for some time. If he is defective in the feet, knees or shoulders he will display it by favoring the defective spot, and it will be sometimes almost as noticeable in this way as when the horse is in action. Test the eyesight by moving the hand across the vision of the horse. Do not move the hand back and forward towards the eye, as the breath of wind which it would create would inform even a blind animal that something is coming towards him. Move it to and fro across, not toward the vision. Examine the top of the horse's head for poll evil, the withers for fistula, the shoulders for collar boils, or sweeny, and follow this up with an examination of the limbs for splints, side bones, spavins and thorough-pins.

It is wise also to examine the feet and see that their conformation is right and free from corns, thrush and other common defects of the foot. Look to the quality of the bone throughout, and see that the horse has the right conformation, quality and weight for the work to which you will put him.

Stallions in Ontario.

Following upon the discussion which recently took place through these columns on stallion enrolment, it might be interesting to our readers who have not been privileged to see a copy of the report of the Staliion Enrolment Board for 1913 to know that there were inspected, during that year, 1,082 horses, of which 1,045 were approved. This left only 37 which were rejected. Of the 37 rejected two were turned down because of curb, seven because of bone spavin, four had bog spavin, three ring bone, two string halt, one side bone, and four were roarers.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the enrolment was that of the total number of horses enrolled in the Province, 993 were grades. This was a very large percentage, and shows the prevalence of the grade stallion. Some idea of the comparative strength of the different breeds is shown by the fact that 1,178 Clydesdales, 236 Percherons, 69 Shires, 59 Hackneys, 156 Standard-breds, 31 Thoroughbreds, 17 Belgians, six German Coach, seven French Coach, one French Canadian, and six of another distinct breed were enrolled besides the grades. This makes a total enrolled of 2,759, considerably over one-third of which were grades.

The county having the largest number of stallions enrolled was Simcoe, with 139. Middlesex standing second with 128, and York third with 119. The largest number of grades in any one county was 61 in Hastings, where only 21 pure-breds are recorded.

Clydesdale as a Colonist.

One of the chief notes struck in the annual report of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland is the value of the breed as a colonizer if such a phrase may be permitted. At any rate, our colonies are buying goodly bred types with rare eagerness.

The council are able to record a membership increased by 128; an increase in the amount of invested capital, which now stands at over £8,800; the issue of the larger volume of the Stud Book yet published, so far as numbers of entries are concerned; the largest number of affiliated societies yet enrolled—viz., 55—an extended distribution of gold and silver medals abroad, and a satisfactory export trade. Clydesdale horse societies on the model of the home society, have recently been formed in New Zealand and Australia, the former having precedence in point of time, but the latter has been inaugurated with every prospect of success. In South Africa the breeders of Clydesdales have also made a movement towards organization, and the long-established societies in Canada and the United States are in a sound condition. The Canadian export trade has not been so brisk during 1913 as it was in the three years immediately preceding, but the demand from the United States showed expansion, and a number of wealthy gentlemen in the Eastern States have taken up the breeding of Clydesdales with enthusiasm. At home, remarkable prices have been paid at public auction for foals of both sexes, and the demand for big, commercial geldings has seldom been keener. The outlook for the breed generally is cheerful, and, so far, the prosperity of the Society is but a reflection of the prosperity of the breed.

