

# SUPPLEMENT



MARITIME FARMER,

Fredericton, N.B.

A man of kindness to his beast is kind;  
But brutal actions show a brutal mind;  
Remember! He who made thee, made the brute,  
Who gave thee speech and reason, formed him mute.  
—COWPER.

## OUR SUPPLEMENT.

We furnish our readers this week a supplement, giving much valuable information in regard to the treatment of our most valuable domestic animals in sickness and their proper management in health. As our space is limited, of course we cannot give you all we would like to of the large amount of knowledge which has been obtained by men who have made our domestic animals a study for centuries, but we have endeavored to give you the very "essence" in these few columns, treating only the most important subjects, and we think this sheet, if preserved, will be of more benefit to many of our readers than two dollars would be if invested in some books we have seen upon this subject and costing that amount. Our aim in sending you this supplement is two-fold. First, we wish to benefit our readers by giving them information through our columns which will be worth more to them than the money they pay us for our paper; and we are firmly convinced that the many points of practical information that we in this condensed form give to you on this sheet will be such information as you will appreciate, and be of lasting good to many. Secondly, we wish to benefit ourselves by making our paper so valuable to you that you will not only continue to subscribe to it yourself, but get your neighbors to send for it also.

## THE HORSE.

The most valuable and useful of our domestic animals is the horse; and his great value should induce men to treat him well in health, as well as to do all in their power to relieve him when sick; and if we cared nothing for the profit derived by taking good care of the horse with which we may be possessed, we should do it for the grand reason that he was created for our servant, and was made mute, not possessing reason, therefore totally unable to do anything to relieve himself in sickness. These facts, when carefully considered, should arouse humane feelings in the breast of every person who is entrusted with the care of one of these noble animals.

The fact that the horse was created mute is one reason why every man should carefully preserve, and place in the reach of other men, all the reliable knowledge he can obtain in regard to the management of horses in sickness, and this is why we give in this supplement several illustrations (which we have the permission to use from Dr. Kendall's Treatise on the Horse advertised in our paper). The illustrations show the actions of sick horses better than can be taught in any other way.

### COLIC IN HORSES.

There are two forms of Colic—spasmodic and flatulent. The former is the most frequent, and the symptoms are familiar to many horse owners. The engravings below show the positions assumed in different stages.



FIRST STAGE OF SPASMODIC COLIC.

Causes of Spasmodic Colic are drinking cold water when in a heated condition, costiveness, unwholesome food, undue quantity of food, etc.

Symptoms.—The horse is suddenly attacked with pain, and shows evidence of great distress, shifting his position almost constantly, and manifesting a desire to lie down. But in a few minutes these symptoms disappear, and the horse is easy for a short time, when they return with increasing severity, until the horse cannot be kept upon his feet.

A cold sweat generally breaks out over the body. The legs and ears remain at about the natural temperature.

He looks around to his flanks, mostly at the right side, as if pointing out the seat of the disease, scrapes the ground with his forward foot, and will almost strike his belly with his hind foot.



SECOND STAGE OF SPASMODIC COLIC.

The horse heaves at the flanks; and kicks and rolls, and seems much excited, and sometimes acts as though he wanted to make water, which he cannot do on account of the urethra being

spasmodically contracted. This symptom need not be treated (as it frequently is), for, as soon as the horse is relieved of the colic, he will pass water freely. Therefore, follow the treatment we give below and relieve the colic as soon as possible.



THIRD STAGE OF SPASMODIC COLIC.

Treatment.—Relieve the pain by giving one ounce sulphuric ether, two ounces of tincture of opium (laudanum), and a pint of raw linseed oil, and, if not relieved in an hour, repeat the dose. If there is not relief in a reasonable length of time after the second dose is given, some recommend bleeding from six to ten quarts from the neck-vein, but we think it is rarely necessary to do this. Occasionally walk the horse about to excite the bowels to action.

Another excellent remedy, which is always at hand, is one heaping tablespoonful of saleratus mixed with one pint of milk and given at one dose. It would be well to try the saleratus first.

Always begin the treatment as soon as possible.

### HEAVES.—BROKEN WIND.

This disease is readily distinguished by nearly every farmer or any person having much to do with horses.

It is most likely to occur among farmers horses, owing to the prevailing habit among this class of feeding large quantities of hay to horses possessing a ravenous appetite.

Clover hay when fed in large quantities for a long time is quite certain to produce this disease.

Heaves are never found in racing stables, where the horses are properly fed; consequently, it is but reasonable to attribute the cause to overfeeding with hay and coarse feed.

Treatment.—Turning out on natural pastures or feeding laxative food will relieve mild cases; but severe cases require much care in feeding and watering.

Hay should only be fed at night, and then only a small quantity which is clean and free from clover and dust.

