

around the stall or paddock in a circle, the eye-sight evidently impaired, the visible mucous membranes intensely injected, sweats bedew the body, the pulse almost or quite imperceptible, and respirations short and frequent. This indicates that inflammation of the stomach and bowels have resulted, and he will probably remain standing or walking aimlessly about until he falls and expires. In the meantime there is usually little or no passage of feces, and the intestinal murmurs have a metallic sound. In rare cases there are eructations of gas and attempts to vomit, and in very rare cases small quantities of ingesta are actually vomited. These symptoms always indicate a grave condition of the stomach, and where actual vomiting occurs we are always suspicious of rupture of the stomach, although it may take place where rupture does not exist.

TREATMENT.—Place in a large, comfortable box stall. Do not force exercise, or prevent him lying down, as is often done. Give two to four ounces of oil of turpentine (according to the size of the horse), mixed with a pint of raw linseed oil. Good practice to foment the abdomen with warm water and give injections of warm water and a little soap per rectum. If the pain be severe, give one to two ounces chloral hydrate in a pint of cold water, or two drams solid extract, or an ounce of the fluid extract of belladonna. Do not give opium, as it checks the action of the bowels, which we want to encourage. Watch him, and if he gets fast in the stall release him. If relief be not obtained in an hour, repeat the doses and send at once for a veterinarian, if one can be obtained. If not, continue the treatment, repeating the doses every hour, or as required. Where the bloating is excessive, it is good practice to puncture with a trocar and canula on the right side. This is a critical operation in the horse, and the skill and necessary instruments are possessed by few outside of the profession. There is probably no means of dissipating the gas so safe and effectual as the hypodermic injection of 1 to 1½ grs. of the salicylate of eserine; but here again the professional man is required, as few others have the drug and instruments. This treatment may be repeated in about 1½ hours if necessary. It is good practice to administer a purgative after the acute symptoms are allayed. After a purgative has been given the horse should have nothing to eat but a little bran, and be given water in small quantities and often until purgation commences, and he should not be put to work or exercise until his bowels have regained their normal condition. A purgative should act in from 18 to 24 hours, but in many cases does not act so soon, and it is not safe to repeat the dose sooner than 48 hours, when, if necessary, a smaller dose may be given. Barbadoes aloes, from 6 to 10 drs., made into a bolus with about 2 drs. ginger and sufficient treacle or soft soap to make it plastic, is the most satisfactory purgative.

Coachers.

A typical coach horse stands 15.2 to 16 hands, and weighs from 1,000 to 1,250 pounds. A coacher is considerably heavier, smoother and more compact than a roadster. The conditions of his work, of course, requires soundness as an absolute essential. His legs are clean cut and well muscled, with sloping pasterns and shoulders; the back short, closely coupled to the hind quarters and smoothly muscled. The hind quarters are well packed with muscle, smooth and rounded, not straight and angular as in the roadster. A smooth, well-filled, evenly-rounded quarter is regarded with much favor. The tail should be set well up and carried high. In the shoulders, the same points of smoothness and lack of angularity are required. The withers should be high and thin, the neck smoothly joined to the shoulders, long and clean, with a full crest, the head fine and of medium size, with fine ears, a full, clear eye and large, open nostrils. Quality is as important in the coacher as in the roadster, and for similar reasons.

Conformation and action are absolutely essential to a coach horse, and to each other; that is, a horse cannot lay claim to merit as a coacher unless he has both of these qualifications. Proper conformation should first be present, for then the animal may be trained to act fairly well, but if a fine actor is rough and "weedy" in make-up, no amount of feeding and care can give him form and style.

In discussing the coach action, the necessity for the legs to be moved straight and true is perhaps the first thing to be considered, for the extreme flexing of the legs, especially at the knees, makes it all the more difficult for the horse to move them in a straight line, and thus increases the danger of injury to himself by attempting to say nothing of the unsightliness of the action. The fore legs are flexed as high as possible, and the feet extended with a sort of rotary action that is very different from the long reach of the roadster.

The most difficult action to acquire is at the hocks. The knees may be developed by training and

shoeing, but high, elastic hock action is well-nigh a hopeless proposition unless bred in the horse. It may be easily inferred that it is far less common than first-rate knee action. The hocks should be flexed without any deviation from a straight line, the feet carried in much the same manner as in front and placed directly in front of their former positions, with as little jar as possible. At all times a coacher must "keep his legs under him." He does not extend himself as a roadster; there is not the long reach in front nor the swing behind.

A moderate degree of speed always gives added value to a coach horse, but much speed is not only not absolutely necessary, but is, according to the nature of things, usually out of the question. Much of the energy of the horse's effort is expended in lifting his feet as high as possible, and the combination of this effort with that of speedmaking reach is asking too much of a horse, as it entails so great an amount of wear on the animal organism that it would soon give away.

While a coacher must be thoroughly sound, he is not required to have the great speed powers or endurance of the roadster. Short distances only are expected of him, at a rate of from six to ten miles an hour.

The demand for a stylish animal for city driving takes all the available horses that come to the market. Some are exported, but the foreign demand has comparatively little effect on this class. The demand from the cities is strong, the only complaint being that the right kind of horses are extremely difficult to find.—(G. M. Rummel, Expert of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry.)

Stock.

Stock-Judging Contest at Winnipeg.

The contest in judging live stock, open to farmers or farmers' sons under twenty-five years of age, proved to be one of the most interesting features of the exhibition. Promptly at ten o'clock on Friday morning, being the day after the judging of the live-stock classes had concluded, a number of young men filed into the horse-ring, anxious to test their skill, in response to the liberal prizes offered. The chairman of the prize-list committee, Mr. G. H. Greig, who took charge of this department, had suitable papers prepared upon which the candidates wrote the order of placing in each class, and the reasons for giving each animal its place. Mr. Duncan Anderson and Mr. Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A., had also been secured to take charge of each class and examine the papers at the conclusion of the competition.

