

is set up, gas is generated, and the stomach distended.

If there be one class of horse more subject to this disease more than another, it is the horse that has useful work to do, and old rather than young horses. Experience teaches that farmers' horses are very liable to it; also, that it is more fatal in old horses; this may perhaps be accounted for by the superior strength and elasticity of the walls of the stomach in the young, as likewise by the fact that in old horses the secretions of the stomach are somewhat impaired.

Professor Williams, in his work on Veterinary Medicine, says that "Distention of the stomach may arise from repletion with solid food, or from the evolution of gases arising from solids or liquids contained within it undergoing the process of fermentation, or disengaged from the gastric walls when the stomach is empty, as occurring in conditions of great prostration." Therefore, if this be true, we may have acute indigestion caused by the fermentation of the gastric secretions only.

The most common causes of this disease are: Feeding food that the animal is not accustomed to, in large quantity; boiled food, as oats, peas, &c. Chopped food, when horses are doing fast work; feeding a horse incautiously when exhausted by work; very nutritious food of certain kinds, as wheat; sudden changes of food.

The symptoms are very alarming. The animal feeling discomfort from an overloaded or distended stomach, begins to paw, in a few minutes he gives an nervous twitch or two, moves about uneasily in his stall, looks round at his sides, his countenance the while wearing a most anxious expression; ere long he lies down—and this in anything but a careful manner—and rolls, and will then start to his feet almost at a bound; sweats, will by this, if not already, be seen to break out profusely behind the ear and shoulder, and generally bedewing the body, twitching of the superficial muscles in the region of the shoulders, particularly of the left, is to be noticed sometimes. The pulse is from the first faster, but will run as high as 70 or 80 per minute, as the disease increases in intensity; there is usually a slight diarrhoeal discharge in the early stage of the disease. Eructations of gas too may be observed, which is not an unfavorable symptom. The anus is sometimes protruded and reddened.

Imagine a case, a party has a journey to accomplish, say to-morrow, and by way of preparing his horse for the more than usual work, he gives him at night a little more than usual. The morning comes, and ere he hitches him up, he gives him a liberal quantum, saying to himself that his horse shan't fail for want of a little food. He starts; the horse is fresh and lively, going along at a good pace, the owner not minding to hold him in, having the idea possibly that a little run at the first will clear his wind for the journey. Before he thinks of letting him settle down to a steady pace, he is surprised to see him sweating, and much more than usual; he now notices that he goes unsteadily, and on pulling him up he finds that he is in pain and even attempts to lie down. Possibly with much difficulty and perseverance he gets to his journey's end, none too soon for his horse, who now exhibits the disease in all its vigour. He lies and rolls, sweats bedew the body; tap the abdomen and it gives a tympanitic sound. The pulse is quick but weak, the extremities are more or less cold as the case approaches a fatal termination or yields to treatment or nature.

TREATMENT.—In treating a patient, carefully and quickly note the symptoms, and enquire the history of the horse, mode of feeding, &c., &c. So far as circumstances will permit make your patient comfortable by putting him in a loose box where there is

feeding. There are other causes, too, such as dentition, diseases of the teeth; it may be the result of other diseases, an over-secretion of gastric juice will produce it, or it may be from constitutional predisposition resulting in debility of the stomach.

Symptoms.—The horse is dull, and if we may use the term, out of sorts. On being put to work he sweats easily, and is soon tired out. A depraved appetite is sometimes developed, the animal licking walls, eating dirt, clay, &c.; the faeces are of a light color, and there may be a slight diarrhoea, but a constipated state of the bowels is more general. In addition to these symptoms, Prof. Williams says there is "Sourness of the mouth, and usually increased thirst; the animal soon becomes hidebound, has a dry scurfy skin. There is irregularity of the bowels, and frequent escape of flatus by the anus. If caused by imperfectly masticated food, such as whole oats or coarse hay, these may be found in the faeces. In addition to the above diagnostic symptoms, there may be a dry cough, or irregularity of the pulse, which may be slower or faster than natural; colicky pains may also be present in some cases, occurring more particularly in an hour or two after the animal has partaken of food; whilst in others fits of giddiness, megrins, and even paralysis occur."