The quantity of grain should be increased, and carrots, beets, potatoes, or turnips, should be given occasionally. Water should be given only before eating, and not after, as is the usual custom. Do not put the horse to work for at least one or two hours after eating.

We give a few good recipes in another column for heaves, which, if given in addition to the above care, will usually result in a cure or great relief.

### BONE SPAVIN

Consists in disease of the bones in the lower and inner part of the hock-joint (inflammation, ulceration, and bony deposit).

For location, see cut. In nearly all cases of lameness in the hind leg the seat of disease will be found to be in the hock-joint, although many persons (not having had experience) locate the difficulty in the hip, simply because they cannot detect any swelling of the hock-joint; but in many of the worst cases there is not seen any swelling or enlargement for a long time, and perhaps never.

Cause.—The causes of spavins are quite numerous, but usually they are sprains, blows, hard work; and, in fact, any cause exciting inflammation of this part of the joint. Hereditary disposition in horses is a frequent cause.

Symptoms.—The symptoms vary in different cases. In some horses the lameness comes on very gradually, while in others, it comes on more rapidly.

It is usually five to eight weeks before any enlargement appears.

There is marked lameness when the horse starts out, but he usually gets over it after driving a short distance, and if allowed to stand for a while will start lame again.

The horse will stand on either leg in resting in the stable, but when he is resting the lame leg, he stands on the toe.

If the joint becomes consolidated the horse will be stiff in the leg, but may not have much pain.

Treatment.—If much heat is found in the spavin, we recommend cold applications to reduce the inflammation; after this has been accomplished, the treatment should begin. Spavin has been considered incurable in the past, until the discovery of Kendall's Spavin Cure, which is now considered by the best veterinary surgeons and the most prominent horse men in this country to be the most important discovery in the veterinary science of the nineteenth century, and as the far-famed remedy is advertised in this supplement, we refer all interested in this subject to the advertisement, as the application of this remedy would, undoubtedly, be the best treatment possible after reducing the heat.

### PNEUMONIA (Lung Fever).

Acute congestion of the lungs is always the first stage of this disease, which passes on to active inflammation of the substance of the lungs, while in bronchitis the air passages only are inflamed.

Symptoms.—The horse will oftentimes have a discharge from the nostrils, following a sudden exposure to cold, after being kept in a warm stable, and then the disease is ushered in by a chill, followed by fever, which is increased



COMMENCEMENT OF INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

for a short time; cold legs and ears, quick and wiry pulse, quick and difficult breathing, pain in the chest, which is aggravated by coughing, and a quivering of the muscles of the side and breast.

The horse will not eat, and continually stands with his head down, and ears lopped, and will not lie down nor move about; the nostrils are expanded. If the ear is applied to the side of the chest or neck a peculiar creaking noise is heard.

Cause.—Perhaps one of the most frequent causes is a hard or fast drive against a cold wind, after being taken from a warm, tight, and



POSITION ASSUMED IN THE LAST STAGE OF PNEUMONIA.

poorly ventilated stable, where several horses have remained through the night; or some different alteration and sudden change of heat, cold, or moisture in an animal not accustomed to work, or in one not in proper condition to work.

Treatment.—The stable should be a comfortable place; not too cold, and yet well ventilated. Give the horse clothing according to the weather, but do not change from a heavy blanket to a light one, nor to one that is damp. Keep the legs warm with bandages.

Give twenty-five drops of the tincture of aconite root in a cupful of cold water, and repeat the dose every few hours, until five or six doses have been given, which will probably cause the horse to perspire freely. Care should be taken not to allow the horse to stand in a draft of air. Do not bleed, as some recommend.

After the horse has taken sufficient tincture of aconite root, as soon as he seems to have an appetite for food, a pint of crushed oats, thoroughly scalded, may be given during the day. Great care should be taken not to allow the horse a large amount of food at one time, which would overload the stomach, and might cause a return of the disease. Little and often must be the rule at first, and then the quantity may be increased, while the frequency is diminished. Do not give any hay for several days.

Raw eggs, and other nourishing and stimulating articles, may be given, if the horse shows signs of great weakness. The nourishment should be in a concentrated form, and hay and grass should be kept from the horse for a few days, and then given in quantities small at first and gradually increased. The horse will not lie down until improvement has taken place.

### RING-BONE.

This is a bony growth on the pastern bones, as shown in the cut, and usually begins in inflammation of the membranes covering the bones at the points giving attachment to ligaments.

It is the result, generally, of hereditary predisposition, weakness, or of a peculiar formation of the pastern joints, which makes them poorly adapted to hard work.

Symptoms.—The lameness may be very great, if the bone or joint is inflamed to considerable extent, or it may be almost entirely absent. The lameness usually increases with exercise, or if used on hard or stony ground. The enlargement may be only slight on the inner or outer side of one of the pastern bones, or the whole pastern region may be enlarged.

