

Common Diseases of Horses---Continued

Disease and Cause.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
INFLAMMATION OF LUNGS. Exposure to cold, over-exertion.	Rigors followed by increased temperature, deep, dry cough, cold extremities, depression, stands all the time, appetite impaired, respirations frequent.	Make comfortable, apply mustard to breast and sides. Give cold water with nitrate of potassium 2 drams in it. Give injections per rectum. If he will not eat give new milk and raw eggs as a drench; when pulse gets weak give 2 to 3 oz. sweet spirits of nitre every 2 or 3 hours in pint cold water.
Same as above. PLEURISY.	Ushered in by chill, succeeded by colicky pains, shows stiffness and soreness and persists in standing, groans if made to move, sore if pressed between the ribs which are fixed; short, dry, painful cough.	If much pain at first give colic drench, apply mustard to sides, give nitrate of potassium in 2-dram doses in water 3 times daily. If pulse becomes weak give 2 to 3 oz. doses of sweet spirits of nitre in a pint of water every 3 or 4 hours as indicated.
STRANGLES OR DISTEMPER. A specific virus.	Two forms—Regular and irregular strangles—Symptoms of regular form—cough, unthriftiness, fever, difficulty in swallowing, nasal discharge, swellings between jaws or about throat, which form into abscesses. In irregular form the same symptoms, less difficult breathing, and the abscesses may form any place, externally or internally.	Attend to comfort, apply poultices of antiphlogistine to throat, lance abscesses as soon as ready, give 2 to 3 drams hyposulphite of soda out of a spoon 3 times daily, do not drench. If breathing becomes very difficult send for veterinarian.
SPRAINS. Slips, miss-steps, severe muscular tension, etc.	May be of muscle, tendon or ligament. Swelling, heat and tenderness of the part involved, and if in a limb, lameness.	Give rest, place in position to afford as much ease as possible, apply heat and anodyne lotion as 4 drams acetate of lead, 2 oz. laudanum and 6 oz. water until acute soreness ceases, then apply liniment and bandage.
BONE SPAVIN. Concussion and predisposition.	Generally well marked lameness for a few steps or further, then going sound until again allowed to stand, a bony enlargement on the front, inside and lower part of hock.	Rest, blister with 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 oz. vaseline, repeat in about 2 weeks. If this fails to cure have joint fired and blistered.
RING-BONE. Concussion and predisposition.	Generally irregular lameness, followed by constant lameness with a bony enlargement, partially or completely surrounding the coronet or pastern.	Same as bone spavin.
SIDE-BONE. Same as for ring-bone.	In some cases lameness, a hard, unyielding enlargement surrounding the heel on one or both sides of the foot.	If lameness be present, blistering tends to effect a cure, if not lame no treatment is advisable.
SPLINT. Concussion or direct injury.	Often no lameness is present. When it is it will be noticed only when the horse is going faster than a walk, more marked at a jog. The patient stands and walks sound.	If not lame leave alone. If lame apply cold as ice packs or cold water and give a rest for a few days. If this does not cure apply a blister.
NAVICULAR DISEASE. Hard driving on hard roads, irregular exercise, standing in one position for a long time.	Irregular lameness, followed by constant lameness, pointing of the affected foot and general lessening of the size of the diseased foot, stubbing the toe when in motion, and a tendency to stumble.	In well-established cases a perfect cure cannot be effected. In the early stages a long rest and repeatedly blistering of the coronet will effect a cure, and it will ease the symptoms even in chronic cases.
Bruises of the heel. CORNS.	Lameness, tenderness upon pressure of the quarter of the sole, usually the inside. In severe cases where pus is forming there will be tenderness expressed when the heel is pressed.	Remove shoe, pare the sole of the quarter well down to expose the corn and allow escape of pus if there be any, apply hot poultices until soreness disappears, then get shod with a leather sole between shoe and hoof and no pressure upon the quarter of the wall.
FOOT PUNCTURES. Treading upon sharp objects.	Lameness, and, in many cases, the nail or other object is visible when the foot is lifted.	Remove foreign body, pare wall down to the sensitive part, fill the opening with 1 part iodiform to 6 parts boracic acid and keep so until lameness disappears, then get shod with a leather shoe as for corn.
CHRONIC SWELLINGS, PUFFS, ETC. Usually a sequel to some acute disease or injury.	Enlargement, either hard or soft, without pain or heat.	Either repeated blistering or the use of absorbents, as the daily application with smart friction of a little of a liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium and 4 oz. each of alcohol and glycerine.

LIVE STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

This will be our last contribution for 1916 and it may fittingly be devoted to a resume of the events of the year. The War has overshadowed everything—and its baleful effects have determined the complexion of many phases of agricultural life. For the average farmer the year under normal conditions would have been one of almost unprecedented disaster. What has prevented that is not the bulk of agricultural produce but the abnormal prices which have ruled. Every article produced on the farm has made almost unheard-of figures and the British farmer who enjoys immunity from income tax and assessment for war profits has undoubtedly been making money. A farmer who has no other source of income but his farm only pays in-

come tax on the amount of his rent. Before the War he only paid on one-third of his rent. Whatever excess profits he may have made are all to the good. Unlike the trader or manufacturer he gets it all to himself. The season was throughout an unfortunate one. Rain fell to an abnormal extent and between labor shortage and backward weather the farmer generally, in spite of enhanced profits, had a sorry time of it. Many farmers had made arrangements to crop more extensively than in former years—but intentions and efforts in that direction were ruthlessly defeated by the climatic conditions. Alike in spring and in autumn it seemed as if Providence was mocking the efforts of men to meet an unprecedented crisis in national history. That crisis is not past, and there is every likelihood that the people of these islands may yet realize as they have not hitherto done, that War means scarcity, and scarcity calls for temperance in eating and drinking.

Neither the generation that now is nor the one that preceded them understood what it meant to lack bread.

For twenty years the British public lived very cheaply, while the capital of the rural landowner and farmer was depleted to the tune of £865,000,000. Now that bread and milk and meat and potatoes and eggs and cheese and bacon have reached prices of which the British public has had no previous experience the British public makes a great noise and blames the home-producer. Unhappily the said home-producer has for thirty years had no share in making the prices of his produce. These have been determined by his competitors from beyond the seas. And he has very little say in making the price now. The one thing of which he has attempted to regulate the price has been milk, and promptly the government has stepped in and said "you won't". It has fixed the price beyond which milk may not be sold, and it has done so without considering in the least the cost at which milk can be produced. The result naturally is that men are eager to get out of the milk trade. It was a sufficiently exacting calling without

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