

## THE HORSE.

### Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—VII.

#### PLEURISY.

Pleurisy is inflammation, partial or general of the serous membrane that lines the thoracic cavity and covers the organs it contains, attended with effusion of serum, exudation of lymph, or, in rare cases, the formation of pus.

There are two pleura, one covering each lung, lining one side of the thoracic cavity and one half of the diaphragm. Pleurisy may be single or unilateral, that is, involving but one pleura; or double or bi-lateral, that is, involving both pleura.

Causes.—The usual cause is exposure to cold. It may follow clipping in cold weather when the animal is not properly protected from cold and drafts, or it may occur as a complication to other chest affections.

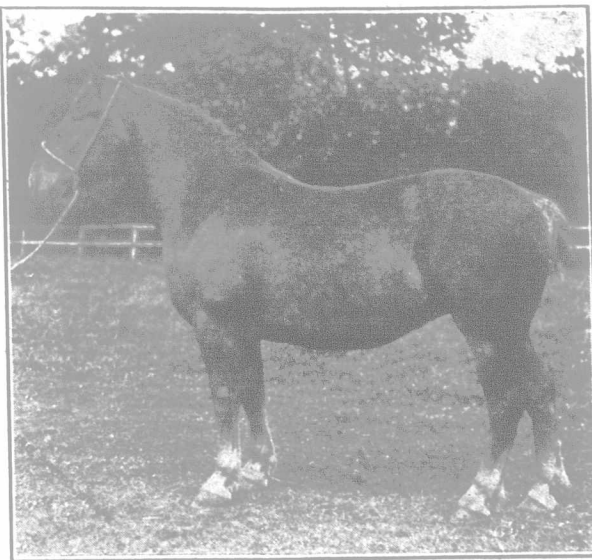
Symptoms. It is usually ushered in by a shivering fit, accompanied by a staring coat and coldness of the surface of the body and extremities. This is soon followed by signs of pain, often mistaken for colic, during which the patient shows symptoms, resembling those of colic, pawing, lying down, rolling, regaining his feet, etc. These pains seldom last long. He soon becomes sore and stiff, does not want to move, and, if forced to move suddenly or if pressed by the finger between the ribs, will groan from pain. Respiration is performed rapidly and incompletely; the ribs are fixed or held as stationary as possible, as their movement as in normal respiration, increases the agony. Respiration is principally abdominal, that is, it is performed principally by the abdominal muscles. A hollow line or furrow extends along the inferior border of the false ribs from the breast bone to the point, caused by the rigidity or fixed condition of the muscles in the effort to prevent movement of the ribs and their muscles. There is usually a dry, short, painful, suppressed cough following the early symptoms. The pulse is hard and frequent. These symptoms indicate that the inter-costal muscles (the muscles between the ribs that connect one rib to another) are involved in the inflammation. This complication is called "Pleurodynia," which, when very intense causes the patient to move in a very stiff, rigid manner; he steps short and very slowly, is greatly dejected; the back is arched, and the skin, especially that between the ribs, exhibits great tenderness when subjected to pressure. In some cases the animal is so stiff and sore that he will fall if forced to move quickly. In many cases there is a great tendency to an effusion of large quantities of serum, which, of course, accumulates at the bottom of the cavity. This condition or complication is called "Hydrothorax". The symptoms indicating that this condition exists are short, frequent labored respirations, often intermittent. The placing of the ear against the ribs, called "auscultation" reveals absence of sound in the lower part of the chest or lung cavity. This condition invades both sides of the chest, whether the pleurisy be single or double.

Some veterinarians claim that advent of hydrothorax is manifested by an apparent improvement in the pleuritic symptoms, that the pulse improves, and respirations become easier and less frequent. In cases where sufficient liquid accumulates to submerge a large portion of the lungs, the breathing becomes very labored, and unless relief be given death will soon result.

In most cases of pleurisy the appetite is capricious, and the symptoms generally are subject to variations—the diagnostic symptoms being those detected by percussion and auscultation.

