

should have deep and narrow chests, wide ones being fatal to speed.

WITHERS.—Medium prominence for elegance, and for saddle should extend well back.

BARREL.—Ribs well sprung, and posterior ones long, giving room to digestive organs, and producing stamina, constitution, and good feeding properties.

BACK.—Should be short on top and bottom line long, giving more space for travelling. Animal should be well ribbed home. Top line of back should be slightly depressed behind withers, but rising towards loin, and well clad with muscle. Hog-back disfavours elasticity.

LOIN.—Cannot be too broad or muscular on any animal. Loin sometimes appears broad on account of narrowness of croop and hind quarters.

CROOP.—Variable in the different breeds. Goose rump objectionable in fast horses, but not considered so in Clydesdales.

QUARTERS.—Fleshy, wide and muscular, without deep hollow between, and not sunken at anus. View always from behind. Muscles on lower extremity of tibia (gaskin) should be well developed. For speed great length of femur and tibia is required, but for heavy horses the tibia may be shorter, although the femur may be the same length.

HOCK.—Flat and clean. Point of hock should stand well out, and low, making cannon bone short, which gives it strength.

The Beef-Milk Cow.

F. D. Curtis, in the *New York Tribune*, says: "The attempt to combine in one cow the qualities which will fit her for a cow and a beef animal at the same time, has proved futile. I never could see any sense in supporting a big carcass for twelve or fifteen years, because it might bring, at the end of that time, when put in condition, twelve or fifteen dollars more than another body, which was calculated to produce just as much milk without the extra cost of supporting all this time useless flesh and bone. If cows were to be slaughtered the same year in which they were born, this talk about extra weight might have some philosophy in it. The principle is wrong. Butter is not fat, neither is fat butter, although a great many people are trying to make out that it is. My ideal of a cow is not a small oleomargarine factory, but an animal endowed with the apparatus for making milk and real butter, and no useless muscle, tissue, or other physical organs for making fat or beef. Ordinarily cows do not get food enough to keep up this double action, and when organs are not well supplied with nutriment, there is always a lack of vital force. A beefy cow is always a poor cow, and a good cow is never beefy. Finely-spun theories may be written against my propositions, but they will never be woven into practical success. A cart-horse cannot be a runner, and one fleet of foot is not made for draught."

A brilliant record of bovine maternity, says the Orange Co. Farmer, is reported from Marlborough, N. J., where a half-breed Durham cow, just five years old, has given birth to eleven calves. At the first birth, before she was two years old, she had three calves, at the second, three, and at the fourth, two. All but one were born alive. This leads the record.

Veterinary.

Veterinary Notes for Farmers.

BY E. W. H., MONTREAL.

COLIC.

Perhaps one of the commonest diseases affecting working horses at this season is colic, also known as the gripes, the fret. It is easily recognized, and if taken in time is very amenable to treatment. There are two kinds of colic, but sometimes both are seen in the same case. In what is known as spasmodic colic the abdomen is not unnaturally swollen, but the pain is very acute and comes on at intervals. The seat of the pain is in the intestines, being either in the small or the large. The affection consists in a spasmodic contraction of the muscular coats of the intestines. The form known as flatulent colic is recognised by the distension of the abdomen; the pain is not so acute as in the spasmodic form, but more constant. The distension is caused by the presence of large quantities of gas in the intestines.

The symptoms of spasmodic colic are first uneasiness of the patient—sudden pain, stamping of his feet, looking at his sides; then he rolls on his back, gets up and lies down again. In flatulent colic the abdomen is much distended and the pain more constant; the animal rolls and lies down with more care than in the spasmodic form.

The causes of spasmodic colic are various. Drinking large quantities of cold water when in a heated or exhausted condition is a frequent cause; sudden changes of diet, as being brought into a stable off pasture and kept on dry food; also giving large quantities of water immediately after feeding on oats. The causes of flatulent colic are generally found to be due to food which undergoes fermentation, whereby a large amount of gas is generated; boiled food and succulent clover, etc., when the animal has bad digestion, are very common causes.

