

are situated at the back part of the foot. From the heel is a process of hoof, which looks like a bar, passing forward between the frog and the sole of the foot; this can be seen plainly by raising up the horse's foot. There is one of these at each side of the frog, and they act as a brace to the heel and the quarters of the wall; these are called the bars. Covering the outside of the wall is a fine membrane which gives the hoof the polished appearance; this is called the periople. This can be best seen when a horse's hoof is well washed off, as it is after travelling through wet grass, which gives the hoof a shining appearance. The use of this membrane is to keep the moisture in the hoof and protect it from water. This is a point of importance in connection with shoeing horses, as it is very injurious to file the wall too much. Around the top part of the wall, where it unites with the skin, is found a groove which contains a white band, called the coronary substance, or band. The use of this is to nourish the wall of the hoof, or, in other words, it is from this the wall of the hoof grows. The under part of the wall, or the part which rests on the ground in the unshod animal, or the part to which the shoe is nailed in the shod animal, is called the spread of the foot. On the inside of the wall, attaching it to the bone of the foot called the *os pedis*, is the part called the quick, or sensitive laminæ. This is a point of importance in connection with driving nails in shoeing, so as not to drive the nail into this membrane or even press on it, for it is very sensitive. When a nail has been driven in so as to injure this membrane it is the common expression, "you have pricked that horse's foot."

The Sole is a thick plate of horn which helps to form the under part of the hoof. It is situated between the inner border of the under part of the wall already mentioned and the front of the frog. The under part of the sole is concave, or hollowed out; the upper part of the sole is attached to the under part of the *os pedis* bone, or bone of the foot, by a membrane called the quick, or sensitive sole—this membrane is just a continuation of the sensitive laminæ. The outer part of the sole is attached to the inner part of the wall. When pared down a white ring is seen where the sole and the wall is united. At the back part of the sole there is a notch the shape of the letter V; in this notch the frog is situated. An important point to remember in shoeing is never to let the shoe rest on any part of the sole, and, also it is