

age. Between the articular facets is an eminence called the tibial spine; in front of the spine is a tuberosity, from which extends the tibial ridge; at the lateral sides is a projection for the attachment of the lateral ligaments of the stifle. The interior extremity is much smaller than the superior, and presents two smooth concavities or grooves, running obliquely from before backwards; besides these concavities are three prominent ridges.

Extending down the postero-external part of the tibia is a small bone called the Fibula or clasp bone affixed to the former bone by cartilage and ligament. This bone presents a body and head, the head is broad and flattened and somewhat circular in shape, the body is slender and tapering, reaching about two-thirds down the tibia.

The Hock Joint is formed of ten bones, viz: the lower end of the tibia, the astragalus, os calcis, cuboid, three cuneiform bones, magnum medium and parvum, and three metatarsal bones.

The Astragalus or knuckle bone is situated immediately below the tibia, is somewhat pulley shaped and is the strongest bone in the hock. It presents three surfaces, superior, inferior, and posterior; the superior surface is smooth and wholly articular, the posterior surface is very irregular, presenting four articular facets for articulating with os calcis.

The Os Calcis projects backwards and upwards from the hock, and is divided into body and tuberosity. The body is slightly convex externally. The tuberosity is oblong, flattened from side to side, ending in a tuberosity to which is attached the tendon of the *gastrocnemius externus* muscle. The internal side is smooth and grooved giving passage to the tendon of *flexor pedis* muscle. The superior part of the tuberosity is covered with fibro cartilage and forms a true synovial joint.

The Cuboid occupies the outer part of the hock, is oblong in shape and has four surfaces, and articulates with the cuneiform magnum and medium, and also with the astragalus and large and external small metatarsal bones.

The Cuneiform magnum, or wedge bone, has two surfaces and four borders. The superior surface is smooth and wholly articular, except in the centre, where there is a groove. The inferior surface is slightly convex, and articulates with the medium and parvum. The external lateral border is in contact with the cuboid.

The Cuneiform medium is triangular in shape, and situated below magnum, its borders are rough and irregular for the attachment of ligaments.

The Cuneiform parvum is the smallest bone of the hock and is situated at the posterior internal part of the joint. The Metatarsal and remaining bones of the extremities are the same as in the fore extremity, which has already been described.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. C. MULMUR.—Your horse in all probability is suffering from some of the effects of distemper, which are so many, that it is useless for us to prescribe knowing nothing as to how he is affected.

H. S., DRUMMONDVILLE.—Judging from the description of your case, we consider it one of Oeteo-Sarcoma, (a disease of frequent occurrence in cattle) that is a tumour on the jaw formed of osseous and soft tissues. The treatment will be to remove the tumour, and at the same time give plenty of nourishing and easily digested food.

Miscellaneous.

THE GENTLEMAN FARMER.

Gentlemen must not hope to farm for profit. The duty of making experiments, and establishing models, in order to show others not only what to do, but what not to do, is that which may fairly be expected of the wealthy territorial magnate. To turn farmer, and to spend money patriotically for the good of the farming interest, is the only serious aim of a gentleman's agriculture. It may be followed as an agreeable occupation, and purchase pleasure far more cheaply and healthily than many of the other pursuits whereby the rich and idle seek to kill their time. Now and then, too, it may pay; but these latter examples are the rare exceptions to the rule. And when a gentleman does make his farming pay, it will be found that he devotes to it an amount of personal care and labour which is by no means contemplated by the vast majority of those who take to farming otherwise than as their sole means of winning a livelihood. There is an old proverb, which says that "the best manure is the master's foot." And it is because amateur farming is followed as a pursuit, and not as a daily toil, that it is almost invariably a source of serious loss rather than of any money profit whatsoever. Farming, moreover, is in itself a trade so comparatively unprofitable that its returns are singularly ill calculated for bearing any diminution. It leaves no margin by which a man can contrive to get his pleasure, and at any rate not to be a loser by the pastime. To all who have enquired into the subject it is well known that the profits yielded on invested capital even by successful agriculture, are very considerably lower than is the case in ordinary trade. The result is visible in the notorious fact that what we call "fortunes" are rarely made by farmers, except in times of war and artificial prices. Every other branch of trade and manufacture supplies a better investment for a man's capi-