

stipating action of the laudanum given is neutralized by the belladonna, and while we would not continue the administration of any form of opium, the first dose given will have no evil effect, and by the time we wish to give the second dose the symptoms presented will enable us to diagnose definitely.

SPASMODIC COLIC.

Spasmodic colic probably presents the most alarming symptoms of any digestive disease in the early stages. The horse suddenly becomes violent, falls down violently, rolls, gets up, paws, throws himself down again, etc., and after a few minutes has a period of ease, probably to be followed by another spasm, etc., etc. During the spasms his pulse will be frequent, strong and bounding, but during the periods between spasms it is normal, and he will usually eat if food be before him. This trouble consists in a spasmodic contraction of a portion or portions of the small intestines. In many cases the neck of the bladder is also involved in the spasm, and the patient will frequently attempt to urinate, but is not able so to do. This very frequently leads the observer to the decision that he is suffering from some acute and painful disease of the urinary organs. I may just here state that this very common idea is radically wrong. Horses seldom suffer from diseases of these organs, and when they do the symptoms are not violent. As regards treatment for this trouble, we may say that it is wise to give the colic drench already mentioned, or in case drugs are not at hand, any good stimulant, as 4 to 6 ozs. whiskey or brandy, or any alcoholic stimulant gives good results; or in case even this is not obtainable, an ounce of ginger in a little warm water. In fact, a spontaneous cure will result in the course of an hour or two without treatment in most cases. In rare cases the disease is more protracted, when the dose should be repeated every two hours until relief be obtained. Some horses are particularly liable to attacks of this kind under certain conditions. For instance, if given water after a meal; if worked or driven immediately after a meal, etc. This is due to peculiarities of digestion, and when noted the cause must be avoided.

FLATULENT COLIC.

Flatulent colic, while much more serious than spasmodic, does not cause such alarming symptoms in the early stages. The attack is less sudden; the horse becomes uneasy, will paw, possibly pass feces in small quantities and rather soft, lie down, roll, get up again, paw, look towards his flank, etc.; his pulse will be full and frequent, and the mucous membranes reddened. Very soon a fullness of the abdomen, especially on the right side, is noticed. The pain is constant, but of varying intensity. The symptoms increase in severity, the abdomen becomes more tense, the pulse more frequent, and the animal sweats and his respirations become labored. He lies down more violently, and if the bloating be very tense he may cause rupture of the large colon, after which the symptoms are not so violent; he will probably stand with head hanging; sweats become more profuse, the pulse more frequent but weak, often imperceptible at the jaw, and after a few hours he will fall down and die.

TREATMENT.—In the early stages, before the symptoms have become diagnostic, the administration of the ordinary colic drench is indicated. As soon as the bloating is noticed, skilled attendance should be procured as soon as possible. In the meantime, a drench of 2 to 4 ozs. oil of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil should be given, or if this cannot be procured, half a cupful of baking soda in a pint of cold water should be given. When veterinary attention cannot be had, these doses should be repeated every two hours as needed. When the bloating is excessive and there is danger of rupture or suffocation, immediate relief can be given by puncturing with a trocar and canula at the most prominent part, just in front of the point of the right hip. In the absence of the proper instrument a pocket knife may be used, but the operation with this instrument is not usually successful. Amateurs are seldom supplied with instruments for this purpose, and are usually afraid to use them if they are; hence, we say, as soon as the disease is diagnosed a veterinarian should be sent for. He will have the instruments to use if necessary, but unless the bloating be of such intensity as to demand immediate relief he will not puncture, but give a hypodermic injection of eserine or arecoline, which will cause an evacuation of the gases without an operation. It is always good practice in these cases to give an injection of warm, soapy water, per rectum. If an injection pump or large syringe is not at hand, this can be done with a couple of feet of garden hose and a funnel. When treatment of a case of this kind has been successful, it is good practice to follow up with an aloetic purgative.

ACUTE INDIGESTION.

The symptoms of this disease are much the same as those of flatulent colic. In fact, the practitioner usually calls both cases acute indigestion, and the treatment is practically the same.

In a typical case of acute indigestion the trouble is principally in the stomach, while in flatulent colic it is principally in the large colon, but in the former the intestines, both small and large, usually become involved, and the gases passing to the colon produce the same form of bloating. In a typical case the early symptoms are the same, but a fullness of the abdomen is not so soon noticed, and there often is observed an attempt to regurgitate gases by the gullet, and in severe cases small quantities of ingesta are regurgitated. This is always a grave symptom, as it indicates rupture of the stomach, but sometimes occurs without rupture. Here the administration of turpentine or soda has a more direct action, if it can be accomplished, as the drug is introduced immediately in the organ in which the gases exist, and exerts a direct chemical action by neutralizing them. In these cases, also, the services of a veterinarian should be procured as soon as possible, and in the meantime the patient should be made as comfortable as possible, and treated as for flatulent colic.

Constipation may be classed as a form of indigestion. The horse does not show violent symptoms. He is dull, eats little, tires easily, passes little feces, and those hard and dry; placing the ear to the abdomen reveals an absence of the normal murmur. After a time he becomes more uneasy, will lie a good deal, and often endeavor to lie on his back, or will stand with his croup pressed against the wall. The pulse becomes somewhat frequent and full, and he often makes vain endeavors to defecate. If treated in the early stages it is usually successful. There is a paralysis of the muscular coats of the intestines. A moderate purgative should be given, as 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. In addition, 2 drams nux vomica should be given three times daily to overcome the paralysis, and injections of warm, soapy water should be given, per rectum, every five or six hours. He should not be allowed to eat anything except small quantities of damp bran. If necessary, the purgative or a quart of raw linseed oil should be given in 48 hours.

