



**AMPHION (11243), IMP.**  
Three-year-old imported Clydesdale stallion. Sire Golden Sovereign (10198); dam Heather Jess (4238), by Topsman (886).  
OWNED BY JAS. HENDERSON, BELTON, ONT.

## HORSES

### The General Care of Sick Horses.

While it may be said that the care of a sick horse depends to a great extent upon the peculiar ailment from which he is suffering, there are many generalities which should be observed in all cases. The result of an attack of illness in many cases, especially those of a protracted nature, depends as much upon nursing as upon medical treatment administered or prescribed by the veterinarian in attendance. Except in case of accidents, fractures, etc., for the treatment of which it is necessary to place the animal in slings, it is advisable to put the patient in a good roomy box stall. This allows him the freedom of movement and ability to change his position that is so necessary to his comfort. The stall should be large, clean, well supplied with bedding, well ventilated, but free from draughts and foul odors. Especially in painful, spasmodic intestinal or other diseases, in which the animal is liable to lie down and roll and kick, it is necessary to have a box stall with strong walls. The walls or partitions should be so strong that the patient can neither kick them down nor force his feet through them. There should be an absence of feed boxes and mangers, projecting nails and pins, and anything upon which he can injure himself. In diseases of this nature, the horse, if tied in a single stall, is much more liable to get fast by rolling on his back with his feet up against the partition, or in other positions from which he is unable to extricate himself, than he would be in a box. If he should get in such a position in a box stall, the attendant has room to change his position with greater ease and much less danger to himself than he has in a narrow stall. In dietetic diseases, it is always wise to restrict the food. Even though the patient will eat, he should be given very little and that of an easily-digested nature. There is probably no food as suitable as bran for cases of this kind. The average horse owner is usually alarmed if his horse is not eating well. In cases of digestive trouble, the appetite is usually impaired, and frequently entirely suspended for a time. When the disease has yielded to treatment, the appetite returns and this is the period at which particular care should be taken in feeding. He should be fed sparingly on light food and the quantity gradually increased. It is not unusual for a relapse of digestive derangement to be caused by allowing too much solid food immediately after the symptoms of the first attack have disappeared and the appetite returned. Care should be exercised in the allowance of water. In some cases the patient is very thirsty and will consume large quantities of water if allowed access to it. In such cases, it is better to give water in small quantities and often. If the weather be cold, it is wise to take the chill off the water, but in warm weather, and especially in cases of febrile diseases, cold water is more palatable and gives better results.

The clothing of the patient will depend upon the weather and the temperature of the stable. In all cases, the patient should be kept comfortable. Too much clothing is often as hurtful as

too little. Except where it is desirable to cause perspiration, as it frequently is in respiratory diseases, the patient should not be clothed sufficiently heavy to cause sweating. It is necessary to have a pure atmosphere. Where this cannot be obtained without reducing the temperature of the stall below a comfortable point, it is better to so reduce it and compensate the patient by extra clothing.

In treating and care of sick horses, the first essential is to diagnose the disease; then give proper attention to the patient and give him the proper medicine in proper doses and at proper intervals. If the owner can diagnose the disease and knows how to treat it and how to administer medicines, he will doubtless undertake the cure himself; but if he cannot make a diagnosis, he should

send for his veterinarian early. It is too common a practice for horse owners to neglect calling in professional assistance until it is too late. In case the veterinarian is called in, strict observance of his directions should be given. He will give what medicines are required while he is there and leave what will be required until his next visit, with instructions for its administration. On the observance of these directions a great deal depends. We assume that the attendant has sufficient knowledge to enable him to administer the doses as directed, and he should be very careful to see that the patient actually gets them. It too often occurs that the medicines left are wasted in a careless way. It requires care and a certain amount of skill to give medicine, either in a solid or liquid form, to a horse; hence it is essential that the attendant be careful and skillful. Another point that should be carefully observed is to not give any more nor any less than directed, and to not pay any attention to the wise neighbor who happens to call and recommend some nostrum that cured a case exactly like this, only worse, that he had a few weeks ago. When a patient is under treatment by a veterinarian, his directions, and his only, should be followed. If the owner is not satisfied with his treatment he should either dismiss him and call in someone else or demand a consultation. Interference or noncompliance with his instructions often results disastrously and the practitioner gets the blame.

