

When any of the bones of the head are fractured, it will be, as a rule, from injury. The piece of bone should be removed and the wound treated like a common fracture, and all will be well. All the time a horse, or any animal, is being treated for fracture, until the inflammatory action has passed away, he should be kept on soft feed, and occasionally have a dose of physic; but as soon as the inflammation has gone, give gentle stimulants and tonics to keep up the system.

THE TEETH AS SHOWING THE AGE OF A HORSE.

When the foal is born, it has four central, or middle incisor or front teeth, two in the upper and two in the lower jaw; and twelve temporary molars or double teeth, six in each jaw, three in each row.

At six weeks old, four more temporary incisor teeth, two in the upper and two in the lower jaw, one on each side of the centrals. These are called the lateral teeth.

At nine months, four more temporary incisor teeth, laterally placed to the last, called the corner teeth, two in each jaw.

At one year and three months he gets his fourth molar, or back tooth, in each jaw, top and bottom.

At one year and nine months he gets his fifth molar, or back tooth in position in each jaw, top and bottom.

At two years and six months, he replaces the two front temporary molars, or grinders, by permanent ones; and also the two central front teeth, or incisors, are replaced by permanent ones.

At three years and six months, the third temporary molar, or grinder, is replaced by a permanent one; also the lateral incisor or front teeth.

At four years and six months, the sixth molar, or grinder, in position comes up; the corner temporary incisors are replaced by permanent ones, and he cuts his tusches.

The age of the horse cannot be taken after eight years old, for at that time the mark from the corner teeth will have nearly disappeared; the mark from the lateral incisor at seven years old, and the mark from the central incisors at six years, or about that time.