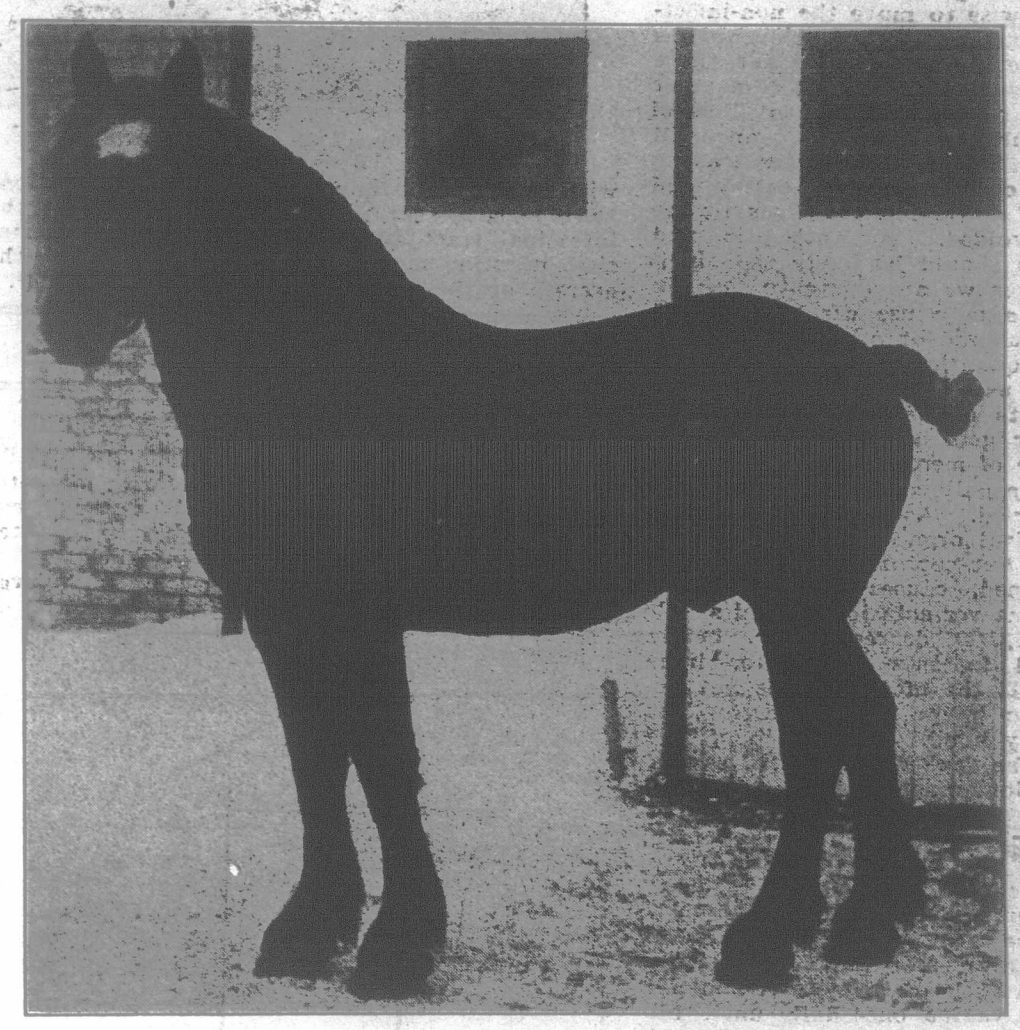
Volume XXXV. of the Stud Book, issued during the year, contained the record entry of 2,763 additional produce, 3,344 mares with produce, and exported fillies six, and 699 stallions; a total of 6,806.

The balance sheet shows that the substantial sum of £266 was disbursed in premiums during the year. These took the form of gold medals (valued £5 each) at the principal fairs or exhibitions in Canada, and at the International Show, at Chicago, Illinois, in November. Eight gold medals were offered in New Zealand. Large silver medals were offered at shows or fairs in Prince Edward Island, Vancouver, B. C., Durban and Bloemfontein, South Africa, and there is every likelihood that these grants will be continued. The council has also offered two gold medals for the ensuing year at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, at Sydney, N. S. W., and at the Royal Agricultural Society of Western Australia Show, at Perth, W. A.

To the R. A. S. E. of England, the sum of £70 towards its Clydesdale classes has been voted for several years past—and this has been renewed for the Shrewsbury Show of 1914, with the addition of £30 for prizes in a class of Clydesdale geldings, foaled in or before 1911. The sum will be divided into three prizes of £15, £10, and £5, and the council trust there will be a large exhibit of Clydesdale geldings to advertise the breed.

Particulars regarding the export trade of 1913 are as follows: Export certificates were issued to—Canada, 629; United States of America, 37; South Africa, 51; Sweden, 15; Germany, 1; Russia, 55; South America, 20; New Zealand, 19; and Australia, 10; a total of 837. In this connection the Board of Agriculture for Scotland report that Canada, and the Union of South Africa have intimated their preparedness to accept entry on the Board's register as equivalent for and in lieu of a veterinary examination ad hoc for exported horses. Negotiations are in progress with other countries and dominions to a like end. The Board of Agriculture for Scotland and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have now both established registers for stallions. The examination for admission is based on a test of soundness, carried out by a panel of veterinary surgeons selected by the Boards.

