

THE HORSE.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.—V.

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.

Congestion of the lungs—pulmonary apoplexy—consists in engorgement of the functional blood vessels of the lungs, usually due to weakened condition of the heart from over-exhaustion, especially when the animal is not in condition, but is occasionally due to exposure to cold. It is also occasionally seen during the progress of many diseases, as, inflammation of the various organs, as the feet, joints, intestines linings, in heart affections, and various prostrating diseases. The most common cause is subjecting a horse to severe exercise when he is not "in condition," or is taxed beyond his strength. In order to bring a horse into "condition" for severe exercise, it is necessary that he be gradually prepared. Congestion may also result from actual want of air in horses that are housed in badly ventilated stables.

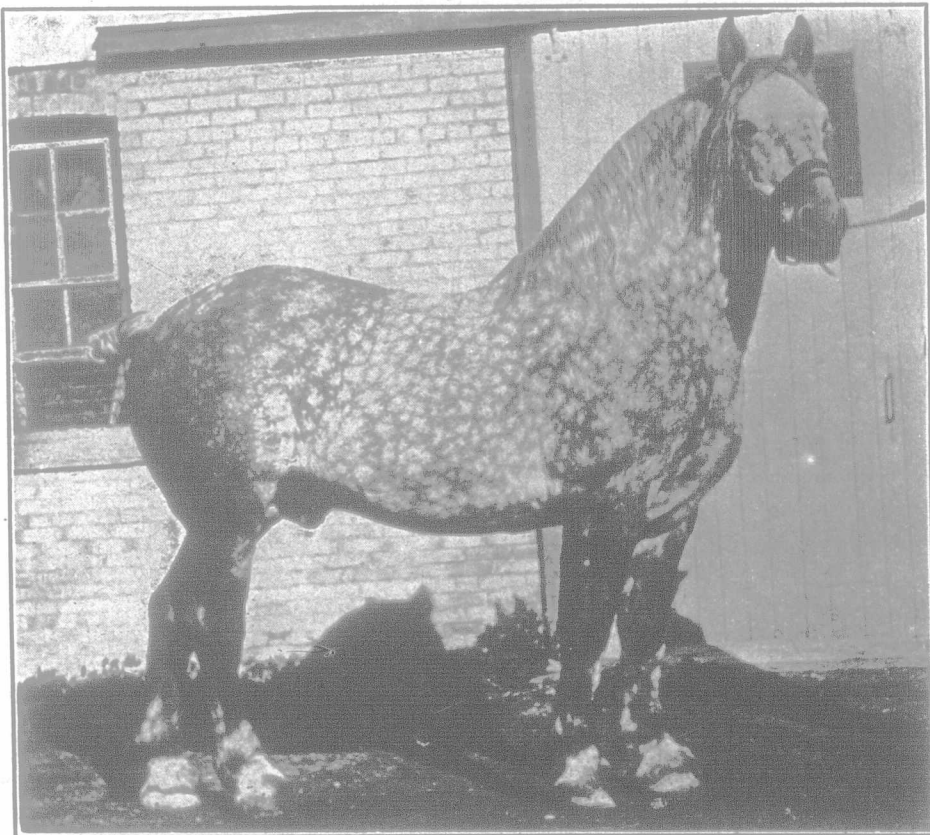
Symptoms.—The symptoms are usually very distressing. The animal stands with outstretched legs and seems to "fight for breath." The nostrils open and close quickly, the flanks heave rapidly, the eyes are blood-shot and wild in appearance, else sunken and dull, the legs and ears are cold, and cold sweats bedew the body; the pulse is small and indistinct, and usually very frequent, perhaps 100 or more per minute in extreme cases; the heart's action is tumultuous but weak. In some cases there is a discharge of frothy blood from the nostrils. If at liberty, he will stand, if possible, with his nose extended facing the open air.

