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## American Turf.

### CHARLESTON, S. C., RACES.

Charleston, S. C., Feb 2, 1878.—Purse \$200, a handicap for all ages, entrance free; \$175 to first, 50 to second, 25 to third; mile and a quarter.

Wyche's ch f Swannano, 4 yrs, by Red Dick, dam Lizzie Rogers, 97 lbs..... 1  
 Babcock's ch h Egypt, aged, by Planet, dam Lady Barry, 110 lbs..... 2  
 Gaffney's b g Burgoo, aged, by imp Hurrah, dam Emily Downing, 108 lbs..... 3  
 McGill's ch m Libbie L..... 0  
 Medinger's b c Tom Bacon..... 0  
 Medinger's ch c Governor Hamantou..... 0  
 Waller's b h Ascot..... 0  
 Gaffney's gr g Johnny B..... 0  
 Time—2:20.

Same Day.—Purse \$300, for all ages; \$250 first, 50 to second; mile and three-quarters.  
 Phillips' ch c General Phillips, 4 yrs, by imp Glenelg, dam La Polka, 104 lbs..... 1  
 Gay's b h Reb, 5 yrs, by Rebel, dam Virginia, by Kentucky, 110 lbs..... 2  
 Wyche's ch c Hobkirk..... 0  
 Medinger's ch c Gov Hampton..... 0  
 Time—3:17.

Same Day.—Purse \$200, for all ages, \$150 first, 50 to second; two miles, over eight furlongs; wether weights.  
 Gaffney's b g Dalgasian, 5 yrs, by Blarney-dome, dam Lucy Fowler, 147 lbs..... 1  
 Shear's r h Risk, aged, by Revolver, dam Helen, 154 lbs..... 2  
 Hall's b g Jack Trigg, aged, by Lightning, dam Sallic Morgan, 151 lbs..... 0  
 Time—4:03.

Feb 5, 1878.—Purse \$200, for all ages, one mile; \$150 to first, 50 to second.  
 Babcock's ch h Egypt, aged, by Planet, dam Lady Barry, 112 lbs..... 1  
 Shear's b f Belle Isle, 4 yrs, by imp Bonnie Scotland, dam Anica, 101 lbs..... 2  
 Stoney's b c Pioneer, 4 yrs, by Gubernator, dam Flora McKee..... 3  
 Gay's ch h Judge Hancock..... 0  
 Time—1:49.

Same Day.—Fourth renewal of the Hampton race, for four-year olds, at \$50 each, half for; \$10 if declared out before Jan 1, 1878; and Nov 1 with seven entries; the club to \$300; two-mile heats.  
 Medinger's b c Wash Booth, by As-troid, dam Vandalia, 104 lbs..... 1  
 Wyche's b f —, by Red Dick, dam May Queen, by Planet, 101 lbs..... 2  
 Time—3:52, 3:53.

Same Day.—Purse \$300, for all ages; mile and a quarter; \$225 to first, 75 to second.  
 Gay's ch c General Phillips, 4 yrs, by imp Glenelg, dam La Polka, 104 lbs..... 1  
 Gaffney's b g Dalgasian, 5 yrs, by Blarney-dome, dam Lucy Fowler, 107 lbs..... 2

## Veterinary.

### CHRONIC AND ACUTE LAMINITIS (FEET FOUNDER).

BY PROF. J. A. GOING, M.R.C.V.S.E.

This disease is almost invariably confined to the fore feet, but still we sometimes find the hind ones also implicated, but, as we have intimated, it is almost exclusively confined to the fore feet. We will, therefore, treat them alone, it being, of course, understood that the treatment of one is applicable to both—that is, fore and hind. This inflammation is primarily limited to the sensitive lamina and sole, the os pedis being, of course, involved from the commencement.

