

and from a dam Maid, bred by W. S. Marr, of Upmill, Tarves, Scotland, and was sired by Bold Buccleugh, by Duke of Buccleugh. The foal is by the stock horse of Mr. Davidson, Darling's Prince. The three-year mare is by Boydston Boy (111), and out of Bell of the Ball, a gold medal mare of former years at the Industrial. Messrs. Richardson & Sons, Columbus, got the silver medal for four colts, sired by one imported horse, and also in the Canadian draught class.

In *Canadian* draughts, Harvey Plumb was 1st for three-year stallion, and C. Brown 1st in the two-year class, John Davidson taking second. W. Coates was first for brood mare with foal, second for 1-year filly, and James Coates, Shirley, was first for one-year filly and third for colt of 1886, in which class John Coates took second, and Geo. Hadden third. The sweepstakes for best draught colt or filly went to James I. Davidson, and the prize for best three mares to Duncan Christie.

In *general purpose* and *road* horses, K. Frankland, Geo. Blanchard, Graham Bros., John Adams, and J. Ward, Greenbank, figured prominently. The latter in road horses was 1st for 3-year stallion, for filly of 1886, and for brood mare.

CATTLE.

In *imported* Shorthorns, John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin; Joseph Watson, and James I. Davidson, John Davidson and John Adams, were the winners. In 3-year bulls Mr. Dryden won with imp. Vensgarth. In 2-year-olds, J. Watson, with imp. Vice-President, J. Adams taking second. In one-year bulls John Davidson was first with Goldstick, a red of strong build and wide heart girth, and second with Chief Baron, a red. On bull calves J. Dryden was first and second. These bulls were all of Cruikshank breeding. In females Mr. Dryden took most of the prizes.

In *Canadian* bred Shorthorns, J. Leask, Greenbank, was first in aged bulls, John M. Burns first in 2-year-olds, and H. H. Spencer first in the one year class with Glamis, by Lord Glamis and the cow Isabella 3d. He is a bull of great promise. W. Smith, Columbus, was second with the thrifty Duke of Albany. This was also the sweepstakes bull. Mr. Dryden was first for bull calf, and J. Watson second. Mr. Watson also carried first on aged cows, and on three-year and two-year cows, Mr. Dryden carrying the herd prize in this and also in the former class. Mr. Watson was second on the herd. The judges in this class, I. Morgan, Oshawa; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; and J. R. Mathieson, Brooklin, gave much satisfaction.

In *Jerseys* D. J. Adams and John Adams, Port Perry, won all the prizes, and in *grade* cattle William Smith and J. Watson were the principal winners, the herd prize going to the former. They were two excellent herds.

M. Boyd & Co., of the Big Island Stock Farm, Bobcaygeon, with 15 head, King of Trumps (2690) at the head, made a fine exhibit of *Aberdeen-Angus* Polls, and won all the prizes.

SHEEP.

In *Shropshire Downs*, H. H. Spencer and J. Dryden, M. P. P., both of Brooklin, divided the prizes, and in *Southdowns* Messrs. E. & A. Stanford, Markham, Ont., carried all before them with their exhibit of 17 head of imported sheep. In *Cotswolds*, Joseph Ward took most of the prizes, some going to John Martin, Raglan, and in *Leicesters* R. P. Harman was the strong man.

In pigs, A. Cameron, Ashburn, led in Berks and large Yorkshires, and in small breeds, S. Rundle and A. W. Williams.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

The Secretary, President, or any member of any Farmers' Club is hereby invited to send for copies of the Journal, (which will be mailed free), to distribute amongst its members with the view of forming clubs for the Journal—a list of ten subscribers, at least, could be got at every club in Canada. Clubs of five for \$4.00, and clubs of ten for \$7.50. Those subscribing now for 1887 will get the Journal or the rest of this year free. Many secretaries of Farmers' Clubs have sent us long lists from members of their clubs; many have sent for sample copies to get up clubs; those who have not are respectfully asked to do so. Sample copies sent free for this purpose.

Veterinary.

Mortality Amongst Foals.

BY F. C. GRENSIDE, V. S., GUELPH.

It seems to be a generally entertained opinion that the death rate among foals during the spring of this year has been unusually high. Privately such a conviction we have heard expressed in many quarters, and the press has given publicity to this impression. How far it is correct it is difficult to judge, but there is doubtless some truth in the assertion. It seems to us, however, that it is somewhat exaggerated, and at any rate there has been no new or special form of malady to account for the increased percentage of losses.

