

THE PIG AWARDS.

The champion male in Large Blacks was Thos. Warne's home-bred Trevisquite Goliath. Sudebourne Jewel, bred by her exhibitor, Kenneth M. Clark, had no compeer as a sow, and her length of carcass, massiveness of flesh, combined with quality of bone, hair, and flesh, were at once noticeable. The Liverpool Alderman, R. E. W. Stephenson won in aged Large White boars with Stamford Roger 3rd, who got the male gold medal. The sow bauble fell to Sir Gilbert Greenwell's Worsley Lady 7th, now a splendid specimen of a Large White sow, she is long and deep in carcass, and with well-developed hams.

G. F. Edwards' old Berkshire boar Little John, continued his successful career by winning first and championship. His long carcass, massive flesh, and well-developed hams fully entitled him to his high position. In aged sows L. Currie's Minley Peaceful won. She is long and deep in frame, of the best quality, and a true Berkshire. Best of the Middle Whites were Leopold Paget's stock and D. W. Phillips won well in Tamworths. The best Lincoln curly coated porcines were sent by F. Donald. G. T. BURROWS.

One Man's Results with Calves.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

We are very proud of our six calves this summer, believing it safe to say they are the best in the section. They were sired by a pure-bred Shorthorn. Four were fed three quarts each of whole milk night and morning as soon as they would take that quantity until they were about six weeks old. For the first week or so they got about a quart of skim-milk at noon. By the time the factory opened they were reduced to no milk and two quarts of feed night and morning. The younger two were fed whole milk for the first few days, then two quarts with one of feed until three weeks old, then one quart with two of feed until six weeks old, and then two quarts of feed night and morning. We also kept salt, good hay and clean water before them constantly. When their pasture was fit we put them in it. The feed was made by scalding two large, single handfuls of oil cake and shorts mixed in equal quantities with one quart of water, then adding one quart of cold water to cool it. If this is mixed with boiling water and allowed to stand until the milking is done before cooling it will be as thick as porridge and seems to do the calves more good than when scalded and fed immediately. We used to boil or scald the oil cake in a big pot on the stove, but it was more trouble, harder work, and was no better. We might also state that we do not tie the calves to feed them. Their fence is made of boards and we leave two far enough apart for the calves' heads to go through. Then we nail short boards on vertically, making several holes for their heads. We find this method of feeding easier and quicker than any other we have ever tried. We are going to drop their feed now and give them chop instead, and after a while they will go back to the pasture till stabling time comes again.

These calves are much bigger and better than the last-year calves, although they are from the same sire and dam and have been fed the same. I have been told that progeny would be like, or breed back to, a sire which had been mated with the dam in previous years. We believe it, as last year the calves were not much better than those from a scrub sire, and the years previous to last year the cows had been bred to a common mongrel. This year the blood is beginning to show up. However, our yearlings are growing much better now than those they are running with, which are from scrub sires and were fed more whole milk than ours were. One of our own was from a scrub sire, and it would make one smile to see the difference between it and the grades. It is real thin, smaller and light, while the others are in good flesh, larger and about twice as heavy. HOWARD A. CLARK.

Northumberland County, Ont.

A Live Stock Shipping Dispute.

Before the Dominion Railway Commission at Toronto some days ago the Toronto Live Stock Exchange and the Live Stock Shippers' Association of Ontario protested against the charge of \$2.50 for the cleaning and disinfecting of cattle cars which the railway companies desire to impose. The live stock men argued that when the rates were fixed for live stock they were supposed to include such expenses. The railway companies declared that the matter of cleaning the cars had been overlooked and, that this item, combined with the cost of switching cars to cleansing points was a serious matter. The actual cost of cleansing cars was stated to be 50 cents, while representatives of the stock men said that in Montreal no charge was made. The Railway board ruled that the rate proposed by the companies was out of all proportion to the cost of the work and reduced the rate to 75 cents per car. Both or either side concerned in this matter may appeal against the decision of the Railway Commission if they so desire.

Digestive Diseases of the Ox—II.

TYMPANITES, HOVEN, BLOWN, BLOATING.

This condition, known by many names, consists in distension of the rumen with gas. The most fruitful cause is green feed of any kind, especially when the animal is not accustomed to it. It frequently occurs from the voracity with which cattle that have been kept on dry feed all winter consume fresh provender. Hence it is more prevalent in the spring than in other seasons. It results from feeding too freely on any kind of green feed, especially that upon which dew or rain is present, and more especially when frosted, hence it is not uncommon in the fall when cattle are allowed to consume, clover, rape, turnip tops et cetera when frosted. Any feed that ferments readily, if taken in sufficient quantities to temporarily check digestion, will readily form gases and cause bloating. It is often present during choking, the mechanical impediment being the cause and preventing the escape of gas through the oesophagus. Sudden changes of diet of any kind may cause the trouble, or insufficient secretion of saliva may have the same effect. While some of the above mentioned causes precede an attack it is not unusual to notice a well-marked case for which no well-marked cause can be traced. Such cases are doubtless due to some unsuspected and not well understood temporary derangement of the digestive glands and muscles

