

after a meal; others if given a change of food; others after being fed on certain kinds of food, etc. When such a tendency to attacks is noticed, they can usually be averted by exercising care to not subject the horse to the conditions that cause the disease.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms of spasmodic colic usually appear suddenly, and are very violent and alarming. The horse suddenly expresses pain by pawing, kicking at his abdomen, throwing himself violently down, rolling and struggling, jumping suddenly to his feet; probably repeating these actions, and in other cases shaking himself and becoming quite easy, and commencing to eat as though nothing was wrong. After a short interval, however, the pains recur, sometimes in an aggravated, occasionally in a modified, form. This may occur again and again, the periods of ease and pain being of various duration, until the animal is relieved by treatment or spontaneous cure, or the disease terminates in enteritis and the animal dies. As has been stated, in rare cases death results quickly from exhaustion. At the commencement of the attack there is often noticed the frequent evacuation of feces in small quantities, which may be either hard or soft, and there is often noticed the frequent passage of urine in small quantities. In other cases there is noticed frequent but ineffectual attempts to urinate. This symptom indicates that the neck of the bladder is involved in the contractions, and as a consequence urine cannot escape. This leads the uninitiated to conclude that the horse is suffering from some disease of the urinary organs. I might mention here that this idea is very popular, as every veterinary practitioner knows. The owner concludes that there is an obstruction in the urinary passage, and proceeds to remove it by administering a dose of sweet spirits of nitre; as a matter of fact, he could not easily select a better drug, but it does not act as he supposes. The drug is an excellent antispasmodic, and acts quickly; as soon as the spasm is relieved the animal will urinate, and probably show no further pain. How often do we hear a man telling about his horse being very sick from a stoppage of this nature; he gave him a dose of sweet nitre; the horse urinated, and was all right? The fact being the dose relieved the contraction, the horse became all right, and then urinated. If there be an occlusion of the urinary passage from other causes than that mentioned, the treatment named would be very injurious, because the drug, as well as being antispasmodic, increases the secretion of urine, and will not remove an obstruction; hence, by causing an increased flow of urine into the bladder, and not removing the obstruction, it aggravates the symptoms. During the paroxysms of colic the pulse increases in frequency and volume, the breathing becomes accelerated, sighing or panting, and in some cases profuse perspiration is noticed. During the intervals of ease these functions become normal. The symptoms of spasmodic colic, while usually short, are more violent and alarming than those of the other and more serious intestinal diseases.

TREATMENT.—In many cases a spontaneous cure takes place without treatment in half an hour to an hour, but it is advisable to administer an antispasmodic dose. The following is a favorite colic drench: $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. each of laudanum and sweet spirits of nitre, and 1 oz. of the fluid extract of belladonna, in a pint of cold water; this being the dose for an ordinary-sized horse. Instead of this we may give 1 to 2 ozs. chloral hydrate, or 2 to 3 drs. of chloroform, in a pint of cold water. The hypodermic injection of 3 to 5 grs. morphia, and $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. atropia, is probably better than either. The horse should be placed in a large, comfortable, well-bedded box stall, and if possible prevented from hurting himself during the spasms. Injections of warm water and a little soap per rectum should be given. If relief be not apparent in an hour, the dose should be repeated, and as we may in such cases suspect a more serious case than ordinary spasmodic colic, or else complications, where practicable a veterinarian should be sent for. If one be not procurable, the owner will repeat the dose hourly, as long as necessary, and treat complications as best he can. If bloating occur, he will treat as for flatulent colic, which will be considered in a future issue. It is good practice to administer a purgative after the acute symptoms are allayed.

The Two-minute Horse.

Lou Dillon, 2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$! Another nail in the coffin of the anti-two-minute idea. Of course it does not follow that because the Dillon mare has beaten the 2.03, she will trot in two minutes, but the manner in which she trotted her mile does show that she may be regarded as almost certain to dethrone Crescents, 2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$. How fast she will trot this year is a matter of conjecture, but almost every good judge who has seen her go her fast miles is of the opinion that she will beat 2.02, and some of them think she will trot in 2.01 or better. *—Horse World.*

How Road Horses Sell.