Losses of a like character, although varying in extent, we must always expect to meet with, for there are fatal cases occurring under varying conditions, the causes of which at times are not apparent; and when they can be determined, medical skill, at its present stage of advancement, seems to be incapable of coping successfully with their effects. It may be asked, then, under these circumstances, if it is worth while spending any time on the consideration of this subject; to which question an answer may be promptly given in the affirmative, for apart from the interest connected with such a study, there are a sufficient number of successful cases to stimulate one to renewed effort in the treatment of these infantile equine troubles.

Let us first of all consider the influences the

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has in promoting or preventing the occurrence of sickness or weakness amongst their progeny. At the time the foal is dropped we may correctly say that the mother is altogether responsible for the condition of her young, as to whether it is strong or weak, except insofar as debility, natural or acquired, is transmitted from the sire. There can be no doubt that the condition of a sire at the season of service, apart from his natural constitution, has an influence upon the vigor of his progeny. It cannot be expected that the horse laden with fat, with his muscular system in a flabby, or relaxed state, and his nervous system lacking in vital force—all the result of insufficient work and liberal feeding—can bestow upon his offspring that physical strength, that the horse, with his whole organism and assimilative powers raised to a high standard, by sufficiency of nourishment and plenty of work. The germ, or germs of the male, that animate the ovum of the female being the product of the animal, that generated them; and we know what a determining influence their source has upon the characteristics of their progeny. Can we then doubt that a similar influence is exerted in endowing the germ of a future animal with the inabilities of its parent? The careful and experienced observer knows that the progeny of the horse, that is altogether confined to his box for nearly ten months out of the twelve, is not the horse that gets vigorous and active foals. In my own experience I know of mongrel and somewhat scrub stallions that have the collar on six days out of the seven, that are notorious as getters of tough, hardy stock. If these animals were kept up and pampered as the great majority of our high class stock horses are, there is no doubt that they would lose that constitutional vigor, which is almost all they have that is worth having to transmit to their progeny.

It is hardly relevant to this subject to draw attention to the high death rate amongst stallions of the heavy classes occurring during the season of service, when compared with road horses, but it is an undoubted fact that it is much higher in those that are not easily and inexpensively exercised, as the horse that is

ridden or driven is, thus proving that exercise is the factor that wields such an important influence in making or marring the hardiness of the horse, according as it is withheld or allowed.

Many people entertain very extreme views as to the course that should be pursued in regulating the life and diet of a pregnant mare, urging in behalf of their pet theories some instance of success under such rule. Evidence of this character is not to be received without some reserve, for we see many cases of foals refusing to be killed by either hardship or kindness. Some recommend working steadily up to the time of foaling, while others prescribe a few months of comparative inaction. Many, of course, take a more moderate and what appears to be rational course. There is no doubt that exercise is beneficial and necessary to all mares in foal, and that it is most conveniently and economically given in the form of regular but not violent work. Many mares in foal are active, and do not become so unwieldy as others do: such would stand moderately severe work up to the time of foaling. It is a matter of speculation to assert what influence the severity of last winter has had in causing the feebleness of last spring foals, as it would depend in a great measure upon the individual care that pregnant mares received, as to protection, exercise, surroundings and food; but there is no doubt that under unfavorable circumstances it would have an influence, and may have been a factor to some extent in determining the high death rate.

Many pregnant mares on the farm are very severely tried in passing a winter of comparative inactivity, and then all at once being called upon to take their share of work in the spring, when the weather is sometimes oppressively warm, hours long, work hard, and footing bad, due to the excessive wetness of the land; as was experienced last spring. Such treatment taxes to the utmost the powers of a hardy horse, but a mare, with the extra strain upon her system of carrying and nurturing a well-grown foetus, must necessarily have her strength considerably reduced, which will no doubt be transmitted to her foal.

The regimen of mares in foal should not differ much from that allowed any healthy horse. It should be nutritious, regular but not too bulky. Many hold the opinion that grain is injurious to pregnant mares, which is undoubtedly a fallacy. They should be fed in proportion to their size and the amount of work they do, but should have a rather more nutritious diet than a gelding or non-pregnant mare. Too much hay should be avoided, for we find a greater tendency to digestive derangements, particularly colic. A measure of laxative food is demanded, as two gallons of bran mash twice a week, and, if there is a tendency to costiveness a half pint of raw linseed oil may be given in the mash.

THE NEWLY BORN FOAL

is subject to a variety of ills, many more than space will admit us to treat of, but it will be opportune to speak of one or two here, which constitute the most prolific source of loss and danger.

It is seldom that the owners of foals realize the danger to which these young animals are subject during the first few days of their existence from inactivity of the bowels. If these organs are not soon relieved of their contents, either naturally or by artificial stimulation, irritation soon results, and symptoms of

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are plainly shown by repeated alternate rising and lying on the hack. Between the spasms there is freedom from pain and the young animal will seek the teat. If relief is not given the pain becomes constant, and the patient lies continuously, all efforts to suck