"WHIP."

### About the Embargo

Mr. W. H. Dean, one of the largest shippers from the Toronto market, says: "If the embargo were taken away the cattle would be bought here, while quite young, and would be shipped to England to be fed and finished. This would drain the country of all the best young stock, and the cattle-raising industry would suffer accordingly. We want to keep on raising and feeding cattle here, and continue to ship them in the fattened state. The removal would suit the shipping companies and those who want to sell half-grown cattle."

### Trotting and Pacing Records.

The best records for the year 1902 are as follows:

#### TROTTERS.

Stallion—Cresceus, by Robert McGregor, 2.17½.	
dam Mabel, by Mambrino Howard, 2.04½.	
Mare—Susie J., by Jay Hawker, 2.14½, dam Millionaire, by Norwood, 2.06½.	
Gelding—Lord Derby, by Mambrino King, dam Claribel, by Almont Jr., 2.05½.	
The Monk, by Chimes, dam Goldfinch, by Mambrino King, 2.05½.	
Four-year-old colt—Directum Spier, by Directum, 2.05½, dam Lulu Campau, by Axtell, 2.11½.	
Four-year-old filly—Zephyr, by Zombro, 2.11, dam Gazelle, 2.11½, by Gossiper, 2.11.	
Three-year-old colt—Pat Henry, by John G. Carlisle, 2.20, dam Pattie Patterson, by Grand Sultan, 2.14.	
Three-year-old filly—Nella Jay, by Jay Hawker, 2.14½, dam Paronella, by Parkville, 2.14½.	
Three-year-old gelding—The Rajah, by Prince of India, 2.13½, dam Buffalo Maiden, by Jerome Eddy, 2.14½.	
Two-year-old filly—Katherine A., by Wiggins, 2.19½, dam Zoraya, by Guy Wilkes, 2.14.	
New Performer—Prince of Orange, by Prince of India, 2.13½, dam by Cuyler, 2.07½.	

#### PACERS.

Stallion—Dan Patch, by Joe Patchen, 2.01½, dam Zelica, by Wilkesberry, 1.59½.	
Mare—Daphne Dallas, by Quartermaster, 2.21½, dam Kitty Lambert, by Daniel Lambert, 2.05.	
Gelding—Anaconda, by Knight, 2.22½, dam by Algona, 2.02.	
Four-year-old colt—Kavali, by Kremlin, 2.07½, dam Almera, by Kentucky Prince, 2.07½.	
Four-year-old filly—Alone, by Nearest, 2.22, dam Greenetta, by Hambletonian Chrisman, 2.09½.	
Three-year-old colt—Doc Marvin, by Ira Band, 2.14½, dam Augusta, by Gusto, 2.15½.	
Three-year-old filly—Ethel Evans, by Naisy Bells, dam Lulu C., by Ponce de Leon, 2.17.	
Two-year-old colt, Grey Dick, by Little Dock, 2.12½.	
Two-year-old filly—Jessie Herr, by Charley Herr, 2.07, dam Jessie P., by Neapolitan, 2.18.	
New Performer—Direct Hal, by Direct, 2.05½, dam Bessie Hal, by Tom Hal, 2.04½.	

RAYMOND.

The secret of the character and success of an exhibition depends upon the officers and directorate. The editorial review which we publish on another page, of the Norfolk Union County Fair, demonstrates that fakes, side-shows and horse-races are not necessary to success, financially or in any other way. And it is not a new thing at Simcoe, either. It's been done there for years. The Norfolk public are not exceptional, but they have been educated to relish something clean and wholesome, and they patronize it by thousands. Away with the "attraction" follies of our fall fairs!

If the farmers of this country would have free rural mail delivery they must ask for it.



**FIDELITY 3347, IMP.**  
Two-year-old Clydesdale stallion. Winner of first prize, Toronto Exhibition, 1902.  
IMPORTED BY DALGETY BROS., LONDON. SOLD TO T. E. AND W. W. ROBSON, ILDERTON, ONT.