In general, the course pursued was to have the competitors pass upon five animals, placing three and giving reasons. In horses five mature Clyde stallions, which had not been placed when competing for honors, were brought out. This made a very fair test. In beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine, a similar course was pursued, and it must be said to the credit of those who had the contest in charge, that never, even at Chicago International, has a stock-judging competition been more satisfactorily conducted. In one or two cases there might have been a little different placing done by the judges without any mistake, but otherwise the whole affair was faultless. Throughout the entire time that the contest continued there was always an interested crowd of spectators eager to acquire any information regarding the judging of live-stock that could be had. Two who participated were barred from taking prizes owing to the age-limit, and one or two others because their formal entering was received too late. Altogether there were nine who competed for the "Farmer's Advocate" gold medal, and the winner, Mr. H. V. Glendenning, Bradwardine, did credit to himself by the splendid standing he took. The prizes of the successful competitors were as follows:

Horses—

1—W. F. Sirrett, Glendale	\$10.00
2—A. F. Murray, Lumsden	8.00
3—P. D. Palmer, Winnipeg	5.00

Beef Cattle—

1—H. V. Glendenning, Bradwardine	\$10.00
2—J. G. Barron, Jr., Carberry	8.00
3—W. F. Sirrett, Glendale	5.00

Dairy Cattle—

1—H. V. Glendenning, Bradwardine	10.00
2—C. L. Strachan, Mackenzie	8.00
3—P. D. Farmer, Winnipeg	5.00

Sheep—

1—Jno. Maclean, Rosser	\$8.00
2—W. F. Sirrett, Glendale	5.00
3—P. D. Farmer, Winnipeg	2.00

Bacon Swine—

1—C. L. Strachan, Mackenzie	\$10.00
2—Jno. Maclean, Rosser	8.00
3—H. V. Glendenning, Bradwardine	5.00

Developing a Champion.

To hear some men talk, one would think that a champion steer was a phenomenon—a sort of freak of nature—appearing once in awhile like a comet to flash upon the astonished beholder and then disappear in darkness. To our mind this is all wrong. There are thousands of steers born to be champions but destined to chew corn and die undetected. There are thousands of men crouched over city desks who might have developed into athletes had opportunity offered. There are shy-singing maidens in the woods and fields capable of development into operatic stars. Training and practice, patient plodding, persevering determination to excel, scientific guiding and handling—these things make the champion in other spheres of activity and art. Is it not somewhat so with the champion steer? Someone fit to undertake the task has selected him for the ordeal of preparation. His astonishing polish when the "do or die" day arrives speaks most for his feeder's skill. It lies latent as a hidden possibility in his blood. Breed has ordered that he is susceptible of being developed into something great; but breed cannot rise superior to circumstances—cannot make a champion of an animal doomed to ordinary care, plain rations and average environment. Given the right sort of cattle, be they pure-bred or grade Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus or Galloways, who can limit the possibilities they possess for materialization when ideally handled? But how many are given a chance from before birth to develop all that their breed assures them? How many from birth are kept gradually progressing on a complete ration, digestible, palatable, assimilable? But a few, a very few, and these the animals that win the championships, first prizes, place in fine company, the plaudits of the people and the appreciative price of the purchaser. It is not a matter of exact analysis, of "nutritive ratio," of superficial or deep understanding of food nutrients; it is the ability of the feeder to bring out to the fullest degree the latent inborn possibilities of his beast. And how does he do it? Not by any mysterious method. Simply by infinite attention, loving care, the understanding intelligence of a mother for her child, anticipating wants, recognizing intuitively and instantly every wish and want and gratifying or supplying it. The man who does this with an animal must be a naturalist, a gentleman in the truest sense of the term, an enthusiast, as is every lover, patient, observing, quiet, sympathetic, good tempered, intelligent, experienced. Take a shun-bred child of criminal parentage out of the environment of squalor, poverty, starvation and sin and set it in the sunlight of civilization and education, and there is hope, yes, probability, of refinement, manliness, integrity and worth in the adult man. The brain of a man may enable him to rise above environment—such things have happened, but with the dumb beast environment will vanquish hereditary tendencies. Man's care and guidance, his brain-gifted intelligence, are necessary to develop and materialize the possibilities of his charge. Thus it is that champion animals are produced and they are the acme of success. Thus it is to a lesser degree that polished, well-finished animals bring good prices to the coffers of the few, and for its lack millions of man-retarded beasts prove unprofitable. There is no sure possibility without specific blood. The animals must have breed prepotency and its attributes, but they alone are comparatively weak when subjected to untoward circumstances. That champions may be nurtured and matured under the feeder's eye should teach the possibilities and profit of similar methods applied to the everyday breeding, feeding and finishing of cattle.—[Live Stock Report.]

Feeding Boar.

Kindly inform me, through the columns of your valuable magazine, the best method of feeding a boar to insure litters of strong pigs. A. Z. X.

Ans.—Make his conditions natural. Do not keep him fat, but give a good-sized yard to run in—a pasture if possible. Feed a little grain. Give roots in winter. Keep his pen clean. Do not give him excessive work, and remove the sows as soon as served.

Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture.

The announcement has just been made that J. R. C. Honeyman will be Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture in the Territorial Government. Mr. Honeyman has been connected with the Department for some time, and, being familiar with his duties, the work may be expected to go on as before.