This being one of the most painful diseases to which the horse is liable, we might say it is not exclusively confined to the feet, although there is no doubt that the great preponderance of the disease is here located. It is generally originated by over-exertion, the animal being permitted to feed too heavily after having been deprived of food for several hours longer than usual. He therefore ingests more than can be either assimilated or digested. Driving at a fast gait for several miles, until the animal is overheated, then giving a large draught of cold water, will also cause the disease to become developed. Chilling an animal is productive of it also, it being comparatively of little consequence under what circumstances the chill occurs, the then surroundings of course participating. Though not generally understood by non-professional men, it is frequently one of the sequels to inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, in either of which cases the body and feet may be both implicated. In cases such as above enumerated, the hair of both mane and tail may be cast off, which gives us a rather clear intimation that the tendency is also to cast off the hoof, but its attachments being much more tenacious, it is not so readily accomplished. This is due, according to the late Prof. Dick, to general irritability. When the disease is occasioned by concussion, it is far more difficult to grapple with than when it is ushered in in consequence of the presence of mucus diseases, in which latter case it may pass off as a congestive attack before it has occasioned any structural changes; but when, as is generally the case, concussion is the exciting cause, the disease is far less tractable, and if not at once attended to intelligently, necrosis of the coffin or pedal bone, with sloughing of the hoof, may, but does not generally, follow. The termination of the case under such circumstances would be that the animal, unless very valuable, would have to be destroyed.

The pathological changes which occur are about as follows: There is inflammation of the sensitive foot—lamina, sole, and coffin bone. The point of the hoof internally becomes most vascular, the exudation is naturally thrown out here in greater quantities than in the other portions of the hoof. This is said to cause most excruciating and protracted pain. The hoof being of an unyielding character, there is no provision made for the reception of the exuda-

and readily chips off. This is followed by ossification of the sensitive lamina, and therefore by suppuration of the coronary substance. This causes detachments of small portions of the hoof where it is joined by the hair. Sometimes a fluid collects between the sensitive and horny soles and the frogs, and forces them apart.

When laminitis is due to causes other than direct concussion, we are of opinion it is then due to sympathetic irritation. The inflammation is not, as some writers aver, metastatic or wandering in its character, but merely extends gradually and systematically from the original seat to the feet, the latter being the extremities, the skin, mucous structures, and laminae are uninterruptedly continuous with each other, and something in the same manner as by capillary attraction the disease spreads. This is proved conclusively by the fact that when a horse dies from any inflammatory disease, say enteritis, the feet, on post mortem examination, are found inflamed, as well as the immediate seat of disease. Acute laminitis ends in resolution, or in sub-acute or chronic; but for practical purposes we may say the disease is either acute or chronic, that is, we have to treat it immediately after it makes its appearance, or when that stage has passed off—then we call it chronic. This latter is that condition of the feet after the subsidence of the febrile symptoms, or it may originate independently of an acute attack. Animals suffering from the chronic form are subject to the acute, from very trivial causes; and, in fact, when an animal has once had laminitis of anything bordering on a chronic or severe type, it need be no matter of surprise should they frequently afterwards become victims to a repetition of the disease, and often without any apparently sufficient provocation to induce it.

Laminitis resembles spavin and curb in often being traceable to a hereditary tendency or predisposition; also to defective conformation of the feet, and of course it is frequently due to bad treatment of the animal generally, but particularly of his feet. The heavier the animal the more likely is he to become affected, this, no doubt, being chargeable to the heavy weight the feet are compelled to bear, and this is intensified if the hoof has been unduly cut away. Cross-bred animals are naturally predisposed to this disease, as they sometimes inherit, say from the dam, heavy, strong extremities, and from sire light bodies; but when the reverse occurs, they are naturally susceptible to any defect in the feet, as the latter would then be light, while the body would be unusually heavy. This, when taken in connection with ill usage of the soles, requires little argument to show how quickly the seeds of laminitis sown in such fertile soil would mature and bear, like the seed in the parable, some thirty, some sixty, and some one hundred fold. Concussion, over exertion, indigestion, and irritation of the intestinal canal, imperfect shoeing, tight nailing, the use of calks and liberal application of the drawing-knife are about the most successful agents in producing the disease which we have at our command, and we are afraid they are called into requisition but too frequently. Sometimes laminitis is due to what would be considered rather a curious circumstance, namely, an animal being lame in one foot throws an unequal proportion of the weight on the opposite, and in this way causes laminitis of the foot which was

either bran or boiled carrots, or, if accessible, equal parts of slippery elm bark and linseed meal. Be sure the poultice envelops the whole hoof. Have a deep soft bed for the animal to stand upon. Give a purgative, which should be about one-half of the ordinary dose, as super-purgation is apt to follow otherwise. If Barbadoes aloes be the agent employed, four drachms will be found sufficient. Give a dose of aconite, say ten drops every twenty minutes, until the animal has been thrown into a profuse perspiration. Cover him with warm, that is closely-woven, blankets. The poultices should be changed twice a day, and after taking them off, put the feet in water, as above recommended. Continue this line of treatment for at least three or four days. Feed no grain, simply bran washes, vegetables, and hay. When shoeing the animal, see that the shoes are wide-walved, the hoof surface being convex, still leaving sufficient flat surface for the wall of the hoof to rest comfortably on; but our advice is to refrain from putting on shoes of any kind for ten or fifteen days.

