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A Breedy Lot of Shorthorns in a Well-kept Yard.

### Common Diseases of Sheep—Con.

#### Fardel-Bound or Impaction of the 3rd Stomach

Fardel-bound or impaction of the 3rd Stomach, sometimes called grass staggers, is caused by the consumption of dry, indigestible fodder, usually of a woody nature as old last year's grass, hay that has been too ripe when cut or has been poorly saved. It is liable to occur without appreciable cause.

**Symptoms.**—Loss of appetite, cessation of rumination, anxious expression, more or less well-marked abdominal pain, constipation, sometimes preceded by slight diarrhoea, and in some cases well-marked delirium.

**Treatment.**—Give 6 to 8 oz. Epsom salts in solution and follow up with 20 grains nux vomica 3 times daily. If purgation be not established in 24 hours give 6 oz. raw linseed oil and alternate 4 oz. Epsom salts and 4 to 6 oz. raw oil every twelve hours until free purgation is caused. In the meantime continuing the nux vomica.

#### Constipation.

Constipation a more or less well-marked inactive condition of the bowels, may occur as the result of improper functions and partial inacting of the various digestive glands, but the most common cause is from dry pastures and insufficiency of water and succulent food, over-ripe hay or poorly saved hay, in fact any food that lacks succulence may cause the trouble.

**Symptoms.**—Loss of appetite, humped up appearance ineffectual attempts to defecate; colicky pains; the patient often wanders away from the flock and seeks solitude; the rectum usually contains masses of hard faeces.

**Treatment.**—Administer 6 to 8 oz. of Epsom salts in solution to an ordinary sized sheep. Small or quite young animals to be given less, and very large animals more, in proportion to size. Follow up with 15 to 20 grains nux vomica 3 times daily; give injections of warm soapy water per rectum every few hours, and if this does not cause an expulsion of its contents they should be removed by the fingers. If purgation be not established in 18 to 24 hours administer 4 to 6 ozs. raw linseed oil and continue the administration of Epsom salts or raw oil in moderate quantities every 12 hours, and also continue the administration of nux vomica until purgation is established. In the meantime give laxation food. If the patient will not eat the strength should be kept up by directing with boiled flaxseed, or oatmeal gruel with a couple of table-spoonsful of whisky or 1 tablespoonful of sweet spirits of nitre about every 6 hours.

#### Colic

Colic is usually caused by the consumption of spoiled forage, as poorly saved hay; partially decayed food of any nature; frozen roots, etc.

**Symptoms.**—The patient exhibits great pain, stretches her hind feet backwards and fore ones forward, lies down, rises again, etc., which symptoms are generally followed by a period of ease of variable duration, after which another spasm will be noticed. In simple cases there may not be more than one or two spasms, the patient making a spontaneous recovery without treatment. In other cases the spasms continue, each being usually more violent and longer continued than the preceding one, and the intervals shorter. Death may occur from exhaustion or inflammation of the bowels may result and cause death.

**Treatment.**—Administer ½ oz. each of tincture of belladonna and sweet spirits of nitre in a little cold water as a drench every 3 to 4 hours as long as necessary. If bloating occurs, which is sometimes the case, give ½ oz. oil of turpentine in 4 oz. raw linseed oil, and, if necessary, repeat in 2 hours.

#### Diarrhoea.

Diarrhoea is usually caused by the consumption of food of poor quality; partially decayed roots; water of poor quality, especially if containing partially decayed animal or vegetable matter. Stagnant water is especially liable, particularly in dry, hot weather. Exposure to cold and dampness is a fertile cause.

**Symptoms.**—The passage of liquid or semi-liquid faeces, impaired appetite (sometimes not well marked in the first stages). When the disease is acute the patient usually loses strength quickly and may show the symptoms of well-marked abdominal pain, while in cases that are not so acute the appetite may remain fair, and the patient not lose flesh and strength for considerable time.

**Treatment.**—If possible ascertain the cause and remove it. Feed on food of first-class quality and supply good water. In many cases this is all that is necessary. When the patient is quite strong and the appetite fair, it is good practice to give 4 to 6 ozs. raw linseed oil or Epsom salts in solution, on the assumption that there is some irritant remaining in the bowels. If diarrhoea continues beyond 18 hours after the administration of this, it should be checked by giving a dessertspoonful of laudanum and 2 drams each of powdered catechu and prepared chalk in a little cold water as a drench every 5 to 6 hours until diarrhoea ceases.

In cases where the appetite is greatly affected and the patient getting weak it is wise to omit the laxative and adopt treatment to check the disease at once.

WHIP.

### Cattle Imported From U. S. for Exhibition Purposes Must be Tested.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has found it necessary to amend the regulations governing the importation of American cattle for exhibition purposes.

