

THE HORSE.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—II.

ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

Laryngitis is inflammation of the larynx (the cartilaginous box in the throat at the commencement of the wind-pipe). It is not an uncommon, nor yet an unimportant disorder. It sometimes causes death quickly, and in all cases is a serious disease. The gravity of the attack depends largely upon the nature, degree, character and extent of the inflammation. In an acute attack there is often such a rapid and extensive effusion into the sub-mucous tissues, and formation of mucus upon the mucous membrane as to greatly lessen the calibre of the organ, and in some cases almost close it and cause death by suffocation.

Causes.—Ill ventilation, exposure, sudden changes of temperature. Animals are very liable during the time of changing their coats, and young animals when first brought out of the fields into warm stables often become affected. It is sometimes complicated with common cold or catarrh.

Symptoms.—Common symptoms are dullness, well-marked increase of temperature; at first a dry cough, more or less difficulty in swallowing, a portion of the water taken into the mouth usually returning through the nostrils. The respirations are difficult, inspiration being particularly prolonged and attended by a peculiar harsh sound succeeded by a short expiratory movement. The animal's nose is protruded, the respiratory tract thus being made to approach as near a straight line as possible. The eyes become prominent, their mucous membranes red and highly injected, with an abundant flow of tears. There is an anxious and distressed expression of the face, the nostrils are dilated, there is a dry, hoarse, rasping cough, sweats often bedew the body, the legs and ears are cold, the latter often drooping. There is usually a nasal discharge even in the early stages, at first watery, but soon becoming thicker and whitish or yellow in color. There is usually more or less swelling of the glands of the throat, and soreness on pressure of the parts, which causes the animal to cough. In severe cases the breathing can be heard for a considerable distance. Swelling of the legs, and apparent soreness of the joints are sometimes noticed. Excitement aggravates the symptoms. The pulse is usually hard, full and frequent at first, but soon becomes more frequent and weak, and later indistinct. The visible mucous membranes now assume a livid appearance, due to non-oxidation of the blood; prostration becomes extreme; the patient staggers, finally falls and dies from strangulation after a few struggles.

The above is a description of by no means a common, but a very severe and aggravated form of acute laryngitis. In the majority of cases the symptoms are much less severe, but partake of the general character of those described. As in most cases of disease of the respiratory organs, the patient usually persists in standing, and, if at liberty, will endeavor to get his nose out of a window or door, with the evident desire to inhale pure, fresh air. There is usually a nasal discharge even in the early stages. In fact, a free discharge from the nostrils is considered a favorable symptom. There is also generally a more or less well-marked difficulty in swallowing, and more or less labored respiration, but so long as the patient succeeds in swallowing a little food or fluid, even with difficulty, the conditions are considered favorable.

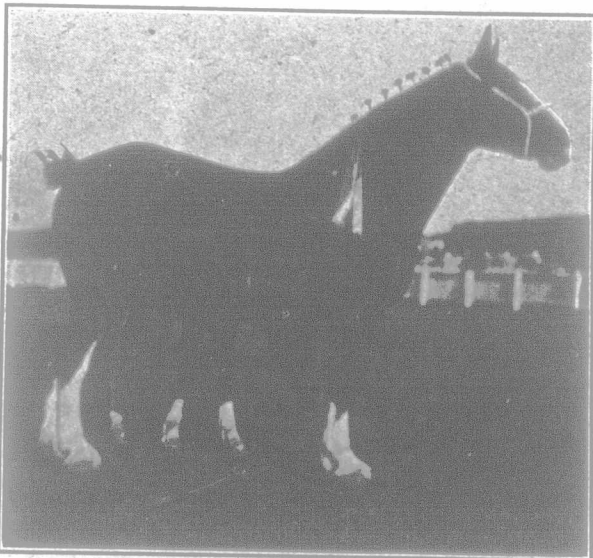
Treatment.—In mild cases good care will often suffice. In severe cases treatment must be prompt and energetic. Inhalations of steam, given by holding the patient's head over a pot of boiling water to which has been added a little carbolic acid or tincture of benzoin, tends to soothe the inflamed mucous membrane of the larynx and encourage nasal discharge. As in cases of influenza, the throat requires soothing and stimulating applications, as hot poultices or a poultice of antiphlogistine, and wrapping with flannel cloths. Some prefer the application of an irritant, as mustard mixed with equal parts of oil of turpentine and warm water, or a liniment made of three parts each of oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil, and one part liquor ammonia fortior, and wrapping it well, as above. The throat must be kept warm. Give two to three drams of chlorate of potassium and fifteen to twenty grains quinine three or four times daily. Feed on soft feed, as bran, rolled oats, grass, or good clover hay and raw roots. Give milk and eggs to drink, if he cannot eat. Feed out of a high manger, and hold the pail of fluid high, as he can swallow much better with his head high.

