

—world,—I'm—so—cold—I'm—going—to—sleep—
Zee—e—e—e—e— and with a last long-drawn Z—e—e
they soon will pass into their long sleep.

THE HORSE.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs—VIII.

Nasal Gleet.

The skull of the horse contains air cavities which communicate with the nasal chambers by small openings. These air cavities are called sinuses. Under normal conditions they are filled with air which is admitted from the nasal chambers through the openings mentioned. On each side of the face are four sinuses, two quite small, and two large cavities, called the frontal and the maxillary sinuses. The former is situated above and communicates by an opening with the maxillary sinus, which is situated below the eye and communicates with the nasal chamber. The sinuses of each side communicate with each other, but there is no communication of the sinuses of one side with those of the other.

In catarrhal affections, the lining membrane of these sinuses, by extension of the inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal chambers may become diseased, and pour out a quantity of pus, which lodging in the various compartments of the sinuses, becomes a source of irritation constituting a diseased condition known as "nasal gleet". A collection of pus or tumors in the sinuses, if exit be not allowed, may cause absorption of the bony walls by reason of pressure. While catarrh is the usual cause of nasal gleet, it may arise from other causes, as external injuries, decay of one or more of the fangs of the upper molar teeth, abscesses or enlargement of the fangs of the teeth, disease of the bones of the face, etc.

Symptoms.—In most cases there is an irregular discharge of pus from one or both nostrils, usually but one, indicating that the sinuses of that side of the head only are affected. From some cause not understood, the affection is more often noticed in the left side than in the right. As stated, the discharge is usually irregular. A variable length of time may elapse when no discharge takes place, followed by a copious discharge for a variable period, this again followed by an absence of discharge for a variable period, etc. The discharge also varies much in quantity, according to the nature of the malady, the duration of the disease, and the structures that are involved. The glands on the inside of the arms of the lower jaw (called the sub-maxillary glands) are usually enlarged and hardened but loose, but in some cases adhered to the bone. The patient in most cases, especially in the early stages, does not appear to suffer much inconvenience, while in other cases he appears to lack his usual spirit or vitality; the eye of the affected side may look dim, the upper lid may droop a little, and the hair over the affected part may look rough. The breath from the side affected, and also the discharge, may be offensive, indicating that the disease is due to a decaying tooth, or disease of bone. Mastication may be painful and imperfect, which, of course, is practically direct evidence that one or more of the teeth are diseased. If the malady is of long standing, and the sinuses full of matter, there will in most cases be noticed a more or less well-marked enlargement of the face over the affected part. In any case where the sinuses, or a division of them are filled with pus, whether or not there be a bulging of their walls, tapping upon the surface will cause a dull sound to be emitted, and by comparing the sound of the side affected with that of the healthy side, or if both sides be involved, with that of a healthy horse, a distinction can be drawn that will be of material assistance in making a correct diagnosis.

Treatment.—If the breath or the discharge be foetid, the cause which is usually a decaying tooth, should be carefully looked for, and if possible removed. If a tooth, it must be extracted. If the root be largely decayed it may be extracted by the use of an ordinary large tooth forceps or a pair of large pincers, but the extraction of a molar, except in the condition stated is usually an operation that cannot be performed by other than an expert, with forceps especially designed for the purpose. Where the cause of the trouble is a tooth, its extraction is practically all the treatment that is required, unless the patient has become weak and poor, in which cases it is good practice to give tonics, as one dram each of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, and nux vomica, three times daily, and feed well. It is also well to examine the mouth every day or two and remove any masticated food may that have become insinuated in the cavity from which the tooth was removed. This cavity soon fills and as the cause of the trouble has been removed, the animal will soon recover his normal health. If there be a bulging of the bones of the face, a dull sound on percussion, or a foetid odor, when the teeth are not diseased, an operation called trephining will have to be performed. This consists in boring a hole through the outer walls of the sinus and removing the pus. It should not be attempted, except by a veterinarian. Where none of these serious conditions are indicated, and the general health of the animal is not materially interfered with, the administration of mineral tonics will usually effect a cure. For this purpose one dram each of sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper three times daily, either in damp food or as a bolus after each meal usually give good results. Both drugs are tonics and the latter has a special action in checking mucous discharges, especially of the sinuses of the head, hence may be considered a specific for nasal

gleet. During treatment the patient should be fed on laxative food, as the treatment tends to constipation of the bowels. If the evacuations indicate that constipation is threatened, a pint of raw linseed oil should be given. Feeding a reasonable supply of bran, linseed meal, grass, if in season, and raw roots will in most cases prevent trouble of this kind. Where no operation is necessary, and the patient has not become weakened, he can perform his usual work during treatment.

