

presence of a calculus or tumor. The presence of tumors is more frequently found in aged grey horses, they being what are known as melanotic tumors which occur in grey or cream-colored horses, never in dark-colored animals. In such cases the presence of obstructions can only be suspected until after death, as the attacks may be due to other causes. In the latter cases they may be prevented by tonics, good care and careful feeding, but in the former nothing can be done that will prevent them. A horse that is predisposed to colic from any cause is a very undesirable animal to own, as sooner or later it is highly probable that an attack will prove fatal. Some horses suffer from colic if allowed water shortly after a meal, others if given a change of food, others if fed certain kinds of food, etc. When such a tendency to attacks is noticed they can usually be prevented by exercising care not to subject the horse to the conditions that cause the attacks.

**Symptoms.**—These usually appear suddenly and are very violent and alarming. The patient suddenly expresses pain by pawing, kicking at the abdomen, throwing himself down violently, rolling and struggling, jumping suddenly to his feet, probably repeating these actions, and in other cases shaking himself, becoming quiet and commencing to eat as though nothing were wrong. After a variable interval of ease the pains recur, sometimes in an aggravated and sometimes in a modified form. During the attacks the pulse is full and frequent, but during the intervals of ease it is normal. They may occur again and again, the periods of pain and of ease being of various duration, until the animal is relieved by treatment or spontaneous cure or the disease becomes complicated by inflammatory action, which condition usually terminates fatally. At the commencement of an attack faeces are often voided frequently and in small quantities, and may be either soft or hard and there is often noticed frequent voiding of small quantities of urine. In other cases there is noticed frequent but ineffectual attempts to urinate. These symptoms indicate that the neck of the bladder is involved in the spasms, and as a consequence urine cannot be voided. This leads the uninitiated to conclude that the horse is suffering from disease of the organs of urination. This idea is very common. The owner or driver decides that there is an obstruction in the urinary passage, and proceeds to remove it by giving a dose of sweet spirits of nitre. This usually is followed by relief, but it does not act as is generally supposed. It will not remove obstructions, but it relieves the spasm of the neck of the bladder and hence allows escape of urine, after which the horse will probably show no more pain. How often do we hear a man telling about his horse being very sick from "a stoppage of his water"; he gave him a dose of sweet nitre, he urinated and was "all right." The fact being, the dose relieved the contraction, the horse became "all right" and then urinated. If there be an occlusion of the urinary passage from other causes than that mentioned the treatment named would make matters worse, because the drug, as well as being antispasmodic increases the activity of the kidneys but does not remove obstructions, hence it causes an increased flow of urine into the bladder, but does not remove the obstruction that prevents its escape from the organ. During the paroxysms of colic the pulse becomes altered as stated, the respirations are also accelerated and in some cases perspiration is profuse. During the intervals of ease these functions become normal. The symptoms, while usually short, are generally more violent and alarming than those of more serious intestinal diseases.

**Treatment.**—In many cases a spontaneous cure takes place without treatment in from a few minutes to an hour or two, but it is advisable to administer an antispasmodic dose in all cases. The following is a favorite and effective colic drench, viz., 1½ fluid oz. each of laudanum, tincture of belladonna and sweet spirits of nitre in a pint of cold water. This being the dose for an ordinary-sized horse, young or small animals or very large animals being given less or more according to conditions. Instead of this we may give 1 to 2 oz. of chloral hydrate or 2 or 3 fluid drams of chlorform in a pint of cold water. The patient should be placed in a roomy, comfortable box stall or paddock and carefully watched to prevent him from hurting himself or becoming fast. It is good practice to give a rectal injection of a couple of gallons of warm, soapy water. If relief be not apparent in an hour the dose should be repeated. If this fails to give relief we may suspect a more serious case than ordinary spasmodic colic or that the disease has become complicated, and where practicable the services of a veterinarian should be procured. If professional assistance cannot be procured the owner will repeat the dose as needed, but not at more frequent intervals than one hour, and treat complications as best he can. If bloating occur he should treat as for flatulent colic, which will be considered in a future issue. It is good practice to ad-

minister a light purgative as 6 to 7 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger after the acute symptoms have been allayed.

