may be to that extent only, that with time and care, re­storation may be accomplished. They constitute a very serious class of cases. The marked symptoms are pain in the injured parts, and inability of motion, sometimes com­plete. The treatment is at first rest, a regulation of the local action and constitutional disturbance, according to circumstance, by venesection, general and local, the anti­phlogistic regimen, fomentation, bandages, and other sooth­ing remedies ; and, when the sprain is of an older date, counter-irritation, friction, and gentle exercise.

A sprain of the Neck is commonly the result of a violent fall upon the head, as in hunting, or in a steeple-chase. The spinal cord may be severely injured, and, according to the precise situation, there may be instant death, or hopeless paralysis. In other cases, without serious injury of the cord, there is displacement of some of the bones, with a slight twist of the neck and head. In such a case there may be recovery, with permanent distortion. A sprain of the Back may occur in the field or upon ice. The hind feet slip backward, as in leaping a ditch, and the violent effort the horse makes to recover his footing appears to be the cause of the injury. The bones of the spine may thus be partially separated, or the stress may be so slight as to attract no attention till the horse cools. In aggravated cases art can do nothing ; the milder ones must be treated according to the principles already laid down. Sprain of the Shoulder assuredly occurs, though *shoulder-lameness* is often imputed when the disease is totally different; hence the importance of discrimination. It is more fre­quently produced by a slip or side fall, than by fair and violent exertion. On examination there may be neither heat nor swelling in the part ; but there will be unwilling­ness to move the joint ; the animal will extend it and raise the leg as little as possible ; there will also be soreness in the articulation on pressure, and a peculiar drawing up of the leg. If there be difficulty in coming to a decision from the symptoms, we must take the limb in hand, and observe if the movements of the shoulder-joint give pain. A mild blister often effects a cure ; and the constitution is seldom disturbed. Rest must be secured. Regarding the sprains of the Hip-Joint, usually called *whirl-bone,* or *round bone,* our remarks would so much correspond to those just de­livered, that we shall not repeat them. The Stifle-Joint, and the Hock are occasionally sprained, and such accidents are marked by swelling of the part, and dragging of the leg. The Patella is sometimes dislocated, and the ligaments torn, when the leg is dragged and powerless. the knee-pan should be reduced by drawing the leg forcibly forwards, pressing the patella into its place. The Fetlocks and Patterns are also subject to sprain, and to be involved in the injury of the *perforating flexor of the foot* and the *suspen­sory ligament,* which are primarily concerned in Breaking-Down. Two injuries are described under this name. One is merely a *sprain* of the back-tendons, usually in the fore­leg ; it may be so slight as to escape notice till the horse cool, or it may be such as to produce marked lameness from the first. The other, or *true breaking-down,* is said to consist in a *rupture* of the tendons and ligaments: it occurs suddenly, and generally when the horse is at full speed ; it rarely happens in both the fore-legs at once. The horse stops instantly, or he falls ; on rising he is seen to rest on his fetlocks, the toe turned up, the sole looking forward. Some able writers have denied the possibility of the fracture of the ligament ; but the true pathology here regards not one ligament or tendon, but all the parts which form the back parts of the joint. Sometimes they are par­tially torn. When the fetlock does not wholly come to the ground, the foot, skilfully treated, may become as use­ful as ever ; when both fetlocks come down the horse can seldom be recovered. This accident sometimes leads to a contraction or drawing up of the leg, which ultimately knuckles over at the fetlock. For the relief of this, the tendons must be cut; an operation proposed twenty years ago, and now coming into general use.

The human hand has been the subject of much and de­served admiration, and the horse’s foot is scarcely less an object of wonder. It is also a highly vital and complicat­ed organ, essential to the well-being of the animal, and pre-eminently exposed to injuries. On a minute know­ledge of its structure, and the uses of its various parts, de­pends the successful treatment of its multitudinous and im­portant diseases, which, early and accurately discriminat­ed, may often be speedily remedied, while, mistaken and neglected, they proceed from bad to worse, till the animal is good for nothing.

We here say nothing of Wearness of τηε Foot, which is rather an original infirmity, than a distinct disease, though it leads to many. Animals so formed should never be put to severe and heavy work, for which they are wholly unfit. Neither shall we say much regarding Shoeing ; a most important art, on the enlightened and careful practice of which, much of the horse’s welfare depends. The great principle is to afford a good and level bearing, while the nails, in giving sufficient attachment, do not injure the quick. The bearing is to be supplied only to the crust ; and the toe especially must be kept short. When there is any tendency in the hoof to contract, the nails in the inner quarter, which is the weaker, should be placed well forward, so as to confine the play of the back part of the foot as little as possible. Sometimes the extremities of the heels are turned up, which is called *calking ;* and additional parts are put to the toe, for the purpose of giving purchase in draught ; but these additions are unnecessary for the pro­tection of the foot, and only increase the liability to injury and disease. It occasionally happens in shoeing, that a nail may injure the tender parts beneath ; an accident which goes under the name of Pricking, and which is also caused by wounds inflicted on the sole, by broken glass, sharp flints, &c. As soon as the tenderness is perceived, the cause should be most carefully investigated. Hard pressure near the injury may show that the nail is the cause ; when the shoe must be removed, and the part freely pared. What is to be apprehended is inflammation and suppu­ration, proceeding to sinuses. Where irritation is consider­able, rest, and cold lotions, and a laxative may be prescrib­ed ; when at all threatening, the foot should be enveloped in warm poultices. The disease somewhat advanced, forms a *whitlow,* which is called Pipes or Quittor, in which we find that the sinuses have run deep. It may be in several di­rections, mounting up to the coronary ligament, causing se­vere and protracted lameness. The cure may be both pain­ful and tedious, but the principle is clear: free vent must be procured for the matter, all pressure and irritation must be removed, the parts must be soothed by poultices, and the sinuses must be gently stimulated to healthy action, by so­lutions of white or blue vitriol, or corrosive sublimate. It is sometimes recommended to plug up the sinuses with strong caustics, to urge them to assume a healthy instead of a diseased action. The plan may occasionally succeed, but the action is violent, and will often aggravate the dis­order it is intended to remove. Mild dressings and rest will complete the cure. Corns are usually the consequence of the irregular pressure of the shoe on peculiarly formed hoofs. Judging from analogy, these annoyances would be supposed to consist of hard cuticular excrescences pressing on the tender parts beneath ; instead of which, they are mere bruises, generally produced by the heel of the shoe, which, from the extravasated blood, assume a reddish or dark colour. These bruises affecting the sensitive parts be­neath, do not act otherwise than injuries from other causes. They usually occur only in the fore-feet : their site is al­most invariably in the inner quarter between the bar and