WHIP.

then rub sulphur into the hair and skin till thoroughly dry. Then apply a good astringent dusting powder three times daily. You can get it from your veterinarian but, mark you, good care is the key to success in treating scratches, and it is not advisable to start this treatment till you are through putting the horse in the mud, and you must be careful to keep him well bedded with fine straw after poulticing so as to keep the feather dry, and do not allow him out in the cold for a few days.

Oxford Co., Ont.

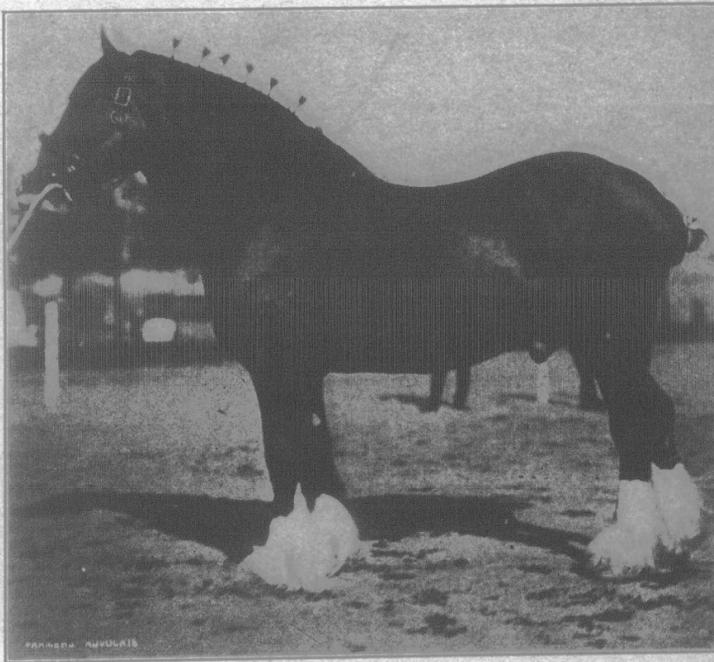
G. P. M.

Shire Foal Shows.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Shire foal shows are all that are left us at the moment in the way of exhibitions, although our farm girls are getting plenty of "display" tournaments for prizes, which they are revelling in and do their work well. Just at the time of writing, 1917 Shire foals are being exhibited and sold, and one bred by J. C. Williams at Tring, close to the old Rothschild stud has made 530 guineas at Peterborough. In the same city of Peterborough which is in the Fenlands, where they grow Shires as California raises peaches, there has just been held a fine show of tenant farmers' Shire foals, and F. Farnsworth & Sons won the challenge cup with a filly out of their first-prize mare, Brockhall Primrose, which was good enough to win her class despite her 13 years. Her filly foal was by Friar Tuck IV, a stallion sold at the Rothschild dispersal. The colt-foal class was led by A. H. Clark's brown colt foal by King Cole VII, out of Moulton Victor's Duchess, and a winner at Spalding show. This colt's sire was a great horse—he cost 750 guineas as a foal—but as he was being led to a show last year he bolted and jumped into a flooded river and was drowned before he could be reached.

ALBION.



Alert.

First-prize aged stallion at London for Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

Preparing Horses for Winter.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The season for working farm horses is drawing near to a close and many of the heavy horses will have a long period of enforced idleness during the late fall and winter months. It is surprising how many farmers fail to use reasonable precaution to prepare the horse for winter. One can easily imagine horses giving the usual trouble, as lymphangitis, azaturia, scratches, malanders, salanders, etc., if something is not done to prepare the system for such a change, and the most sensible and effective way to do this is to have your local veterinary surgeon examine the horses' teeth; if any need attention he will attend to them. Then have him give the horse a purgative ball, which he keeps always on hand, and make up a tonic to be given as directed by him. This will cost you about \$2.00. Try it on your team this fall and see if you ever expended money that you got better returns from. You will save it many times over before next spring in feed, to say nothing about having the team in good condition and possibly the saving of several trips by the same veterinarian to treat the horses for any one of the disorders which are so common to the heavy breeds in the fall when out of condition.