WHIP.

### Conditioning and Preparing Horses for Show.

Many of our readers will be contemplating exhibiting at some of the summer and fall exhibitions, and while it is yet early in the season it is not too early to commence laying plans and educating the horses for the contest to come. Accordingly the following article from "The Farmer and Stockbreeder" will be read with interest.

There are two things needful to win at shows. The first, of course, is that the horse must be good enough for the company he meets, but a second essential is that the animal should be well brought out. It must be got into proper show condition, and trained to deport itself favorably in the show-ring. Condition in particular counts for much in the eyes of the judges, so much so that unless a horse has been suitably conditioned its chances of success are much depreciated, or even may be wholly discounted if the company be strong. Every season, it happens time and again, when two horses run one another closely in point of merit, that it is superior condition that proves the deciding factor in turning the scales in favor of the one horse.

To bring a horse into show condition demands considerable skill and much painstaking atten-

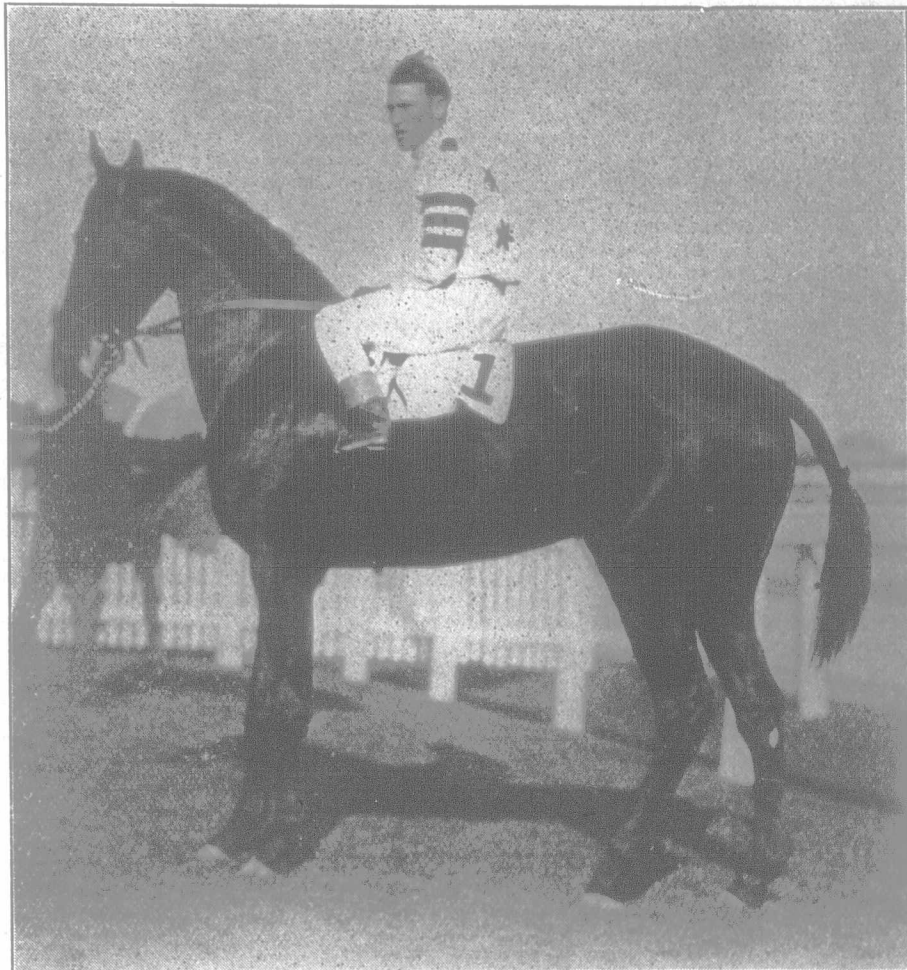
an unduly bulky diet and do not get enough grain. It will be apparent that a horse properly conditioned for show requires to be in a distinctly better-fleshed condition than is the case with horses in hard-working condition, which is as often as not signalized by a certain spare or lean look. The lesson, therefore, is that while a horse being prepared for the show-ring must be liberally fed on grain, etc., we do not want to work the animal at all severely, as that would work off some of the flesh which is aimed at producing.

