

necessary, another purgative. After the irritation has been removed by the poultices and other treatment, the following powder may be applied daily to the chap :—

Powdered chalk.....	1 ounce.
Sulphate of zinc.....	1 drachm.
Alum.....	1 “
Bole Armenian.....	4 drachms.
Mix.	

Grease consists in a very peculiar and offensive discharge from the heels. The treatment should be the same as we have advised for chapped heels, but requires to be more vigorously pushed and longer continued. The occasional application of charcoal will be found useful as an antiseptic, in addition to the other remedial agents. Chloride of lime will also be useful. When allowed to go on unchecked, the heels become covered with excrecence, called *grapes*, which, when they do not occupy a very large extent of surface, may be removed by the knife and caustic, but when they occupy the whole surface of the skin, both of the heels and the leg, a cure is not to be anticipated.

Obstructions in the Gullet, if too far down to be removed by the hand, may be pushed down by a flexible probang, first well oiled, and by its means, with moderate pressure and skill, the body thrust down into the stomach.

Lameness arises from so many forms of foot disease, and is generally removable only by such lengthened treatment, which should be guided by the advice of a veterinary surgeon, that we shall not enumerate here the modes of treatment proper under the several causes to which it is attributable.

Wounds—The treatment of a simple incised wound consists in bringing the divided parts together, and retaining them in such position by sutures or bandages, plasters being for the most part precluded in the horse, in consequence of the hair. In contused and lacerated wounds, a poultice should be applied after the wound is properly cleaned, and the ragged parts removed with a sharp knife, the wound at the same time being sprinkled daily with a little powdered resin. When a healthy surface is secured, the wound may be stimulated daily with a little compound tincture of myrrh, and protected from the atmosphere by an astringent powder, such as the following :—

Prepared chalk, powdered.....	1 ounce.
Alum, powdered.....	1 drachm.
Armenian bole, powdered.....	1 “
Sulphate of zinc, powdered.....	1 scruple.

To be well mixed together. Under such simple treatment very formidable wounds may be cured. The proper treatment of wounds in joints consists in closing the joint as quickly as possible, and before inflammation is set up in the cavity. The horse should not, therefore, be walked any distance after the injury, all poultices must be avoided, or left off if previously applied, and if the opening is but small, the application of the hot budding iron to the wound will often close it at once, but if the opening is too large, the frequent application of a saturated solution of the bichloride of mercury, in spirits of wine, will coagulate the synovia, and thus form a temporary plug till granulations can be thrown out.

Operations are often required in the treatment of the diseases of the horse.

Bleeding is a very common operation, and, unless for some local purpose, is usually performed on the jugular vein, which runs on each side of the neck, from the head to the heart. It may be effected either by the lancet or the fleam ; when the former is used, the right is the more convenient side for the