

The bones immediately below the knee are the large and small metacarpal or shank bones. (O), the large metacarpal bone, belonging to the class of long bones, is slightly flattened from side to side, its shaft is about the strongest in the body, from its containing more compact tissue. The posterior surface is broad and flat, has along its upper two-thirds a roughened portion for the attachment of the small metacarpal, or as they are sometimes called the splint bones. On the superior extremity of the metacarpal bones rest the lower bones of the knee. The lower extremity presents a prominence and two hollows, and rests on the head of the large pastern bone, forming the fetlock joint.

The two small metacarpal or splint bones are in the young animal attached to the large bone by fibro cartilage, the union in the adult becoming osseous. They usually extend about two-thirds down the large bone. The splint bones receive the name of external and internal, the former is the larger of the two. It is betwixt the internal small and large metacarpal bone.—When there is a deposit of bony matter, giving rise to an enlargement, such an enlargement is called *Splint*.

Besides the two small splint bones are situated behind the fetlock, two bones called the (G) Sessamoid bones, these bones act somewhat in the manner of pulleys.

(P), the Oss. Suftraginis or large pastern bone, is situated in an oblique direction between the metacarpal and small pastern bone. Its posterior surface is flattened, presenting two elevated ridges forming a triangle. To this eminence is attached the Sessamoidean ligaments. The inferior extremity rests on the small pastern bone, the union of the two forming the pastern joint.

(Q) the Oss. Corion, or small pastern bone, is partly within and partly without the hoof. This is an exceedingly strong bone, being broader than long. Its superior surface is divided by a transverse eminence into two concavities, the lower extremity articulates with the coffin and navicular bone, forming the coffin joint.

To be continued.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SPAVIN.

I have a well-bred horse five years old, lame for about six months from a spavin on the off hind leg. Not knowing anything about it myself, I had him treated by a person here who pretends to cure everything, but whose cure (in my case at least) was worse than the disease, for instead of curing it the strong blister used destroyed all the skin on the joint, which is now a ugly raw sore. I fear it will always be a blemish. He is far lammer now than before it was applied. It was put on several times within the last four months.

I don't know what he used, but it was a colored liquid which smoked when put on, and caused dreadful pain, the poor horse kicked about holding up the leg. In fact he has lost flesh ever since. Anything you recommend will be most thankfully received.

Your's truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

The treatment of spavin by such severe measures is but too common in this country.—It is lamentable to see so many fine animals tortured and blemished by useless and violent blisters.

From your remarks we think that your case must have been treated by Butter of Antimony, or Mariatic Acid (Spirit of Salt) which powerful caustics are favorite remedies of Quacks in such cases, and often destroy skin, ligaments, blood-vessels, &c., and either render the animal useless or blemish him for life.

We would advise you to lay him up for a month or two, and dress the raw surface with a little simple ointment or oil till it heals up,—when if the lameness still continues, a mild blister may be useful, but the most effectual is a seton passed over the spavin. This, however, can only be done by a person well acquainted with the anatomy of the part, as there is considerable danger of wounding the synovial cavities.

Feed him well, and give him occasionally laxative medicine and brain masks.

Editorial Notices, &c.

THE AMERICAN SHORT HORN HERD BOOK: Mr. Lewis F. Allen, of Black Rock, N. Y., well known as the publisher of this indispensable book of reference, and as a prominent agriculturist in other respects, has decided to publish a sixth volume early this summer, provided a sufficient number of pedigrees are offered, and a corresponding number of copies subscribed for, to warrant the undertaking. We have received a copy of his prospectus addressed to breeders, dated December last, of which we copy so much as contains the instructions to persons sending pedigrees, and the terms:

"If you wish the pedigrees of your Short Horn Cattle recorded, you will please forward them to my address as soon as you can prepare them—at all events by the first of March next.

The form of making out the pedigrees for publication is so generally understood by reference to the previous volumes of the Herd Book, that no farther instructions are now needed—so that they be plainly written in the usual form, on one side of the paper only, and the necessary references distinctly made out for publication.

For every pedigree recorded, the charge will be remitted with the pedigree.