For the successful treatment of this type of indigestion we cannot too carefully enquire for the causes, history, feeding, &c., of our patient—for to treat symptoms in this disease instead of causes is not to ensure success. Therefore, having found the cause, endeavor to remove it; a change of feed will be beneficial; give a mild purgative, as aloes 4 drams, and calomel 1 dram, soda carbonate 1 dram, and gentian 1 dram, two or three times a day. Stimulants may be tried, such as good ale; mineral acids will be very beneficial sometimes. In summing up the treatment, allow me to do so in Prof. Williams' own words, viz.: "It is almost needless to observe that the dieting of the animal is to be carefully conducted, and that pure air, moderate exercise, and good grooming are essentials to good digestion. Occurring in the winter, if the animal be clothed thickly with hair, clipping will act almost magically, restoring the digestion and appetite, which may have been long impaired, notwithstanding remedies, in the course of a few hours."

Prof. Williams draws attention to the fact that young animals, as foals, are liable to indigestion, "induced by draughts of cold milk; removal from the dam at too early an age, or, what is commonly the cause in some districts, compelling her to work shortly after the birth of the offspring, and allowing it to suckle at rare intervals and when the dam is heated."

These causes are productive of symptoms similar to those seen in the older animal, with the exception that the diarrhoeal discharge in the young is generally present. "The faeces often resemble the color of the food. In the young animal, when fed on milk, the faeces will often resemble it, both in color and consistence, mixed, however, with large masses of curdled milk, and often very foetid."

In the majority of such cases, to remove the cause is to cure the disease. If not, give a mild dose of castor or linseed oil.

On the same evening Mr. Walter Langtry another student of the College read an interesting paper on Impaction of the Rumens, which he had successfully treated by performing the operation of Rumenotomy.

MONTREAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

This Association held its regular forti-

ethy play at the Casino, on a Ritz & May table, for \$250 a side, in Toronto, any time on a week's notice. Herewith I deposit in your hands the sum of \$25 as a forfeit, and an acceptance addressed to your office will be promptly attended to.

Yours,
W. JAKES,
Champion of Canada.

HUGGARD vs KIDD.

The second game between Thos. Huggard and Sandy Kidd was played in the Bel chamber House Billiard room, Pt. St. Charles, on Monday night, 4th inst., and this time was handsomely won by Mr. Kidd, he beating his opponent nearly 800 points. The game was 600 points, four ball carom, and was very close up to 300, when Kidd let out and made some splendid play, making runs of 108, 198, and 90 in succession. The winner's average was about 48, which is very large.

PHELAN vs DAVIS.

The concluding game at the Hamilton Tournament was played at the International Hotel in that city, between Messrs. J. P. Phelan and Sam Davis. At the commencement of the game the pools sold about even, Phelan for choice. Unfortunately the table was dead, and rapid scoring impossible. From the very first, however, Davis was out of it and was not playing at all in his proper form. When the game was called at the interval, Phelan was some 70 points ahead, and pools now sold at 2 to 1 that Phelan would not win by 50. After the interval, Davis' play improved, and by some good play he made a run of 18, which was applauded. He could, however, never catch Phelan, who eventually won by 44 points, thus winning the first prize in the tournament. Phelan's highest run was 18, Davis' 18.

The Hamilton Times says of the tournament: "Looking at the play during the tournament, there is no doubt that the best man won, and we congratulate him on his victory, not only for his play but for his firmness, he being the originator of the tournament, in putting down any attempts at (to use a mild term) deceiving the public. We have no hesitation in saying that it was only through Mr. Phelan's honesty that one or two big things (?) did not come off. The tournament would have passed off in the most satisfactory manner had it not been for the attempt of one of the players to sell a game. Which is worse, he or the people that attempted to buy him, is an open question. However, the little game was spoilt, and the player deterred from contending in any future tournament held in Mr. Phelan's rooms. When will people learn that legitimate sport will succeed, while 'rugging' must sooner or later come to an untimely end?"

SEXTON IN NEW ORLEANS.

In New Orleans, week before last, William Sexton, among other performances complimentary to his skill, credited himself with the remarkable achievement of running 841 at the three-ball game. This is not a record but it is none the less meritorious for not being one. No other player, record or no record, has ever run so many, if we except Garnier, who, according to his own account once ran upwards of 2,000, and without crotching the balls, somewhere in France. But Garnier was here several years before he ran 100 even in an exhibition game, and has not in this country ever gone beyond

100 even in an exhibition game.

We were shown many new and beautiful styles which were undergoing the processes of manufacture. Space will not permit us to enter into a lengthened description of the various brands and the different process of manipulation which they undergo, but a brief mention of the best lines is a tribute due to the enterprise and success of this model firm.

