



TERMS DENOTING THE EXTERNAL PARTS OF
THE HORSE.

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| 1. Muzzle. | 21. Croup. |
| 2. Face. | 22. Dock. |
| 3. Forehead. | 23. Quarter. |
| 4. Poll. | 24. Thigh or Gaskin. |
| 5. Crest. | 25. Haunstring. |
| 6. Jawl. | 26. Joint of the hock. |
| 7. Gullet. | 27. Ham or Hock. |
| 8. Windpipe. | 28. Common. |
| 9. Point of the Shoulders. | 29. Fetlock. |
| 10. Breast or Bosom. | 30. Large Pastern. |
| 11. Arm. | 31. Small Pastern. |
| 12. Elbow. | 32. Coronet. |
| 13. Girth. | 33. Hoof. |
| 14. Flank. | 34. Knee. |
| 15. Sheath. | 35. Common. |
| 16. Stifles. | 36. Fetlock. |
| 17. Withers. | 37. Heel. |
| 18. Back. | 38. Large Pastern. |
| 19. Loins. | 39. Small Pastern. |
| 20. Hip. | 40. Hoof. |

THE HORSE.

The Anatomy of the Muscles.—The bones of the whole body constitute a frame-work to which the numerous muscles (which are concerned in, and are the means of the various motions of the animal) are attached. The bones are not smooth, but have an uneven surface, and present depressions and elevations; these elevations are like nipples, and are called nipple-shaped processes, or tubercles, the muscles are attached. The bones are levers, and the power of their motion is the muscles.

In our discussions we propose to direct attention mainly to those bones and muscles only which are concerned chiefly in the travelling, carrying, and drawing motions of the horse. These bones

and muscles are mostly those of the body and legs, and consequently the body and legs, in their bony and muscular anatomy, will be treated of. We content ourselves with an enumeration of the bones of the head, as the head is only in a small way employed in motion of draft. The power it has over either arises from its elevation or depression. When the horse increases his pace he lowers his head, if it be free; when he is called on for greater exertion in draft, he also lowers his head. Without this depression of the head, and that to the level of the body, he cannot reach the height of his speed, nor the utmost of his power or draft. In ordinary motion or draft, the head is not so low as the level of the body, it is only in his higher and more powerful exertion, in either speed or draft, that the horse brings his head to the level. It is then the position of the head, and not its power, which is concerned in motion or draft. Consequently, in animal mechanics, it is relatively of small consequence. The head is not even held up in its natural position by the ~~muscle~~, but by a strong ligament or cord called the ~~pack-wax~~, which is attached to the head at one end, and on the withers at the other, and hence into the muscle of the back. When, however, the head is to be depressed, the muscles of the neck and shoulders are called on to do it. Thus the bones and muscles of the neck, as well from their shape as from their size, are of importance in the power of the horse for motion.

Muscles of the Neck.—We shall first consider the muscles of the neck. They lie chiefly in the lower part of the neck, and end in tendons at or near the head. Those concerned in the