stone in the foot ; and there is the tight shoe exciting irri­tation of the foot, which, hot and uneasy in the stable, is aggravated by occasional and violent exercise, until the capsular membrane, tendon, laminæ, cartilage, and bone, one after another, and together, are involved in a degree of subacute and inveterate disorder, which has given too much occasion to all the hard things which have been said against it. The symptoms of the early, and, in a practical point of view, the most important stage of the disease, are a peculiar shifting of the feet, and shortness of the step ; whi1st a degree of heat is found in the foot, more especi­ally about the heel and coronet. There is a continued point­ing, or bolding the foot in a relaxed position ; dryness of the hoof, throbbing of the pastern arteries, and pain on pressure, in the hollow of the pastern. The other parts of the limb are clean and fine ; there is general tenderness of the foot on pressure, with tripping and stumbling ; final­ly, the foot is contracted. In the treatment, all possible attention must be paid to the shoeing ; the sole should be thinned, the bars pretty freely removed, and the toe made short. The other predisposing causes must, as far as possi­ble, be removed ; and the exciting, especially the over-tasking, often so inconsiderately and cruelly, the generous nature of our noble steeds, whose dashing, rapid, and firm action, is so frequent a cause of all the mischief. Fi­nally, the proximate cause must be combated, not by clips on the heels, or screws, or jointed shoes, but according to the principles laid down for the relieving of irritation and inflammation ; cooling diet, laxatives, blistering, supplying due moisture to the hoof,@@1 and turning out. Time, and skill, and care, may thus do much.

The foot and leg of the horse are liable to various ex­ternal injuries, some of which are inflicted by the one limb wounding the other. Cutting, Brushing, Interfering, are said to take place, when the one foot strikes and wounds the opposite fetlock ; and they usually occur in young and timid horses with ill-formed legs. The habit requires either a particular form of shoe, with which the shoeing-smith is familiar, or so putting on the shoe that the crust will pro­ject beyond it. A boot is sometimes required. The Speedy-cut is an injury of the same kind, where the leg is struck higher up, and when the horse is going fast. In these cases the leg must be covered with a boot. In the Overreach the wound or bruise is produced on the heel of the fore-foot by the hind one in travelling. The Tread is the same kind of injury upon the coronet of the hind foot, either by the tread of another horse, as often happens in ca­valry regiments, or by a false step of the other limb. The Overreach is the consequence only of fast paces. A semi­circular wound is made ; the skin being raised like a flap, which folds backwards and downwards. The injury is done not by the toe, but by the edge of the inner rim of the shoe. Sometimes a part of the skin is quite scooped out. These injuries should not be disregarded, for if neglected they pro­duce Quittor. All that is usually required is to wash the wound well, put into it a pledgit of tow dipped in Friar’s balsam, and bind it up with a bandage. If the cure is not at once effected, and a slough forms, the disease is called a Core, and requires for its cure only a continuation of the same remedies, with poultices.

One of the functions of the coronary ligament is to se- certe the matter answering to the nail in man, which goes to form the crust or external wall of the hoof in ani­mals. When a part of this band has been wounded or in­jured by disease. It can no longer perform its functions aright, and hence the disease called False-Quarter. It appears in very different degrees, sometimes forming quite a cleft or fissure, and sometimes exhibiting in the diseased part only a somewhat modified and inferior kind of horn. The secretion is, in short, to different extents deficient and irregular, which exposes to further injury, is accompanied with more or less tenderness, making the part incapable of bearing the pressure of the shoe, and often causing lame­ness. The primary attention in the treatment must be given to the diseased coronary band, removing as far as pos­sible the cause, by careful paring, protecting and cherish­ing it, sometimes with digestives, sometimes by blistering. The fissure should generally be filled with some mild ointment, or with tar, as dressing, bound on by a coarse tape, and cover­ed with a coating of pitch or tar. When the animal is kept at work, the shoe should be so applied that the pressure be not imposed on the diseased part. A Sand-Crack is also a fissure of the crust, and differs principally in this, that it does not necessarily proceed from a previous injury or known disease of the coronary band. It may happen in an instant, from a false step ; and hence a horse, though he may spring a sand-crack within an hour after purchase, cannot be re­turned on that account to the seller. Into this crack, or perpendicular division of the hoof, the sand or dirt enters. It occurs in both fore and hind feet, and in the former usu­ally in the inner quarter, in the latter, in front, the princi­pal stress being there; it arises from dryness and brittleness of the crust; sometimes it does not penetrate through the crust, and then it causes no lameness. It must not, however, on that account be neglected. It should be carefully rasp­ed out, and treated as advised under the last-named disease, the shoe being so modelled as not to press upon the crust under the crack. Firing may be occasionally necessary. When it penetrates to the quick, pain and lameness ensue, and fungous growth may appear, which must be removed by opening out the fissure, and by stimulants or escharotics, after the inflammation has subsided. The sole should be kept sufficiently moist, the hoof occasionally pared, and the horse turned to grass. The crack will, with time, recede from the coronet, till at length it totally disappear.

The Thrush or *Frush* primarily attacks the frog, and appears to arise from the continued application of moisture, dirt, and other irritating matters, though it is sometimes supposed to owe its origin to a wound of the frog, or a con­traction of the hoof, whence it proceeds to the external parts. Horses of all ages, and even the unshod colt, and in all situations, are subject to the disease, and it appears more frequently in the hind feet than the fore. Among its first symptoms is a discharge of offensive matter proceed­ing from the cleft, and gradually pervading the whole frog. If neglected, the entire foot may become involved. The sooner, therefore, that the primary disease is cured the better ; and cleanliness and astringents are the appropriate remedies. After being thoroughly cleaned out, the excava­tion may be filled with calomel, which generally cures ; or with pledgits of tow dipped in warm tar, or some escharotic wash, every night, and retained sometimes during the day. The general health should be attended to, and exercise not ne­glected. The term Seedy-Toe has been applied to a chro­nic form of softening and local irritation, which, beginning between the crust and sole, gradually spreads round the foot. It seems to be aggravated, if it be not sometimes occasioned, by mire and gravel insinuating itself into the altered texture of the edge of the sole : sometimes inflammation of the sensi­tive parts beneath is assigned as the cause. The treatment is the same as that of the complaints with which it is associated. Canker is usually a mere extension and aggravated form of the preceding diseases, from want of care and at­tention, though sometimes it follows other injuries. The

@@@\* Tow, moss, cow dung mixed with clay to give it consistence, and Cherry’s felt pads, are the best materials for Stopping. is apt to get too bard, though it may answer for great heavy horses, whose work is slow, and whose heels are raised from the higb calkins. Tow and moss, after filling the sole, must be packed a little under the shoe, and can be wetted as required, hoofs are naturally weak and brittle, they require additional or more frequent softening.