If quite weak and the pulse feeble, give two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre in a little cold water every three or four hours. No attempt should be made to force medicines down, as, on account of the difficulty in swallowing there is great danger of some passing into the wind-pipe and causing suffocation or mechanical bronchitis. All powders should be placed well back on the tongue out of a spoon, and liquids given with a syringe without holding the head up. If the respirations become so labored, loud and difficult that there is danger of suffocation, a veterinarian should be sent for promptly as he will be able to relieve the symptoms and probably save life by an operation called "tracheotomy," which consists in inserting a tube into the wind-pipe. In this, as in most cases of respiratory trouble, great care should be taken to keep the patient in well-ventilated quarters excluded from drafts. In cold weather it is often necessary to move him to much colder quarters, but if

the present quarters are not well ventilated, this must be done, even at the expense of heat, and he can be warmly clothed and his legs bandaged to keep him comfortable. He must have pure, fresh air.

Sequels.—An attack is liable to be followed by a chronic thickening of the mucous membrane of the larynx, or an atrophy of its muscles, either of which will generally cause roaring, or whistling, for which little can be done by medicinal treatment. An operation by a veterinarian in such cases gives good results in a reasonable percentage of cases.

WHIP.



A Winning Clydesdale Brood Mare at the Canadian National.

LIVE STOCK.

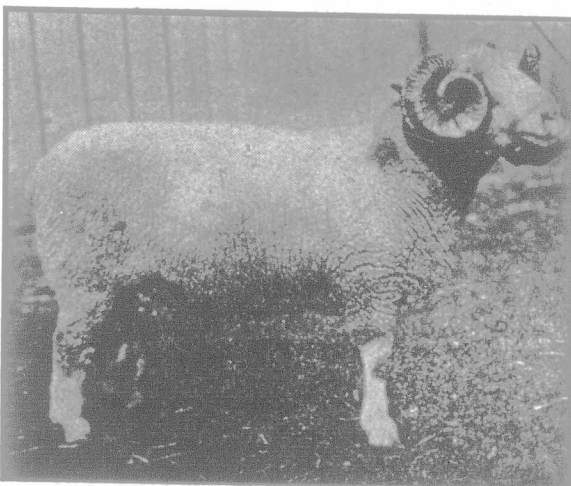
Breeding animals require exercise.

It is not advisable to breed a young sow much before she is eight months old.

Satisfying the cattle with good, wholesome roughage is the basis of profitable stock feeding.

A lot of that straw in the barn can be used in the ration if it is mixed with silage or roots. If these succulent feeds are not available, dampening the straw and mixing a little grain with it will aid in making it appetizing to the cattle.

When will stockmen learn that it pays well to fit and condition animals to be sold in a public sale?



A Champion Dorset Ram.

If contemplating having a sale of grade or pure-bred stock it will pay to spend some time grooming and cleaning them. There is really no excuse other than carelessness or thoughtlessness for the animal being brought into the sale-ring with its thighs coated with manure. Soap and water would remove it and greatly add to the appearance and incidentally to the sale price.

According to reports of the Live-Stock Commissioner relative to the grading of cattle received at the public stock yards in Canada, there is altogether too great a preponderance of low-grade cattle. The figures given for last year are 525,649 graded good and 406,834 common, or 43 per cent. of the total cattle marketed were of common grading. The greatest contributing factor to this condition is believed to be the scrub bull. The annual monetary loss to the industry and to feeders of market cattle can be largely stopped by the use of better sires.

When A. Gibson, a young farmer of Bruce County, paid \$300 for a herd sire a little over a year ago, his friends and neighbors considered that he had made an unwise investment, as there were bulls on the market for less than half the money. However, the progeny of this sire are of exceptionally high quality, and Mr. Gibson does not consider that he made any mistake. In fact, he is developing a pure-bred herd, firmly believing that it will be more profitable and interesting to breed and feed good registered stock than to expend his efforts on just cattle.