Treatment.—In cases where colicky pains are well marked in the early stages it is good practise to give an anodyne. The use of opium in any form should be avoided. The administration of 1½ oz. of the tincture of belladonna, or ½ to 1 oz. of chloral hydrate will usually soon be followed by an abatement of these symptoms. The dose may be repeated in 2 hours if the symptoms are not relieved. So soon as these symptoms have been controlled the patient should be placed in a comfortable box stall, well ventilated but excluded from drafts. He should be allowed all the cold water he will drink with about 6 drams of nitrate of potassium dissolved in it 3 times daily, or the potassium placed well back upon the tongue out of a spoon. If the appetite be fair he should be allowed a reasonable quantity of laxative, easily-digested feed, as good clean clover hay, bran, linseed meal and raw roots. Mustard mixed with equal parts of warm water and oil of turpentine should be well rubbed into the skin of the affected side or sides, covered with paper and then well covered with blankets. If the weather be warm the patient should not be covered, except his sides, but in cold weather it is good practice to clothe the whole body and bandage the legs. If the extremities be cold or tend to swell they should be well hand-rubbed and well wrapped in woolen bandages, when an apparent recovery has taken place, but the respirations are still not normal, and auscultation reveals the fact that there remains a quantity of serum in the chest, the administration of a dram of iodide of potassium three times daily tends to hasten absorption. If this interferes with the appetite the dose should be reduced to 40 grains. In all cases the patient should be allowed complete rest, and given good care for a couple of weeks after apparent recovery as a relapse is easily caused and usually proves fatal. In cases where hydrothorax is well marked and the symptoms become alarming, the services of a veterinarian should be procured promptly, as he can probably give

relief by an operation, for which the amateur would have neither the skill nor the instruments necessary for its performance. WHIP.



A Suffolk Filly.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Care of the Yearling Flock.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

This article presupposes that the flock has received the necessary care through the winter. That is to say, that it has been fed a sufficiency of palatable roughage with just a little whole oats for a month previous to lambing time. In a winter when the ground is covered most of the time with snow, the sheep may be induced to take the necessary exercise by so arranging things that they have to travel some distance for their water or grain, or both.

About a month before lambing time the flock should be gone over with the shears and all loose locks on the under flanks and udders trimmed off. If this is done there will be little trouble from wool balls in the stomach. Also the young lamb will usually be able to get its first and most important meal without assistance. At the same time, buttocks should be trimmed, thus insuring a much cleaner clip of wool when shearing time comes. If the lambs are to be dropped before the flock goes on grass, it is a good plan to single off the ewes a day or two before the lambs are expected. As good a way as any is to pen them off where they have been housed during the winter. Make light gates 2½ feet high by 4½ or 5 feet long. These can be fastened at the corners with hooks and staples, or pieces of light rope. The dimensions of the building and the arrangement of the feed racks may necessitate some change in the length of the gates, but this is a minor detail. The ewes seem much more contented when penned off among their mates, and if the weather is cold there is less danger of the lambs chilling.

The flock should be closely watched when the lambs are coming, as a little assistance sometimes saves considerable loss. However, when the flock has received judicious previous care, lambing time rarely brings many difficulties. When the lamb arrives be sure that it gets a good feed or two and it will usually look out for itself thereafter. If the ewe refuses to take to her lamb, make a halter of small rope and tie her up quite short. See that the lamb gets its feed regularly until it is strong enough to look after itself. Occasionally it is necessary to leave the ewe tied several days. Sometimes taking a dog into the pen will make the ewe adopt the lamb at once. When a ewe loses her own lamb, she can be made to adopt another if the above plan is followed. When the lambs arrive the ewe should be cut off her grain ration for a few days, but given plenty of clover hay or alfalfa and roots. After a few days she may be gradually brought back to a full grain ration. A good mixture consists of equal parts (by measure) of whole oats and bran. A ewe can be given a pint of this mixture twice a day, with a single handful of oil cake (nut size) added to each feed. If roots are not available, the feed should be made larger by increasing the bran.

By the time lambs are a couple of weeks old they should have a trough to themselves where they can go at will and eat the grain ration given above. They may be safely allowed to eat all they will. One thing, however, is essential both with ewes and lambs, that is, strict cleanliness. The troughs should be thoroughly cleaned out before each feed. If they leave any grain it can be fed to some other class of stock. It might also be stated here that any hay left by the sheep is much relished by horses that are roughing it through the winter. When the lambs are from four to eight days old, (according to the rapidity with which they fill out), they should all be docked. This is a simple operation, the first essential of which is a good sharp, clean knife. Then with the lamb standing on his feet, hold his head between your legs, take the tail in the left hand, place the knife on the under side, between the second and third joint, give one upward drawing stroke and the job is done. If it bleeds too freely, tie a small cord around the stump and leave on for ten or twelve hours. Before

they are a month old all the males not intended for breeding purpose should be castrated. These two operations should never be neglected, as the lambs will thrive better and their market value be considerably increased.

The above method coupled with reasonable attention will save a large percentage of the lamb crop. Numerous other suggestions could be made about handling very weak lambs, but in most cases they are futile. The only sure method of treating weak lambs is pre-natal. See that the ewes have enough palatable food and lots of exercise, and there will be few weak lambs.

