

pressure and the pain, obviates the danger of gangrene, facilitates the examination of the wound, and greatly aids the excision of the soft, necrosed tissues, and the scraping of their bony attachments.

The operation is simple. The patient is thrown, and a straight bistoury, or in preference, a blunt curved tenotomy knife are the instruments. With the latter, the division of the skin is avoided. The ligamentous section is subcutaneous, the instrument being introduced under the cord, and the division made from within outward. When the section is made, the ends of the ligament draw apart. If it is necrosed, the anterior stump is removed down to its insertion in the occipital bone, which may also be scraped. The same treatment is applied to the tendons of the muscles. In fact, the opening is cleared from all mortified substances, and treated as a simple wound.

After the operation, the animal carries his head low down and vertical, but when the wound becomes cicatrized, and continuity is re-established between the stump of the ligament and the cervical tuberosity, the head becomes by degrees elevated, and is eventually restored to its normal position and natural liberty of motion.