In an effort to improve the quality of live stock in his county, H. A. Dorrance, Agricultural Representative of Dufferin, has started three pig clubs with a total membership of 38, and one calf club with a membership of 13. The members are practically all young men, and have secured their first start in pure-bred stock. To fill the orders Mr. Dorrance has imported into the county 60 pure-bred breeding sows, four boars and 13 heifer calves, besides distributing a number of pigs bred in the county. Besides this eight or ten farmers have been assisted in selecting pure-bred herd sires. This is a good line of work, the value of which is difficult to estimate, as the results are far-reaching.

Bruce Breeders' Shorthorn Sale.

The North and South Bruce County Stock Breeders' Club held their fourth semi-annual consignment sale at Paisley, on January 8. The previous sales have been held at Walkerton, but this one held at Paisley gave an opportunity to breeders in that section to dispose of their surplus stock. The sale was managed by N. C. McKay, the Secretary of the Club, but he had the hearty co-operation of the breeders in that section. Previous to the sale the stock was judged by Professor Geo. E. Day. There were nine entries in the class for bulls under one year, and the red ribbon was awarded to Bandsman's Boy, consigned by Jas. Maxwell. This calf sold for \$230. Tulip King, a March calf, consigned by J. Scott, of Port Elgin, won the second prize and sold for \$200. The third-prize animal was Victor Bandsman, consigned by the owner of the first-prize calf. There were twelve bulls over one year, and Newton Prince, consigned by D. Darroch, headed the class. He is a thick, sappy calf, sired by Newton Grand Champion (imp.) This calf topped the sale at \$430, going to the bid of T. L. Mercer, of Markdale. Diamond Chief, from the same herd, was second and sold at \$245. Bruce Newton, a white calf, consigned by Wm. Cassidy, and also sired by Newton Grand Champion (imp.), was third. He sold at \$350 to R. Brown, of Underwood. J. L. Tolton, of Walkerton, had the fourth-prize calf in Red Knight. Russel Brown, Paisley, had the first-prize heifer calf. The class for heifers over one year was headed by Bowhill English Lady 22nd, consigned by G. B. Armstrong, Teeswater. She is a typey little heifer and sold at \$275. Standing next to her was New Year's Gt, shown by T. A. Howe.

Before commencing the sale, Professor Day was called upon for a few remarks, and he emphasized the fact that fat sells at a very high price in a sale-ring of pure-bred cattle. He pointed out the need of bringing the cattle into the ring in good condition, and of having them clean and trimmed up. Professor Day stated that there was more money in steers than in some bulls, and believed that it was in the interest of many breeders to alter the inferior male calves. A list of some of the winnings at prominent shows and the prices received for commercial Shorthorn cattle was given by the speaker to show the trend of the times.

The thirty-one head of cattle brought a total of \$5,110, with a top price of \$430. There were several male calves that brought below one hundred dollars, thus lowering the average. Some of the consignors were disappointed in the prices which they received, but undoubtedly they will take note of the fact that the quality stuff brought a good figure, and we predict that at the next sale there will be fewer cull animals offered. R. C. Pearce, of Paisley, was the auctioneer. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Diamond Chief, N. Dow, Tara.....	\$245
Bandsman's Boy, J. Ickler, Chesley.....	230
Blossom, T. Oswald, Chesley.....	135
Elderslie Prince, J. Anderson, Pt. Elgin.....	115
Underwood Prince, J. C. Blue, Chesley.....	165
Bowhill English Lady 22nd, J. Dolphin, Tara.....	275
Red Tom, A. Thornburn, Paisley.....	145
Maid of Bruce, R. Acton, Paisley.....	115
Bruce Newton, R. Brown, Underwood.....	350
New Year's Gift, P. McAllister, Chesley.....	185
Bowhill Favorite, N. E. Leader, Pt. Elgin.....	155
Broadhook's Beauty, T. Foster, Paisley.....	195
Male calf, D. Ernest, Walkerton.....	135
Newton Prince, T. L. Mercer, Markdale.....	430
Red Knight, C. Parker, Paisley.....	135
Annie Jane, Wm. Miller, Paisley.....	200
Stamford Prince, A. Pearson, Kincardine.....	125
Champion, R. Telfer, Pt. Elgin.....	155
Tulip King, Cargill's Ltd., Cargill.....	200
Beauty, W. McKinnon, Paisley.....	180
Rosewood Count, R. Harcourt, Paisley.....	130
Victor Bandsman, Wm. Murdoch, Palmerston.....	195
Bowhill Duchess 8th, Wm. Miller.....	13
Roan Beauty, D. Elthie, Pinkerton.....	130