In some measure the feeding is regulated by the individuality of the horse, and it certainly will not answer to feed and treat all horses alike on a cut-and-dried system. For example, if an animal happens to be light in the barrel and deficient in depth of rib or girth, it will be desirable that it should carry correspondingly more flesh but just stopping short of actual fatness, with a view to obscuring these deficiencies as far as may be, as the greater the horse's condition is the less will the faults obtrude themselves. On the other hand, if the conformation is very good and there is a notably deep and well-sprung rib, these favorable points will be brought out all the more conspicuously if we do not have the horse specially fleshy, so that the framework may not be unduly covered up. These and kindred details need to be carefully studied in the preparation for show if the most is to be made of the horse's chances.

The relatively heavy graining which is called for to produce show condition, combined with the fact that anything approaching real hard work is to be avoided, and only exercise in moderation is admissible, must necessarily tend to a heating effect. It consequently becomes incumbent specially to guard against any harmful results liable to accrue in this direction, or as the result of the high and full-blooded condition which is being maintained. To this end it is all important that frequent bran mashes should be included in the dietary. These have a cooling and highly beneficial action, while green food, may also advantageously be given as a regular feature, but of course in strict moderation, for too much would tend to enlarge the barrel unduly, besides impairing the bloom of the condition. Beans are to be eschewed, as being too heating and liable to fill the legs. Usually oats

alone will fully suffice, in the way of grain, for bringing a horse into good show form. If, however, the addition of some stronger food is deemed desirable, peas will best meet the requirements of the case, but they should be supplied only quite sparingly. These will engender plenty of spirit and mettle, though, ordinarily, high feeding on oats will do all that is needful in this direction. However, here, as in other respects, one must study a horse's individuality and feed accordingly.

The use of condiments and condition powders is optional. Many set great store by these, but it will be found that they can generally be dispensed with, and powders and drugs do not have a wholesome effect when regularly used, though a course of alterative powders will prove useful for stimulating the appetite, should this flag, as it frequently does when a horse is highly fed. For the purpose of improving the coat there is nothing better than linseed meal, of which a little may with advantage be regularly given, as it is a good conditioning food and withal wholesome. A little linseed oil occasionally may also be recommended, to assist the action of the bowels, excepting with horses of a washy nature, and which consequently are inclined to scour under excitement. When a horse is poor or has been lying out in the rough, it will need some extra pushing on to get him into good condition. Apart from having them thoroughly trained



Beehive.

The winner of the 1914 King's Plate. Jockey Guy Burns up. This colt has entered in eight races, and has as many firsts to his credit. Owned by Harry Giddings, Oakville.

tion, but it is an art that may be learned by anyone, and there is no special mystery attaching to it as some affect to believe. Three principal factors are to be named as playing a part in the conditioning process, these, briefly summed up, being feeding, grooming and exercise, the last embodying also the needful training, which necessarily varies much according to the class of horse shown. The Hackney, for instance, requires quite a different system of schooling for the show-ring from the show Hunter, or a horse intended to be entered in a hack class. It is difficult to define in so many words on paper what degree of bodily condition exactly is to be aimed at in preparing a horse for show, but to give, at any rate, some tangible information regarding this all-important point, it may, to speak roughly, be stated that horses of the light division require to be shown in a nicely-fleshed or what might suitably be described as a fresh condition, or they may even be on the lusty side; but they should not be in such a fleshy, not to say fat condition as it is customary to demand in the Shire and other heavy-draft breeds. A horse in show form should have the ribs nicely covered with flesh, the flank should be full and the crest line of the neck well filled out as becomes a well-fed horse, while it should be straight in the barrel. But while the latter should not be in the least tucked up, it must not, on the other hand, be too big or gross, such as is seen in horses that are fed on