

## Heaves or Broken Wind.

The difficulty of breathing in broken wind is almost always due to emphysema of the lungs, which consists of a dilated condition of the lungs, owing to an excess of air in the air-cells or in the cellular tissue that surrounds the lobules. This continued dilatation prevents the lungs from becoming exhausted of air, at the end of the act of expiration, to their full extent, which causes the amount of air taken to be less than it would be, were the lungs capable of being properly emptied. In any case, a certain amount (residual air) always remains in the lungs. When the distension occurs in the air-cells, in which case, by the breaking down of their walls, the cells of the affected lobule tend to run into each other, the chief cause seems to be violent expiratory efforts made in the act of coughing. In the case, however, of distension existing in the connective tissue (interlobular emphysema), the entrance of air appears to occur during inspiration; the primary cause being, probably, some slow and long-continued degenerative change in the lung tissue. As a full condition of the stomach and intestines greatly interferes with the action of the lungs, it is not surprising that violent work, when the animal is "blown out" with food, and especially when his "condition" is not good, should be followed by emphysema of the lungs.

**CAUSES.** This disease appears to be generally brought on by putting the animal to hard work when his stomach and intestines are distended with food, or when he is suffering from diseases of the organs of breathing; or by neglect of such diseases. The consumption of unsuitable food (such as chopped straw, hard and innutritious hay, and over-ripe rye grass), which is often regarded as the exciting cause, has, in all probability, only a predisposing influence, which is a remark that undoubtedly is true with respect to roaring.

The predisposing influence of heredity is said to be well marked in this disease. Some authorities assert that broken-winded mares are almost always barren.

**SYMPTOMS.** When breathing, while the animal is at rest, air is taken into the lungs in a more or less normal manner, but is expelled from them by two distinct efforts, the muscles of the abdomen forcibly aiding the completion of the act of expiration, as is made apparent by the heaving of the flanks; the ribs being comparatively little used for breathing by a broken-winded horse. We may note that, when a healthy animal is at rest, there is only one effort made in expelling air from the lungs; for tranquil and natural expiration is a passive act of elastic recoil. From exercise, the difficulty of breathing increases out of all proportion to the amount and nature of the work, and the duration of the act of expiration is longer than that of inspiration; the contrary of this being the case in health. At the commencement of the attack there is a spasmodic cough, which is more or less intermittent. Later on, it becomes a single weak, short and suppressed cough, as if the animal had not power in his chest to give a full one, and is often accompanied by expulsion of wind from the anus, which is more or less protruded. The difficulty of breathing (except at first, when there are remissions) is constant, and increases in proportion to the amount of food in the stomach and intestines. The digestion and general health of animals affected are usually much out of order. Broken wind may come on suddenly.

**TREATMENT.** As broken wind is incurable, the treatment can only be palliative. Feed and water by small quantities at a time. Give carrots. Substitute freshly-cut grass, green clover and alfalfa for dry hay. Bruise the grain and damp it, or, better still, mix through it, say, a pound of boiled linseed, or a quarter of a pint of linseed oil. Attend to the horse's general health and to the proper ventilation of the stable. Keep him short of food and water before being worked; though, when doing continuous work for some hours, small quantities of gruel or water, given occasionally, are of benefit. Total deprivation of water at such times, is almost as bad as giving it in excess.

An ounce of liquor arsenicalis, increased up to two ounces, given daily in the food for a fortnight, might be tried. A pound of lard or butter, which may be given in balls, acts in abating the distress for a few hours. Horse copers sometimes endeavor to pass off a broken-winded animal as sound, by giving him a short time before examination a number of balls of fat, or a quantity of shot, which acts as a sedative.

Damp forage is recommended in this complaint. Trasbot, referring to palliative measures, remarks: "We will only cite damped hay, green food, and, above all, forage wet with molasses and water. This last regimen, employed often in the north of France, has given very satisfactory results."

Broken wind is a grave unsoundness.

M. H. HAYES, F.R.C.V.S.

## The Hackney Out-Hackneyed.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice that you have added a "foot note" to the article entitled "The Hackney not an Old Breed," and say that "whether old or new, the Hackney breed has never been excelled as a 'fancy harness' class."

Now, I don't believe in running down another man's hobby, and I am well aware, that what will suit one man, in the horse line, will not suit another, but I must say I think you would find it hard to prove, that Hackneys have never been excelled, even as "fancy harness" horses.

Do you remember about twelve years ago, when a Standard bred stallion with a past record, was docked, shod heavy in front, driven on a curb hit, showed in New York as a Hackney and got the "red ribbon." I have seen plenty of Standard bred horses which, if treated in the same way, would equal any Hackney I ever saw, and would undoubtedly excel them as harness horses, through having so much more speed; to mention one out of many, Sharper, as I saw him about seven years ago.

Since reading your note, I have met a number of first rate horsemen from all over this country, and also from the East, to all of them I put the same question, "What do you think of a Hackney?" Almost to a man, they each answered about as follows: "Oh, a Hackney is a nice little horse, suitable to take out in a dog cart, with a set of heavy yellow English harness, can drive up and down the street at the rate of seven to nine miles an hour, but pounds himself out in a year or two when his 'nouveau riche' owner will want another. This last quality is, I think, from a breeder's standpoint, his best quality."

