

THE HORSE.

Wounds and Their Results—IV.

LACERATED WOUNDS.

Lacerated wounds are usually also contused, hence may correctly be classed as "Lacerated Contused Wounds." The accident that lacerates generally also contuses, the parts being bruised, the skin and more or less of the deeper-seated structures are divided, lacerated and torn. The edges of such wounds, whether caused by dragging and tearing, or by contusing or bruising, are ragged and uneven. The parts are torn, rather than cut, and accompanied by much straining of the surrounding tissues. This dragging and bruising weakens the vitality of the parts, thus causing a loss of vitality, and the depression of the nervous system may prevent the manifestation of much pain until reaction has been established. There generally is less hemorrhage from a lacerated wound than from an incised one, because the vessels are irregularly dusted, torn or twisted.

Treatment.—All tissues that are bruised, lacerated or partially detached, so as to render union improbable, or perhaps impossible, should be removed. If bleeding be excessive it must be checked as in wounds of other classes. Even in a lacerated wound, if a large vessel be severed, the force of the stream of blood is sufficient to overcome the contraction of the ends of the severed vessel checking it, hence the usual means of checking hemorrhage must be adopted. All clotted blood, hair and other foreign matter must be removed, and the wound thoroughly washed with an antiseptic dressing, as a five-per-cent. solution of one of the coal-tar antiseptics or carbolic acid. On account of the lacerated and torn condition of the skin, it is seldom that sutures are applicable. Coadaptation may be promoted by adhesive plasters or bandages. The patient should be given complete rest, the wound kept clean by repeatedly bathing with hot water and applying an antiseptic dressing. Constitutional treatment is the same as in any case where a horse accustomed to regular work and high feeding, is given a rest, namely, the administration of a laxative, and feeding lightly on laxative, easily-digested feed. If inflammation, swelling and suppuration be excessive, repeated and long-continued bathing with hot water should be given, and the patient given internal antiseptics, as 6 drams hyposulphite of soda 3 times daily until the inflammation and swelling subside.

WOUNDS OF THE ABDOMINAL WALLS.

On account of the structures which they involve, and the danger of protrusion of the intestines, especially when the wound be situated in the interior portion of the abdominal walls, wounds of this nature require special attention.

If the wound be shallow, especially if caused by a puncture, but not penetrating through the whole thickness of the abdominal walls, there is a great tendency to the formation of abscesses. The pus, being unable to escape on account of the small opening, burrows between the muscles and the abdominal fascia, and small abscesses form in different places. Hence treatment must be directed towards providing free escape for pus and other discharges. In many cases it is necessary to enlarge the external opening, in order to provide free drainage. This must be carefully done, the operator being very careful to not cut deeper than the skin. The hair should be clipped off in order to prevent matting or a closing of the wound, and the wound then treated in the ordinary manner of treating punctured wounds. Deeper punctures, penetrating almost or completely through the walls, the lining of the cavity being divided or not, as the case may be, are liable to become enlarged by the pressure of the viscera, and cause death by protrusion of the intestines. Treatment must be directed towards avoiding this accident. The discharges must be allowed to escape, but the extension of the wound by pressure of the viscera from above must be prevented by a bandage enclosing the body, with an opening at the seat of puncture to allow escape of pus, etc. A web of canvas, or a common bed sheet, sown firmly around the abdomen, and means taken to prevent its displacement, gives support to the abdominal walls, and the wound can be kept clean and dressed with an antiseptic, through the opening noted.

If the wound be an incised one, it should be carefully stitched with the exception of an opening for drainage, before the support is applied. When the cavity has been penetrated or nearly so, there is great danger of peritonitis (inflammation of the lining membrane of the cavity) hence means should be adopted to prevent it if possible. Purgatives should not be given. If there be a tendency to constipation, the action of the bowels should be encouraged by the administration of a laxative of 1 to 1½ pints of raw linseed oil, according to size of the patient; and rectal injections of warm, soapy water should be given repeatedly. If pain be manifested, and the pulse become frequent and strong an anodyne,

as 1½ oz. tincture of opium in a pint of cold water may be given as a drench. If pain continue it is not wise to repeat the opium, as it tends to constipation but the tincture of belladonna in like doses or 1 oz. chloral hydrate in solution, may be given every two hours as the symptoms indicate. The application to the abdomen of cloths, wrung out of hot water, constantly for a few hours tends to give relief and lessen the danger. In some cases, where wounds have penetrated into the cavity, the wound in the skin heals, but that of the abdominal walls does not, hence a hernia or rupture of greater or less size remains. WHIP.

