

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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DOMINION.

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It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely
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We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as
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HORSES.

Wounds.

(Continued.)

CONTUSED AND LACERATED WOUND.—A
contusion is a bruise, or other injury, inflicted with
a blunt object, without perforation of the skin,
and the consequences are: (1) A degree of concussion
or benumbing which may be severe without
further mischief, as, for example, when a horse
strikes his leg with the opposite foot, goes lame
for a time, but is soon all right again. This is
called interfering or brushing, and a repetition of
it will cause some structural change in the part
contused. Horses that interfere can, in many
cases, be prevented by careful shoeing; while in
others it is necessary to wear a boot for protection.
This infirmity is commonly seen in the hind
legs, where it is not so serious as in the fore.
Horses that cut or brush in front are generally
bad-legged ones, with round fetlock and turned-out
toes, and they should be considered unsound, as
they may be brought to the ground at any time
if the limb be severely struck. It is an exception
to see an animal with this conformation well
marked without broken knees, if he has done any
considerable work.

The second effect of contusion is a structural
injury, varying in degree: First, there may be
rupture of a small blood vessel, and infiltration of
the blood into the surrounding tissues; second,
a large vessel may be ruptured, and the blood
extravasated in considerable quantity, tearing up
the connective tissues, in which it coagulates.

The third effect, and a most common one, is
the formation of a serous abscess (one containing
a greater or less quantity of thin, reddish fluid).

The fourth effect may be pulpification, or dis-
organization, and consequent mortification of the
parts, more or less deeply imbedded. Repeated
contusions by interfering are succeeded, especially
in cold weather, by violent inflammation of the
skin and underlying tissues, and the formation of
abscesses, which sometimes are very severe and
endanger the animal's life, and in some cases a
joint becomes involved, when the case becomes
very serious.

The treatment for contusions is that calculated
to suppress inflammation and suppuration. If
the wound be very severe, there may be little pain

shown at first, on account of a partial paralysis
of the nervous supply of the part, and this is
calculated to deceive the owner. He must, there-
fore, take into consideration the character of the
accident, if it be severe or otherwise, and the gen-
eral condition of the animal; if there be shiver-
ing, debility and partial collapse shortly after the
accident, he may expect the reaction to be pro-
portionately severe. The local treatment for
contusions is the application of hot water or hot
poultices, and an anodyne liniment, as one made
of two ounces laudanum, one-half ounce acetate of
lead, and a pint of water, to allay inflammation
and prevent suppuration. The constitutional treat-
ment during the state of partial collapse consists
in administering stimulants, as two-ounce doses of
sweet spirits of nitre in a pint of cold water, or
four to six ounces brandy or whiskey, diluted,
every two hours, as long as necessary; when re-
action sets in, the patient should be given a
moderate purgative, as six to eight drams aloes
and two drams ginger, and this followed by two
to four drams nitrate of potash, three times daily,
and light food.

If much blood be imprisoned, or if a serous ab-
scess is formed, the contusion must be lanced,
and the contents removed, after which it should
be treated as a punctured wound, viz.: flushed out
three times daily with a five-per-cent. solution of

Two Copies of the Farmer's Ad- vocate and Home Magazine Needed in Some Homes.

16 Warrender Park Crescent, Edin-
burgh, Scotland, Sept. 29, 1904.

Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—I like the Farmer's
Advocate and Home Magazine better
each day, and consider it to be the
very best all-round agricultural and
family paper published on either side
of the water. It is just what the
people need, and should be in every
home. I have just one objection to
your paper, and that is in regard to
the Home Magazine Department. It
is too interesting, as I never have any
opportunity of reading the paper until
after Mrs. Kennedy has thoroughly
read every item in that department.
Wishing you continued success, I am,
Very truly yours,

W. J. KENNEDY.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—One way in which our
friend Prof. Kennedy (who is just now making a
European tour as agricultural expert for the
U. S. Government) and other heads of families
who have the same trouble can overcome the
difficulty mentioned, is to have two copies of the
paper ordered and coming to the house, one for
each branch of the household.]

carbolic acid or other antiseptic. Where pulpifica-
tion and sloughing are present, the same treat-
ment is adopted. During the process of slough-
ing, the animal's strength should be kept up by
good food and tonics, as dram doses each of
gentian, ginger and nuxvomica, three times daily.

LACERATED CONTUSED WOUNDS.—When
the skin is divided, lacerated and torn by the con-
tusion, the lesion is called a lacerated wound.
The edges of such wounds are ragged and uneven,
the parts being bruised and torn rather than cut,
and accompanied by much straining of the
surrounding tissues. This dragging and
bruising weakens the vitality of the part.
The loss of vitality and the depression
of the nervous system may prevent the manifesta-
tion of much pain until reaction sets in. There
is always less hemorrhage than from an incised
wound, because the vessels are irregularly divided,
torn or twisted.