When the lambs are to come after the ewes are on grass, a very close watch must be kept on the flock and if the weather is wet and chilly, or the ground damp, as it frequently is at this season, the young lambs must be taken in and given shelter for a few days.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

M. J.

### The Lambton County Live-Stock Sale.

A combination of circumstances prevented the Lambton County Live-Stock Breeders' Association from registering the success to which they were entitled at their annual sale, held at Petrolia, on February 12. The chief influence which militated against high prices was the epidemic of sickness, which had prostrated many farmers who intended purchasing bulls at this sale and replenishing their herds with breeding females, while others were detained at home through fear of contracting the "flu." A good many people attended the sale, but they were not all buyers. The annual Winter Fair was in progress at the time, and the attendance at the sale was not an index to the demand for breeding stock. Another factor influencing prices was the fact that the offering was too large for the occasion, and better results under any circumstances would be achieved with fewer and better-fitted cattle. Feed is scarce and high in price, but the odds are too much in favor of the buyer when the offering is not presented in good form. Many lots purchased at this sale should make money for their buyers. In addition to the Shorthorn offering, two Aberdeen-Angus cattle were presented and averaged \$120 each. Four Herefords also changed hands at prices ranging from \$100 to \$162.50. The Herefords were all bulls and seemed to meet with a fair degree of appreciation. Following is a list of the Shorthorns selling for \$100 and over, with the names of their purchasers:

#### FEMALES.

Fashion Ruby, John Burr, Brigden.....	\$110.00
Diamond Beauty, A. J. Zavitz, Alvinston.....	130.00
Rosadore, Clarence Oke, Alvinston.....	115.00
Fashion Rose, Bruce McPhedran, Petrolia.....	175.00
Augusta Lass, F. Wilson, Tupperville.....	162.50
Lady May, J. Taylor, Petrolia.....	175.00
Rosebud, R. J. Nicholson, Parkhill.....	200.00
Scottish Maiden, R. J. Nicholson.....	195.00
Hazel, J. Graham, Ailsa Craig.....	255.00
Barrington Beauty 9th, S. W. Sheppard, Forest.....	100.00
Barrington Beauty 7th, H. J. McLean, Petrolia.....	160.00
Marigold Beauty, P. W. McPhedran, Wyoming.....	181.00
Lady Rosewood, W. French, Thedford.....	160.00
June Rose, Jos. Raymond, Wallaceburg.....	135.00
Viola 5th, J. H. Sinclair, Croton.....	155.00
Red Princess, John Sproule, Oil Springs.....	130.00
Bonnie Prim, John Sproule.....	200.00
Lady May 2nd, Jos. Potter, Brigden.....	165.00
Lovely Queen, Mr. Minielly, Wyoming.....	155.00
Rose Knoyle, Fred Wilson.....	180.00
Ruby Violet, J. Graham.....	255.00
Nellie Ray, J. B. Struthers, Mooretown.....	165.00

#### MALES.

White Duke, Alfred Young, Wyoming.....	115.00
Snowball Lustre, Wm. R. Dalbear, Alvinston.....	125.00
Roan Lad, Wm. Anderson, Brigden.....	125.00
Netherall Jock, H. MacLaughlin, Aberfeldy.....	125.00
Macduff, A. R. Shield, Alvinston.....	130.00
Rosewood Prince, Andrew Paige, Petrolia.....	135.00
Royal Boy, Edwin Show, Mooretown.....	120.00
Roan Gem, F. J. McMahon, Petrolia.....	120.00
Clan Sultan, S. Clysdale, Mooretown.....	115.00
Sultan Pride, Archie McGregor, Wilkesport.....	130.00
Golden Gem, Edwin Show, Mooretown.....	125.00
Brave Boy, Wm. Rawlings, Petrolia.....	150.00
Paymaster, Thos. Wilson, Brigden.....	140.00

### Packers' Insurance Annulled.

For a considerable time a percentage has been deducted from the gross sale of stock at the live-stock yards to be used as insurance against loss of animals through disease which was not apparent until after the animal was slaughtered. This was known as "packers' insurance," and many live-stock men have been in a quandary as to why they should be taxed. This matter has been receiving the attention of Dan M. Johnson, Supervisor of the Live-Stock Yards for the Live-Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, with the result that after April 1 this charge is not to be deducted. The following is a copy of a letter sent by Mr. Johnson to live-stock exchanges in Canada: "In the rules, regulations and by-laws of your exchange, only charges as set forth therein, and authorized by the Minister of Agriculture under the Live Stock and Live-Stock Products Act, are to be charged against shipments of live stock sold on your yards. It appears that a charge known as packers' insurance is now being charged, this being one-half of one per cent. of the gross sales,