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Veterinary.

ONTARIO VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The association held their usual weekly meeting in the lecture room of the College, Thursday evening, 7th inst. Mr. Duncan, V.S., Goderich, occupied the chair. After the usual preliminary remarks, Mr. S. P. Palmer read an essay on laminitis, which was followed by a demonstration by Mr. S. P. Palmer, of Seneca Falls, N.Y., and forward a communication on Morvan's disease. A lively discussion followed, after which the President gave a short address. Some experimental papers will be read next week.

MONTREAL VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Last week an address was given on meat inspection by Mr. McEachran, M. R. C. V. S. A fair number of citizens, Alds. McCord, Inspector Radford, Doctor LaRoque, Mr. Shelton, Weaver and others connected with the Health Department were present. The speaker held that dead meat inspection can be satisfactory. He said there were three kinds of meat. The first or best being of a fine color, well mixed with fat and having a good odor for fatness, the animal not being well-cared for. The second kind of meat is generally either light or dark in color; it may be poor, soft and watery; it is obtained from animals too young or old and indifferently fed. The flesh of such meat carried for a long distance in railway cars, if the animals are vexed or worried, has a dark color. The flesh of animals that die from a natural death or from suffocation, may be distinguished by the blood remaining in the veins; it is soft and flabby and has a heavy and disagreeable if not offensive odor. The speaker showed how putrefaction, which is nearly in the summer, could be detected; the spots of the fly pest and the attacks of different flies upon the meat, showing that meat inspection is a man of experience must be employed. Animals dying from jaundice, are totally unfit for human food. The speaker should also be acquainted with comparative anatomy, as horse flesh might be sold as beef, as was attempted in Toronto recently. He would not lose much were we to eat the flesh of horse. The speaker, however, would not

RHEUMATISM.

BY PROF. J. A. GOING, M. R. C. V. S. E.

The subject under discussion this week is one of no small importance, as we have not unfrequently observed animals suffering from this disease physicked, blistered and sometimes fired, the "doctor" mistaking the disease for wrench, sprain, etc. A person who had not given the matter a good deal of careful study would easily fall into this mistake, as the symptoms presented sometimes point almost conclusively to the existence of diseases which would justify the above treatment, hence every horse owner should make himself acquainted with the peculiarities of the disease, and we may observe, *en passant*, that it has a great many traits peculiar to itself which are apt to mislead the unwary or uninformed. The definition of rheumatism is an inflammatory condition of the fibres which enter into the formation of the structure of the ligaments, tendons, joints, theca of muscles of the heart and closed cavities. But it is that of the joints, theca, and ligaments with which we are more immediately concerned. This ailment is supposed to be due to a specific condition of the blood; it is generally accompanied by fever, stiffness, and lameness; the inflammation and pain are both of a metastatic or wandering character, being now in one joint, and immediately afterwards found in another; but it has this peculiarity, that it generally leaves one joint to appear in the corresponding one on the other side. Thus, should it be to-day in the off knee, you will find it to-morrow in the nigh knee—not in the fetlock or hip—for, as a rule, when a joint has been affected and the pain ceases the opposite corresponding joint is most apt to suffer. A hard swelling usually denotes the seat of rheumatism, but many cases come under our notice where, from the symptoms observed, there is no doubt of the trouble having been caused by rheumatism, and still there may be no signs of inflammation or swelling. Such swellings rarely, if ever, suppurate. Some animals are particularly prone to it; though they may have had every attention paid them, and every reasonable precaution taken, still you cannot protect them from rheumatism. This is called a rheumatic diathesis, or a tendency to take on the disease where the slightest opportunity is offered. Cold and damp always produce rheumatism, but it may also result from contagious eczema, epizootic, pleurisy, or, as we have said, from a predisposition to take on the disease. The symptoms of the disease are sudden and inexplicable lameness, which may or may not be accompanied by inflammation. Should there be swelling it is almost sure to appear in the stifle, fetlock, hock joints, or in the loins, but it not unfrequently involves the tendons of the forward limbs; the loins or chest may be its seat also. If the thoracic or chest walls are implicated, the disease is called pleurodynia. It would be well to remark that a general stiffness, listlessness, and uneasiness are mostly exhibited before the disease appears in a pronounced form. There is always a febrile disturbance and rise of temperature to be observed before you can diagnose the disease clearly. The pulse is hard and un-

if the pain be excessive, combine some carminative and opium. The bowels should be kept in a relaxed condition. If there is a tendency to constipation, combine your opium with calomel. Should there be no manifestation of pain, do not give the opium, but in its place give aconite and nitrate of potash, the latter being given in doses of from one to three drachms, twice a day, and the former about twenty drops, two or three times daily. This will change the quality of the blood, which is desirable. Give twice a day two drachms of colchicum corn. If the animal be in good condition and young, bleeding moderately might be advantageous, but as a rule bleeding is not advisable, unless it is done for the purpose of relieving congestion, dependent upon want of secretion, but not carried far enough to debilitate.