Treatment.—If the horse is very lame, you will probably find much heat and inflammation in the part, which should be reduced by constant applications of cold water for several hours, and as the cold applications are discontinued, we know of no remedy so liable to effect a cure as the Kendall's Spavin Cure, advertised on this supplement.

In old or bad cases which do not yield to the above treatment so as to show signs of improvement in two or three weeks, we would recommend to send to the proprietors of the Cure for the Blisters which they prepare especially to be used with the Cure in such cases. The horse should have a few weeks' rest after the cure seems to be complete. This is, with-

out doubt, the best treatment that could be given.

### RHEUMATISM.

This painful disease is a peculiar form of inflammation of the joints, tendons, and muscles, and often shifts from place to place. In acute rheumatism there is great excitement and fever, with severe pain in the legs and joints. The pain is so severe that the horse hardly dares to move from the place he occupies, on account of the extreme pain which it causes. He has no unnatural heat in the feet, as in founder.

Cause.—Exposure to a draft of cold air when a horse has been heated, thus suddenly checking perspiration.

Treatment.—Place the horse in a good, comfortable stable, as soon as possible after it is discovered that he is afflicted with acute rheumatism, and commence the following treatment: Give the horse about twenty-five drops of the tincture of aconite root every four hours, until five or six doses have been given.

Cover with a blanket, and give the horse general good care. Give the following powders as soon as the tincture of aconite has been given: Bicarbonate of soda, four ozs.; sulphur, eight ozs.; saltpetre, powdered, four ozs. Mix, and divide into eight powders, and give two or three times a day, according to the severity of the case, and repeat, if necessary.

Apply Kendall's Spavin Cure to the joints, or to any part which swells or is tender.

Chronic Rheumatism.—This is a frequent cause of lameness, and it is oftentimes quite difficult to decide fully as to the cause of the lameness.

Treatment.—For this form of the disease, we recommend the same powders as given above for acute rheumatism, only to be continued a longer time, and to apply the Kendall's Spavin Cure to the afflicted parts. Only a small quantity need be used at a time, but it should be rubbed well down to the skin, and continued for several weeks, if it should be necessary to continue so long. The Kendall's Spavin Cure, used twice a day, is also the best external remedy we know of for this disease in man; but it should be used for some time, as the disease, when of long standing, cannot be cured in a few days. It may be applied a small quantity at a time, and continued for one to three or four weeks, if necessary.

### VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.

Health of Horses.—To care for the comfort and health of horses should be the first thing to be considered when building or repairing a horse stable. Pure air and sufficient light should be given in all stables when possible. To secure a constant supply of pure air horses require more cubic space than is generally allowed them, both in height of stable and number of square feet of floor allowed each horse. Proper ventilation is a very important item in the general make-up of the stable. When practicable put windows into the south side of the stable to allow the horses to get the benefit of sunshine.

How to Feed Horses.—The question how to feed horses seems at first thought like one of no importance, but if well considered our readers will find it to be one of very great importance. Want of space will preclude our giving minute direction. Horses used where fast work or travelling on the road is required should not be fed only a small quantity of hay in the morning and at noon, with a good allowance of grain; but at night a much larger quantity of hay may be given with less grain than at morning or noon. The hay used should be sweet and clean, never giving musty or very dusty hay to a horse. Clover hay is very bad for the horse, being quite liable to cause heaves if fed to any considerable extent. Horses used about slow work can be allowed a larger amount of hay. One good feed of six quarts of potatoes once a week, at night, is very valuable. Oats is the grain which is best adapted to the wants of the horse under all circumstances.

Watering Horses.—All horses are quite liable to drink more after eating than is required to replenish the waste; and, besides this, it has been ascertained that, when water is drunk by horses, a large share of it passes directly through the stomach, and on into the large intestines, where no digestion takes place; and that, if a horse is allowed to drink directly after eating, that a portion of the food is carried along with it, which of course can then do no good, but liable to do some injury. Therefore we say, always water horses before feeding, and you will find they will do better, drive better, sweat less, etc., and will drink all that nature demands, as soon as they become accustomed to this habit.

Signs of Intelligence in the Horse.—The head, being the location in which the brain is seated, is the best indicator of the disposition. For signs of temper or intelligence, look at the eye and formation of the head. Breadth and fullness between the ears and eyes is a sign of intelligence, and, with a pleasant eye, indicates a good disposition. A horse with a rounding nose, tapering narrow forehead, and a broad, full place below the eyes, is always treacherous and mischievous.

## THE HORSE

AND  
His Diseases.

### A TREATISE:

Giving an index of diseases, and the symptoms, cause, and treatment of each; a table giving all the principal drugs used for the horse, with the ordinary dose; effects and antidote when a poison; a table with an engraving of the horse's teeth at different ages, with rules for telling the age of the horse; a valuable collection of receipts, and much valuable information.

BY B. J. KENDALL, M.D.

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