

must be careful. The appendages of the skin are the sebaceous and sudoriferous glands. In the lower animals the body is covered with hair, varying as to climate, season, etc. There are two kinds of hair—the mane and tail, and that known as the coat, or that which covers the body. Each hair is planted in a cavity called a hair follicle. Each hair is divided into a shaft, point, and root. The sebaceous glands are small, and are lodged in the true skin, and secrete a fluid which lubricates the skin, and keeps it and the hair in good condition. These glands are very numerous, especially about the fetlock, heel, hock, etc. The secretion of these glands is of an oily character; they are called sweat glands, through which impurities are carried from the body. They are in the true layer of the skin. One square inch covers about two thousand of these pores. Their secretion passes off as either sensible or insensible perspiration, which is very free in the horse and in man.

The dermis consists of two layers—the deep or true corium, and an upper or papillary layer. The tactile corpuscles are elevations on the corium. The rete mucosum is the deep, soft layer of the epidermis.

Diseases of the skin are not so common in the horse as in man, which is owing to the mode of living. Manges have been supposed to be very frequent. There are different classifications, some according to the cause, and others according to the kind. We may have inflammations of various kinds attacking the skin. They are generally confined to the outer layer of the true skin. These are erythema or redness. Eczema means to boil, or ooze out, accompanied with exudation of liquor sanguineus. We have inflammation, followed by a form of grease, or cracked heels. At first, it is just an eczematous disease.

Scratches, cracked heels, cracks in the hollow of the heel, are very common among Canadian horses. The irritation is at first set up in the superficial layer of the skin, and if permitted to run on it will involve the deep layers of the skin. The attack is more confined to the hind legs in some classes of horses than others, and some breeds of horses are more susceptible than others.

*Cause.*—Washing, and not drying; allowing them to dry by evaporation; the glands become injured, and irritation is set up; standing in badly kept stables, or it may come from wearing a boot that is too tight. Some animals are more subject to it than others. In race horses it generally proceeds from sweat passing down the legs, which sets up an irritation. Trainers are very careful in bandaging the legs, but not the heels. Severe exertion helps the development of the disease. The heavier breed of horses are more liable to this disease than the lighter breeds. It is rare that it is met with in cavalry horses or artillery horses, for the person in charge of a horse affected is generally put under arrest.

*Symptoms.*—There is more or less difficulty and swelling about the heels. The animal may be stiff and sore when coming from the stable, but gets better after some exercise, and in some cases the animal may lift the leg like a string-halt, or something similar. The fetlock is somewhat swollen; blood may ooze out, in some cases,