

and all provisions supplied. Work in winter feeding stock. Farm near Fort William, Ont. No. 278. a

Wanted, man and wife, no children, to live with employer. Man must understand general farming; one with an extensive knowledge of poultry raising preferred. Wife to do cooking and laundry work in small family. Second girl kept. Give references and state wages. No. 258. b

Married or middle-aged single man required in March on a stock farm. Winter work to feed live stock. Must have a good knowledge of farm work. No. 259. b

DOMESTIC HELP WANTED.

Wanted, capable woman for general housework, and girl as housemaid in small family. Mother and daughter, or two sisters preferred. Must be trustworthy. Good wages paid. References required. Also wanted trusty woman as laundress and housekeeper's assistant. Wages \$100 a year. References required. No. 279. a

Wanted, mother's help, to live on a farm, good home and pleasant and convenient neighborhood. No. 280. a

Situations Wanted.

By young man of 18 as general farm hand. Best of references. Strictly temperate. Wages \$16 a month, board and washing. References required. No. 281. a

Position as foreman on stock or dairy farm wanted where horse is supplied. Applicant, 21 years of age, with no family, is thoroughly acquainted with care of live stock and use of farm implements. Has also had experience with running cream separator. No bad habits. No. 282. a

Young man, 18 years old, wishes position on a farm as general farm hand. Understands farm work. Wages \$11 a month and travelling expenses. No. 283. a

Married man, 39 years of age, with six children, thoroughly conversant with all farm work, handy with tools and first-class ploughman (having won several sweepstakes prizes for ploughing), desires situation on a farm. Wages \$25 a month. No. 284. a

Wanted position on stock farm by veterinary surgeon (honor graduate). Young man and not afraid of work. Good salary expected. No. 285. a

Married man, aged 30, wishes a position on a cattle ranch or as a stockman in the Northwest or Manitoba. Would engage for a year. Wife would act as housekeeper if required. Good references. No. 260. b

Capable boy of 16, raised on a farm and who has also had some experience in mason work, desires a yearly engagement on a farm. No. 261. b

Position of farm foreman required by young man who has taken a course at the O.A.C., Guelph, and managed a farm for some time. No. 262. b

DOMESTIC HELP.

Wanted by widow, situation as housekeeper on a farm, where there is no objection to her daughter, aged 11 years, being with her. Must be reasonably near to a school. Excellent references. No. 263. b

N.B.—Where no name is mentioned in the advertisement apply to A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, giving number of advertisement.

Horse-Breeding.

By Prof. J. Hugo Reed, V.S., Guelph, Ont.

(Continued from last issue.)

Intra-uterine Influence.—The abnormal peculiarities sometimes observed in animals at the time of birth, that are not recognized as family characteristics, have been popularly attributed to some mysterious influences of the imagination of the mother in the process of intra-uterine development. Some claim that this law is noticed even in fowls. It is stated that the ambition, courage, and military skill of Napoleon Bonaparte had their foundation in the fact that the Emperor's mother followed her husband in his campaigns, and was subjected to all the dangers of a military life, while on the other hand the murder of David Rizzio in the presence of Queen Mary was the deathblow to the personal courage of James I, and occasioned that strong dislike of edged weapons for which that monarch was said to be remarkable. Various instances can be cited of deformities, monstrosities, and birth marks in the human family traceable to frights, etc., received by the mother during pregnancy. The same law acts, but not to so marked an extent, in the lower animals. I call to mind one well-marked case of the effect of a fright received by a mare during the act of copulation. A farmer bred a half-bred Clydesdale mare to a purebred Clydesdale stallion. Both sire and dam were good individuals, with full manes and tails. This farmer owned a dog with a very short tail, and he had the habit of interfering with any of the stock that were fighting. The stallion came to the farm to serve the mare, and during the act of copulation the dog, evidently thinking his services as a peace-maker were in demand, caught the stallion by the tail, and growled and swung from side to side. The groom ran back and gave the dog a kick, and he ran towards the barn, passing directly in front of the mare. The mare produced to this cover, and the foal, while perfect in form, had

only a few hairs and no dock where the tail should be. This animal is still owned by the breeder. I saw her a few months ago, and she is a fair representative of her class, being well developed in all points except the above. I cannot explain this phenomena in any way except that the mare was startled by the sudden appearance of the tailless dog, and it caused such a nervous impression as to cause the development of a foetus with the same peculiarity.

Sex at Will.—Various theories have been advanced in order to produce sex at will, but as far as I can learn all have failed in actual practice.

If we recognize the foregoing laws as governing factors in the reproduction of horses it teaches us that too great care cannot be exercised in the selection of animals for breeding purposes, and also that great care of the dam during pregnancy is demanded. As to the hygiene of pregnant mares, it does not differ in many respects from that of other animals. The mare should be kept in moderate condition, and be given regular exercise during pregnancy, or else regularly used at ordinary work. She should not be subjected to excessive muscular exertion, and should not be worked much under saddle, and, if ridden at all, spurs should not be used, as the excessive muscular contraction often caused by the application of the spur is liable to cause abortion. If we are breeding with the hopes of producing speed, I think it well to speed the mare for short distances at whatever gait we expect to produce, as I think the offspring inherits to a certain extent the habits of the dam, especially those exercised during the period of gestation, but she should on no account be speeded for sufficient distances to produce fatigue. The food and water should be of the very best quality, the food easily digested, and given in reasonable quantities. The premises in which she is kept during cold weather should be roomy, thoroughly clean, and well ventilated. All undue nervous excitement should be avoided, also the access of all noxious odors, and all operations that necessitate the casting of the animal or the drawing of blood. The administration of drastic purgatives should also be avoided if possible, as all of these have a tendency to produce abortion. When the time of parturition approaches she should be carefully watched, and, if necessary, skilled assistance called in. As before mentioned, the prospective breeder should carefully consider the class of animal he will endeavor to produce, and, having decided that point, he should provide himself with one or more mares of that class, of the best quality his means will allow. Unless he can provide a mare or mares of at least fair quality he had better not breed at all, as the results will surely be disappointing from the reasons already stated. I do