

ell by carefully fitting the col-
adually to the pressure of the
rative idleness, the shoulders
stand the pressure of severe
his may be accomplished by
s purpose a few days before
o by bathing the shoulder
as two drachms of tannic
r. This is applied to the
lar is taken off and tough-

ment of hard work has a
point of the shoulder, no
he puff, as it increases in
which sticks to the sweat
elling. In winter can be
a spot.

frequently :—Sulphate of
one ounce ; soft water,
rt with this immediately

it is healed, leaving a
blistering, or will it be
erinary surgeon ?
ference. Such callous
y be removed by the

nt of mare's shoulder
and a quantity of thin
over a week and syt
it heal, keeping it
ard as bone). Edge
t appear to interfere

seless in such a case
ne knife. Unless the
ollar will not reach
hen hard work be-

s.—In front of the
patella, which cor-
ves freely up and
leg is flexed and
side are limited by
ones. In spite of
may become dis-
er ligament may
e patella to be-
traction of the
ay be excessive,
on and becomes
the femur. In
comes stiff and
e returns to its
horse is suffi-

cient to restore the patella to its normal position, but some-
times the aid of the surgeon is required. When dislocation
has once occurred it is very apt to occur again until the
stretched or ruptured ligaments have resumed their function
and are able to maintain the bone in its proper position.
After the patella has been replaced, a smart blister should be
applied over the site. This has a two-fold effect. The
swelling produced will assist in keeping the patella in place,
and the pain of the blister will cause the animal to move
the leg as little as possible. To prevent recurrence, keep the
heel low and the toe long, and if shoes are applied, let them
project a little at the toe.

The condition may become chronic if the dislocation
occurs frequently, and should be combatted by the applica-
tion of a stifle shoe to the foot of that leg. This is an ordin-
ary shoe which has welded into the toe a piece of iron that
projects some two inches and is slightly turned up or round-
ed in front. With this shoe on the foot it will be more dif-
ficult for the patella to be displaced, and the ligaments will
gradually shorten and keep the bone in its proper position,
and then the shoe can be dispensed with. An occasional
blister over the joint will help in effecting a cure.

To Heal an Old Sore.—Wash the sore with soap and water
until clean, then with a sharp-edged spoon scrape the surface
of it until the outer layer is removed and it bleeds freely.
Now wash it with an antiseptic lotion made by dissolving
two antiseptic tablets of corrosive sublimate in a pint of
boiled water. This solution should be of the strength of 1
to 500. Use a clean linen rag to wash it with and continue
to bathe it with the lotion until the bleeding stops. Then
dust the surface with a powder composed of iodoform one
part, boric acid, one part, white sugar, two parts. This will
form a dry scab, under which the sore should heal rapidly.
If the scab becomes loosened wash with the lotion again and
apply more of the powder. Keep the horse tied up so that
he can't lie down until the wound is healed. The swelling is
caused by the irritation of the unhealed wound and should
disappear when that is better.

To Heal an Open Sore.—Wash the sore with creolin and
water, 1 part to 40, then dust the raw surface with a powder
composed of boric acid, finely powdered, 2 parts ; iodoform
crystals, 1 part. This may be put into an insect powder gun
and blown on to the moist surface, where it will adhere and
form a healing and protecting covering. This should be
done once or twice daily.

Contracted Hoof.—For contracted hoof, remove the shoe,
pare the foot until the sole is level, but do not touch the
frog with the knife. The frog is nature's wedge to keep the
heels open, and it is the lifting of the frog above the surface
of the ground which is a consequence of shoeing that is one
of the causes of this condition. Absence of frog pressure