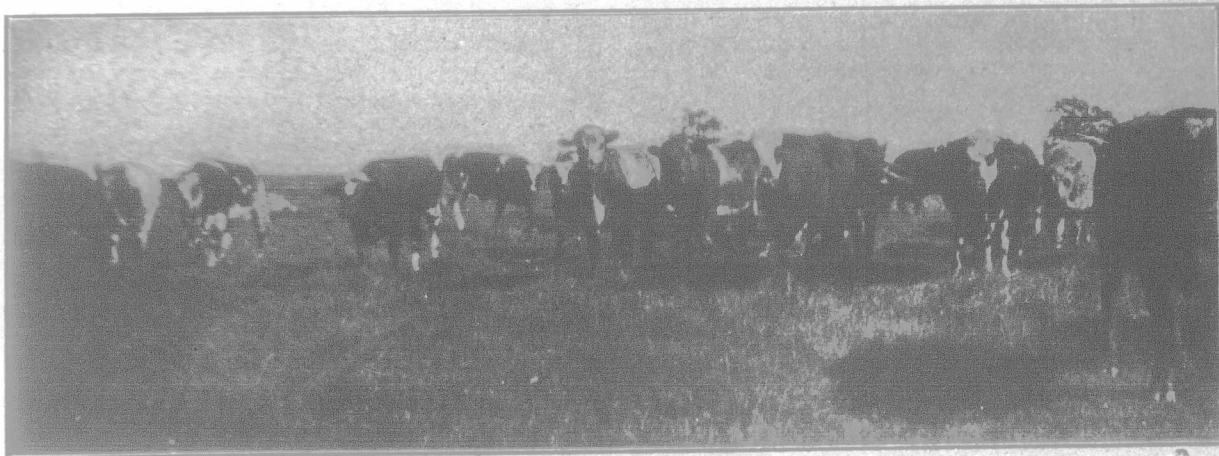


A Winning Hereford Matron.

After July 2 next, it is necessary for all American cattle imported for this purpose to be accompanied by a tuberculin test chart signed by an officer of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry stating that they have been tested by him within sixty days of the date of entry at the boundary.

This amendment was considered advisable owing to the fact that changes have been made in the American Regulations which now require that Canadian cattle shipped to the United States for exhibition purposes, must, after July 1, be accompanied by a tuberculin test chart signed by a veterinary inspector of the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture, stating that they have been tested within sixty days of exportation.

Live Stock exhibitors should bear this in mind, and forward requests to the Veterinary Director-General,



Prime Beef for Export Being Made in Blue Grass Pasture.

Ottawa, for the services of inspectors to test their cattle as promptly as possible after they have decided to ship them for exhibition purposes to the United States.

### Prepare for the Coming Show Season.

The show season is rapidly drawing near, and many herdsmen are busy fitting the individuals of their herds and flocks for the contest which commences early in September. It takes time, feed, good care and patience to have an animal appear to advantage in the show-ring. All animals are not suited to enter in competition; in fact, comparatively few individuals of the best herds and flocks can win the honors in the show-ring. Good breeding counts. Animals of nondescript breeding seldom make any impression. Breed type and character are wanted in every animal, and in order to get these qualities judgment must be exercised in choosing a sire to mate with the females in order that offspring of show calibre will be produced. Besides breed type and character, size, substance and quality are wanted, and wanted in pleasing proportions. No animal can be starved the first year of its existence and then fitted to win in the show-ring. There must be no setback from the time the animal is born until it is fitted. At the local fairs too many of the entries are only in field condition, and it would appear as if the owner were after the cash prizes rather than endeavoring to make the exhibition of educational value to the visiting public. At the larger exhibitions the animals are usually brought out in good condition and trained in show-ring etiquette, the exhibitors knowing full well that an ill-mannered, poorly-fitted entry stands no chance of getting into the money, and that being forced to the bottom of the line owing to these conditions is very poor advertising indeed.

The local fair is a good place to make a start in showing animals. After having acquired some knowledge re fitting and showing, where the competition is not over-keen, the exhibitor may enter at the larger fairs. Every young man should look up the prize-lists of his local fair and then see if in the home herds and flocks there are some animals eligible to enter one or more of the classes. Having decided on exhibiting the stock, no time should be lost in putting the animal in prime condition and training it to lead or stand, as desired. It is unfortunate for the local fairs that more breeders in the neighborhood do not bring out their stock. But then some fair boards do not offer any inducement, and do not insist that the animals be brought out where the public can see them judged. We have been at fairs where the judge was obliged to climb first into one wagon and then into another in order to pick out the winning sheep or pig, and to judge the cattle in a yard where the entries in all the classes were running together, giving him no opportunity to make just comparison. If there is anything fit to show, by all means show it, but there is little excuse for showing it in an unfinished condition. Fit and train the entries in the different classes so that you need not be ashamed if the red or blue ribbon does not come to your entry. The fairs and exhibitions are intended to be educational factors, and they are to exhibitors who, when defeated, find out wherein the weakness of their entry lies and overcome these deficiencies the following year. The man at the ring-side can also acquire a good deal of information regarding the type and quality of the various breeds which are brought out. Considerable knowledge re the showing of stock may also be gleaned by watching how the various herdsmen bring their animals into the ring and hold them while there. A good deal depends on how they are shown.

In regard to beef cattle, it takes experience on the part of the herdsman to get that covering of flesh and glossy hair on his entry which attracts attention. It is not all in the feed. A good deal depends on the attention given by the herdsman. Size for the age is an important factor, and when selecting the show animals due consideration should be given this fact, and large, well-proportioned, typey, high-quality individuals chosen. While many herds to be shown this fall have been receiving special attention for many moons, there is yet time to make a considerable difference in their appearance. Considerable flesh can be added between now and the first of September. Oats, bran, oil-cake, little corn, clover or alfalfa hay, and some green feed, are generally used when putting on the finishing touches.