Treatment.—In the first place it is necessary to have the patient so placed that he can obtain as much fresh air as possible. He must be placed where his head comes in contact with pure air. By reason of the congestion of the functional blood vessels, the general circulation is largely checked; hence to stimulate the circulation it is good practice to rub the body smartly with cloths or wisps of hay or straw, and then clothe warmly. It is also good practice to place the feet in tubs of hot water and bathe the legs well for half an hour or longer with the same, then rub them well with a stimulant liniment, as one made of two ounces oil of turpentine, four ounces tincture of camphor, one ounce of tincture of iodine, four ounces alcohol, and water to make a pint. After being rubbed well with the liniment, the legs should be well wrapped, as high as possible, with woolen bandages. If proper bandages cannot be obtained they may be substituted with ropes made of straw or hay. In an hour or two the bandages should be removed, one at a time, the legs well rubbed as above, and the bandages then replaced. The medicinal treatment should be directed towards equalizing and balancing the circulation. This is a case in which sedatives and stimulants may be used at the same time. In order to directly relieve the congestion of the vessels, it is good practice to extract four or five quarts of blood from the jugular vein. The administration of medicinal sedatives, as aconite, is contra-indicated as it will decrease the strength of the already greatly weakened heart, but have no action in relieving the congested vessels, but blood-letting, by decreasing the quantity of blood in the vessels, tends to relieve the congestion and of course, also weakens the heart's action. In order to counter-balance the weakening action of the heart, it is necessary to give stimulants both before and after blood-letting. For this purpose any diffusible stimulant, as sweet spirits of nitre in two to three ounce doses in a little cold water, given as a drench, or alcoholic spirits as whiskey, brandy, gin or rum in four to six-ounce doses in a little water as a drench are helpful. The stimulant may be repeated about every two hours as long as necessary, but it is seldom wise to repeat the blood-letting. If the weather is cold, it is necessary that all parts of the animal be clothed to maintain heat, but in no case may the patient be moved to a warmer stable where the ventilation is not good. Heat may be sacrificed for pure air; it can be substituted by clothing and bandages, but nothing can be substituted for fresh air. The patient should be allowed all the cold water he will drink, and, so long as his appetite remains, given a reasonable supply of soft, easily digested and laxative feed. If the appetite fails and he will drink milk, it should be given instead of water, and in order to keep up his strength, if necessary, he should be drenched with milk and raw eggs beaten up in it, or with gruel or boiled flaxseed. Opinions differ as to the benefit

derived from the application of counter-irritants to the breast and ribs. This may have the action of stimulating the circulation of the skin and thereby tend to relieve the congested vessels. After the symptoms of congestion have passed, the patient must be very carefully treated, else there will be great danger of inflammation of the lungs following. Bearing in mind the probability of this sequel, the patient must be carefully attended to for a few days. His feed should be somewhat limited in quantity and of a laxative, easily digested nature, and water supplied as freely as he will take it. It is good practice to dissolve in his drinking water twice daily for two or three days, two to three drams of nitrate of potassium. He should be kept in well-ventilated quarters, guarded from drafts, and he should be well clothed until convalescence is complete. WHIP.

The Horse Association of America.

An organization has been brought into existence in United States that should prove exceedingly useful in placing the horse honestly and truthfully before the public. This forward movement for the horse industry is not backed only by the breeders but is subsidized heavily by all commercial interests who are in anyway interested in horses. The new organization is called "The Horse Association of America," and back of it financially and morally are such kindred interests as manufacturers and distributors of leather goods, (particularly harness and saddles), feed dealers, horseshoe companies, steel and wire firms and other industries whose business depends on the popularity of the horse. Needless to say the breed associations are enthusiastic in their support but commercial interests will raise \$4



Jabot.

A splendid Percheron stallion, owned by T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont.

to every dollar raised by the horsemen. The Horse Association of America will surely accomplish something with such financial and moral support.

LIVE STOCK.

Keep the sleeping quarters of the hogs dry.

Pigs covered with parasites will not thrive. Use a little machine oil on their bodies.

Young pigs injuring the sow's udder with their sharp teeth is sometimes the cause of sows becoming vicious with their young. Remove them or break off the tiny sharp tusks.

There should be no reason for a score or more of hogs or sheep to die in a car when in transit to market. Rough handling, overcrowding and slow transit are contributing causes to loss.

A short time spent, with clippers or shears, in trimming up the cattle will make a marked difference in the appearance, and appearance has a cash value when it comes to selling stock.

It has been reported that in United States 200 cars of cattle a year go into rendering tanks on account of being infected with tuberculosis. This is a heavy toll on the industry. What is Canada's loss?