the state of distension. It is wise to administer it in some vehicle to prevent irritation. The best vehicle is raw linseed oil, about 1 to 1½ pints, when oil is not on hand melted butter or lard or whole milk answers the purpose well, but the turpentine will not mix with water, at the same time when other vehicles are not readily obtainable it may be given in water if the bottle be almost constantly shaken. Hyposulphite of soda in 1 oz. dose mixed with about a pint of warm water also gives good results. Carbonate of ammonia in 4 to 6 dram doses also acts well, as also does bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) in 1 to 1½ oz. doses, but none of the drugs mentioned give as good results as oil of turpentine. In addition to administering the dose it is good practice to put a hay rope, piece of a fork handle or something about 1½ to 2 inches in diameter into the mouth and fasten it there. This tends to cause a working of the jaws and facilitates the escape of gas through the oesophagus. If the desired results be not obtained in an hour the dose may be repeated. In cases where bloating is extreme there is danger of death, resulting quickly from rupture of the organs already mentioned or from suffocation. In such cases there is not time for medicines given by the mouth to act. Relief must be prompt, the gas must be removed by mechanical means. In some cases the passing of a rubber tube down the oesophagus to the stomach will give immediate relief. The mouth must be

kept open by an ordinary gag, a mouth speculum, a small clevis or other device; the tube (about 5 or 6 feet of an ordinary half-inch garden hose does well) is oiled and carefully passed until the end enters the rumen. If that part of the rumen be not blocked with its semi-solid contents, the gas will immediately escape, but if it is the gas will not escape. In such cases an opening must be made on the left side between the last rib and the point of the hip, through the skin, muscles and wall of the rumen. The hair should be clipped off and the seat of operation, the instruments and the hands of the operator disinfected with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid or zenoleum or other coal tar antiseptic.

An instrument called a trocar and canula is the proper one to use. It consists in a metal tube with a sharp-pointed metal rod running through it. An incision is made through the skin with a knife, the instrument forced through the wall of the rumen and then the rod is withdrawn leaving the tube in to allow escape of gas. When this instrument cannot be procured quickly an opening may be made with a knife and the lips held apart with the fingers. Unless the opening be quite large no after treatment is required other than keeping the wound clean and dressing with an antiseptic. When the proper instrument is used, after treatment of any kind is seldom required. In all cases it is good practice, after bloating has disappeared, to administer a laxative of about 1 pound Epsom salts or 1½ pints raw linseed oil and feed lightly for a few days.

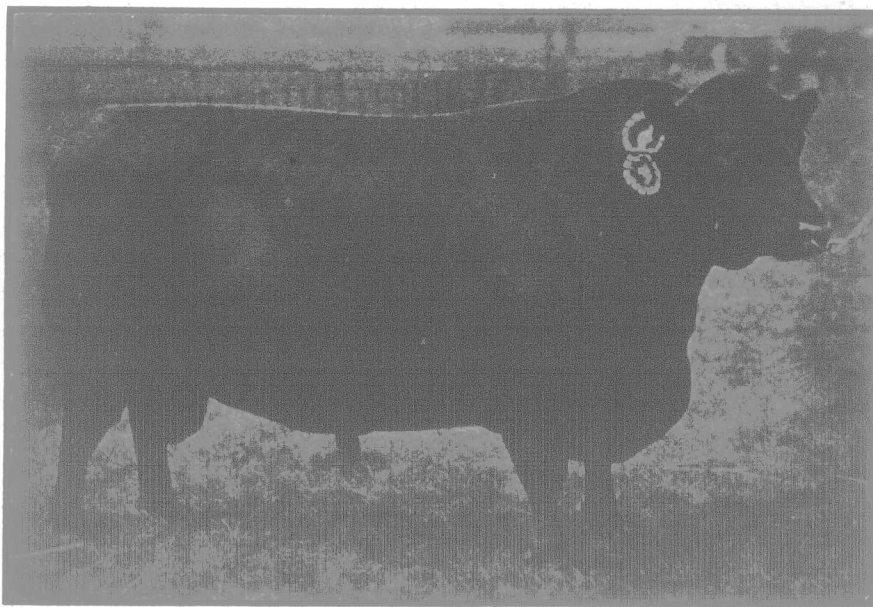
WHIP.

Co-operative Marketing of Wool in Quebec.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the extension work of the Animal Husbandry Department of Macdonald College the sheep industry of the province is being made a prominent feature. It is believed that the possibilities for sheep in Quebec are great, and that there is a splendid opportunity and urgent need for work on behalf of the sheep interests. Through the assistance of the Federal Grant the Department has been able to arrange and conduct a number of lines of work, one of which has been the organization of local Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Associations. Through these much greater interest is being stimulated in sheep, and flock improvement is being encouraged in every way possible. Some of the more important channels of effort are in encouraging and facilitating the exchange and introduction of pure-bred rams, in establishing pure-bred and high-grade flocks, in marketing of lambs, and in marketing of wool.