The animal will be benefited by being put to work, other than road work, agricultural being preferred, and if it is a valuable beast, have him turned out on lowland pasture. Should he be stabled, keep grazed or damp swabs on while he is housed. This treatment is applicable to either acute or sub-acute, which we have here treated as one disease, and which in fact it is.

Some eminent writers on the subject of laminitis recommend compelling the animal to take exercise while under treatment, and that in the early stages of the disease, while the feet are excessively tender. To this line of treatment, we decidedly object, as we believe it would be a very objectionable course to pursue, and, reasoning from analogy, we are firmly convinced that it is neither scientific, beneficial, nor useful, but positively the reverse of these. Mr Broad, a gentleman of considerable experience, and who has an enviable reputation in England, recommends the exercising practice, but Prof. Williams, of the Gayfield Veterinary College, Edinburgh, condemns it, and we are greatly pleased to be able to conscientiously endorse this gentleman, as we believe him to be one of the brightest lights in the veterinary profession.

Having said so much with reference to acute laminitis, we will now turn our attention to the disease when it has reached the chronic form, on which subject very little can be said, as the most we can possibly do is to palliate the disease. If the sole is at all inclined to become convex, have the shoe made correspondingly concave on the hoof surface. Keep on wet swabs while the animal is at rest. Give, continually, a deep bed. The animal should get slow work only, should never be used for road purposes, as he would give no satisfaction there, but for ordinary agricultural work he can still be made serviceable. Have him regularly shod, never drive him fast, and keep his feet constantly stuffed, and batho the feet in warm water for an hour every day, dry them well after taking them out, and be always lenient to the animal that has the misfortune to be a victim to chronic laminitis.—*Spirit of the Times.*

in the Bowels," which was followed by a lively discussion.

Votes of thanks were heartily accorded to each gentleman for his essay, and, after electing essayists for the next meeting, the society adjourned.

## Aquatic.

### HANLAN AND HIGGINS.

The well informed English correspondent of the Toronto Mail, writes thus of the Hanlan-Higgins match:—

"Higgins, in reply to a challenge given him on behalf of Hanlan in last week's Bell's Life, announces in the Sportsman his willingness to row the Toronto man for £500 a side on the Thames the grey-headed one allowing £100 for expenses. I should think Hanlan will be better advised than to accept the challenge. His steering in the match with Ross was erratic, to say the least, and the tortuous bends of the Putney Mortlake course require the close intimacy of years with its of pectio points, how ever well coached a man may be by his trainer in the bow of a four oar following in his wake, is the way of the Thames. On the Tyne the coaching is done from the bow of a steamer following the men."

### COURTNEY MATCHED.

A telegram from Geneva, N. Y., dated Feb. 8, says that articles have been signed for a tur-e-mile race between Courtney, of Union Springs, and Dempsey, of Geneva, N. Y. Two races will be for \$1,000, and will take place on June 19 next.

WALLACE ROSS.—The latest word is that the St. John's man declines us to look with not be able to the coming season. He having a Spanish cedar boat built by Mr. Robert Dalton of Inverness. She is 30 feet long, 12 inches wide, 6 inches deep in the centre, 3 1/2 inches forward, and 1 1/2 inches aft, and will weigh about 34 lbs. It is said will be one of the fastest and handsomest boats in America.

The Turf, Field and Farm is apparently thinking better of Hanlan. In last week's paper, in speaking of the English champion, it says:—"Admitting that Higgins has wonderfully improved his style and that he has gained additional strength, it does not appear that he is likely to prove formidable. He has no chance for success either with Hanlan, Ripley, Trickett or Courtney. On the other hand, we should judge that either one of the four, both men being in good condition, could give a time allowance."