Clydesdale Rules.

J. W. Sangster, Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, the directorate of which is making an unenviable record in the incubation of new and mystifying registration rules and regulations, writes "The Farmer's Advocate" as follows:

"In the circular which was sent out from this office some time ago, re certificates of service from owner of stallion, now called for in the registration of Clydesdales in the Clydesdale Records of Canada, the statement was made that a written declaration of service, made by owner of stallion, was required. Information has since been received from the Canadian Live-stock Records office, that the Department of Agriculture will accept no such certificate of service, excepting those made out on the special form printed by them, and issued for this purpose. The new application form for the registration of Clydesdales also has a space for the signature of the owner of the service stallion. Both may be had on application to the Accountant, National Live-stock Records, Ottawa.

"Below will be found a copy of the rules of entry, as revised at the last annual meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, and the Secretary writes, 'There is little more that can be added, excepting that the rule regarding the imposition of penalty fees on colts over one year of age comes into force on July 1st, 1909. There is also a general impression that the rule providing for the registration of four-cross fillies has been revoked. This is not the case, but the application form must be filled out with a statutory declaration or affidavit.'

RULES OF ENTRY.

Write to the "Accountant," National Live-stock Records, Ottawa, for Application Blank Forms, Transfer Blanks, etc. All letters to this address will go free of postage.

1. The following are admitted to registry:

IMPORTED ANIMALS.—Stallions and mares recorded and bearing registration numbers in the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland, whose sires and dams, together with their sires and dams, are also recorded and bear registration numbers in said Studbook, providing that the breeding of such sires and dams, if already recorded in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada as ancestors, comply with this rule.

When recording animals imported in dam, certificate of service must be furnished from the breeder, signed by the owner of sire at the time of service.

An imported animal is one which has been imported from Great Britain and Ireland. Applications for registration of animals imported from Great Britain after April 1st, 1909, must be accompanied by a tabulated certificate, in addition to the regular export certificate issued by the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain and Ireland showing ancestors numbered as stated above.

CANADIAN-BRED ANIMALS.—(a) Stallions and mares by sires and out of dams recorded in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada.

(b) Clydesdale stallions having five top-crosses by sires recorded in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada, and Clydesdale mares having four top-crosses by sires recorded in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada. In all cases of Canadian-bred animals, the dam must be recorded before the stallion is eligible, or, in case of a mare with five top-crosses, her dam must be recorded before she is eligible. Applications for the registration of four-cross pedigrees shall be certified and sworn or affirmed to by the breeder before an officer authorized to administer oaths.

2. Every application for registration shall be made on a blank which shall be furnished free for the purpose, and must contain a description as complete as possible, together with the date of birth, name and registered numbers of the sire, and of the dam, if recorded, and must be signed by the breeder, except in case the person applying for registration purchased the dam after being served, then he must sign the application form; but a transfer of ownership of the dam must be supplied, signed by the Recorded owner (giving date of service, name of sire, and date of sale). In registration of pedigrees of four-cross mares which were not bred by the applicant, but which have been foaled his property, the application must be signed by the owner of the dam at the time she was served, and the general color, year of birth, and name and address of breeder of dam must be given.

3. The owner of the sire of an animal whose pedigree is offered for entry shall certify to service, giving date of service, with name and recorded number of said sire in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada. Signature will not be accepted unless such ownership appears on the books of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.

4. The breeder of an animal is the owner of the dam at the time she was served. The first owner is the owner of the dam at the time the colt was foaled.

5. No application for registration or transfer shall be considered until the fees are paid, nor shall any number be assigned to the pedigree until every requirement has been complied with.

6. In the case of a change of ownership of an animal, the buyer must obtain from the seller a certificate of transfer written in ink upon a blank form procured from the Record Office, which will, when returned to the record office, accompanied by the original certificate of registration, be entered upon the record. The certificate of transfer shall be endorsed on the back of the original certificate, and returned to the applicant. Transfers will be required from the first and succeeding owners to the applicant for entry. If the animal is a female, it must be stated whether or not she has been served. If served, the date of service must be given, with the name and record number of the sire, certified to by the owner or his authorized agent.

7. When an animal is a twin, it shall be so stated when applying for registration, and the sex given of the animal with which it was a twin. Should a twin be entered upon the record without such statement, no subsequent application for the entry of animal twin with the same shall be accepted.

8. When the pedigree of an animal may have been admitted or ownership transferred through misrepresentation or fraud, the Board of Directors shall, on the discovery of the same, declare the entry or transfer void, together with any entries or transfers of descendants of such animal, and subsequent applications for entry or transfer dependent on the signature of any person implicated in such fraud shall be refused.

9. Duplicate names should be avoided. To this end, the right will be reserved to change any name when necessary, preserving, however, as far as practicable, some characteristic of the name given in the application. The word "Young" shall not be used in connection with a name, unless the pedigree has been previously so recorded in another studbook.

10. No duplicate certificate will be issued unless a statutory declaration of the applicant (who must be the recorded owner) is supplied, setting forth reasons why such certificate is required. Such declaration must be made on form provided.

11. The fee for registration of pedigrees shall be as follows:

For Canadian-bred Horses.	
Each.	
To Members—Animals under 1 year of age.	\$1.00
To Members—Animals over 1 year of age.	2.00
To Non-Members—Animals under 1 year of age.	4.00
To Non-Members—Animals over 1 year of age.	5.00
Transfers	.50
Duplicate Certificates	.50
New Certificates, replacing old ones, of which shipping vouchers have been used	.50
Tabulated Pedigrees	2.00

In determining fees, the age of an animal is computed from the first day of January of the year of foaling.