LIVE STOCK.

We understand that an average of \$3,700 was made at the recent Duthie Shorthorn sale.

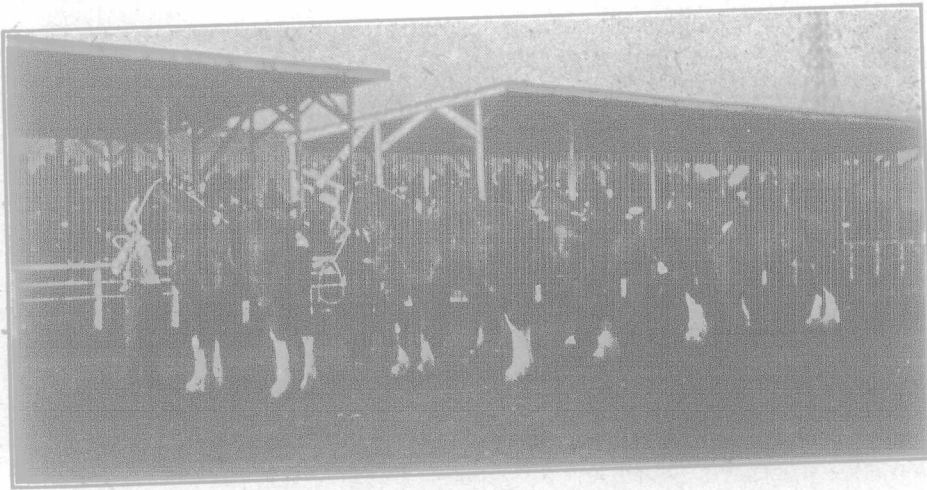
Too much soft corn is not good for the hogs. Feed lightly at first and gradually increase the ration.

It is reported that as high as \$10.65 has been paid for little pigs in Oxford County. This was not for the pick of the pigs, but for the entire litter.

Is the ram in condition for the breeding season? A very thin or over-fat ram is seldom a satisfactory proposition. The ewes also should be gaining in flesh at time of breeding.

Many are wondering about the future of the hog market, but one thing is certain, if prices attain a high level, compared with feed prices, there will be many wishing they had more hogs on hand.

In conversation with A. McLean, who ships stock from Ailsa Craig, we were informed that many flocks are being considerably reduced in size, and some are being depleted. Conditions do not warrant sheepmen going out of business. It is the time to get rid of culls, but the top-notchers should be retained.



A Line-up of Clydesdale Mares at the C. N. E., 1920.

Fitting Steers for the Show Ring.

By JAS. MASSON.

In Canada we know the majority of the breeders of pure-bred stock, and of show animals, are the feeders and fitters of their own herds, and are entitled to a great deal of credit for their good judgment and skill. It will also be readily and cheerfully admitted that some of the most successful feeders and fitters are the hired herdsmen who persistently and faithfully do their duty and richly deserve recognition for the superior quality of their work.

In order that the herdsman be successful in prize winning the good judgment and advice of the owner must go hand in hand with that of the herdsman, for it must be acknowledged that good breeding and good feeding are inseparable in order to achieve the best results.

In the selection of show animals for the beef breeding classes, we must look as a rule to prize-winning blood to produce them. The herdsman should have fixed in his mind by training and experience, just what characteristics the judge is looking for in his first-prize animal or to the recognized type of the breed which he represents. He must consider character as well, that is masculine character and feminine character, and the peculiarities which belong to the different sex such as are to be seen in style, carriage, bone and head. It is a difficult matter to express in words just what is meant by "character." The judge of stock knows it. It figures largely with him. The herdsman also should recognize these things, or how is he to get the inspiration, the desire to fit and to show for the highest honors.

In the fitting of beef cattle for exhibition, the animal must show every indication that it is going to make good use of its feed, such as a short, broad head, a strong muzzle, and somewhat short, thick neck. It should have a deep, broad body, set upon short legs, with smooth straight top and under lines, the various parts blending smoothly into one another. As the quality of the skin and hair are sure indications of the quality of flesh, the skin should be of fair thickness, not heavy, very

mellow and soft to handle. The hair should be soft and fine, the undercoat like fur and abundant.

