

s  
characteristics  
lar Encyclo-  
sufficient for  
the writer

may convey  
should be  
and it is the  
e, to control  
fection may  
ing remarks  
ctive family  
Fancy (Er-  
mer's Fancy  
ed horse in  
Largs Jock  
Champion  
rainy," and  
Clansman  
own Prince  
esdale head,  
Merry Tom  
e, Rob Roy  
le legs and  
a his back.  
uline horse,  
enough feet.  
uline horse.  
t-class form-  
posed, when  
) had fewer  
His head  
his quarters  
lking action

more tractable than when caused by concussion of hard driving on hard roads, over-exertion, standing for long periods on one foot as a consequence of lameness in its fellow, etc. In the first case the inflammatory action in the feet subsides without leaving any structural change, if properly treated, upon the subsidence of the mucous membrane of the organ primarily attacked; while, in the latter form, the inflammation of the bone, as well as of other structures, which is harder to check, and may result in serious alteration of structure, as descent of the bone through the sole, decay of the bone, sloughing of the hoof, and death. The symptoms of both varieties are identical, varying only in intensity. Acute laminitis is very painful. In all cases of inflammation there is an enlargement of the blood vessels, and a greater or less effusion and swelling. The sensitive part of the feet are enclosed in a hard, unyielding box of horn or hoof, and are plentifully supplied with blood vessels and nerves. When inflammation exists, the unyielding horny box presses upon the engorged parts, preventing free exudation, and swelling, and consequently severe pressure upon the nerves.

#### SYMPTOMS

The patient shows evidence of severe pain. He usually stands in a fixed position. The pulse is full, strong, bounding and frequent, temperature increased, mucous membranes injected, breathing labored, and often sweats bedew the body. These symptoms will, of course, be modified by the severity of the attack. When both fore feet are involved, he is excessively lame, almost immovable, especially at starting; his body appears to be cramped; stands with his hind legs well forward under the body, and feet fore advanced, in order to relieve them as much as possible from the weight; he often sways backwards, elevating his toes, throwing his weight upon the heels of the fore feet, and then assuming his original position. If compelled to move, he elevates his feet with difficulty. If forced to back, instead of lifting his fore feet, he will drag himself backwards on his heels. In some cases the patient will lie down on his side, with his legs outstretched, which gives great relief, while in others he will stand persistently.

When the hind feet are affected, he will stand with all four feet as near together as possible, or persist in lying, which gives relief.

When all four feet are involved, the symptoms will consist in a combination of the above.

There is always local heat in the feet involved, which can be detected by holding the hand upon the hoof; there is also a throbbing of the arteries of the heel, and tenderness upon tapping with a hammer.

#### TREATMENT

When treatment is prompt and energetic, a complete recovery generally takes place, notwithstanding the common opinion to the contrary. When treatment is neglected or unskillful, there is liable to be a change of structure which will be permanent. The exudate thrown out, if considerable, and not promptly arrested, is liable to cause a partial disconnection between the sensitive and horny wall, and thereby allow a descent of the bone of the foot. This causes a convexity of the sole, and, if of sufficient extent, the bone forces its way through the sole at the toe, and renders the animal practically useless.

A moderate dose of purgative medicine should be given, as 6 to 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. This should be followed by 2 drams nitrate of potassium three times daily, and soft, easily-digested food. In cases where pain is excessive, it is good practice to give anodynes, as 1 to 2 ounce chloral hydrate, in a pint of warm water, as a drench, every four or five hours, as indicated. Local treatment consists in removing the shoes, paring the heels and sole well down, and applying heat, either as warm poultices or standing the patient in a tub of warm water. The heat should be constant for two or three days and nights, until the acute stage has passed, after which cold water may be used. If the patient can be induced to lie down, recovery will be quicker, and the distress lessened. In some cases it is wise to case the animal with hobbles or sideline, and, as a rule, this gives him such relief that he will remain down. After the acute pain has passed, it is a good practice to give gentle walking exercise for a few minutes two or three times daily, and, as the patient improves, he should be shod with bar shoes, and the amount of exercise increased. In cases where lameness threatens to remain, it is good practice the blister the coronets repeatedly; this encourages the growth of horn and secretion of the sensitive parts, and tends to restore the foot to its normal condition.—"WHIP."

