

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 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 quite large cavities, the latter are known as the frontal and maxillary sinuses. The former is situated above the eye and by a small opening communicates with the maxillary sinus, which is situated below the eyes and communicates by an opening 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 or lining membrane of the nasal chambers may become diseased and pour out a quantity of pus, which, lodging in the various sinuses, becomes a source of irritation constituting a disease known as "nasal gleet." A collection of pus or other material 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 on the left side than in the right. As stated, "the discharge is usually irregular." A variable length of time may elapse, during which no discharge is noticed, followed by a copious discharge for a variable period, and this is repeated. The discharge also varies in quantity, according to the nature of the cause, 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 submaxillary glands) are usually enlarged and hardened but loose, but in rare 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 parts may look rough. The breath from the affected side, also the discharge, may be offensive, indicating that the disease is due to a decaying tooth or disease of bone. Mastication may be imperfect and painful, 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 parts. In any case where the sinuses, or a division of them is filled with pus, whether or not there be a bulging of the 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 diseased, 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 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 tooth, except when in the condition noted, is usually an operation that cannot be performed except by an expert with instruments 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 as a result of inability to masticate properly, in which case it is well to give tonics, as 1 dram each of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nuxvomica 3 times daily, and feed well. It is also well to examine the mouth every day or two and remove any masticated food that may have become insinuated in the cavity from which the tooth has been extracted. This cavity will soon fill, and as the cause of the trouble has been removed, the animal will soon recover his normal condition. If there be a bulging of the bones of the face, a dull sound on percussion (tapping), 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 wall of the sinus and removing the pus. This should not be attempted except by a veterinarian.

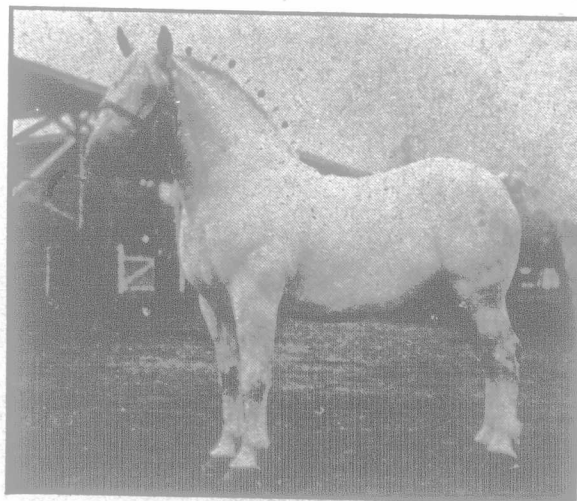
When none of these serious conditions are indicated, and the general health of the animal is not seriously interfered with, the administration of mineral tonics will usually effect a cure. For this purpose 1 dram each of powdered sulphate of copper and sulphate of iron three times daily, either in damp feed or as a bolus, usually gives good results. Both drugs are tonics, and the former 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 the treatment the patient should be fed on laxative feed, 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 amount of bran, linseed meal, grass, if in season, and raw roots, will, in most cases, prevent trouble of this nature. Where no operation is necessary, and the patient has not become weakened, he can perform his usual work during treatment.

WHIP.

Shires Selling High in England.

While horses of all types and descriptions still sell in Canada at very modest prices, there seems to be an insatiable demand in the Old Country for breeding stock and even for working kinds. Word comes across the seas that the Pendley Stud Shire sale, held at Tring, England, early in February, established very high averages, and some handsome individual prices were paid. The yearling colt Pendley Footprint fetched \$11,500, and the mare, Snelston Lady, brought \$11,000. The total revenue from the sale of thirty-five head amounted to \$126,340, or an average of \$3,611. Eight yearly fillies averaged \$3,030; nine two-year fillies averaged \$2,955; six three-year fillies averaged \$2,555, and two four-year fillies averaged \$6,625. Seven mares realized an average of \$4,520; two yearling colts averaged \$6,770, and one stallion sold for \$1,680. These are remarkable figures, but the Pendley stud has the same standing in the Shire world as does that of Wm. Dunlop in Clydesdales, or the herd of Wm. Duthie in the Short-horn fraternity. Would that some of this Old Country horse enthusiasm could be conveyed to Canada!



Monogram.

A Percheron stallion sold in the Hassard sale for \$1,500.

The Hassard Sale.

The dispersion sale of Clydesdales and Percherons, held by T. H. Hassard at his stables at Markham Ontario, on Friday, February 20, did not establish any high averages for stallions or mares of either breed in Canada. Many of the lots catalogued had been prominent winners at Toronto, Guelph and other large exhibitions throughout Canada, and these, like all the others, were brought forward in excellent condition, but at no time throughout the sale could the bidding be called brisk. However, the Count of Hillcrest, a 7-year-old Canadian-bred horse got by The Bruce (imp.), fetched \$2,000, and Monogram (imp.), a grey Percheron horse of the same age, sold at \$1,500. Both horses had won many laurels in Canadian show-rings. The prices paid did not seem high when the quality of each was taken into consideration. Peter Wilton, the 15-year-old Standard Bred horse by Peter the Great and winner of a score of championship ribbons in the past, sold at \$550. A review of sale shows 14 Clydesdale stallions averaging \$585; 6 Clydesdale mares averaging \$383, and the 4 Percheron stallions averaging \$675. The sales in detail follow:

