

branes may be expelled without rupture of the latter, in which case, unless it be relieved, the foetus will suffocate very quickly. Instinct is supposed to teach the mare to rupture the membranes with her teeth, but we find that in most cases, even following an easy birth, the mare lies for a few minutes after the act, and in the meantime the foal perishes. The attendant, in cases of this kind, must rupture the membranes or make an opening with his knife, remove them and thus expose the foal to the air. (3) The membranes may be ruptured but remain attached to the foal by the umbilical cord, and interfere materially with its movements. Here, again, instinct is supposed to teach the mare to sever the cord with her teeth, but in many cases she fails to act. The attendant should now disinfect the cord with the bichloride solution or other disinfectant, and tie it tightly with the carbolized cord in the bottle, about an inch below the abdomen, and sever it by a scraping motion of his knife about an inch below the ligature. (4) The foal may be too weak to rise and nurse, and if neglected for several hours may perish. The attendant, in such cases, can assist it to rise and nurse, or failing in this, can draw some of the dam's milk and give it to the foal out of a spoon or a narrow-necked bottle, every half hour until it gains strength. (5) The mare may be unnatural and vicious with the foal and if left alone will probably injure or kill it. In these cases the attendant must interfere, and if he is unable to control the mare must remove the foal and send for or go for assistance. (6) There may be mal-presentation of the foetus, or other causes which prevent delivery. If the pains have been frequent and severe and still no progress has been made towards delivery, the attendant should make an

examination, and, if possible, ascertain the nature of the obstruction, or cause of non-delivery. If he has sufficient knowledge and skill to remove such obstacles, he must proceed to do so promptly, but not hurriedly, as this is a case in which things hurriedly done are often "not well done," but if it be beyond his skill to rectify the complication or remove the obstruction, he should at once send for an obstetrician. Prompt action in such cases is necessary, in order to save the life of the dam, and in many cases that of the foetus also. There are other reasons, but probably those mentioned are sufficient to convince a breeder that it is "good business" to watch. Many claim that it is not wise to watch a mare under such conditions, as in most cases nature effects delivery and after attention. Fortunately this is a fact, but all breeders know that difficulty in, or following parturition, is by no means uncommon, and we think that the liability of such occurring is sufficient to warrant the inconvenience and the time required to watch. Under normal conditions no attention is required after birth, other than removing the afterbirth and wet bedding, and supplying clean, fresh bedding, keeping dam and foal excluded from drafts, seeing that the foal gets nourishment, and giving the dam a nice warm feed of scalded bran and rolled oats, and attending generally to the comfort of both.

At the same time there may be unexpected abnormal conditions, hence it is wise to anticipate trouble. As a preventive to joint ill or navel ill, the attendant should dress the navel as soon as possible after birth with the antiseptic with which he has been supplied, and repeat the dressing several times daily until it is healed. He should carefully observe whether the