

foetus, both the anterior and posterior presentation; that is the normal presentation when the foetus is being delivered fore feet first, with nose between or upon the knees, and the abnormal presentation when the hind feet of the foetus are being delivered first. Knowledge of the proper time to interfere or render assistance, and the ability to detect by manipulation whether the presentation be normal or abnormal, and to rectify the latter when present, is the first requisite of the veterinary obstetrict. In the majority of cases where the presentation is normal, delivery will take place without extraneous interference, but there are cases in which the volume of the foetus is large in comparison to the size of the genital passage of the dam, or the expulsive forces of the dam are, from various causes, comparatively weak. In such cases, even though the presentation be normal, it is wise to exert steady, but sufficiently forcible, traction on the foetus in order to complete parturition in a reasonable time, in order to prevent disaster to the young, and hasten a cessation of pain and agony to the dam. At the same time, it must be understood that in no case should traction be applied, unless the presentation be normal, as except in cases where the foetus is abnormally small and the genital passages very roomy, can delivery in case of abnormal presentation take place without serious, and often fatal, results to either dam or foetus, and in some cases to both. Hence the necessity of the person who interferes being able to discriminate as regards presentation. In order that parturition may take place, the expulsion force must be in excess of the resistance. Abnormal resistance may be due to the volume of the foetus, to its presentation, or to disease, or it may be due to some abnormal condition of the dam. One of the most common maternal causes is a non-dilation of the passage through the neck of the womb (called the os uteri). In some cases the os dilates very slowly, and labor pains may be present, and somewhat severe and prolonged for hours, and no apparent progress be made. In such cases a manual examination will reveal the cause. In a case of this kind, the membranes are usually not ruptured and the safety of the foetus is not endangered, and unless the pains are very severe, so as to endanger the life of the dam from excessive muscular exertion, and possible rupture of a blood vessel, it is well to wait a few hours longer and allow nature an opportunity of effecting the necessary dilation. If instruments have to be used, none but a competent obstetrict should operate. As stated, the more skill the person who is watching the mare possesses, the better, but she should be watched by someone, and if abnormal conditions which are not understood or cannot be rectified by him should present themselves, he can, at least, go for or send for more skilled assistance. There are many conditions which can be rectified by the ordinary stockman who has no special knowledge of obstetrics, which, if not rectified, will prove disastrous. We will treat of these in a future article. "WHIP."

STOCK.

Prizes for Essays on Sugar-beet Pulp Feeding.

A large number of farmers in Ontario are this season making a trial of feeding sugar-beet pulp. There seems to be an idea abroad that the removal of the sugar leaves the residue or pulp from beet sugar factories of little value, when, according to analyses, it should be about equal to corn ensilage. The proof of the pudding is the eating, and the "Farmer's Advocate" would like to ascertain from farmers who have actually used this comparatively new food for stock what has been the result; in short, what has been learned upon the subject.

1st.—What is the best method of storing or housing the pulp when received from the factory? What building or compartment is preferred; what quantities may be stored together, and for what length of time?

2nd.—State to what classes of stock it has been fed, quantities fed, and times per day in each case, and whether given alone or with other foods?

3rd.—What has been the result of pulp feeding to dairy cows, fattening cattle, "dry" stock, swine, sheep, etc., as to gains in milk or flesh, general thriftiness and health?

4th.—How does it compare with such foods as ensilage, turnips, mangolds, etc., or with dry corn fodder?

5th.—What precautions are desirable in feeding pulp, and why?

6th.—About what value per ton would you place upon pulp as a stock food, and how do you make your estimate?

For the best articles embodying answers to the above enquiries and giving any other facts of value, we offer prizes as follows: First, \$8; second, \$5; third, \$3, and fourth, one year's subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate," or \$1.50 cash if the subscription of the writer is already paid up to the end of 1905. Other things being equal, preference will be given to the more concisely written articles. The competition is open to anyone who has had actual experience in feeding the pulp. Write on one side of the paper only;

mark at top "Beet Pulp Feeding," and sign full name and address.

All contributions must reach the office of the "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont., on or before March 7th, 1905.

Feed and Care of Show Sheep.

In raising sheep for show purposes, we should have a number of selected ewes, and mate them with a first-class ram of whatever breed we desire to raise. The sire to use must be a typical mutton sheep of the breed, one that is compact in form, having a good head, good carriage and movement, and should be especially strong in back and loin, back straight and even all along, good spring of ribs, and good hind quarters, coming well down, well filled in outer and inner thighs, and full in the twist. Quality and constitution are important essentials in selecting a good breeding sire, and if we can get a sire that has proved himself to be a prepotent getter, so much the better. The ewes can be mated so as to drop the lambs at the time most desirable. Early lambs are usually best for show purposes, and in coming early the young lambs will be feeding well by grass time. Still, others prefer the end of March and April lambs, and the ewes get on grass soon after lambing.