The following table, from the records of the Fusig-Tipton Co., American horse salesman, shows the prices they have received for speed horses during recent years:

100 trotters and pacers realized \$516,210, an average of \$5,162.
Twelve stallions realized \$120,600, an average of \$10,050.
Seven geldings (with records) realized \$72,600, an average of \$10,371.
Six mares (two green) realized \$45,100, an average of \$7,516.
Six brood mares realized \$21,825, an average of \$3,637.
Five yearling trotters realized \$21,700, an average of \$4,350.
Six two-year-olds realized \$21,900, an average of \$3,650.
Six three-year-olds realized \$36,500, an average of \$6,083.
Six four-year-olds realized \$27,750, an average of \$4,625.

Stock.

The Best Judging School.

It may be taken for granted that though a young man may read a score of books on the science of equestrianism, each having illustrations showing how to sit under position of ease and difficulties, he will never be much of a rider till he gets on a horse's back. Hard study and theory given full consideration, one buckjump and off goes the schoolmaster. It is a little different as regards the picking up of the points and conformation of a horse, though a good horseman comes to more rapid conclusions than a man who mostly stands down yet is well up in the anatomy. The horseman is apt at times to dogmatize from his own experiences, but good judgment and horsemanship generally go very well together.

As to the judging of draft horses there is no well-established rule. The chief part of education regarding this is the learned "Professor Price," for the horse that the contractor gives the money for is the one which sensible farmers set themselves to produce. The big town gelding, with good hoofs and pasterns and flat bones, always ready to feed or to pull, is the object-lesson. We must have as many like him as we can get, if we want to hold the ground against the many varieties of heavy motors now being produced, and it is of importance that those who mean to breed such animals should be instructed in this direction.

Of late, both in this country and abroad, it has become common for professors of agricultural colleges to take their students out for an airing, accompanied by skilled experts, or at least recognized judges of live-stock and horses. The animals are generally showyard representatives of some noted herd, flock or stud, and the best of their kind. The merits and demerits of all are expounded in turn, the latter, unfortunately, too mildly if the owner or manager is present. As regards the work horses, there is shown out clearly where one animal is better than another: Why this form of bone is better, and the sweep of hock, and this set of pastern. As the comments are truthful and honestly made, the student will, no doubt, get a thorough idea of what a good one is or ought to be like. His education will then be negatively improved by taking a good look at every bad one he meets. A run round the fairs will not do harm, but, on the other hand, give him confidence, and so when he starts breeding for himself he will be able to avoid a good few pitfalls he might otherwise have stumbled into. Of course, the great school, after all, in breeding or buying is experience. *—[L. J. S., in Live-Stock Journal.]*

Show Classes of Sheep.

An aged ram is a ram too old for the yearling class, or, in other words, a ram two years of age or over.

A yearling, or shearling ram, is a ram that has not as yet got more than his first pair of incisors, or permanent front teeth, or a ram that is over one year old, but under two.

A ram lamb is a male lamb under a year old, or one that has not as yet got any of its permanent incisors.

The rules of the female classes are governed by exactly the same conditions as are the ram classes.

A pen, unless otherwise stated, consists of three individuals, either males or females.

A pair is, generally, two of one sex.

A flock usually consists of one aged ram, yearling ram, ram lamb, and ewes, including ewe and ewe lamb, but may consist of a ram and two or more ewes.

A "special" means a special prize offered

outside of the ordinary list of premiums, such as special for best flock, special for best ram, etc.

Sweepstakes or champion means the best animal of a given breed, either male or female, or the best of either sex, as the case may be.

The Head of the Flock.