TREATMENT OF SPASMODIC COLIC.

In this affection, as in all others, prevention is much better than cure, and a proper attention to feeding and watering will do much to prevent it. With regard to medicinal remedies, the great point is to administer an agent which will relieve the pain and relax the spasm; also a stimulant to cause healthy muscular action of the intestines. For these purposes tincture of opium (commonly known as laudanum), combined with sweet spirits of nitre, has proved to be the best in use, and it is good to keep a supply on hand in case of necessity. On the first symptoms showing themselves the following drench is to be administered: Take laudanum, 2 ozs.; sweet spirits of nitre, 1 oz.; tincture of ginger, 1 oz.; water, 1 pint. This is for one dose. Also give an injection of warm water, about three-fourths of a pailful with a little soap dissolved in it. If in an hour's time there is no improvement, give the following drench: Take laudanum, 1 oz.; spirits of turpentine, 1 oz.; raw linseed oil, 1 pint. Apply cloths soaked in hot water to the belly, and kept constantly hot by renewing; or hot poultices may be applied in the same way. Ordinary cases generally yield to this treatment; the great danger to be apprehended is that it may run on to inflammation of the bowels, which in

the majority of cases proves fatal and requires different treatment.

The treatment of flatulent colic must be directed to dispel the gas in the intestines. For this purpose spirits of turpentine administered in linseed oil is the best remedy. Give the following drench: Take spirits of turpentine, 2 ozs.; raw linseed oil, 1½ pints. Care must be taken to shake these well together, as the turpentine by itself would injure the animal's mouth. This drench is to be repeated in an hour's time, and if there is much pain, an ounce of laudanum may be administered in addition to the above. The danger to be apprehended in flatulent colic is either suffocation or rupture of the intestine. The after treatment of all cases of colic consists in attention being paid to the food, which should be of a very digestible nature; no hay nor oats should be given that day. Tonics to improve the digestion should also be given, such as a teaspoonful of sulphate of iron powdered, and two teaspoonfuls of powdered gentian, given in the food morning and evening.

New oats are not good feed for horses. They relax the bowels, and often if the change from old to new is sudden, the value of the oat ration is almost entirely lost. As they shrink a good deal in drying, the old oats, though nominally dearer, are usually cheaper, as well as better feed, than the new crop.

The Texas Wool Grower says sheep are not the only class of stock that has gone down in value. The same is the case with cattle and horses, which have recently depreciated 25 per cent. Stock cattle, as they run, which were worth from \$18 to \$20 last April, or at least were held up to those figures, are now being offered at \$14 to \$14.50. The consequence is great complaint among those who hold this class of stock.

The Geary Bros., of Bli Bro Farm, London, Canada, recently sold to E. S. Butler, of Ridgeway, Ohio, their celebrated Shropshire ram Acme, imported by them in 1883, from the flock of Mr. Edward Instone, Shropshire, Eng. Acme is a celebrated prize winner, weighs 370 lbs., and was sold for the handsome sum of \$450. This, we believe, is the highest price ever paid for a Shropshire ram in America.

The American Cultivator says:—There is a growing disposition among fruit growers to believe that if pine trees are mixed through an orchard it will have a beneficial influence in driving away the moth of many of the destructive insects which prey upon apples and apple trees. It is supposed to be the strong effluvia issuing from the turpentine of the pine. Others contend that the pine, in all its varieties, throws off in the grove constantly in cold weather a large amount of warmth or caloric, which has a favorable influence on surrounding trees during our long and severe winters. In fact it is contended by some scientific authorities that all live trees have this influence, besides the protection which they impart as wind-breaks. It is claimed by medical writers that the influence of the turpentine in pine groves is highly beneficial to the health of the human race, as well as to animals which dwell in well-ventilated pine groves.