To rear a creditable show steer, for example, the work must begin at birth. The cow and calf are allowed to run together in a clean, roomy box stall. At the end of the third week make a steer of him. By the time he is four weeks old he will be eating a little hay at his mother's manger. Then tie the cow up, place the calf in the calf pen and give him a little well-cured clover or alfalfa hay and a handful of crushed oats. What he leaves should be taken away when reasonable time has been allowed. Always keep the feed box sweet and clean and he will soon learn to relish his feed. Allow him out three times a day to suck. When the dam's supply is insufficient for his development a nurse cow is provided. There is nothing that will take the place of the whole milk for the show calf or yearling. It produces the growth and thriftiness, the desirable handling qualities and bloom, so necessary to the finish of the yearling steer. At our fat stock fairs few steers find their way to the show-rings and carry off the highest awards, but what have been allowed this treatment.

With regard to the concentrates, it is well to use the grain grown on the farm as much as possible. If one has to buy wheat, bran is one of the best feeds to mix with such heavy feeds as cornmeal, peameal, oilcake, wheat or barley. These feeds if fed alone lie so heavily on the stomach that the digestive juices cannot act readily upon them, hence are liable to cause digestive troubles. The supply and prevailing prices usually make a difference in the combination of the meal ration. The following mixture may help as a safe guide. Take three parts of oats when ground and any of the following grains when ground into meal, wheat, barley, corn and peas, two parts; wheat, bran, one part, and one-half part oilcake. For feeding steers use from one-half to one pound per day for every 100 pounds live weight. About the rougher feeds, do not lose sight of these practical points—succulence, digestibility and palatability. Should one be fortunate enough in having a good supply of hay, silage and roots, try and regulate the feeding so that one may have a supply of each during the entire winter season. Never overfeed whether it is twice or three times per day. Always try to have them take their feed with a relish, just what they will clean up nicely. To make the feed more palatable, black molasses is a splendid appetizer. Dilute one pint with two gallons of water and dampen the feed. Stock foods as a condiment are not advisable. They are too expensive, and of no benefit to the healthy animal. A liberal system of feeding and furnishing a variety of feeds will give the desired results.

Should the animals at any time show symptoms of indigestion or impaction, stop feeding at once and keep the feed away until absolutely sure the digestive tract is nearly normal, or in a safe condition to again resume feeding. It is well to call a veterinarian.

Watch the hoofs, they are liable to grow too long, and the wall of the hoof turn under. Trimming is necessary that your animal may stand level and walk off with ease. Be also watchful for foul in the foot, it is very painful and would soon play havoc with a show animal. Poulitice and keep clean, then apply a little butter of antony with a feather.

The training for the show-ring should commence while the calf is quite young; halter when turned out to the cow, lead out and in again, tie up when cleaning the stall and handle him there. Then commence leading him out; much patience and time is required at first but he is soon willing to yield to gentle treatment. Teach him to stand with his feet placed well under him, (not spread apart); this will help to show a good level back. By giving plenty of exercise on the halter and teaching to stand at ease it soon becomes an easy matter to get the animal to stand in the most desirable position. Exercise is very necessary for the animal being fitted for show. It not only keeps him right on his legs, but it also aids digestion and has a tendency to keep that evenness of fleshing which is so desirable.

As the time for the fair draws near the watchful herdsman is more careful than usual, lest anything should occur in the way of overfeeding or accident which might spoil his chances of making a successful showing. Wash the cattle at least twice before showing, using warm water and a good quality of soap, and then brush over with a very mild creolin solution. The horns, too, come in for their share of attention; first the fine rasp is used, after which scrape with glass; next use coarse and fine sand paper or emery cloth. After finishing the smoothing process with these, use a leather strap with powdered charcoal then the strap alone, and apply it diligently to obtain a perfectly smooth surface, and when this is obtained apply sweet oil with a woolen cloth as a final touch.

Write the secretary early for entry forms, fill them out plainly and return before the time limit, with your entry fee. Read over carefully the general rules and regulations of the show, giving special attention to those governing your own department and comply cheerfully to the same.

In fitting the car for shipment arrange for a bed overhead as it is best to stay with the stock both day and night. Tie along the side giving sufficient room for comfort, and no more; bed heavily. Carry as much feed as you can find room for if needful, as well as the working equipment. Feed rather sparingly while on the way and be on the grounds in time to allow for getting back to full rations before showing.

Upon arrival arrange with the railway for the same car for reloading. Report at the office of the Superintendent for location in the building. Get the cattle unloaded and made comfortable. As the fellows gather around to see your exhibit, make yourself genial