for about twelve inches and then fold the remainder up along the leg and tie in position. Antiseptic solution may then be poured into that portion of the tube around the leg and renewed from time to time as required and this affords an excellent means of thoroughly disinfecting the lesion. Eusol is an inexpensive antiseptic and is excellent for this purpose.

To prevent new cases developing the cattle should be kept out of mud holes and a lime box built on the floor just inside the barn door, arranged in such a manner that the cattle are forced to step in the lime with each foot as they enter the barn. About two inches of slaked lime should be in the frame.

Those cases in which a pedal arthritis occurs are best treated by the amputation of the claw on the affected side.

Accidental Hernia in a Foal

By F. J. Oakes*

The subject of this case report was a six-weeks-old clyde foal. The owners wishing to work the mother had shut the foal in a box stall with an upright slatted gate as a door. As the mother was led away from the foal, it became frantic, attempted to jump the gate, and became impaled upon one of the slats which ruptured the abdominal wall without breaking the skin. The site of the lesion extended from the extreme left side of the pubic brim downward and forward for about seven inches. Immediately, following the release of the foal, a large hernia appeared above the region of the stifle.

Veterinary assistance was obtained and the extent and character of the injury determined. The hernia could be reduced by manipulation, but the position of the lesion was such that it was impossible to apply a compressing bandage to correct the condition by that means. Because the owner lived in the vicinity of Guelph, the veterinarian in charge of the case suggested that the clinicians of the College would perhaps assist in an operative procedure to close the lesion. To this the owner agreed and the foal was brought to the clinic.

When examined by the College clinicians, it was decided that an operation was the only manner in which the condition could be corrected. The patient was placed on the operating table, given a half an ounce of chloral intravenously and the work proceeded with. In order to get at the abdominal rent, it was determined that it would be necessary to make a cutaneous incision on the abdomen inside of the fold of skin which extends forward from the stifle. After rendering the parts aseptic, the incision was made. It extended from a point about opposite the patellar bone back into the groin for about eight inches. This exposed the rent in the abdominal wall

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Five weeks after operation. X site of Hernia.

with loops of the small intestine protruding through it. Incidentally, it became necessary to give the foal some chloroform by inhalation for the chloral had not completely anaesthetized him. The intestines were replaced within the abdomen and kept there as well as possible with a chlorine saturated gauge pack and the suturing of the rent proceeded with. Twenty day chromic gut, no. 3, was used. Each suture was doubled and they were placed about a half an inch apart. It was an exceedingly awkward wound to suture, but we were fortunate in having a large curved needle with a handle on it which was shoved through both sides of the wound, threaded, and then the suture was drawn back through with the removal of the needle. It required nine interrupted sutures to effectually close the wound. The cutaneous incision was also sutured leaving a drainage orifice at its lowest extremity.

The colt was immediately taken home. Tr. Benzoin Co. was used as a topical application to the wound. Later on the owner reported that the foal was pretty dumpy about the third day, but from that time on steadily improved and at the end of two weeks was running and playing, as is the habit of the young. A considerable slough of cutaneous tissue occurred at about the end of the second week, but this rapidly healed and the colt entirely recovered.

Editor's note.—Laparotomies in the equine species are generally considered rather dangerous procedures because it is felt that horses are more susceptible to infection. This case, however, indicates that they can be successfully handled and it may be that if a little more care is taken in the matter of restraint and asepsis more of them might be saved.