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Veterinary.

SOUNDNESS AND UNSOUNDNESS.

There is not a horse owner in the country who will fail to recognize the desirability of having some light thrown upon the important questions designated in the above heading. The records of the proceedings in our courts will fully attest the necessity existing for obtaining tolerably correct ideas of the leading nice points which this question involves, two or three times the price of many a valuable animal having been in innumerable instances frittered away in law expenses, which a little timely study of the principles governing this branch of knowledge might have obviated. We propose, therefore, to draw the attention of our readers to this branch of jurisprudence, believing that a careful perusal of our remarks will have the effect of placing them on their guard, and save perhaps in many an instance an unwelcome bill of law costs, the amount represented thereby being available for maintaining their horses in health, or for employing competent veterinary skill, should accident or disease, unfortunately render this course necessary, a much more legitimate channel in our opinion, for the judicious employment of surplus or available cash. In examining the various cases which have occupied the attention of the courts, both English and American, the following seems to be the generally accepted definition of soundness:

"A horse is sound when he is free from hereditary disease, is in the possession of his general and constitutional health, and has his bodily perfection as is consistent with his natural formation."

"A horse is free from vice when he has no habits that make him dangerous, or that are injurious to his health, or that in any way diminish his natural usefulness."

Though the above definition is, perhaps, the best that can be given, actual experience shows that its acceptance is not effectual in doing away with disputes which eventually lead their way into the courts and drag their length along, the purchaser soon becoming aware to the fact that if he has got a slow horse and a slow trial, his money is leaving him with aching celerity, and the seller having at last some dim perception that "all is not gold that glitters," and being somewhat mystified as to the perplexing question whether, after all, he himself, as well as the horse, is really "sold," he only self-possessed and happy figures in the court being the legal advisers, who have presented to them a glorious field for making "conclusion worse confounded."

From what we have already said our readers will at once see with what caution any one should proceed when warranting a horse "sound and free from vice," and that on such an occasion he should have pretty clear ideas of the subject under discussion, always looking at the possible contingency of legal proceedings. Some owners will not, under any circumstances, give the warranty which many purchasers insist upon

partial or complete, of the suspensory ligament, which, in common parlance, is called "breaking down." If in existence the following appearance will be presented: Swollen, hard, and indurated, with a lowering of the fetlock, and a bending or apparent giving way each time the animal moves. In this immediate vicinity we may look for wind-galls, which we pass over lightly, inasmuch as they seldom cause injury, still in some instances they should not be ignored, as we have seen them cause lameness, in which case there is a knotty feel and a crackling sound whilst the horse is moving on for the first few steps. Our attention is next directed to side bones, ring-bones, scratches, thrush, canker, seedy toe, quitters, false quarter, quarter crack, navicular disease, and chronic laminitis: we have also peggy or sore-toed horses from over work. We now turn the horse sharply around, making a figure of eight, but eventually turning him with his buttocks to the light; by so doing we shall discover stringhalt, if it exists, and if there be weakness of the back, or partial fracture of the lumbar vertebrae, usually known as ricked back, he will either stagger or fall according to the extent of the defect. We now stand square behind him, but at a respectful distance, and casually glance from his hips over the ribs to his shoulder, we shall then discover any defects that may be present, such as being hipped. Having satisfied ourselves that in these respects the animal presents a normal appearance, we pass to one side, gently run the hand along the lumbar vertebrae, down over the stifle, and to the hock, where a critical examination must be made, so many diseases locating themselves there. Amongst the most prominent may be mentioned spavins of three distinct kinds, bone, occult, and hog or blood spavin, curbs, thoroughpins, sallendees, capped hock, of which we have two kinds. With the exception of navicular disease, which is extremely rare in the hind feet, the examination of the lower hind limbs will be similar to the course pursued with reference to the lower fore leg. We must not omit to raise the caudal extremity (tail) to discover if there are any tumors in that region, which sometimes occur.—*Spirit.*

DISEASES OF HORSES AND CATTLE.

A heavy draught stallion, the property of Mr. James Tanner, Seneca Township, who died on the 4th ult., with urgent symptoms of colic, arising from Serotol hernia. The peculiarity of this case was ascertained by a post mortem examination, to be contraction of the pyloric orifice and a great thickening extended about four inches along the duodenum, to such an extent that nothing could pass from the stomach, which was quite distended by gas and water. The animal lingered only a day and a half in spite of all treatment, the condition described being necessarily fatal, though its exact nature could be ascertained only by a post mortem. Case No. 2.—A bay mare, the property of J. S. Cotter, Esq., of Cayuga, on being visited on the 17th, was found to be laboring under all the symptoms of lock-jaw or tetanus. Upon enquiry it was ascertained

her milk, which had been stopped for a few days, and she is now doing well, and apparently out of danger, nothing more being required but careful attention to diet for a few days.—J. GARDNER, V. S.

WOLF-TEETH IN HORSES.

The connection of "wolf-teeth" with affection of the eyes is of long standing in agricultural traditions. Dr. Saloman, of North Carolina, who is now a member of the United States Commission for the investigation of the diseases of farm animals, writes as follows:—"These teeth are small, supplemental teeth, called from their position pre-molars; they are very common, but in a majority of cases drop out when the first pair of milk-molars are replaced by permanent teeth or soon after, they are, consequently, generally seen in young horses. As horses are quite subject to superficial inflammation of the eyes while teething, from the increased flow of blood to the head at that time, these teeth have become associated with such inflammation and are consequently its cause. As a consequence, horse owners look upon "wolf-teeth" as they would upon a rattlesnake—as something to be feared and destroyed as soon as possible.