The local treatment should consist in using warm fomentations, and the application of a liniment composed of absolute alcohol, tincture of belladonna, Jamaica rum, spirits of turpentine, and chloroform, equal parts; water, two parts; agitate before applying. If relief is not obtained from this, apply, with friction, tincture of cantharides freely. The object in blistering is to remove as much as possible of the rheumatic virus, in the shape of serum. When the blister has had its effect, if convenient, apply a warm poultice, in order to facilitate the discharge. If the joints are affected, this line of treatment will have a very beneficial effect. Some prefer applying the blister near the inflamed part, but we have found more beneficial results follow by applying it to the part itself. It is always well to change the bedding frequently; do not allow the temperature to vary more than is absolutely necessary. Animals suffering from rheumatism require more warmth than in health, and, should the weather be cold, variable, and damp, it would be best to keep them indoors, bandage the loins loosely with flannel, and in severe cases, it would be well to take some wadding, make it as warm as possible in an oven, and putting a coating of it next the limb, keeping it in place with flannel bandages.—*Spirit*.

Billiards.

LOUIS SHAW "POCKETED" IN RENO.

Louis Shaw, the billiard-player, is now lying dead broke at Reno. He made a match with Lance Perkins, and \$50 forfeit money was deposited. A few days afterwards Shaw jumped the town with \$800, won at faro. The forfeit money was not a loss to him, as he had induced a young man of this city, who had betruined him in various ways to put it up. In Reno Shaw attempted to double his capital, and lost everything. Although an excellent player, the fellow seems to be an unprincipled scallawag, who tries to make money by selling out games. He was long ago kicked out of the Billiard Con-

tween Dykes, of Wardville, and Labadie, of Chatham, for the sum of \$200 and the championship of the Dominion, came off at the latter place last week, play commencing on Monday and continuing up to Saturday, when Labadie was declared the winner by a majority of five games out of fifty.

"WHACK UP."

We have a little story to tell, which will appeal to the "business and bosom" of many a horse owner. A well known gentleman, a resident of a Western State, several years ago, had a trotter whose private trials pleased him much, and he placed him in the hands of a trainer and driver to make a season's campaign. The gentleman was one of large wealth, and this trotter was merely an incident to him, yet he watched his career through a few busy months, with interest, and was much gratified to notice that his horse always got a good part of the purse, frequently first money, and always an excess over his entrance fee. He, therefore, awaited the time "When Johnny Came Marching Home" with his successful bit of property, with pardonable pleasure, especially because, in the meantime, owner and driver had not had an accounting. After a few words of congratulation when they met, the owner said, "You had better make up your account and send it in," and departed, mentally figuring the rather large amount that was to reward his astuteness as a horseman. The driver complied with praiseworthy promptness, but what a change came over the spirit of the owner's dream when he saw at the foot of the long account that he was a debtor, not a creditor, of the driver of his triumphant horse, and that to the tune of several hundred dollars. He eagerly scanned the items of the bill for an explanation of the phenomenon and the problem was solved. Snugly unconcerned among the charges for travelling, feed, shoeing, help, etc., was continually recurring the mysterious item, "whack up, \$50," "whack up, \$100," "whack up, \$200," until all the profits of the trotter, and more besides, were swallowed in the vortex of "whack up." We need not mention what was the explanation of the driver. Those who have had experience have heard the tale, and to the uninitiated we shall not unfold the subtle ways of our trotting Julius further than we have already done, nor shall we identify the parties more clearly than by saying that, in this case, owner, and driver, and horse were all "Ohio Boys."—*Spirit*.

VALUE OF RUNNING BLOOD IN THE TROTTER.

thoroughbred mares monopolizing all the prominent places in these two or three mile races. Let us have the question tested; and in testing it, we not only settle the most important principles of breeding, but we at the same time afford variety in the great trotting meetings of the year.

We may recur to this subject again, and we may undertake to show, at some future time, just what running blood has done on the trotting turf. Meantime, however, we are exceedingly anxious to see the question demonstrated in such a way as to be comprehended by every spectator at the time.—*Wallace's Monthly*.

MOLLIE MCCARTHY.

The following is the description, pedigree and performances of the California crack, Mollie McCarthy, who won the two-mile heat race at Sacramento, Cal., on the 1st inst. —

Mollie McCarthy, bred 1873, was bred and is still owned by Theodore Winters, Esq., California. She was sired by Monarch (son of Colton), or Eclipse, Jr., dam, Hattie Barrow, by imp. Summrock; 2nd dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar; 3rd dam, Madam Bosley (Gamma's dam), by Sir Richard; 4th dam by imp. Eagle; 5th dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder; 6th dam by Old Quaker; 7th dam by imp. Sterling; 8th dam by Gladus; 9th dam by imp. Silver Eye; 10th dam by imp. Jolly Roger; 11th dam by imp. Paroer, &c. Mollie McCarthy is a rich brown, about 15½ hands high, very symmetrically formed, with a clean cut, blood-like head and a long tapering neck, shoulders sloping, chest deep, barrel full and well ribbed home, arms and gaskins very muscular, broad loins and powerful quarters, and a good set of legs. At every point she has a highly finished, thoroughbred look, with no perceptible defect about her whole conformation. She is fast and enduring, runs with great ease and recuperates quickly after a race.

Mollie McCarthy's performances are the best evidence of her ability as a racer. She has run in thirteen races, and won all of them, beginning as a two-year old stake worth \$600, at Sacramento—one mile—winning with great ease in 1:46. As a three-year old she ran and won six races. At San Jose she beat Elizabeth Tilton in a race of mile heats for a purse of \$200, in 1:49½, 1:57. She next beat Ward Beecher for the Latham Plate 1½ miles (\$775) in 2:42½. Her next easy was in the Salano Stake (\$500), 1½ miles, carrying three pounds extra, four starter-winning easily in 3:18. Next she won the Winter Stakes (\$600), beating Rosewood