

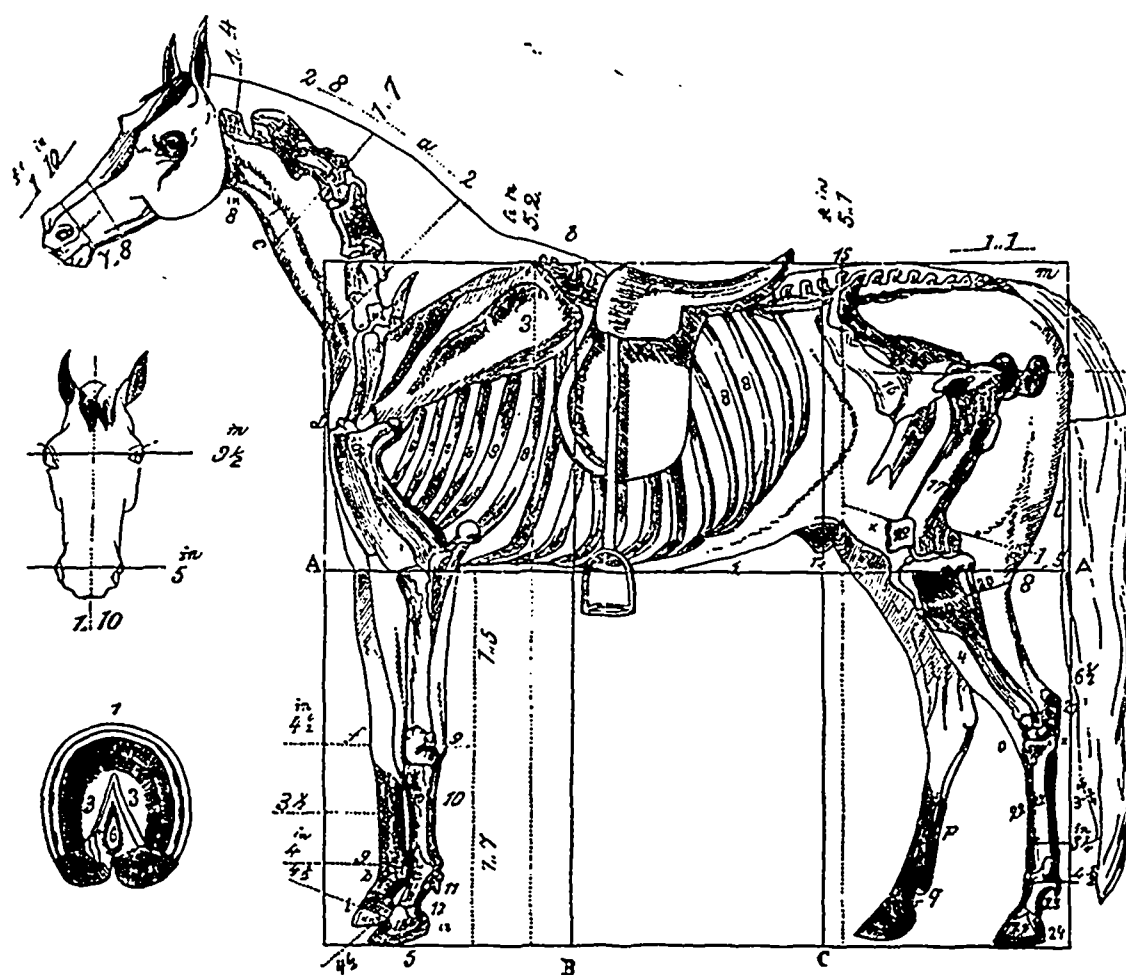
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LA PORTES PROPORTIONS AND BONE STRUCTURE.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

These are proportions and conformation of the horse, an engraving drawn to a scale, and shows the complete outline of a perfect horse, giving name of part, proportions, and familiar terms:

TERMS GENERALLY MADE USE OF TO DENOTE THE PARTS OF A HORSE.

1. The vertebrae of the neck.
2. The sternum, or breast.
3. The scapula, or shoulder-blade.
4. The humerus, or bone of the arms.
5. The radius.
6. The ulna.
7. That part of it called the olecranon, or elbow.
8. The ribs; eight of which are called superior ribs, connected with the sternum; the others are called the false ribs.
9. The bones of the carpus.

10. The metacarpal bone.
11. The great pastern.
12. The little pastern, or coronary-bone.
13. The coffin-bone.
14. Vertebrae of the back.
15. The six vertebrae of the loins—there are eighteen bones in the tail.
16. The os innominatum, or bason-bone.
17. The femur, or thigh-bone.
18. The patella.
19. The tibiae, or greater bone of the leg.
20. The fibulae, or small bone of the leg.
21. The bones in the hock.
22. The metatarsal-bone.
23. The great pastern and the lesser pasterns.
24. The coffin-bone.

FAMILIAR TERMS.

- a. The crest. When horses are out of condition this part wastes, and they are said to be crest-fallen.

- b. Withers.
c. Throat.
d. Shoulder-points.
e. Arm.
f. Knee.
g. Fetlock-joint.
h. The pastern-joint.
i. Foot.
ii. The coronet.
k. Body.
l. Quarters—over the hips is called the croup.
m. The dock.
n. The sheath.
o. Hock—where curbs come.
p. Shank-bone.
q. Fetlock-joint.
r. Pastern.
s. Foot.
t. Thigh.

THE FOOT.

- i. The toes of the foot.