

CHAPTER XI.

THE SKIN.

THIS is the membrane which covers the body, and consists of two layers called the dermis and epidermis. The epidermis is the outer layer of skin, and is made up of epithelium and protects the under layer from the air and slight injuries, this layer undergoes a continual process of being made up and passing away in dandruff. The dermis or true skin is well supplied with blood and nerves, part of the nerves being the nerves of touch. What is known as the sweat glands are found in this layer. When the skin is injured, the outside layer being knocked off, this part of the skin is very painful. The skin is attached on the inside to the body by a layer of white tissue which is known as the areolar tissue, this being the tissue which is cut through in skinning an animal. The skin varies in thickness on different parts of the body, being thinnest on the under parts.

HAIR.

There are three kinds of hair on the horse, the common, which covers most of the body, being the finest of the three. The mane and tail, which is coarse and long. Around the muzzle or nose and the lips are found long hairs, usually black and called cat hairs.

On the inside of the front legs, just above the knee, and on the inside of the hind legs, about the hock, are rough, horny spots which are called chestnuts.

CHAPTER XII.

THE HOOF.

THIS is a very important point in anatomy in connection with the lameness of the horse. The hoof of the horse corresponds to the finger nail of the man—it is divided into three distinct parts, the wall, the sole, and the frog.

The Wall is the part of the hoof that is seen when the foot is resting flat on the ground ; it is divided into the toe, the quarters, the heels and the bars. The toe forms the front of the hoof, and is the thickest and strongest part of the wall. The quarters are situated at the side of the hoof. The walls are not nearly so thick here as at the toe, but are almost straight up and down. The heels