

in vain. The indications, however, were always to relax the spasms and allay the extreme pain which the animal suffered. The essayist had tried various remedies to effect this purpose, and was satisfied that belladonna, in the form of the solid extract, gave the best results. Hypodermic injections he had found to cause such violent spasms that he had ceased to use them. He concluded by describing some of the cases which had come under his observation during the past twelve months, one of which was in the practice of the College, and had recovered. The sedative which had been used in this case was belladonna; and another case in the practice of Mr. Wm. Jakeman, V. S.; Halifax, had also recovered under the use of belladonna alternated with chloral hydrate. In the discussion which followed, Principal McEachern and Mr. C. J. Alloway, V. S., both related interesting cases which had recovered in their hands. Mr. Alloway advocated hydrocyanic acid as the sedative and anti-spasmodic. The President, Dr. Bell, said that, as a medical practitioner, he was astonished to hear the large percentage of recoveries which had been stated. In his experience of human practice, in the General Hospital, he had seen only two cases of recovery, both of which were chronic tetanus. He considered that, theoretically, opium was the best anti-spasmodic and sedative which could be used, as it did not, as many others, depress the heart's action. He had never given it a fair trial. There was a great deal, he thought with the essayist, to be learned yet concerning the pathology and etiology of the disease.

A vote of thanks was passed to the readers of the papers, after which some pathological specimens were exhibited by Mr. A. W. Clement, and the meeting adjourned.

THE VETERINARIAN.

NOTES ON HORSES.

Worms.--These offensive parasites not infrequently affect the horse. They are the bane of yearling life. They create constitutional disturbances in a marked degree. Horses afflicted by them have harsh, staring coats, especially an abnormal growth of hair in the region of their flanks, accompanied by a light pinky or cream coloured powder on the anus; a harsh, dry cough, constipation of the bowels, alternating with immoderate purging. Such horses are ravenous in their appetites; some become pot-bellied and their muscles flabby; they fall away or train back; they sweat profusely on the least effort, and are incapable in advanced stages of a moderate day's work. My working horses are watered fifteen minutes before being fed. I find this plan attended with many advantages.

The Horse's Foot.--One of the medium size is the size to wear. Large feet, weak crusts. Besides, the liability to brush is

greater where abnormal growth is observed. Horses with very large feet have faulty, heavy, unpleasant action; and they soon tire. Small feet are invariably brittle; especially have I remarked this in red roans. The horse is uncertain, and blunders in grounding his foot. Difference of size is often an indication that disease, either recent or chronic has been or is present. Flat platter feet are subject to corns. The true angle for the foot is about 45° with the ground. Hind feet differ in shape from fore, and are more upright. If hollow on tapping, seedy toe has resulted; if wavy or ringy, one's suspicions are aroused as to the presence of laminitis. If the foot is small both in the fore and hind feet, it is natural to his breed. Seasonal effects may arise to produce suspicious appearances in the foot, retarding or accelerating growth unduly, the result of excessive drought or rainfall. See to the correct growth of the foot from the first. No foot no horse is a very safe maxim. When a horse turns his foot out he is in at his elbows, or his cannons are twisted outwards; turning them in, he is out at his elbows, or his cannons are twisted inwards. With horses turning their toes out the bone is straight and weak on the inner quarter, but with these that turn them in, the outer quarter is straighter, with greater circularity on the inner quarter. Oblique pasterns and open round feet would appear to be natural accompaniments. Again, short pasterns, strong, upright heels, narrow feet (pony feet) in big-bodied horses should be avoided. Higher-bred horses incline to small feet, under-bred horses to large, ungainly feet. In the riding classes good feet are imperative. Although horses in harness may wear a long time with malformed feet, yet no horse can command a satisfactory return to the breeder, and insure a high price or afford credit to the salesman, unless he is well bred and sound at the ground.—JAMES PHILLIPPO, *Commission Stables, London, E. E.*—From the *Agricultural Gazette*.

English farmers are being urged to raise cavalry and artillery horses so as to meet home need without sending government money out of the country to foreign nations. If English farmers won't do it, there is no reason why loyal Nova Scotians should not go heartily to work to recruit the equine forces of the Empire.

As anthropologists are aware, Mr. R. G. Haliburton, Q. C., has been for many years engaged in investigating the legends of the Pleiades and Great Bear, chiefly in Polynesia. During his residence in Canada he has greatly enlarged the scope of his researches, and expects to produce a volume in the spring.—*London Athlete*.

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