You may find some of the hairy-legged horses have already got cracked heels; this will need some extra treatment. After the purgative has acted, wash the scratches out with some warm, soft water and fine soap and enough carbolic acid added to the water to make a three-per-cent. solution. Be careful to remove all the waxy material from around the cracks. After you have it washed perfectly clean, apply a bran poultice, into which two teaspoonfuls of creolin has been stirred and have the poultice as hot as the patient can bear. Change every two hours till six have been applied,

LIVE STOCK.

Some Sheep Sales in Britain.

The September sheep sales in England and Scotland manifested a keen demand for breeding stock and the willingness of breeders to pay good prices for anything that suited them. Some individual prices were high and the averages throughout were of a very satisfactory character.

Shropshires at Montford, the flock of the late T. S. Minton, averaged \$52.98 for three hundred and ninety-one sheep. Thirty-nine rams averaged \$85.42, seventy-three shearing ewes averaged \$79.80, twenty-seven two-shear ewes averaged \$73.52, ninety stock ewes averaged \$44.06, eighty-five ewe lambs averaged \$36.28, and seventy-seven ram lambs averaged \$31.74. One buyer, acting in behalf of clients in the United States, paid fifty guineas, or \$255.50 our currency, for the two-shear ram, Montford Earl. Montford Ensign went to the same bidder at \$204.40, as did other lots at 22 guineas down to 18 guineas (a guinea being equivalent to \$5.11). F. A. Clark, of New York, took eleven pens of shearing ewes (five in a pen) at prices ranging from \$86.87 to \$102.20 each per ewe.

Leicesters predominated at the Driffield Ram Fair where George Harrison, of Gainford Hall, received \$1,122.66 for seven shearing rams, or the record average of \$160.38. The top of the sale was \$224.84, which was also made on one of Mr. Harrison's offerings. John Cranswick sold eight rams at an average of \$122.78, and F. F. Jordon offered forty Leicesters which realized the splendid average of \$39.16. Two other lots of thirty-six and twenty-five averaged \$74.50, and \$72.30, respectively. Lincoln flocks at the same event averaged between \$42.02 and \$70.14 per animal.

Romneys have been making remarkable averages in the Old Country and some have come to Canada at quite high values. The Otham flock was dispersed in its entirety and the result was a record sale for the breed. One hundred and twelve yearling ewes averaged \$58.68; fifty-six one-lamb ewes averaged \$62.68; ninety-eight two-lamb ewes averaged \$54.45; forty-six three-lamb ewes

averaged \$36.74; seventy-seven flock ewes averaged \$28.20, and one hundred and fourteen ewe lambs averaged \$24.44. The averages on the ram offering were quite as good, returning a total average for the sale of \$44.64 on six hundred and eight head.

The Scottish Ram Sales.

During September the Kelso, Ayr, Howick, and Glasgow ram sales were held. At Kelso, 2,665 sheep were disposed of. Some thirteen firms of auctioneers were engaged in selling the sheep, which were allotted to different rings. Border Leicesters occupied three rings, and it was in the third where the best prices were realized. Twenty-eight consignors passed sheep through this ring and all contributed between 5 and 25 in each consignment. Sixteen consignments in this ring averaged over \$97.20, seven averaged between \$72.90 and \$97.20; five consignors averaged between \$48.60 and \$72.90. The highest priced individual was a shearing brought forward by D. P. Elliot, from Nisbet Hill. He realized \$1,166.40. Still another sheep brought \$1,117.80. The highest average made by one consigner in this ring was \$221.76, realized on an offering of twenty-five head. Another consignment of twenty averaged \$204.36.

The highest price paid for an Oxford at Kelso was \$534.60, and the highest average made by any one consigner was \$116.64. Four lots averaged over \$97.20; twenty-three averaged between \$48.60 and \$97.20; thirty-two averaged less than \$48.60, but only two of these were below \$24.30.

The highest price for a Suffolk-Down at Kelso was \$174.96. Eleven consignments averaged between \$48.60 and \$97.20. Seventeen consignments averaged between \$24.30 and \$48.60; six consignments averaged below \$24.30.

At the Ayr sale of Border Leicesters the highest