has been, and still is, much abused, yet, administered dis­creetly. It is too valuable a remedy to be discarded. If the firing does not succeed, we advise puncturing the cyst, ap­plying compress and bandage, and healing the external wound, where there is any difficulty, with the help of the actual cau­tery.@@1 This being the nature and the treatment of windgalls generally, we can speedily dismiss those which, from pecu­liarity of position and importance, have figured as distinct and peculiar diseases. Bog-Spavin, sometimes called Blood-Spavin, occurs in nearly the same position as bone-spavin, but is much softer in its texture, and elas­tic. Its causes are the same as those already mentioned. The circumscribed tumor obstructs the return of the blood from the neighbouring veins, which consequently swell ; hence the name Blood-Spavin, and hence the unwar­rantable practice of removing a part of the vein. This is a serious disease, though the symptoms are not so acute as in bone-spavin ; the lameness is less, though it is obstinate, and constitutes unsoundness. On the treatment we have nothing to add. CappeD HocK is named from its position, the back projecting point of the joint. It is usually pro­duced by blows, often inflicted by the horse itself, by kick­ing in harness, or in the stable. If not speedily dissi­pated, the tumor is apt to become callous and obstinate. The Curb is another enlargement at the back of the hock, but three or four inches under its projecting point. The complaint is produced by an injury of the ligament which connects the os calcis with the metatarsal bone, and consists of a thickening of the ligament and cellular membrane. It occurs from a sudden sprain, in a race, an extraordinary leap, or severe gallop over heavy ground. The swelling is not great, but at first the complaint is usually attended with lameness. Some horses are termed *curby-hocked,* implying that they labour under a species of malformation, in conse­quence of which the ligament in question is more liable to be injured than in other hocks. Windgalls are very common above the fetlock. Thorough-Pin, a swelling both on the out and inside of the hock, is an affection of the bursa at the back part of the joint, with an effusion of the lu­bricating fluid. If the tumor on one side be pressed, the fluid is forced into that of the other side ; hence the name. The symptoms arise either from the bursa, surrounding the perforans tendon, passing round the back part of the hock, being disturbed, or from the capsular ligament itself being involved.

Αffections of the Synovial Membranes**, so serious in** their nature, are almost always the consequence of ex­ternal injury. When the joints are laid open, especially the larger ones, the danger is great from the inflammatory fever, and the result is often fatal. The opening is sometimes witnessed in the *stifle, hock, elbow,* and *fetlocks,* but most frequently in the fore *knee.* In the former of these joints it is generally the result of puncture, either accidentally or through brutal usage ; the swelling is rapid and extensive, and the attending inflammation most hazardous. The opening into the knee joint is the result of coming down, with severe Βrοκεν Knee. Under this term is included the slightest division of the skin, as well as the most for­midable; and here no injury is trifling. The worst should at once be ascertained by accurate examination. If slight and superficial, the wound may be bathed twice or thrice a- day with Goulard’s lotion; swelling and inflammation require repeated poultices ; any tendency to proud flesh must be repressed with burnt alum, or blue stone. The appear­ance of synovia at once demonstrates the nature of the ac­cident; and the limb must then be moved as little as pos­sible, as the rubbing of the ends of the bones on each other is most injurious. The great object here, as in the case of the other joints, is to endeavour to close the orifice, and if possible to anticipate inflammation and fever ; and unless this can be effected the animal must be destroyed. By the careful application of plaster, sometimes stitching, applying paste or flour, by skilful bandaging, and complete rest, the puncture has been, and may be healed at once. For the same object white vitriol is applied, and the cautery is often useful. The synovial membrane itself is not to be cauterised, but the superficial parts. If the first application has not been successful in the course of a few days, a second may be tried ; and five or six applications have at last rewarded the practitioner’s skill.

A Sprain, or *strain,* is violence inflicted, with extension, often rupture and displacement, upon the soft parts of a joint, including cellular membrane, tendons, ligaments, and all other parts forming the articulation. The dislocation or disruption may be complete, or it may be a mere bruise or stress ; and innumerable are the shades of difference between these extremes. Effusion of the fluids is an attend­ing consequence. Parts of vital importance, as in the neck or back, may be implicated, and the accident be imme­diately fatal or wholly irremediable ; on the contrary, they

@@@1 As it is necessary to explain bow this may be safely accomplished, we shall say a few words on the proper mode of securing animals. Twitching. A *twitch* is an instrument composed of a noose of cord, attached to the end of a stick ; and twitching consists in fixing the noose on the upper lip of the horse, and twisting it rather tightly. From the great pain it can be mode to produce it exercises great con­trol over the animal, and makes it stand quiet. The matter is very simple, and, when required, can be applied in the field as well as in the stable. Casting is the term used for throwing down a horse or bullock, and so keeping it. In the former animal this is done by means of *hobbles,* strong straps and cords particularly arranged, which are first attached to the feet and then suddenly drawn together, so that the animal must fall, the fall being regulated by one man at the bead and another at the haunch. Even when most skilfully performed, from the act of falling and the struggles after it, many accidents have occurred to man and horse. In the case of the ox you take a long rope, double it, and tie a knot in the middle about a yard from the end, so as to leave a noose of sufficient size to go round the bullock's neck; which being put on, the two ends are to be brought between the fore legs, and round the hind pasterns, then back again and through the noose. By standing in front of the animal, and drawing up the ropes quickly, so that the hind legs are drawn towards the chest. It is easily thrown down ; while in this situation the ropes are to be secured, and any operation may be safely performed. The veterinary sur­geon also employs the *side-line!, barnacles,* and *trevis, so* much used on the continent ; for the particulars concerning which we must refer to the works named at the end of the article.

in Firing, or applying the cautery, casting is a frequent preliminary. The part should previously have been shaven or the hair clipped as short as possible. The operation consists in drawing lines, which had best be parallel, about half an inch asunder, on the affected port with a red hot iron, with a small smooth rounded edge. No part is in a fit state to be fired when the skin is hot or inflamed, and the skin should never be deeply penetrated by the iron. According to the heat of the point, so should be the velocity and lightness of touch, and a brown marking from the singing is all that is required. After the firing the horse must be laid up for three or four days to prevent his injuring the part. If the irritation produced is less than was intended. It may be promoted by means of blistering ointment. When it is wished to moderate it or heal it, the treatment is the same as after blistering. Counter-irritation is also effected by means of the seton and the rowel. The Seton consists of a piece of tape or soft cord passed under a portion of the skin by the seton needle ; the ends may be tied together, the cord may be moved every other day from side to side, being previously lubricated with oil of turpentine or blister plas­ter. Thus the amount of irritation may be regulated ; and the practice is often resorted to for relieving deep-seated and painful affections. The Rowel is only a seton under another form. In applying it an incision is made in the skin to the extent of about an inch, by pinch­ing it up and cutting it with a bistoury or rowel scissors. The cellular membrane round the wound is then separated to the extent of about an inch, so as to admit a dossil of tow, which is better than leather, smeared with digestive ointment. A discharge is soon pro­duced, which has a tendency to relieve any deep-seated neighbouring morbid action.