crust, at the heel. If they advance to mischief. It is pre­cisely such as has been described under the head of quittor, and must be treated in a similar way.

These injuries. It will be observed, produce inflammation of the internal parts of the foot, which somewhat approxi­mates, but yet is different from, that acute inflammatory af­fection of the parts, which is known under the name of Acute Founder, and whose primary seat seems to be the laminæ of the coffin-bone, (hence called *laminitis,)* and the other sensitive parts within the hoof. This disease comes on after great stress and over-exertion, and especial­ly when, after the feet have been battered, and the animal over-heated and exhausted. It is exposed to cold and damp. This however is not the only cause. We have already seen, when treating of rheumatism, that by something like metastasis, the morbid action moderating in the chest, as­sails the parts now under review. Still more curious is the fact, that when an animal has gorged himself with dry meat, for example at the corn-bin, if he escape a disease of the stomach, of which more anon, this same acute founder is an occasional consequence. Hence, then, though the disease may be caused by local injury, yet the constitutional agency must not be overlooked. The symptoms are such as this view suggests. They appear more frequently in the fore than the hind feet ; they may attack the fore-feet only, or all the four. First, there is pain manifested, by a general disinclination to move, fidgetiness, and an unwillingness to throw the weight on the inflamed feet. The mischief is very readily and unequivocally detected, by pushing the animal backwards ; if he winces under this, and is still un­willing to move. It is an unerring indication of the existence of the disease, whether in its mere local or constitutional manifestation. In violent cases, however, the complaint speaks for itself. The foot on examination is perceived to be hot, pain is produced by a slight blow, the neighbouring arteries pulsate violently, the animal cannot stand without difficulty, and will ere long drop down from the violence of the agony, sometimes resting his muzzle on the affected member. With this there is symptomatic fever in its acut- est form. The results of the local inflammation need not be detailed, the effusion of serum, and formation of pus be­ing substituted for the healthy secretions. The whole crust may be separated from the sensitive foot, leaving the stump bare and exposed ; or, if checked, the separation may be partial, or wholly absent, and there may be no greater mis­chief, than by and by. the appearance of a slight depression, or ring upon the crust. The treatment will be anticipat­ed ; it is the antiphlogistic, with an energy commensurate to the violence of the symptoms. The bleeding may be local, though to this we should not attach peculiar import­ance, further than thereby effecting an opening in the sole, so giving vent to matter, and saving the coronet. The shoes should be removed. In slight cases, the free appli­cation of cold should, with the constitutional treatment, command the symptoms. If the crust has separated, more or less, by suppuration. Its bearing edge must be removed as soon as possible, and the weight thrown on the sole to prevent pumiced feet ; and after this, the hoofs may be re­produced in a perfect state. Pumiced Foot is one of those diseases which result from acute founder. In it the sole be­comes flat, or even convex, thereby allowing the central and sensitive parts to press on the ground, to their speedy detriment. The complaint appears to arise from a morbid secretion of the laminæ, and also of the sole, whereby the coffin-bone has no adequate support. This is most apt to occur, if the animal is put to work too soon after the in­flammatory attack, and when the sensitive laminæ have not sufficiently recovered their healthy condition, the crust, moreover, being apt to curve towards the toe. Sometimes the previous inflammatory action is so obscure, as not to be detected, and the defect in the horny defence is the only evidence of its previous existence. This disease is most apt to appear in horses with wide feet, much exposed to hard roads and pavement ; its progress is usually steady, though slow, and many horses are rendered perfectly use­less by it. We should ascribe this in some degree to in­sufficient remedies being employed for its cure. What is desiderated is time, perfect rest, and improvement of the secretory organs, by stimulating the coronet to a healthy secretion of crust, and chiefly by supporting the sole.

Contraction of the Foot. Navicular Disease. Grogginess. Great has been the pains taken by able veterinarians to elucidate the disease known under the above names, concerning the vast importance of which in this country, there is but one opinion. By high autho­rity it has been called “ the curse upon all good horse flesh,” (though, in passing, we remark it is rather the in­fliction of man, than of any higher power ;) and, coin­ciding with this, is the statement, that the public have sus­tained greater loss of valuable horse flesh from the havoc of this disease alone, than from all the catalogue of dis­eases to which the limbs are liable. Unfortunately, how­ever, there is not more uniformity of sentiment concerning the importance, prevalence, general history, and result of this disease, than there is diversity of opinion concerning its pathology ; or rather we should say more accurately, its proximate cause. It is universally agreed that the hoof in its healthy and normal state is roundish, and largely en­dowed with the property of elasticity. When we attach to it an iron shoe, this natural play is impeded ; and that this result of domesticity has much to do with the disease, some way or other, is universally allowed ; the complaint being unknown among horses in their natural state, and nearly so in other countries where they are as much es­teemed and used as in our own. How then, and to what extent does this shoeing operate ? Some contend that the contraction of the crust, thus produced, is the true origin of the evil ; that this fetters the sensitive parts within ; that the sole becomes externally concave, internally convex ; that the soft elastic parts are absorbed ; that the frog becomes the rock of danger ; the capsular membrane of the navicu­lar joint is injured ; in a word, that “ the navicular-joint disease is the general seat of the chronic lameness of the foot.” Many years ago, the present writer took a part in this con­troversy, and endeavoured to demonstrate that the primary and permanent disease is established in the synovial capsule, between the tendon and navicular bone, and arises gene­rally from strain and over-extension of the tendon, where it passes under the navicular bone. More recent and able writers have since contended that “ the inflammation of the little plates covering the coffin bone, is the most usual cause and that a degree of inflammation, inferior to that causing acute founder, produces all the sad results. It would be tedious to mention all the discordant opinions which, with much ingenuity, have been promulgated upon the point ; but we still believe that the injury of the syno­vial capsule of the navicular joint is most generally the pri­mary and proximate cause, though we do not contend it is the only cause. Mr Turner, again, thinks that the harden­ed frog is the rock on which most valuable horses strike; but he allows it is not the sole one ; and so it is with other spe­culations. Why then appear to differ, when substantially we agree ? Not that we are here arguing for concession which will compromise the truth ; but we hold, that the unit­ed persevering ingenuity of scientific men has fully illus­trated the nature of this disease ; that it has predisposing causes, such as want of paring, shoeing, and still more, bad shoeing, hereditary tendency of particular breeds, and high condition ; for it is a disease not of the agricultural, but of the high-bred horse. In like manner. It has mani­fest exciting causes, such as strain of the tendon, and over-exertion, pressure on the sole, as from travelling with a