

out opening up the heel freely, the wall on the course of the sinus should be thinned by the rasp, and the opening in the coronate enlarged. It should then be freely injected with a solution of corrosive sublimate in alcohol, and wrapped in a large hot linsced meal poultice, changed two or three times a day. Should it not yield to this treatment, the horn of the wall in the course of the sinus should be freely cut away exposing the fistulæ and converting them into open wounds. Caustics can then be directly applied, and the diseased tissues destroyed, which will slough out, leaving a healthy healing surface beneath. When the cartilages or bones are diseased, it is sometimes necessary to scrape them, and dress them with dilute hydrochloric acid. Such cases often become incurable.

During the treatment, in these cases, the foot must be kept soft and the toe shortened, as it is apt to grow rapidly and become hard. After the discharge has stopped and the wound is healed, care must be taken in applying a shoe which will not press on the weak part and produce lameness; a bar shoe, or three quarter-bar, is best, so as to distribute the pressure and protect the weakened quarter. Quittor usually leaves more or less thickening of the coronate and of the hoof growing from it.

PRICKING BY NAILS IN SHOEING.

When we consider the thin wall of the hoof to which the shoe has to be nailed, and the fact that very few indeed of those who make this art their special business take the trouble to familiarize themselves with the structure, or even the physical character of the hoof, but practise the driving of nails into it as a mechanical art; the wonder is, not that the sensitive attachments are sometimes pierced by the nails, but that it is not of far more frequent occurrence.

Some feet are more liable to this accident than others, owing to the thinness and brittleness of the horn necessitating frequent shoeing and the consequent destruction of the wall, leaving but little horn for the nails to be driven safely into. The destruction of the foot by the injudicious use of the rasp and knife of the farrier; the breaking of the wall by imperfect cutting of the clenches, and the violent wrenching off of the shoe, all render the foot more liable to injury from this cause.

In many cases the sensitive parts are not actually penetrated by the nail, but it is driven so close to the laminae, that the pressure produces irritation, followed by suppuration and results are as severe as if this penetration had taken place.

Owing to the unyielding nature of the hoof, the pain is severe when the contained tissues are inflamed, and the horn not undergoing the suppurative process, the pus forms sinuses underrunning the sole or wall, detaching the horn, and ultimately making an eruption at the coronate, leading to troublesome quittor.

SYMPTOMS.—Where the nail actually wounds the laminae, the pain is immediately evident, and an observant farmer will at once notice the expression of it by the flinching of the animal. Too often, however, the drawing away of the foot is attributed to restlessness, flies, or temper, and the poor animal is further punished by unmerciful blows. When not so pierced, the acute symptoms do not show themselves for several days, often for a week. When caused by the working of the nail in the horn by concussion on the road, irritation is produced, followed by inflammation and suppuration, and the foot is found hot, and very tender to tapping with a hammer, or squeezing with a pair of pincers. The lameness is severe and continuous, the weight is thrown off the opposite side from that on which the injury has occurred, and when the injury is at the heel the horse steps on the toe.

The process of removing the shoe is attended by considerable pain, and when removed, the nail hole is found discoloured, and generally there is oozing from it a black fetid fluid which

infiltrates and discolours the surrounding horn of the sole. Should it have continued for any length of time, there will be more or less detachment of the horn, and the sole will be under-run.

TREATMENT.—At once remove the shoe as carefully and painlessly as possible; with a sharp fine pointed drawing knife open up the nail hole till a free vent is made for the pus to escape by, thin the sole and wall round it, and immerse the foot in a bucket of hot water for fifteen or twenty minutes, then apply a hot poultice of linsced meal, which should be changed at least twice a day. When the inflammation subsides, the poulticing may be discontinued and the foot dressed with tar. The shoe should not be applied till the lameness disappears, when it should be put on so that the wounded part may not be pressed upon by it, nor should any nails be inserted near it.

WOUNDS OF THE FEET FROM NAILS BEING STEPPED UPON.—In cities this is a very common accident, owing to carelessness in sweeping on to the streets nails and *débris* from warehouses, where packing boxes are constantly being broken up, also in the cartage of old materials from condemned houses, and other sources. The nails being buried in the mud are stepped upon, and penetrating the foot, produce results of the most disastrous nature.

Unfortunately the parts most easily penetrated, the frog and the lateral clefts of the frog cover the most delicate parts of the foot, viz, the tendon, the navicular burs, and the coffin joint itself. Should a nail penetrate any or all of these parts, the case is well nigh hopeless from the beginning, whereas a nail may pierce the sole, or even become embedded in the bone itself without producing any very serious results, provided it is immediately properly attended to. It will, thus, be seen, that a puncture of the under-surface of the foot is dangerous or otherwise according to the part punctured.

When the nail breaks within the hoof and becomes lodged in the deep tissues, the care is complicated, and prospects of recovery lessened.

Under certain conditions of the system at the time of the accident, there is a liability to Tetanus or Lockjaw which is by no means an uncommon signal of wounds of the feet from nails.

SYMPTOMS.—There is lameness almost immediately; often most acute pain. If the joint or navicular bursæ are involved, there is usually considerable irritative fever, and a discharge of synovia, and as it is, almost invariably, accompanied by shrinking or destruction of tissues in the articulation, followed by suppuration, the case is often hopeless from the beginning.

A simple wound of the sole is trifling as a rule, if the nail is at once withdrawn, the seat of puncture freely opened up to give a ready escape for the discharge, it speedily heals up; not so however, the case where the tendon, burs, or joint, are involved.

TREATMENT.—Remove the nail, pare the horn round the puncture thin, open up freely, and soak the foot in hot water for half an hour and apply a poultice. This case usually requires the skill of an experienced veterinarian, and even in his hands, many cases will be followed by such changes as render the animal practically useless.

OMNIANA.

Something really must be done about cotton-seed. It is ridiculous to suppose that we are going to pay \$45 a ton for the cake, or refuse, when the seed itself, delivered at Memphis, is worth only \$9 a ton, of which the planter takes only \$3 for his share, freight &c. devouring the remainder. Mr. H. Moore, Arkansas, has used this food largely, and speaks very highly of it as a preventive of liver-rot. In 1854, he bought a lot of half-bred Merinoes, from Kentucky,