

*Symptoms.*—Small swelling on the front of the foot where the horn and hair meet.

*Treatment.*—Probe thoroughly and inject at the coronet; if it is found that the sinuses have formed downwards, make an opening in the sole to meet them, so that the discharge may be drained off.

**Fistula of Anus** is not frequent; is sometimes caused by the operator making the incision for docking too close to the anus.

*The Treatment.*—Same as other *Fistulae*.

**Fistula of the Jaw, Dental Fistula** and **Salivary Fistula** all explain themselves by their names, and the treatment is the same as in other cases of *Fistulae*.

Here we take occasion to warn our readers that the "blood is the life", and therefore to impress upon them the necessity of keeping the circulation free and the blood pure; unless this is attended to, a cure will never be effectually performed.

**Arteries, Injuries to.**—Superficial arteries are subject to injuries, such as lacerations and contusions. In cases of violent contusions, the result may be an aneurism, which is an enlargement of the arterial coats and a consequent interference with the circulation of the blood. In the cases of aneurism of the larger arteries, such, for instance, as the Aorta, the consequences are, sooner or later, fatal. In cases of laceration, rupture, or the cutting of an external artery, which are not at all uncommon, the remedy is to take up the artery by tying it with waxed silk or thread, when the blood by the action of endosmose will find other channels. Too much attention cannot be given to expedition in these cases, as it is very astonishing to some people to see such a large animal so soon affected by what appears to them to be such a little loss of blood. The artery spirts its blood at regular intervals, whereas the blood from the vein flows regularly. Arterial blood is a light scarlet; venous blood, however, is of a darker color, and generally of a thicker consistency. After death arteries may be identified by their retaining their circular or tubular forms, whereas the veins are collapsed in the dead subject.

**Apoplexy.**—This disease is usually found in young horses, who have short necks and who are too fat. It is evidently a rush and accumulation of blood in the head. A tight-bearing rein often conduces to this attack. This is on account of its so drawing the head back from its natural position that the freedom of the circulation is interfered with. It is also