London, England. G. T. BURROWS.



Jabot.

This seven-year-old Percheron stallion, weighing 1,860 pounds, is advertised for sale by T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

Contagious Abortion in Cattle.

Contagious or infectious abortion in cattle is due to a specific virus or bacilli which is readily communicable from diseased to healthy animals. It is communicable from female to female by contact. from female to male or from male to female by copulation, from diseased of either sex to the healthy of either sex by the hands or clothes of the attendant, by pails, forks, blankets, brooms or anything that has been in direct or indirect contact with the diseased animal and then comes in either direct or indirect contact with a healthy one, especially pregnant females. In most cases it is practically impossible for any person other than a bacteriologist to definitely diagnose a case. but when several cases of abortion occur without apparent cause, or where even but one case occurs where the owner has reason to suspect that there is probably infection in his herd, means should be taken to, if possible, prevent its spread.

When we know that under the most careful and approved methods of treatment it requires from one to two years to rid a herd of the scourge, and that treatment, in addition to being tedious, is troublesome and expensive, we can readily appreciate the truth of the old adage re prevention vs. cure. Hence preventive measures should never be neglected.

If danger were readily recognized, prevention would be comparatively easy, but such is not the case. A female may be infected and show no symptoms. It is not unknown for an infected cow to carry her calf to full term and at the same time she would distribute the infection to a whole herd. Then a male may be infected and show no suspicious symptoms whatever until the females that have been bred to him commence to abort in numbers without appreciable cause.

Preventive treatment, of course, consists in the prevention of the introduction into a herd or an individual of the virus of the disease, and when we repeat that an animal of either sex may be infected and a most careful examination will fail to reveal anything suspicious, it will readily be seen that the breeder should take no chances that he can possibly avoid. When the breeder keeps a male exclusively for use on his own cows and does not introduce any fresh females into his herd, he is practically safe, unless the infection be carried by those who have come in contact with infected cattle, but when the services of the male are procurable by the neighbors, far or near, or when fresh females are introduced into the herd, matters become complicated so far as prevention is concerned. When the breeder does not keep a male he should keep himself as well posted as possible upon facts among his neighbors and surrounding country, and if he has any reason to suspect that infectious abortion exists and that there is a possibility of an animal of the infected herd being bred to the male that he patronizes, he must, of course, cease breeding to him. In the introduction of fresh females into the herd, the breeder again needs to be very careful. He should acquaint himself with the facts regarding, not only the herd out of which he proposes purchasing, but also of herds of the neighborhood, and if he becomes acquainted with any fact that leads to suspicion, of course negotiations should cease. In a few words, preventive treatment consists in seeing that no infected animal of either sex be introduced into the herd; that no animal of the herd be bred to or allowed to come in contact with an infected animal or any person or thing that has been in contact. We may truly say that is not always possible, as often there is nothing to indicate danger, hence all that can be done is to take all possible precautions.

Symptoms.—While abortion may take place at any period of gestation, it seldom occurs until the third or fourth month and more frequently at the fifth, sixth, seventh or eighth month and sometimes quite near full term. In some cases infected cows, after being bred, will apparently have conceived, but in six, nine or twelve weeks will again show oestrum and repeat the act. This leads us to suspect that she has aborted at such an early stage of gestation that the foetus has not been noticed. Except where abortion occurs during the later months of gestation there are practically no premonitory symptoms to indicate the accident. The cow aborts without apparent difficulty or distress, the membranes are usually expelled with the foetus and the dam apparently experiences little or no inconvenience. When the accident occurs during the later stages of gestation the usual symptoms of approaching normal parturition are frequently more or less well marked. The abdomen becomes more pendulous, the lips of the vulva become somewhat swollen and parted, the udder becomes enlarged and the patient sometimes suffers from more or less severe labor pains and in some cases parturition is difficult and the services of an obstetrist are required. In most cases of abortion