sensible frog, instead of secreting horn, produces a fungous growth which pervades the whole sole, and ultimately extends to the entire secreting surface of the foot. It is most commonly seen in, and is almost peculiar to the heavy breed of cart horse, which is often peculiarly exposed to the exciting causes, and sometimes. It would seem, there is a strong hereditary predisposition. Those with white feet are most liable to attack, and the hind feet more than the fore. After it has existed for some time, the disease is difficult of cure. The principle on which the cure must be conducted, is the removal of the diseased sole and fungous growths, so giving free vent to the morbid discharge, by means of the knife and escharotics ; lunar caustic, and caustic potash, likewise being often highly useful ; and this effected, astringents, escharotics, and pressure are to be employed. M. Feron regarded tar and sulphuric acid in the proportion of four ounces of the former to two drachms of the latter, as a specific. Cleanliness, perseverance, and time, will effect a cure.

Foul of Foot in cattle resembles the diseases we have just been describing in the horse, and in fact is nearly identical with them. Sometimes there is a conspi­cuous crack between the claws of the hoof, followed by in­flammation and secretion of offensive matter; and at other times a tumor appears above the coronet, between the hair and hoof, attended with pain and inflammation : sometimes the mischief is owing to foreign bodies finding lodgment about the hoof. The remedy for this complaint is removal of such foreign bodies, simple ablution, astringent washes, as of alum, sugar of lead, and white vitriol, and dressings with some stimulant, among which equal parts of soft soap and turpentine has been much commended. According to Mr Skerret, three or four dressings never fail to produce a cure. It is alleged the constitution sometimes participates in the disease, if it does not produce it, as in the case of the murrain, which within these few months visited us. In these cases cleanliness, bleeding, a laxative, and sometimes poultices may be required. Foot-Rot is the name given to this kind of disease as exhibited in sheep, among which it commits such disastrous and ruinous consequences, at­tacking, if neglected, the whole flock, so that in feeding they actually crawl on their knees, before they become its victims. Hence it is regarded in the last degree con­tagious. After a good deal of investigation, however, we have arrived at a different conclusion ; and we discover in its history nothing more than the results of that domes­tic state to which we have subjected this useful creature. By nature, not unlike the goat. It frequents the summits of the lofty mountains, where its hoofs, altogether analogous to those of the horse, are exposed to much tear and wear. When from these alpine regions we transfer the sheep into our grassy lawns, our moorish lands, or sandy soils, this wearing away of the crust is put an end to ; it grows long, and proves a great encumbrance. In this state it is ex­posed to many injuries, among others from the long grass of the pastures, and itself necessarily injures the soft parts beneath ; and hence lameness, inflammation, suppuration, to the extent of casting the hoof, are the consequences. We have not here space fully to prosecute the subject, and must therefore take the liberty of referring to another quarter for a more ample elucidation of the subject.@@1 The cir­cumstance of the disease occurring epidemically arises, we conceive, from the whole flock being placed in precisely similar circumstances. The symptoms of the disease are quite analogous to those so largely dwelt upon in the horse; and we would insist upon prevention rather than cure. We advise the providing the flock with regular walks similar to their natural ones; or that they should be made to walk on the hard road, or to be put regularly into a fold with a hard and gravelly bottom. Long rough grasses should be cut down in their pastures. Regarding the treatment, suffice it to say, that the principal points to be attended to, are paring away the detached hoof and dressing the surface with some caustic, of which butter of antimony is the best.

Leg Evil, or Black Leg, is a term much, but not very definitively, used among shepherds, for various disorders of the limb, some of which are sufficiently formidable. One of them begins at the hoof or knee, and soon makes the animal quite lame. The part is covered with small blisters filled with a dark-coloured fluid, and the skin now breaks out in sores. The complaint is said to be highly contagi­ous, and separation accordingly is enjoined between the sound and unsound. The wool is to be removed from the diseased part, the sores, after being well washed, are to be dusted with burnt alum, and the whole limb to be wrap­ped in a cloth spread with Turner’s or a more stimulating cerate. Another disease, which also goes under this name, is a chronic rheumatic affection, now in one limb and now in another. The joints become stiff and somewhat swelled, and the lameness is obstinate ; but the disease, although tedious, is not fatal. A third disease corresponds to quarter-ill in cattle.

Leaving the all-important instruments of movement, we proceed to the internal parts, and commence with the Di­gestive System. We begin with the Τεετη. The his­tory of the dental apparatus furnishes the most specific evi­dence regarding the age of the individual, especially in early life ; and hence the importance of minute acquaintance with the following particulars respecting the horse. The foal at birth has no teeth ; but in a few days, two above and two below : the central, make their appearance, and soon after four others, on the sides of these; in three or four months more, other four, the *corner* teeth, as they are called, appear. These twelve in front of the mouth continue with­out alteration until the colt is about two and a half years old, when he begins to shed his teeth. The two central teeth above and below are the first that fall out, and the new teeth, called also horses’ teeth, are much larger and stronger than the former. Between the third and fourth year, the next incisors above and below, fall out, and are replaced in like manner; and between the fourth and fifth year the comer teeth are changed. When the animal is about a year old, four molars appear in each side of each jaw, and when about eighteen months, a fifth. At the age of two and a half, the first temporary molar drops out, and a permanent one takes its place; at three and a half the second, and at four and a half the third. About this time the sixth and last molar appears, and is a permanent tooth. During the fourth year the tusks or tushes appear. The change which takes place between the fifth and sixth year, is the gradual wearing down of the outer edge to a level with the inner. At seven the outer incisors have become a little longer, and the black mark smaller; at eight the mark is generally lost. After this period, a judgment is to be formed by the cavities in the upper teeth. About ten, the central teeth have lost their marks, the two next have but little left, though they are still readily seen in the upper corner ones ; by the twelfth year they too have also disappeared. The tushes, like the incisors, gradually change their form. At first they are small, sharp, and shell-like, with a concavity on their inner sur­face; the teeth become gradually larger, and the concavi­ties less, and at about the age of eight they are nearly lost. About twelve, the inside of the tusk becomes somewhat rounded in form, and ere long is quite round, blunt at top, and of a yellow colour. This colour, with advancing years, pervades all the teeth. The age of the ox and sheep, in their earlier years, is ascertained by a similar acquaintance with the changes of their dental apparatus ; in later years

@@@1 Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, vol. ii. p. 852.