uterine prolapse: Ibn Albetarand Ibn Ahi Hizam Al-Huttuli, they explained the problem of uterine prolapse, they mentioned, the cause of uterine prolapse is abdo-minal straining during parturition, suitable position of mare, give mare a relaxant composed of babooning and king's in boiled water clean the inverted organs and wash with astringent, support the weight organs, replace the organs inside, suture the vagina with suitable thread not silk because cut the skin and recurrent prolapse, suture stay for seven days and injection with astringent as boiled crest of pomegranates. (Fig.4)

Surgery

Procedure : Cataract operation were performed, Abscesses were opened, ostal growth were resected, teeth were extracted, also polished to correct irregular abra-sion, bandages were used, suture were made, hammocks were used, blood let-ting. (Seimens and Charissis,2004).

Arab practiced a good veterinary surgery, the word veterinary (Bitar) in ancient Arab-ic language mean a veterinary surgeon, they knew surgery utensils and a suitable one for every operation and for every step of operation and differ according species, ages and conditions, too they used a fire of sterilization and must be sharp. Different ma-terial for suture were used, cotton, types of silks and natural organic material for in-ternal suture from the large ants. 7

Abu Beker Ibn Al Badr Al Mundir Albytar the indication of castration are a – as treatment or for useful ( ) mentioned that 6 six methods for castration OF horses and may be fit for other animals : 1- first methods, the animal lay on dorsal position and lift two hind limbs, catch two tests by forceps, rope two tests from their organ by rope was made from cotton or Kanab, good legation, incision for
every tests alone, must be include all layers, the incision must be longitudinal by sharp scalpel (al mekwah al hada), the tests will appear without any discovered membrane, then catch tests from its origin by forceps of castration, then cut above forceps, put astringent on the end of vein until stop of bleeding, make the same in other tests, in the end remove the outside legation, applied on wound a mixture from oil, salt and garlic without left any place from wound from this mixture, and the animal must be walking, if bleeding continuous after operation do not ignore this it is fatal, it is must be rope the vein. 2- collect two tests, remove membranes of scrotum, make incision, put castration forceps to held the origin of tests, cut with hot sharp iron, use astringent, apply a mixture prepared from oil, salt and garlic. 3- go to the origin of spermatic cord and vesiccular, pressure on them, then use a bardi-za, made from wood until the origin of two tests were pressed, let roped bardizo one or two days until remove two tests and fall. 4-This method is difficult because rope two tests and incision, after that torsion of the spermatic cord and vesiccular part until remove from they origin, apply on wound a mixture from oil, salt and garlic, but this method is difficult for horse but suitable for cattle and kids. 5- Remove all tests, and use astringent, but astringent may be useless.

6- this method of castration suitable for horses, Equine, Cattle and kids, by this good and strong legation by rope the origin of testes, left rope until tests fall, this method not use because the animal will fell with pain. Al Ashraf, mention that, the scalpel and utensils from iron must be heated for sterilization. Ophthalmology, one of the most important achievements of medieval medical Arabic literature deals with of ophthalmology, which is passed down in comparatively large number of treatises focusing on the anatomy of the eye, its disease and their treatment. Arab invented, for example, a special technique for operation on cataracts. Inversion of the third eye lid (pterygium) : raise the membrane with a thread sewed with a needle, before the pterygium should be excised with a scalpel (Weidenhofer, 2006). press on the large angle of eye with your finger until the third eye lid appear outside, needle with threat and gang it, pull outside of the eye, round cut the cartilage parallel to eye after that apply that, if blood vessel cut and bleeding do not ignore but use needle and yellow silk to close it, because I sea many horses dead from bleeding, use collyriumia powder for sterilization, may be formed from three types of salts Indian salt, yellow and gemme, ammonia and pepper one part from every one and half part from sugar candy grind and to sterilize.

CONCLUSION

Horse medicine began as a primitive in different ancient civilizations, Arab according to their life in desert and social, military among trips and defense on their selves, so-cial attitude where the Arabian Horse considered a Nobel horse with highly advan-tages than others until now this improve their importance and good caring with Arab-sian Horse, for this the medicine of Horse well developed, recorded orally before Islam in poetry especially and other orally Arabic heritage, the record of veterinary science was after Islam in different sources by philologists and books of history, geo-8 graphy, traveling, biology, in different literature, until specialists veterinarian prac-ticed and record horse medicine according to their individual experiences, from their professors, from neighbors country directly by traveling or veterinarians from this country came to Islamic State, or indirectly by translating their veterinary books, the ancient Arabic medicine for horse was a valuable in this era and in comparison with recent veterinary medicine, they knew, diagnosed and treatment many Horse diseases, made a differential diagnosis, zoonotic, infectious, internal, therogenology, sur-gery and most things deal with health of Horses and its development.

FOOTNOTES

Abu Beker Ibn Al Badr Al Mundir Albytar, (d.1340 AD), is greatest veterinarian of the medieval period. his famous book is “Kamil Al-Sinatain “.the work must have been written between 1310-1340 AD. The book was dedicated to The Mamluk Sultan Al-Nasir (1293-1294, 1299-1309, and 1310-1341 AD) Ahmed ibn al -Hasan Al-Ahnf was one of the writers of veterinary in the 13th century. His Arabic book is called Mukhtasar Al-bytarah. No records have been encountered about the author, Ibn Ahi Hizam Al- Huttuli on of the oldest available Arabic texts about hippology and hippiatry, which was written during the late 9th century.

FIGURES

All figures from manuscript Mukhtasar Al-bytarah which wrote by Ahmed ibn al -Hasan Al-Ahnf (605AD) 13th century Fig.1, Fig.2 clarify theoretical and practical a test for determine a noble Horse. Fig.3, clarifies fetotomy, Fig.4, clarifies, a method for treatment uterine prolapese. Fig.5, clarifies, Examination of Horse before surgical operation. Fig.6, clarifies a surgical operation and the text explains a contraindication cut any nerve or blood vessels especially large one of them, and how deal and treat the bleeding.
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27. E mail, adelqena@lycos.com
28. Fig.1 Fig.2 Text in Arabic language explain Miniature show practical a test mine the nobility of horse to different between a noble and common horse
Fig. 1
Text in Arabic language explain mine the nobility of horse

Fig. 2
Miniature show practical a test to different between a noble and common horse

Fig. 3 Fetotomy of dead fetus

Fig. 4 Treatment of uterine prolapse
Fig. 5, Examination before surgical operation

Fig. 6, Surgery