

by the nature of the accident, as it is slight or severe, recent or of long standing. As we observed in our previous paper on "Curb," the first thing is to put the muscles in a state of rest, and this relieves from tension the tendons that proceed from them. Therefore we immediately remove the shoe from the affected limb, and having previously, if it be a severe case, abstracted some blood from the toe, replace it by a shoe with thick heels, or high calkins, thereby relaxing the *gastrocnemii* muscles and the tendons proceeding therefrom.

We are decidedly in favor, ourselves, of copious bleeding in the first instance, taking away four or five quarts of blood, from the toe, by the aid of hot water; if the case be slight the bleeding can do no harm, while if it be severe, it must do good, and we prefer to take blood from the toe, rather than from the arm, because it is more directly in relation with the congested parts. If however the accident is one of those frightfully severe ones which we occasionally meet with, we are compelled to take blood from the vein of the arm, for the leg will not bear handling. In these cases it is of no avail to bleed unless the quantity taken produces a general effect on the system.

We should then administer a full dose of cathartic medicine, from six to seven drachms of Barbadoes aloes, or the prescription of croton farina, recommended in the paper on "Curb."

During the first inflammatory stage, we recommend hot fomentations, the water to be used as warm as the groom's hand can bear, and continuously applied, by large woollen cloths from knee to fetlock, night and day, until that inflammatory stage is passed. When it has passed we begin our cooling, bracing and tonic applications, applying a long

linen bandage firmly round the parts, and keeping it continually wetted. Our own conviction is, that iced water alone is as efficacious as any thing else, and in Canada we can always procure it, in cities at least; but, if we cannot, a cooling lotion may be made as follows:—

Hydro chlorate of ammonia, two ounces; strong vinegar, four ounces; water, twelve ounces. Or,

Sulphuric ether and spirits of wine, of each, two ounces; compound tincture of lavender, one ounce; water, twelve ounces.

The bandage may be tightened as the parts grow cool, and feel no pain on pressure, this pressure being conducive, not only to the strengthening of the parts, but to the absorption of interstitial deposit. In due course of time, the horse, which has been kept from *all* motion, as much as possible, may be put into a loose box, and then in a few days, into walking exercise, the bandages being continually applied.

Thus far we have written for the information of persons who may perhaps derive some hints from our observations by which they may be enabled to treat their own horses, in places when they cannot obtain the advice of a veterinary surgeon; but there are cases, and there is a condition resulting from such cases, in which his assistance is absolutely necessary; for such stiffness may remain after the reduction of active inflammation, as to cause considerable lameness, from the quantity of unabsorbed interstitial deposit, and so compel firing and blistering—severe but necessary operations, by which many a valuable horse has been restored to permanent utility, after apparently an irreparable injury—operations however which can only be trusted to practised and skilful hands.