The abuse to which stock is subjected at shipping points and in transit is causing a heavy loss each year. If we cannot view the effect of abuse from a humane

standpoint possibly it will touch us from the dollars and cents side. A bruise means loss in value of the carcass and yet stockmen, drovers and stock-yard employees continue to wield heavy clubs over the backs of hogs and cattle.

It is estimated that had the common quality beef animals, sold at public stock yards in Canada during 1919, carried enough fat and finish to grade as good in quality the additional revenue would have approximated \$10,000,000.

A full report of the live-stock meetings held in Toronto will appear in this issue. It is to every stockman's interest to learn what the breed associations are doing and to know the men who are directing the associations.

Ability to carry weight and finish is a virtue not possessed by the offspring of scrub bulls. Of the marketing of over 1,000,000 head of stock at Canadian stock yards in 1919 only 20,000 head, or 2 per cent., were of weights and quality desirable in export beef.

A Wellington County farmer advertising in his local paper offers a grade Durham bull for sale. It is bad enough for a man to use a grade on his own herd without offering to sell it to the public. All grade male calves should be castrated. A good steer is more valuable than a common bull.

In Great Britain a good deal of live stock of all classes is sold by auction. Would it be to the interests of live stock feeders if stock shipped to our large markets were disposed of by auction to the highest bidder instead of sold privately. We would like to have some of our readers discuss this question.

According to reports of men who closely follow the markets the number of stockers and feeders returned to the farms for winter feeding was below par last fall. This will mean a shortage of finished bullocks this spring. According to the law of supply and demand the prices for prime stock should be satisfactory to the feeder.

Ewes due to lamb early should be closely watched, and be in a warm pen when lambing. February and March temperatures are rather trying on the new-born lamb unless the housing accommodation is comfortable. A dead lamb does not mean so great a loss as a calf or colt but nevertheless it is a loss which should be prevented if possible.

Why the Popularity of the Scrub Sire?

If, as some authorities state, over fifty per cent. of the bulls in service in Canada are of the scrub type and character, this particular class of herd headers must be popular among the stock raisers. It has been proven, times without number, that the progeny of scrub bulls, be they pure-bred or grade, is of mediocre quality, compared with the progeny of well-bred sires. The appearance of the latter is much superior, they make larger gains in the feed lot, they weigh more at two years and they command a higher price per pound on the market. Why then are any scrubs kept in service? The first cost is undoubtedly less and this influences many. The dollar in the hand blinds the purchaser to the future results of his investment. He may know full well that the breedier animal is the best proposition but he hates to part with the extra fifty or one hundred dollars. This may be termed poor business. If the better bred, higher-priced sire costs a hundred dollars more than just a bull, and his progeny at one-year-old are worth anywhere from ten to twenty-five more than the progeny of the cheaper scrub, wouldn't the more expensive bull be the bargain rather than the other? It is time that the future of our herds was considered more intelligently instead of just drifting along the road of least resistance and then waking up ten years hence to the fact that the herd is of no better quality than it was at the beginning. But, price is probably not the only reason for the pre-eminence of the scrub. When discussing the scrub bull campaign with a farmer recently the remark was made that the scrub got the cows in calf when the pure-bred failed and for this reason the scrub had a place. If the prolificacy of the scrub is greater than that of the pure-bred there must be a cause. The former class of sires grow up under natural conditions. At no time in their career are they loaded with fat. Is it possible that in some cases, pampering and too high feeding of the well-bred calf, from the time it is dropped until it is mature, is rendering it impotent? It is well known that faulty methods of feeding and care, overfeeding, insufficient exercise, etc., are contributing factors to sterility. The class of sires termed scrub usually have a free run and are not overfitted. They don't show much breed-type or character but they leave progeny after their kind, and the service fees of such sires do not amount to much—neither do their progeny as a rule. If over-fitting is a stumbling block to the spread of pure-breds of high quality it may pay breeders to let the good calves grow up under more natural conditions even though they do not develop quite so quickly as under forced feeding. The service bull should be in a thrifty condition without an over load of flesh. Too few bulls get sufficient exercise to keep them in the best form for service. The feed has something to do with the importance. We know of one bull in particular that failed to stop the