A. MacMillan, a member of the Animal Husbandry Department, has been placed in immediate charge of the sheep work, and through his efforts and the local College Demonstrator Mr. King, the



Everard 2nd of Maisemore.

Champion Aberdeen-Angus bull at the Royal.

of the rumen. Any condition that causes torpidity of the rumen may cause tympanites, even though no change of feed or consumption of feed of a dangerous nature has taken place. Torpidity of the rumen occurs in debilitating diseases—in fact, in most disorders of the ox, also from the introduction of excessively cold material, as frosted fodder.

SYMPTOMS.—The patient commences to exhibit signs of uneasiness, lying down and rising frequently and kicking at the belly. Rumination is suspended and feed refused. There is general depression, protrusion of the muzzle, projection and congestion of the eyes, increased flow of saliva, and generally moaning during expiration. The back is arched and there is more or less well-marked swelling on the left side, more pronounced in the space between the point of the hip and the last rib. If this part be pressed with the finger it will yield, but at once regain the former condition when pressure is relieved. If tapped with the fingers a resonant or drum-like sound will be heard, hence the name "tympanites." Distension of the rumen causes forward pressure upon the diaphragm, (the division between the abdominal and lung cavities) hence it lessens the space of the lung cavity and causes difficulty in respiration in proportion to the extent of the bloating. In many cases forcible ejection of faeces per rectum will be noticed. In most cases eructations of gases of a special odor will be noticed. The bowels soon cease to act, and breathing becomes more difficult as tympany increases. The brain frequently becomes involved to a certain extent, the patient becomes blind, staggers and falls. Death may occur quickly from rupture of the rumen, rupture of the diaphragm, suffocation or absorption of gases.

Treatment must be directed to remove or neutralize the gases that are present and prevent the formation of others. It will depend upon the severity of the disease and extent of the distension of the rumen, when bloating is not excessive the administration of any drug that will neutralize the gases may and should be effective. For this purpose probably oil of turpentine (commonly called spirits of turpentine) is the best simple remedy. This is given in 2 to 4 fluid-ounce doses, according to the size of the patient and

ning colt foal was Egerton
tion by Childwick Champion.
of joints, a fair amount of
on parade, he is a taking
ns scored in filly foals with
mpion.

ere were some funny looking
e Clydesdales, which breed
in great numbers. In year-
op won with Dunure Indepen-
Buchlyvie. In two-year-old
d with Dunure Kaleidoscope,
ilmour, and got by Baron of
ear-old stallions were well
ate Robert Brydon was first
by J. G. Phillips, and got
a son of the £9,500 Baron
arling fillies, James Fleming
Primrose, his high-priced get
bred by W. M. Ritchie. In
James Kilpatrick won with
he is a big, level filly, with
t. In three-year-old fillies
with Lady Betty of Apukwa.
mares, Wm. Dunlop was first
by Baron of Buchlyvie. The
was awarded to Dunure
male championship went to

s only numbered thirty-two.
at in senior stallions. First
was Walter Briggs' King
rt son of King of the East
who was by Copper King.
d the male champion of the
ne three-year-old fillies was
Lady Borwick, a chestnut
ham Squire from the Agility
Best of the two brood mares
great Lady Beckingham, still
she ever was.

A WONDERFUL SHOW OF SHEEP.

All the best breeding
flocks sent specimens for
the numerous sheep
classes. In yearling
Hampshire Down rams
J. H. Ismay led with a
beautiful quality sort,
with an ideal touch and
excellent flesh, as well
as masculine character.
J. H. Ismay won cham-
pionship with a beauti-
ful pen of ewe lambs.

In old Southdown
rams the final issue lay
between the two-shear
ram that won first and
champion for J. R. West
at the Bath and West, a
ram of good scale,
wealth of flesh and nice
character, and one sent
by Sir J. Colman. The
latter won first and
championship. No one
could take exception to
the quality of this sheep.

rams H. M. the King won
sheep were wealthy in flesh,
with capital backs and well-
lman also won the female

opshire rams F. Bibby led,
admire in this grand sheep,
fleece, which its shepherd
use of, and has a beautiful
In ewe lambs R. E. Birch
fully grown, with a wealth of

coln rams C. Nicholson took
two rams bred by late Henry
ner was Riby Perfect Hero,
male champion. In the ewe
re ten entries. R. and W.
-grown sorts. Messrs. Dean
d in yearling ewes in full
(especially the first-prize pen)
l brought out. Their fleeces
to indicate the wealth and
of the wool grown by the

rams first and second honors
beautiful animals in respect to
quality of flesh, owned by Mr.

Sir E. A. Hambro sent for-
tful rams, which came to

e Shorthorn breeding experts,
had the game to themselves.
siast, John Cramswick, led in
ms with a beautiful sheep. In
George Harrison led with a
rfully well fleshed, boasting
fleeces.