#### Swamp Fever

Swamp fever is characterized by a progressive, pernicious anemia, remittent fever, polyuria and gradual emaciation in spite of a voracious appetite. The disease begins to manifest itself by a dull, listless appearance, and by general weakness, the animal tiring very easily. This stage is followed closely by a staggering, swaying, uncertain gait, the hind limbs being mostly affected. There is also noted a weakness and tenderness in the region of the loins, and at the same time the pulse increases rapidly, and may run as high as seventy.

The temperature may rise to one hundred and three (103) degrees or higher, remaining high for

several days, and then dropping, to rise again at irregular intervals. Towards the end of the disease, the temperature occasionally remains persistently high. The horse may improve for a time, but this temporary improvement is followed by a more severe attack than the first. Venous regurgitation is sometimes noticed in the jugular before death. The quantity of urine passed is enormous in some cases. Death finally occurs from exhaustion or syncope.

If the blood is drawn from such an animal, the resulting red clot will be about one-fifth of the amount drawn. Occasionally, a slow dripping of blood-tinged serum from the nostrils is observed as a result of this very thin blood oozing from the mucous membranes. Often a fluctuating, pedulous swelling may appear on the lower lip, point of elbow, sheath, legs, under the belly, on same other pendant portion, especially late in the disease, which is indicative of poor circulation, thinning of the blood and consequent loss of capillary action.

After death the carcass is found to be very emaciated and anemic, the visible mucosai being very pale. This marked absence of adipose tissue makes skinning a difficult task. Subcutaneous and intermuscular edema and hemorrhages are frequently observed, although it is remarkable in many cases to see how few macroscopic lesions may be present. The predominating and most constant lesion is probably the petechia so often observed in the muscles or on the serous membranes of the heart. The heart is generally enlarged and may be the only organ to show evidence of disease. In other cases the lungs may be studded with petechiae, with a serous exudate present in the thoracic cavity. The liver is generally normal. Kidneys may appear normal or anemic. Lymph glands may be enlarged and hemorrhagic.

The diagnosis of the disease is not difficult, especially in advanced stages. The insidious onset, remittent fever, progressive emaciation and anemia, unimpaired or ravenous appetite, staggering gait and polyuria form a train of symptoms which make the disease sufficiently characteristic to differentiate it from other diseases affecting horses in this country.

The prognosis of the disease is very unfavorable. Veterinarians in different sections of the country where the disease is prevalent claim a mortality of seventy-five per cent. or even higher. Recovery only takes place when treatment is begun early, or when the animal has a long convalescent period.

The treatment of the disease has so far been far from satisfactory. The iodide, permanganate and carbonate of potash have been used. Arsenic, axytol, quinine and silver preparations have been suggested, but all have been without uniform success. Intestinal antiseptics have been resorted to, and the results are encouraging but not altogether satisfactory. Symptomatic treatment seems to be the most dependable. For instance, Dr. Davison was able to reduce greatly the mortality from this affection by giving an antipyretic of forty (40) grains of quinine, two (2) drams of acetanilid and thirty (30) grains of powdered nuxvomica four times daily. In the late stages with weak heart action, alcohol should be substituted for acetanilid. Cold water sponge baths may be given, and in addition frequent copious injections of cold water per rectum, which has a beneficial effect in reducing the temperature and likewise in stimulating peristalsis of the bowels, which, as a result of the disease, show a tendency to become torpid during the fever. Avoid giving purgatives unless absolutely necessary, on account of their debilitating effect, but instead give laxative, easily digestible foods. Not infrequently a dirty, yellowish tinge of the visible mucous membranes has been observed, in which cases twenty (20) grains of calomel in from two to four (2 to 4) drams of aloes in a ball of two-dram (2) doses of fluid extract of podophyllin may be given. Following the subsidence of the fever a tonic was administered, composed of iron, quinine, nuxvomica and gentian, in combination.—J. R. MOHLER, N. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, at the Inter-State Association of Live-stock Sanitary Boards, Washington, D.C.

• • •

The Board of Directors of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association has decided to adopt the Scottish system of judging at its spring stallion show for all classes but ponies. The Spring Stallion Show will be held from January 13th to 15th, 1909. It will likely be held at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto.

The Scotch judging system provides for three judges for each class, two to judge, while the third acts as referee, the referee taking turn with one of the other judges in the following class, to be followed in turn by the third in the next class. This plan provides a change in the judges for each class. At the start, the judge who is to act first as referee is chosen by ballot. The system works in a highly satisfactory way in Scotland, but has never been tried very thoroughly here. The Clydesdale Horse Association has granted one thousand dollars towards the prize list of the coming Ontario Show.