In buying a pure-bred sire get a good individual with a good pedigree, but never a good pedigree with a poor individual. The man looking for a sire to head a flock that is to produce mutton should not pay much attention to fancy points. He rather wants good mutton form. If the animal has a strong constitution it is not so particular that he have a certain sized ear, or his nose is a certain color, but be sure that the sheep has lots of vigor. The heart-girth should be large, indicating a large chest and lung room; the eye bright and prominent, carriage and step bold and active, a good temperament, wide between the ears, skin of a healthy pink color, and the wool soft and silky. A mutton sheep wants to have a mutton form, wide at the shoulder, the back wide and the width well carried to the tail-head, a well-filled leg of mutton, and the body should be wide and thick on the highest-priced cuts. In buying a sire, do not look for the biggest you can find, nor the smallest, but rather for the medium-sized animal, for he will always beget the most uniformly sized and most satisfactory stock. When you get a good sire do not feed him too much so as to keep him too fat, nor starve him, but keep him in vigorous, healthy condition. It is to be remembered that the meanest kind of a scrub can be made of an animal, no matter how good he is, by starving him; his ribs have been sprung by generations of good feed, and lack of it will let him back to slab sides again. There are times in the year when the flock seems to go back in condition. That is the time that you want a little extra feed. When changing from grass to dry feed, and from dry feed to grass, it is often well to feed a little grain. The breeding flock in winter wants lots of exercise and a variety of feed—clover, straw, and a little grain if they need it. If the ewes are fed right they will feed their lambs right, but if not they will not always care for them.

GEO. MCKERROW.

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

This flourishing association held its semi-annual meeting in Portage la Prairie, on Thursday, July 16th, the President, Mr. W. R. Taylor, in the chair. Members present: S. A. Cox, Brandon; W. A. Dunbar, Winnipeg; W. S. Henderson, Carberry; G. Hilton, Portage la Prairie; W. Leslie, Melita; W. E. Martin, Winnipeg; W. A. Shoults, Gladstone; W. Swenerton, Carberry; W. R. Taylor, Portage la Prairie; F. Torrance, Winnipeg. Visitors present: J. Wilson, Wingham, Ont.; A. Swenerton, Carberry; and F. Z. Woods, Winnipeg.

After the reading of the minutes, a communication from Dr. Rutherford, of Ottawa, was read, urging the members to attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, in Ottawa, during the first week in September. The Secretary spoke upon the many advantages of attending meetings of the A.V.M.A., pointing out that this is the first meeting to be held on Canadian soil, and the importance of every Canadian practitioner attending and helping to make it the largest and most successful meeting held yet. Several spoke in the same strain, and many announced their intention of going to Ottawa.

The meeting then adjourned to the infirmary of Dr. Hilton, where a clinic was held. Two cryptorchis were castrated by Dr. Wilson, a right and a left abdominal case. The operation was rapidly and skillfully performed, the operator displaying the dexterity acquired by long practice. A bad case of roaring was presented for operation, but Dr. McGillvray, who had promised to operate, failed to appear, being detained at the Minnedosa Fair judging horses, and as no instruments were available, the operation had to be postponed.

A case of chronic lameness in the front foot, with a history of over a year, was operated upon by Dr. Torrance. A median neurectomy was performed, the animal showing immediate improvement. The next case was abdominal hernia, no history, except that the animal was found at pasture presenting a large, soft swelling near the left flank. Dr. Dunbar operated, making an exploratory puncture, followed by incision, but finding evidence that the hernia was of long standing, the incision was closed without attempting a radical operation.

This closed the clinic, which, as the first held by the association, was considered very successful. Votes of thanks were passed to the operators, and to Drs. Taylor and Hilton, who formed a local committee of arrangements, and to whose efforts much of the success of the meeting was due. The meeting then adjourned.

The exhibitions at Qu'Appelle, Wolsley and Prince Albert, which have all proved very successful, will be reported in a subsequent issue.

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