

o.
for
strong
tion of
hollow, which is afterwards stained with
some strong acid, which leaves a beautiful
black mark, surrounded by a ring of white
enamel, giving the animal the appearance
of a six year old.

When a colt gets his temporary teeth, he
has the same number of incisors as the per-
manent, but he has not yet any canine, and
only three molars on each side, above and
below; these become changed and supplied
by others. Some colts have also what is
called wolf teeth. They are sometimes
quite large and troublesome, and are sit-
uated directly in front of the first molar.
We have several in our possession quite
long and sharp pointed. When in that con-
dition they cause a great deal of irritation,
and should be very carefully removed.

A tooth consists of three parts, namely:
bone, or ivory, whichever we chance to
term it, grows from the pulp; outside this
is a layer of enamel, which may be known
by its beautiful whiteness; outside this is
the crusta petiosa, which is the softest ma-
terial of the three, and will naturally wear
away the first.

The incisors of the horse are much more
complete than those of the cow. The lat-
ter come to a sharp edge like a chisel,
whilst the former have two sharp edges,
and a cavity on the crown. The pulp is al-
ways in a soft state of the exact model of
the future tooth. In the face of the tooth is
the infundabulum lined with crusta petiosa,
around which is a ring of enamel. The
upper incisors are larger in every way than
the lower, and have also a deeper infunda-
bulum, or mark. The infundabulum of the
lower incisors is about one inch deep, whilst
in the upper it is about an inch and a
quarter, getting narrower as it enters the
body of the tooth, and is lined internally
with crusta petiosa. This being the softest
material very rapidly absorbs moisture and
becomes stained with the juice of the food
he eats, more particularly should he be out
to grass. The infundabulum in some
horses, though of rare occurrence, is filled up
with crusta petiosa at five years old.

The wall of enamel surrounding the in-
fundabulum is very large in young horses,
gradually lessening in old ones, so that if
we see teeth that are very straight and
bright we may be certain he is an old horse,
and if we find a black mark on all his teeth,
you may conclude he has been bishoped.
The infundabulum may be worn away by
the time he is eight years old, but we gener-
ally perceive a slight mark left, which a per-
son in regular practice can readily discover.

On or a few days after the birth of a foal
it has two incisors above and below, al-
though a good deal depends upon the time
the mare goes in gestation. By the end of
about five or six weeks four others make
their appearance, making in all four above
and four below, the four last ones not mak-
ing their appearance until the foal
is about 10 months, when they begin
to push their sharp edges through the
gum, and by the time he is one year
old they are well up, but not worn,
which is not the case with the others,
they having been in constant use and con-
siderably worn. Between this and the
18th month we find that the corner
teeth have come up to the others and are
now beginning to wear, and by the time he
arrives at two years old we find the mark
gone from all the teeth with the exception
of a very slight one on the corner teeth.

After the age of two to two and a half
we find the central teeth getting worn at the
neck, but still keeping their breadth at the
jaw. This is owing to the fang of the tooth

at five, that is
not being provide
time he reaches five
mark on the central tee.
ished. By the time he is
completely obliterated, the cor.
become flattened and the upper
notched.

From six up to seven we have a similar
change, the mark having left the central and
middle teeth, and by the time he reaches
eight all the marks have disappeared, with
the exception of a slight tinge. The tusks
also are considerably worn. In the up-
per jaw we generally find the mark until
13. At this period the teeth be-
long and straight, and whenever
this, with all the marks gone
assured he is in the neigh-
years old. We seldom refer
ascertain the age.

At birth a colt has th
the time he reaches one
first permanent tooth,
years old they are all
his full complement
the title of colt an
fully assumes th

In our op

carefully
certainly
process

tated and

habits prevented
After a horse reaches maturity his mouth
should be examined by a competent dent-
certainly once each year, and all sha-
edges and abnormal conditions remov-
By so doing the owner and driver will
himself and animal many unpleasa-
periences. It certainly is mone-
spent, if he values his own and
comfort. The expense is nominal com-
with the amount of benefit derived.

CHARLES R. WOOD,

Questions and Answers.

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I. W. B., Kingston, N. B.: Three
drove my stallion 30 miles at the
miles an hour, his usual jour-
sweated quite freely, and acted as
I allowed him to drink some
places, as is my usual custom
journey. At the end of the 30-m-
harness taken off him, but not
stood under a window, where
came over his back. I n-
over his hay and refused his oats for
time in his life, while he took a slight
tremor, especially in his hind quarters.
ing this would pass off when again
started on the next stage of my journey
which was driven in about two hou-
called from home, I did not see him
morning, when I found him very feverish
and perspiring, especially over loins
and still some trembling. He had
down, nor would he move unless
over to one side, when he un-
straddle, and gather his hind legs to-
gether with a few short, convulsive, quick
steps, as if afraid he was going to fall. His skin
was very hot, pulse high, and he appeared to have
lost all ambition. I feared pneumonia, but on
examining his chest found nothing abnormal.
Examined feet and legs for acute founder or
laminitis, and found legs like body, but hoofs
not particularly so, and he did not much much
on tapping with hammer, and stood with forward
feet well under him and still continues to do so.
In consequence I did not think it acute
founder, but as I could find no ten-
derness or pain anywhere, even to
over the loins, bladder, prostate, etc., I fe-
lost how to class his difficulty, and con-
treat symptoms, and gave the F. Ex. ac-
10-drop doses every three hours, and gave
seven drams, calomel two scruples, F.
two drams, made into a ball with fl-
lasses. Neither the fever heat nor
nor any of the grave symptoms imp-
least, nor did he offer to lie down or
pushed over, and as the pulse co-
I took about half a bucket of
him late the next night (Saturday
continued letting the blood run till
pression was made on the pulse, to
to breathe slower and his bowels
pretty freely about the same time
night he lay down for the first
next few days he was down m-
his feet and legs stretched