The number of men in this country, who want a merely "fancy" driver, is not large, and out of that number the majority want a horse with a dash of speed at least equal to brush part of a mile better than 2.30. If his horse can't do this, his owner will have to "take lots of dust" not to speak of snow. This of course applies mostly to city drivers.

As to horses used for long distance driving, I don't think you would even think of comparing "Hackneys" with Standard bred horses, which have not been tracked, or to horses having more or less thoroughbred blood in their veins.

I, myself, have "favorites", but like most horsemen, I believe that "handsome is as handsome does." I have no use for a merely "fancy" horse. The Hackney I look upon as pre-eminently the non-horseman's horse, if I may use the term. However, everyone to his fancy. I myself like thoroughbreds and Standardbreds, but for business reasons breed Clydes, so I can understand another man praising Hackneys.

Russell Municipality.

G. BRADSHAW.

## A Section That Should Be Provided.

At the smaller shows prizes are offered for mare or gelding any age, yet at the larger shows where such a section should be in evidence, it cannot be found. Examination of the Clydesdale and Shire classes in the prize list of the last Winnipeg Fair fail to reveal provision for purebred geldings or yeld mares, animals which have created the greatest furore at the Chicago International in the classes for draft horses, singles, double, unicorn, four and six horse teams. Such a section might if the finances of the exhibition necessitate, which we doubt, take the place of the brood mare and three of her progeny section, the gelding or yeld mare is always a marketable commodity and should be given encouragement as much as the beef steer or bacon barrow.

## An Example Worth Following.

By the courtesy of the Secretary and of the Shire Horse Society of Great Britain, we have received copies of the last Stud Book, Vol. 26, and a bound index to Vols. 14-25. The index is a most valuable compilation, especially to new beginners in breeding registered Shires, who are thus saved money and space which volumes of back Stud Books would necessitate.

The example of the Shire Horse Society is one well worth copying by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders and Clydesdale Associations, even to taking the place of the volumes which are now issued, which would be improved by condensation. A breeder of purebred stock, horses and cattle gets his library shelves filled up too soon by the unnecessary bulky volumes issued—bulk which serves no useful purpose and which has cost the particular breed society, considerable money to distribute. Business systems have all undergone simplification and condensation in the methods used and the breed societies cannot afford to lag behind.

## FARM

## How One Farmer Got Rid of Sow Thistle.

The perennial sow thistle is one of the most pernicious weeds with which the farming community has to contend, especially in the alluvial soils. In this connection we are pleased to publish the experience of a farmer in the Red River Valley who, a few years ago took up one of the dirtiest farms in Manitoba and has succeeded in making it one of the cleanest. He says:

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have my farm divided into four equal parts which I summerfallow, one part every year. This should, if possible be ploughed 1½ to 2 inches deep in the fall, after the other two parts have been prepared for wheat to be sowed in the spring. By this means the roots of the sow thistle are put bare and all other weed seeds, wild oats, also, are put into the ground, so that they come up with the first growth in the spring. After wheat seeding I plough and sow the third part with oats and barley, if it cannot be ploughed in the fall. The bare roots generally freeze, but there may be some not frozen or some sprouts from wild oats and other weed seeds. If they come up and the field looks green, then it must be ploughed in the beginning of June, again 2 inches deep. After this it must be harrowed well. Then when it gets green again, plough it 2½ inches deep, give it another good harrowing and cultivating with a wide shovel cultivator a couple times. If it is strictly watched and by ploughing everything is cut off and turned over, and when cultivating the trace of the wheel is always 2 or 3 feet taken over again, so that it has been worked all over, the field will surely stay black. The roots which have stayed in the hard ground will die off, so this land will be ready, before harvesting, to be sowed next spring.

After the harvest time the land, which was summerfallowed the year before, must be ploughed first and then these two fields are ready for wheat seeding. The third field, which was summerfallowed two years before, stays for oats, and barley. That which three years ago was summerfallowed will be next year's summerfallow. In this way the land can be kept clean, with the exception of the new sow thistle seeds which take about two years to come up. This proceeding has the advantage, that by the beginning of harvest half of the wheat land is ready for seeding, and by the three times repeating of ploughing, the summerfallow two inches deep, will help a lot toward keeping the land from getting too rich and the crop will not grow too much to straw. The main point in exterminating the sow thistle is, to flat plough, so that all the roots will be cut off so that they cannot spread out at all. The roads and ditches, also the separate patches of sow thistles in grain, should be mowed off as soon as they commence to bloom. The Government should attend more to the enforcement of the weeds law, because the seed from each Municipality may spread all over Manitoba. The people here are mostly too lazy and indifferent against all the laws of the Government and are enemies against themselves.

Hanover Municipality.

GUSTAV TOIGTMANN.

What is to be the future of the Winnipeg Industrial? Is it so helplessly mixed in debt, handicapped by lack of a competent head, inadequate and unkempt grounds that it should be abandoned? The loss to the city of Winnipeg during the slack season, will be felt by the stores, provision dealers, street cars and railroad services, as well as the hotel keepers. Contrasted with Toronto Industrial, the big show of Western Canada is a pitiable failure.