#### Percheron Certificates Recognized in Canada

A correspondent, at Mayville, Alta., asks which American studbook a Percheron horse must be recorded in, in order to be admitted duty free into Canada, or for registration in the Canadian Stud-book. He also wants to know what books are not recognized by the Canadian customs officials and the Canadian Percheron Association.

This is a matter of importance to purchasers, breeders, and importers of Percherons. The rules in connection with the importation and registration are very simple, but the consequences, if the rules are avoided, are quite expensive.

In the States there are several separate associations keeping records of Percheron horses. Some of these are recognized by the United States Government as recording pure-bred horses, while others admit for registration horses which the government does not consider pure bred. The books recognized by the United States Government as containing the records of pure-bred horses are those published by the Percheron Society of America, the Percheron Registry Co., and the American Breeders' and Importers' Registry. So that unless a horse is registered in any one of these books, or is eligible for registration in one of them, he cannot be considered as pure-bred by the United States authorities.

So much for American recognition of Percherons. Now, we will consider the subject from the Canadian standpoint. Breeders of Percherons, a year or two ago, decided that they would conduct a registry of pure-bred horses in the Dominion and, of course, had to decide upon a basis of admittance to the Canadian book, and also the Canadian Government had to decide what foreign certificates a horse should have, to entitle him to entry, duty free, into Canada. After due consideration it was decided that Percheron horses with certificates from the Percheron Society of America, Geo. W. Stubblefield, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Secretary, and from the Percheron Stud-book of France, should be accepted for registration in the Canadian book. This means that when a man wishes to bring a Percheron horse into Canada, duty free, he must have him accepted for registry in one of these books. But he may bring in a horse not accepted in either of these books by paying duty, and then try and sell him for a pure-bred. This we have reason to believe is being done in some places. The buyer on this side, not being aware of the conditions of entry through the customs or of the conditions of registry in Canada, but seeing a highly ornamented certificate assumes that he is buying a horse very much pure-bred, until he comes to register him or some of his produce in the Canadian studbooks, then he may find that the horse is altogether ineligible, or if he is eligible, the cost of recording his ancestors will amount to more than a certificate is worth.

But a certificate of acceptance alone is not sufficient to admit a horse duty free. The certificate must be sent to the agricultural department at Ottawa, and a certificate of pure-breeding will be issued from there which entitles the horse to free entry, after which his certificate of breeding, application for registration and fees must be sent to the secretary of the Canadian Percheron Association, Mr. F. R. Pike, of High River, when the horse will be duly recorded in the Canadian records.

Of the names of all the records in the States not recognized by the United States Government, we are not aware; but we have seen certificates from at least two associations that are not recognized. However, one can easily remember the only one that is recognized in Canada, that with its head office at the Chicago Stock-yards, and the other two which are recognized in the States have headquarters at Columbus, Ohio, and Plainfield, Ohio. C. C. Glen is secretary of the former, which is called the Percheron Registry Co., and A. Forney is secretary of the latter, the American Breeders' and Importers' Registry.

• • •

A beautiful picture on heavy paper of that greatest of all Clydesdale horses, Baron's Pride, may be had by getting a new subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. There has been a big run on these pictures, and we are hearing from a lot of delighted people who have got it by sending the new name. It is a picture that commands attention on any wall. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE can be recommended to horse-lovers on the ground that it exceeds all other Canadian papers in the publication of matter pertaining to the horse.

• • •

On a good many farms the horse outfits, once the last furrow is over that can be turned in the fall, and work, generally, for the season is completed, are turned out on the prairie or stubble to rustle for themselves until spring. The practice is one by which the farmer escapes some work in feeding and caring for the teams during winter, but in most cases he gets an easy time during that season, and loses a lot of time in spring from the inefficiency of his working outfits. A horse that isn't worth stable room, or yard room at a stack in winter, is hardly worth his keep.

ate, with a  
e of Wales  
had rather  
it hind legs.  
be long in  
ort enough  
) (629) was  
ent in hind  
gs. A good  
more) (284)  
ination of  
ter days in  
ord Erskine  
coloured—  
1 legs—and  
ly.

itis

tive struc-  
is of two  
flammatory  
ine or sen-  
that form  
the sensitive  
tset. The  
two forms

diseases to  
l by over-  
quantities  
chill, being  
a cramped  
communi-  
cation of  
bronchitis.  
In these  
of the body,  
tion of the  
d are much