plaints consists in bleeding, moderate purging, with fomen­tations and embrocations to the swellings. The disorder called the *founder* in dogs, is this disease, usually produced by the same class of causes, and requiring the same kind of remedies. In addition to bleeding and purging, hot baths, and a dry and comfortable kennel, with small doses of colchicum and antimony, are the most successful reme­dies, followed by regular exercise.

Besides the tendons already mentioned, and the accurate fitting of the bones into one another, having their extre­mities covered with *cartilage,* a substance in firmness and elasticity approximating to caoutchouc, the joints are greatly strengthened by what are properly called *liga­ments,* and which consist of strong tendinous cords, passing from bone to bone, and most firmly binding them together. Internal to the cartilages, and lining the cavity of the joint, is a fine vascular membrane, designated the *synovial,* whose office is to secrete the joint-oil : and to finish these de­tails, we have only to add one other fact, namely, that wherever friction occurs, as of a tendon upon a bone, there is found what is called a *bursa.,* which is nothing else than a fine bag, which secretes a lubricating fluid, so facilitat­ing the motion. All these parts. It will be understood, enter directly into the formation of the joints ; and when these exquisite structures are considered, and their extreme liability to accidents. It will at once be perceived how com­plicated and important these injuries and diseases must ne­cessarily be. We now return to the diseases of the bones already named, to which we shall add those of the other parts just mentioned.

After the exposition already given of the pathology of exostosis, the somewhat complicated examples of it, to which we now proceed, will not occupy us long ; and the description of one will nearly serve for the others. Βονε Spavin occurs in the lower part of the hock. It is usu­ally observed as a small hard tumor, at the top of the shank bone, and of the inner splint bone, near the lower wedge bones. It seems to be produced from stress or over-work, occurring especially in young horses, and at first is com­monly attended with pain, occasioning considerable lame­ness. The ligaments and cartilages have probably been injured; the periosteum and bone inflame, swell, and throw out ossific matter, and, unless care be taken, the disease spreads to the wedge bones, and to the astragulus, thereby involving the hinge-joint of the hock, a result most anxi­ously to be avoided. The treatment, which should com­mence early, is mainly counter-irritation, by repeated smart blistering, firing, setons, punching, and long rest and ease. Under the treatment specified, many complete cures have been effected, and with no return of the disease. From the want, however, of sufficiently active treatment, and of due patience, only partial relief is very often obtain­ed. The horse is rendered unfit for quick and hard work, and remains spavined for life. The circumstance of the lameness diminishing in the chronic state, under exercise, is explained by the principal seat of motion, between the astragulus and tibia, being free, and the stiffness and pain being felt chiefly in some less important parts of the ar­ticulation.

The Splint or *splent* now requires little more for its elucidation than being defined. It acquires its name from its seat, occurring always on one of the splint bones of the leg. A tumor, which feels hard, appears between the knee and fetlock, and generally upon the inside of the leg. Its nature, causes, symptoms, and cure, entirely correspond with those of the last-named disease. The deformity often appears in a chronic state, gives no great trouble, and finally may disappear. Ringbone has acquired its name from its form, usually shewing itself just above the coronet, where it is an ossification of the lateral cartilages, from compression and irritation. Though generally commencing at this point. It is apt to spread, producing anchylosis be­tween the large and small pastern bones. It occurs more frequently on the hind than the fore feet. If sufficient time be not allowed for the active use of means, the whole joint may be involved, and become useless.

Abscess, the result of inflammation, more or less acute, is a circumscribed swelling, containing matter in the sur­rounding cellular membrane, which forms a cyst for con­taining it, the matter or pus being a product of the inflam­mation. This pus generally must procure vent for itself, and, as a general principle, in that direction where the re­sistance is the least. Thus it usually comes to the sur­face. Often, however. It does not ; the abscess bursting in another direction, the matter escapes, and a sinus, fis­tula, or pipe, so designated by farriers, occurs. These sinuses burrow especially among the fasciæ, tendons, joints, and other parts lately alluded to. Abscess may occur in any part of the body ; and the object of art ever is, to ex­pedite its formation, and to afford a free and speedy evacu­ation, especially when from its locality, there is risk of sinus. When sinuses form, they must be freely opened ; sometimes by counter-opening to that extent, that the matter shall have the most direct and safest exit. In this connection two complaints require mention. Poll-evil is a name derived from its proximity to the head. The cranium is sustained on the neck by the help of *ligamen­tum nuchœ,* or pack-wax, a broad and strong ligament, alto­gether of a peculiar nature. It not unfrequently happens that, from a horse’s raising his head violently against the manger, or bruising it with the halter, or from cruel blows of brutal stablemen or carters, an injury is inflicted. To a certain extent it may be superficial ; but in addition from the contusion of the inner surface of the ligament on the bones, inflammation is often excited in the soft parts beneath. Hence the secretion of pus, which could ne­ver work its way through the pack-wax ; and hence it burrows deep, and in different directions, till serious in­jury is done far and near, not sparing, sometimes, the bony processes. So soon as the disease is discovered, the treat­ment is plain, and if judicious, effectual. The probe must instruct, and openings and counter-openings may be made freely, but with discretion ; and the sinuses, wholly or par­tially freed, may speedily, by means of stimulants, be induc­ed to assume a healthy action. Fistula of τηε withers, from the pressure and irritation of the saddle, forms another instance in which these sinuses are apt to run deep, and produce much mischief. Hence all injury from this cause requires watching. By pressure we may ascertain the ear­liest formation of pus ; and the abscess should be opened. After sinuses are formed, the principle of treatment is the same as just specified. Tents, or dossils of lint, put with­in the lips of the wound, may sometimes be required.

To the Bursa, so generally spread over the body, we have already made allusion ; and in turning to their dis­eased condition we may affirm that this arises almost solely from an increased effusion into their cavity, pro­duced by a strain of the tendon passing over thein, or from increased friction in over-exertion, whereby they become enlarged, tense, painful in themselves, and still more by the irritation they produce in the neighbouring parts. Sometimes the swelling is enormous, and it is matter of surprise there is comparatively so little local and constitutional disturbance. These swellings are popular­ly called Windgalls—*Ganglions* in man. Small wind-galls may long exist without apparent injury, but they are always unseemly ; and when fresh we should endeavour to remove them. Cold evaporating lotions are sometimes tried ; but we believe smart counter-irritation, by strong and repeated blisters, is much more likely to be useful. In obstinate cases firing is much practised ; and though we believe that, in this and other complaints, this painful remedy