The ewes during the winter require to be liberally fed, and have daily exercise when the weather is good. Breeding ewes that have abundance of exercise are more likely to produce strong lambs.

When the lambs are dropped early, there is nothing better for the ewes than a good supply of roots, as turnips or mangelis. If the ewes are

the day when the weather is warm. The show lambs should nurse for five months at least, but this may depend somewhat on the ewes. If they are feeding the lambs well, it may be advisable to let them nurse for a longer time. A good pasture is very necessary for the lambs at weaning-time. It may be rape or clover, as either makes an excellent pasture. The grain feed now is largely bran and oats, and a little cracked corn or peas. We do not feed much corn or fattening feed too early, as we do not care to get them too fat before show time, rather to keep them growing and laying on flesh and muscle instead of fat, yet gradually increasing the corn, peas and oil cake. We try and feed so that they will have a good even covering of firm flesh—flesh that is put on with green feed, roots, oats and bran. It will naturally be of better quality than flesh that is put on with so much heating feed as corn. Corn is an excellent part of the ration if used moderately, as it should be in feeding show sheep.

To carry over show lambs to yearlings, they require to be handled somewhat different after the fairs are over. They should have the run of good pasture, and the grain ration may be gradually reduced. The slightly reducing of the lamb can be done more by exercise in the field than by reducing the grain too much. The winter feed may consist of good clover hay, corn fodder and good bright pea-straw, and a daily supply of turnips or mangelis, and a few oats. Roots are a valuable adjunct to the feed in winter, and with good feed of this character, and abundance of exercise, they will grow and develop well during the winter, and be in good shape when grass comes in the spring.

Sheep-feeders and shepherds aim to have their

lambs and sheep in the pink of condition at show time, having them fitted so that they will look at their best, without showing any appearance of being overdone.

Show sheep should be shorn about April 1st, or as soon as the weather will allow, and if the weather be cold or changeable, it may be well to blanket them, and they should be kept in a fairly warm barn or shed during the night. They must not be allowed to take cold after being shorn.

Trimming is an important matter with the shepherd, and this should be commenced several weeks before show time. First, it is preferable to block them out; that is, to give them the desired form, and after this has been done they require to be trimmed at intervals, or weekly, until they appear in the showing.

Light blankets are desirable for some time previous to the show, to keep the fleece clean, and also serve to make the fleece more compact and smooth.

It is important to handle the sheep and lambs, so that they will get accustomed to being handled and to different surroundings, and they must be trained to stand and show themselves to best advantage. The lambs especially require to be trained to stand, and to be familiar with the halter.

Exercise is highly important in preparing show sheep, and they should be permitted to exercise once or twice a day. The sheep will feed better, be more active, and more healthy by plenty of exercise, and it tends to give them firmer flesh.

The feet of the show sheep should receive attention, as they may require to be trimmed or pared down two or three times during the season. It is necessary that the sheep stand square and level on their feet, as the feet of show sheep do not wear down as readily as the flock that is constantly on the pasture. GEO. CRAIG.

Minnesota Experiment Station.

This is my third year for the "Farmer's Advocate," and I would not like to be without it if it were three dollars a year, as there are many articles in it worth the subscription price to the farmer. Wishing the paper every success, and 10,000 new subscribers, I remain,

Bruce, Ont.

WESLEY POLLOCK.



Cawdor Cup (Imp.) [4087] (10045).

Clydesdale s. allion. Winner of second prize at the Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Show, Toronto, February, 1905. Imported and owned by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.

liberally fed on roots, oats and bran, with a little corn or peas added, and all the clover-hay they need, they should nurse and feed their lambs in good shape until grass comes.

It is necessary in raising lambs for show, or good lambs for breeding purposes, that they get a good start; that the ewe be a good milker, so that the young lambs will go right ahead from birth. It is an extra good ewe that can raise two show lambs, and it is often a good plan to put one of the lambs upon another ewe that may have lost her lamb.

The young lambs soon learn to eat grain with the ewes, and when they begin to feed well, a creep should be made for them; that is, a pen made with an opening large enough where the lambs can enter and the ewes cannot. There they may be fed oats, bran and roots, and hay twice a day.

When the ewes are put on grass, it is well to keep up the grain rations for a time. Sometimes, on exceptionally good grass, it may not be necessary to feed grain for a while, but in this case a close watch must be kept to see that the lambs are doing well, as they must not be allowed to stand still if possible.

The practice of feeding show lambs on cow's milk is not as much in favor now as formerly, as lambs on a good milking ewe, and well fed in addition, have been found to be better in the end.

The ewes and lambs should have access to their shed, or shade provided for them, during