"The Old Man's Favorite" is probably the most popular smoking tobacco to-day in the Dominion. It is what is termed "soft pressed," and the stock used in its production is selected with great care from the best tobacco growing sections of Virginia and North Carolina. This is a pot brand with the firm, and its quality can always be relied on.

"The Southern Beauty," put up in half pound and quarter pound plugs, is a beautiful style of goods, bright yellow in color, waxy in consistency, and glossy in appearance.

"The Little Queen," is a very popular brand, made from the pure golden leaf. It appears to be very rich, and since its introduction has had a constantly increasing demand.

The new 12-inch twist is claimed to be the finest ever manufactured in the Dominion. The material in this brand is the cream of the fine bright Tobacco of the best producing regions in America, selected without regard to expense. Its appearance is certainly indicative of its quality.

The finer grades of "bright pounds" were suggestive of comfort and pleasure combined, and in appearance would satisfy the most fastidious devotees of the weed, while its quality it is assumed could be safely gauged from its looks.

"Pine Apple" is a new style of bright soft pressed, made in convenient size for retailing without cutting.

"Solace Pocket Piece" is likewise a bright tobacco of convenient size, the workmanship of which is noticeable.

"Perfection" is a very convenient article of tobacco for smokers. It is granulated in the leaf, and then pressed into a plug, and covered with tin-foil. A knife is not required to prepare this for the pipe. A piece of suitable size is broken off the plug, and is rubbed into proper shape for filling. Among cigarette smokers, Perfection is in great demand.

The above specialties are all bright stock for smoking, but the firm manufacture the darker grades of Chewing Tobacco extensively. Old Virginia sun-cured tobacco is exclusively used for the manufacture of chewing, and the care in its manipulation and the judicious selection of the raw material have done much to establish the proud reputation which the goods of Messrs. Scales & Co. so deservedly enjoy.

This firm caters to the best tastes of the users of tobacco, and have been mainly instrumental in driving out the filthy trash which was considered by foreign manufacturers as good enough for the Canadian market. Their staples are standards among dealers, and their name is a household word among users of tobaccos.

Being practical men with long experience, they are familiar with the minutest details connected with the business, and having procured the services of Mr. John R. Morris, an old Virginian manufacturer, as superintendent, who is conversant with all the modern improved methods of manufacture, their standard of quality is always guaranteed.

Our visit was, indeed, one of pleasure, which was much enhanced by the very lucid explanations of the gentlemanly superintendent, respecting the different kinds of tobacco (which he was kind enough to sample

various styles of tobacco, and the different process of manipulation which they undergo, but a brief mention of the best lines is a tribute due to the enterprise and success of this model firm.

HAMILTON.—Last night (Thursday), 1.30 in Uncle Tom's Cabin. This Friday evening, Tom Allen and John F. Scholes, and Mons. Bauer and Fr. F. Meier, sparring and wrestling. Royal Opera House Company from Toronto, 18th, Othello; 19th, Incarnate, 20th, Richard III; Messrs N. d. Warner, Constock, and Miss S. p. Miles in leading roles. 20th, War to the Knife, and the Miller and his Men, by the Garrick Club. All above at the Mechanics' Hall. On Monday a variety company will open St. James' Hall for a season.

OTTAWA.—This Friday, Ottawa Amateur Dramatic Club, at Gowan's Opera House programme, Barwick Room, A Night's Being, and The First Night.

LONDON.—The Helman Opera Company have been here the past week resting, and on Sunday left for Cleveland, Ohio. Tom Thumb at Helman Opera House, 11th.

BROCKVILLE.—Ada Gray with her company opens here next week.

INVERSOLE.—Tom Thumb at Town Hall, 9th. Big business.

Six of the thirty-eight horses taken to England by Mr. Spiers, of this city, have been sold to a London dealer for \$850 each.

Mr. C. Perkins, of Rochester, N. Y., is at present at Ottawa, waiting for the winter trotting campaign. He will have a couple of horses.

The Montreal Horse Market continues very dull. Mr. Elwes sold a lot of muddling animals at from \$30 to \$80 each, and a good pair of carriage horses at \$300. The old trotter, Brandy, was sold for \$105.

A grand fox hunt took place at Brantford on Thursday. It was under the management of Mr. George Ash, of the Commercial Billiard Parlor.

See Advertisement of War Hulett for Sale, on Seventh Page.

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HARD TO BEAT



CIGAR.

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