The removal of these teeth causes little pain when properly done with forceps, but when they are punched out by placing a bar of iron against them and hitting this with a heavy hammer, as is usually the case, it not only causes severe and useless pain, but it so frightens the animal as to sometimes make it vicious for life. Wolf-teeth have no effect upon the eyes directly or indirectly, nor do they cause the enlargement of bones of the nose attributed to them. Dr. Horne, of Janesville, Wisconsin, who formerly believed that these teeth caused blindness, was induced to examine the mouths of a large number of horses to satisfy himself of their influence.

The result of these examinations, to say nothing of the almost unanimous opinion of the veterinary profession, founded on many years of experience, should convince any intelligent man. Of 1,073 animals examined, 216 had wolf-teeth, and of this 216 all but one were perfectly free from any disease of the eyes or any other part; of the whole number of animals, 37 had affections of one or both eyes, but with the single exception mentioned, they did not have wolf-teeth.

BOARDING STABLE BOYS.

At a late meeting of the Pacific Blood Horse Association, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"That this Association deprecate in the strongest terms making it compulsory to board the stable boys and riders of the horses which are leased with the tracks, and hope that hereafter all the associations and proprietors on the Pacific Coast will grant the privilege for owners and trainers to board their boys on the ground if they see fit, having taken due precaution that there shall be no danger from fire. That every facility will be granted them to economize in

Dog, Gun and Feather.

SOME GOOD DOGS.

A correspondent at Meaford, Ont., informs us that Mr. Arthur W. Manley of that town has some of the finest Harriers in America. They are all imported. The parent stock consists of the dog TYRANT, out of Victory, by Traitor; 2nd dam Safety, by Prodigal, 3rd dam Sontag, by Paglist, &c.; and the bitch TUNEFUL, whelped June 4, 1874, out of Baroness, by Wonder; 2nd dam Bertha, by Willing; 3rd dam Blameless, by Warrior; 4th dam Bonny Lass, by Vengeance, &c. He says the above pedigree can be certified by W. M. Yorke, Esq., Berkely, Gloucestershire, Eng. TYRANT and TUNEFUL were purchased from the kennel of Lord Fitzhardinge, Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, Eng. in October, 1877, and were imported in December of same year. Mr. Manley has some young dogs from the above couple which he imported with them, they being whelped after he purchased the sire and dam, and before he left England. Our correspondent has neglected to inform us of the pedigree of TYRANT and TUNEFUL on the sire's side, which default will be looked upon as a clerical omission.

SMALL SHOT.

DUCKS.—Over 10,000 Ducks have been taken at Long Point this fall.

FOXES.—Barford, Que., must be a paradise for sportsmen. Over a hundred foxes were caught there in two months.

CURIOUS.—Chas. Russell, of Comstock, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., has a sheep with a horn growing out of its neck on top, about five inches from the head.

SETTER.—Mr. W. Vie, St. Louis, Mo., has sold to Mr. Wm. Dangerfield, Montreal, the bitch Eco, sired by France. The consideration was not made public.

EAGLE.—A boy thirteen years old recently shot in Sandwich East, at a distance of 160 yards, a grey eagle, measuring seven feet across the wings.

MISTAKE.—Two sportsmen of the township of Eldersley, hunting for deer, mistook a horse for a noble buck, and put two shots in him accordingly. Those shots cost \$40 a piece.

SNOW BIRDS.—As will be seen by advertisement in to-day's paper Mr. Loane offers to furnish any number of live snow birds at a reasonable price. They can readily be sent by express to any part of the country.

COLD.—The cold at P. M. at Point St. Charles

Obituary.

GEORGE J. WHITNEY.

George J. Whitney, Manager of the New York Central elevators at Sixty fifth street and in Buffalo, and partner of Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mr. Vanderbilt's son-in-law, died suddenly of kidney disease last week at Rochester. Mr. Whitney was taken sick only six weeks ago. He was born in Rochester in January, 1818, and was engaged most of his life in the mining and elevating business. His father, old Warren Whitney, was one of the most celebrated miners of his day, and manufactured the well known brand of "W. Whitney" flour. This was twenty years ago in the golden wheat days before the milling of spring wheat flour at Minneapolis.

Mr. Whitney had been one of the executive directors of the New York Central Railroad for the past fifteen years, beginning under Dean Richmond. He owned an elevator at Rochester, which is under the management of his son, Mr. Hamilton McK. Twombly, became his partner on November 1, 1877. Mr. Whitney was a man of striking personal appearance, of pure blood and flowing snow white hair. He was President of Rochester of the Citizens Gas Association, member of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge, trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank, and up to two years ago, President of the Rochester Driving Park Association. He was a lover of horses, and under him the driving park acquired its best reputation. He was for a short time a member of the Rochester Board of Aldermen, but refused a nomination to Congress. He leaves a wife, son and three daughters. His brother James is still living. His eldest son, James W., will succeed to the business. The eldest daughter is married to Arthur D. Fiske, nephew of Josiah M. Fiske, and the other two daughters, Louise and Julia, are unmarried. Mr. Whitney's two sisters married Congressman Andrews and John E. Williams, former Mayor of Rochester.

Horse Notes.

One or two cases of epizootic have recently occurred near Goshen, New York.

The progeny of War Dance won \$13,470 last year, the poorest showing made by the descendants of this fast horse for several seasons.

Dan Mace will have charge next season of the stable of trotters belonging to Mr. Charles P. Reed, of Erie, Pa., including Midnight, record 2:18.

Larger and more valuable importations of thoroughbreds have been made by our American turfmen during the year 1878 than any year of the last quarter of a century. Orrin Hickok, of California, thinks it