p for a sore throat. A hood is excusable in railroad van; for all other purposes it is only d for trade. Ask a trainer why he uses it: will receive an unmeaning answer.

If their predecessors quarrelled with fresh air, d stopped up the keyholes for the pure love of monia, which propagated the disease of roar- , and made a great many horses blind, there one redeeming point—they took out their ses twice a day to exercise, for eight months the year, which gave two opportunities for ventilating a putrid stable. This practice was vogue for many years after I went to New- rket, and highly approved; it is now chang- because it disturbs the domestic felicity of trainer.

You would imagine that during the height of mer the horses would be out at daybreak, en the dew makes the grass pleasant to their t, and that the work would be over, and the bles made up, and horses fed by seven o'clock. t at all; instead of exercising their horses in e cool of the morning, and taking them out a ond time at 6.30 p.m. to walk them for an ur, when the stables might be thoroughly ed, the trainers consider it a more judicious to commence work at 7 in the morning, l to keep the horses out till ten o'clock, fre- ntly the hottest time in the day, before the ze springs up. By this policy they evade trouble of saddling their horses a second e.

When oxygen is a scarce article in the stable, ammonia gets the ascendancy, horses suffer m lassitude, loss of appetite, and a dull coat nificant of disease. This is expected, as a ter of course, and parried with calomel and .

When a horse's coat breaks in October, and horses are deeply engaged, a cough is heard, coughing runs like wildfire through the sta- . What is this owing to? The stable tem- ature charged with ammonia, the warm thes, flannel bandages, hoods, and deleterious sic have won the battle; every horse's skin regnated with suppressed perspiration was eptible of disease, and they have caught l the trainers haveso studiously engendered. ve known more horses coughing in a stable Newmarket than in all the cabs from Hyde k Corner to Somerset House, simply because cab-horses stand for fourteen hours in the air, and race-horses are shut up for twenty hours in a hot stable. The laws of nature not be defied with impunity.

(*To be continued.*)

Bone Spavin.

ur readers are constantly asking us to pre- e treatment for the cure of bone spavin; all, from the tenor of their communications, to imagine that this disease can, when dunder the operation of remedial measures, be removed. Bone spavin, as we have previous ly described, is brought on by sprain, which centres its injurious influence in the hock joint, between the two plate bones, viz.: the scaphoid and cuneiform, Their natural motion being to rotate one over the other, the bones become inflamed, blood is determined to the part where nature, in her efforts to cure, throws out a bony tumor, which fixes together the two bones above mentioned, thus constituting the disease commonly bone spavin.

Treatment.—We know of no treatment which is able to remove a bony tumor from the hock. Its removal may be partially, but not completely effected; consequently, all the remedial means resorted to can only modify the extent of the malady.

1st. Firing has been resorted to in many cases with success; but as far as our experience goes, we consider that the long rest necessary to be allowed after firing exerts a curative influence, which remedies the disease quite independent of the operation.

2d. Blistering is liked by most horsemen as a remedy for spavin, and doubtless it is to be preferred to firing, as it leaves no blemish; whilst the latter does. When an animal is selected that a blister may be applied for the cure of lameness caused by the presence of spavin, the hair over the seat of the disease should be clipped closely off, when the denuded part must be bathed well with hot water, after which it must be wiped dry and rubbed until the friction used has drawn the blood to the surface. The blister, consisting of the biniodide of mercury or cantharides, is now to be rubbed over the skin on the inside of the hock; after which operations the animal is said to be blistered.

The application of a blister, only once, is insufficient in most cases to remedy spavin; three or four blisterings, at intervals of a month, being generally required.

Setons.—the introduction of a seaton over the seat of spavin is good treatment, and has been adopted with marked succes by the writer. The mode by which this operation can be performed with the greatest facility is as follows: First. The skin, about an inch and a half above the spavin, should be grasped betwen the finger and thumb, and cut through with a pair of scissors made for this purpose. Second. The seton-needle, with a piece of tape attached to it, should be inserted into the cut surface, and passed over the spavin to about an inch below it, and at the place where the needle points and incision must be made through the skin; the tape is now brought over the spavin, is knotted at each end, and the operation is completed.

Subcutaneous Operations.—It is the practice of some veterinarians to make an incision on the inside of the hock below the seat of spavin, and insert into the aperture thus made, a plug of tow saturated with turpentine or some