

bars. The crust or wall is that part which covers the anterior or front part of the foot, attached above to the skin at the termination of the hairs. This upper margin is termed the coronet. The crust or wall, internally, is made up of numerous horny *laminae*, which are very soft and elastic in their character. The sole is the ground surface of the hoof, anterior to the bars and frog. The bars are reflected processes of the wall passing obliquely across the bottom of the foot on either side of the frog, giving support to the heels. The internal surfaces are covered in part by horny *laminae* or plates, but are less numerous in proportion to the surface covered than are those of the crust or wall. The wall is divided into the toe, the quarter, and the heel. The toe is the front part of the hoof, the quarters are the central parts of the wall on either side, and the heels are the posterior portions of the crust or wall, being the thinner and weaker parts. This horny case in its natural condition is quite elastic, thus preserving the whole animal frame from concussion. The frog is a triangular, elastic cushion situated between the bars, and filling up the entire triangular space between the quarters and heels, completing the ground surface of the foot. The internal surface of the frog is very irregular, presenting three elevations and two depressions. The central ridge or division extends from before backward and upward. The two depressions between these ridges receive the soft cushion or ligamentous frog. The foot internally comprises the coffin, navicular, and lower part of the coronary or small *pastern* bones, also *ligaments*, *cartilages*, the *sensitive laminae*, sole and frog. The coronet or