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.	
Count of Hillcrest, R. Welsh, Hastings.....	\$2,000
Pride of Dunedin, R. Welsh.....	1,000
Royal Marathon, R. Welsh.....	500
Macaroon's Prince, J. Shaw, Peterborough.....	350
Cairson, R. Welsh.....	500
Netherby (imp.), J. Sullivan, Tweed.....	410
Royal Hopewell, R. Welsh.....	400
Marathon's Heir, R. Welsh.....	500
Marathon's Best, W. Alderson, Kindersley, Saskatchewan.....	395
Joe Marathon, R. Welsh.....	350
Count of York, R. Welsh.....	760
Count Crawford, R. Welsh.....	525
Prince Cairndale, Arthur Mason.....	300
Royal Revelanta, Thos. Roddy, Toronto.....	300
CLYDESDALE MARES.	
Lady Marathon, Robt. Graham, Toronto.....	700
Bell Marathon, J. Bousfield, McGregor, Man.....	470
Myrtle Grove, R. Welsh.....	385
Queen of Hillcrest, W. A. Beamish, Alta.....	295
Josephine, R. Welsh.....	250
Jessie Cairndale, Thos. Roddy.....	200
PERCHERON STALLIONS.	
Monogram (imp.), R. Welsh.....	1,500
Mulet (imp.), R. Welsh.....	300
Autumn Boy, R. Welsh.....	500
Dazzle Boy, R. Welsh.....	400
STANDARD-BRED.	
Peter Wilton, J. W. Wilkinson, Toronto.....	550

LIVE STOCK.

The stock must be well kept if it is to keep you.

Don't forget that constitution is very important in breeding stock.

Those steers to be turned on grass may be dehorned any time now.

Don't let the lice get a start on the cattle if trouble would be avoided.

Those pigs which are commencing to cripple may be straightened up by putting them out in a sunny yard for exercise for a few hours each day.

Begin right in pure-bred live stock. That means secure foundation stock with good blood and of right conformation, then feed and care for it.

Knocking the other breeds isn't going to get you anywhere with the one you are particularly interested in. There are good and poor individuals in all breeds. If you can't say a good word keep quiet.

Pig scours sometimes causes irritation or inflammation at or around the base of their tails, which shuts off circulation of blood, with the result that the end of the tail dries and sluffs off. Clean sleeping quarters are important.

The windows which have been frozen over all winter look dirty now that old Sol is beginning to show his bright face more strongly. Make it a point to sweep the cobwebs out of the windows and wipe off the glass the first mild day.

Worms sometimes cause pigs to be unthrifty. Symptoms are unthriftiness, and either impaired or capricious appetites. Mix one part oil of turpentine in seven parts new milk, and give two to six tablespoonfuls according to size to each pig after fasting them for twelve hours.

Raising Good Calves.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In no class of work is the old adage, "Well begun is half done," more true than in the raising of good cattle. Farmers are more clearly recognizing all the time, that upon the thrifty start given the young calf depends the extra size and plentiful flesh of the finished, fat, beef animal. Nearly every stockman has a sort of special method he calls his own because that particular plan works out most successfully for him, but another man may have even better success by using a method quite different. Comparison of the two methods, with the adoption of the best points of each, may make a splendid method for a third man. With this thought in mind, I wish to describe my way of raising good calves, and hope it may be of use to someone else. To begin with, I do not believe in calves from too young heifers. The immature heifer may possibly have a good calf, but I have always believed that her stock is apt to be stunted and I have yet to be convinced to the contrary. I like the heifers to come in at two and a half years, or even at a few months over that. I keep the calves in boxstalls in the bank barn for their first summer, whether they are born in the fall or in the spring, and since the advent of the wicked "heel-fly", I am more than ever convinced that this is the most advisable plan to follow. The calves are cool and comfortable there, and free from flies, and can be fed just the necessary amount as there is only one calf in a stall—the stalls being divided into spaces as wanted, by means of movable gates. This prevents the forming of the objectionable habit of calves sucking each other.

I always leave the young calf with the cow until the milk is good and this is a very much argued point, and I have no criticism against the man who does not believe in it. But I find it the best plan for my stock, and I never have any trouble with cow or calf when they are finally separated, beyond some noise which is endurable, since I am satisfied the calf has had several day's good start with food at exactly the right temperature, with no bother or guess work on my part. Once by itself in the boxstall, the calf gets warm, new milk three times daily, for three weeks in the case of a spring calf and generally for four weeks if born in cold weather, keeping in mind the fact that some calves require quite a lot more than others may need. The change to one daily feed of skim-milk with flaxjelly or other substitute for the cream, and from that to the diet of all skim-milk is well understood by all experienced feeders, so there is no need of describing it. I might just say here that if flax doesn't seem to suit the calf, I often use a piece of stale bread instead. The three daily meals are a standing rule. As soon as possible when on the all skim-milk diet, I get the calf to eat oats in some shape—rolled or ground, also hay, whatever kind it will eat, and when it is eating fairly well, the flax is omitted and a pail of water introduced. A little salt is put in the milk once a day, and, later on is kept in a box where the calf can help itself. All summer the calves are kept supplied with fresh cut grass until the hay is in the barn, when it can be used in a very busy time. By this method the owner can see at a glance, almost, just how each calf is thriving, and each calf gets just the amount of food required. This may sound like a lot of work, but getting the grass is almost the only