The treatment of wounds in which laceration
is the chief characteristic consists in the removal of
partially detached tissue, thoroughly cleansing the
wound, using the antiseptic dressings already
mentioned, and, if possible, keeping the tissues in
apposition by the use of bandages or compresses
(sutures are seldom applicable). The liberal applica-
tion of cold water tends to hasten union. The patient
must have absolute rest, and the constitutional
treatment should be the same as for contused
wounds.

"WHIP."

Enclosed find our renewal to the "Farmer's Ad-
vocate and Home Magazine" for another year. We all
enjoy its reading very much. MRS. M. CAMERON.
Manotick, Ont.

Demand for Horses.

The question is frequently raised whether the pres-
ent demand for good horses will become a permanent
feature of the industry. So many radical changes in
motor power have been inaugurated which indirectly
aim to supplant the use of horses that breeders fre-
quently are timid about enlarging their operations.
Judging from the movement of horses thus far the cur-
rent season there will be as strong a future demand for
commercial horses as characterizes the present con-
sumption. In some classes, instead of consumption
declining it has agreeably expanded the current year.
This is particularly true as to the broader demand for
draft horses.

At the Chicago market the fiscal year all previous
price records have been broken and draft animals have
sold as high as \$660. The heavy business horse has
not only successfully met all competition, but also has
met a more urgent inquiry and sold at higher values
than at any time in the history of the industry.

The trend of industrial development foreshadows a
broader consumption of heavy draft horses. The pav-
ing of cities makes possible the transportation of five
and six ton loads, which requires increased weight and
muscular power in draft horses. The transformation
in agricultural operations has created increased de-
mand for heavy draft animals. Where the farmer for-
merly was content with a walking plow that turned a
single furrow, to-day on the same farm he is riding a
gang plow that turns three furrows. The farmer until
recently cut his corn by hand; to-day he harvests the
crop with a horse-power machine. Improved labor-
saving machinery is being used on farms which requires
heavy horses to operate, and the general trend of in-
dustrial development calls for the increased use of heavy
draft horses. The draft animal is helping solve the
labor problem. Present and prospective industrial ex-
pansion contemplates the enlarged use of the heavy
commercial horses, and breeders take no risk in en-
larging their operations, as the supply promises to be
less than the demand for many years to come.—(Good-
all's Farmer.

The Chest of a Drafter.

At one of the recent big fairs a discussion
arose among some of the talent as to whether a
certain horse had the best kind of a chest. Some
faulted for not being wide enough, while others
claimed that if the horse had more width of chest
his shoulder would be too prominent, and his
forearm would be too far out from under him,
and, consequently, he would roll or go too wide in
front. When a prominent authority, who is well
known on both side of the water, was asked about
it, he said that the front end of the
horse was the part to which Clydes-
dale breeders were just now devoting
considerable attention. The best breeders
now want a horse to go true in front, to stand
and move with his knees fairly close together,
and yet, at the same time, to have sufficient room
in the chest. To secure these characteristics, a
horse must not be unduly wide in front, so that
his legs appear to be set on the very outside
corners of his body, but, rather, his legs should
be well under him and for chest room he must de-
pend more upon depth, both perpendicularly and
horizontally; that is, his chest must extend well
out in front and back between his shoulders.
Such a conformation insures plenty of constitution,
is invariably associated with true action, and does
not give a horse the appearance of being propped
up with his fore legs. It also insures greater
strength, the levers (legs) of force being placed
more directly in line with the weight to be moved.
Nor is the effort to breed horses with a chest and
front end of the above conformation a mere fad.
Observation has taught many a horseman that
horses possessed of this type of chest, provided it
is deep enough, are invariably easy workers and
hardy thrivers. The point is worth bearing in
mind, not, however, neglecting others that go to
make a good drafter.

Horses Appreciate Light.

We think that the statement that three-fourths
of our horse stables are insufficiently lighted is
not exaggerated. The testimony of veterinarians,
the large number of cases of ophthalmia reported,
and our own observations, bear it out. It is un-
fortunate for the welfare of horseflesh that all
stables have not a southern or eastern exposure,
then there would be more probability of sunlight
finding its way into them. In an effort to make
stables comfortable, by preventing drafts through
windows misfitting, these have, in too many
cases, been omitted altogether, and the eyesight of
the horses is not only suffering for want of light,
but the disinfecting power of sunlight and its
health-giving, life-renewing effects are lost.
Horses, and other classes of stock as well, can en-
dure exceedingly low temperatures, provided the
air is pure, the surroundings dry, and they are
not deprived of sunlight. Without sufficient light,
the stable becomes damp, disease lurks, and the
appetites of the animals fail. The sun is the
source of all vegetable and animal life. It should
not be excluded, so let it in, and intensify it by
the liberal use of whitewash or white paint.

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