

made up of small glands and tubes—the glands secrete the milk from the blood, while the tubes retain or hold the milk until it is drawn away from the bag either by milking or the young animal sucking. During the time of suckling the young, the glands are largely supplied with blood, from which the milk is secreted. On the under side of each gland is found the teat, or the part the young animal takes hold of in sucking. The end of the teat is pierced by several small holes, where the milk comes out.

THE FOETUS, OR YOUNG ANIMAL BEFORE BIRTH.

In considering this we must first speak of the ovum, or egg, which is secreted by the ovary of the mare. Every time she comes in season (which occurs every three weeks during the hot weather) this ovum, or egg, passes down the tubes before mentioned into the womb, where it remains a few days and then dies if she is not put to the horse; but, if during the time this ovum is in the womb she is put to the horse and one of the little bodies which is found in the semen of the horse comes in contact with it the ovum and this little body unites together, the rest of the semen dies and passes away, while the neck of the womb gradually contracts until it is perfectly tight. These two little bodies begin to grow when united and forms the foetus, or foal. The three parts connected with the foetus, are the foetus, navel string, and cleanings, or placenta. The cleaning, or placenta, is the part which is found covering the foal and is attached to the little pea-like elevations on the inside of the womb. This covering is found to be full of small blood vessels which run to one point where they unite to form two larger vessels, known as the navel veins, which carry the blood up through the navel opening of the foal where it passes up to its heart; by the action of the heart it is forced out all through the body of the foal and returned to the heart and then forced down another artery which passes it down to the navel opening, along the navel cord, into the cleaning or placenta again, where it is distributed through the small blood vessels. As the blood comes down this cord from the foal it is in its impure state, and while it is passing through these small vessels in the cleaning it comes very close to the small blood vessels in the womb. The blood is cleansed and nourished from the blood of its mother by a process similar to that which was spoken of in connection with the lungs. The foetus, or foal, does not grow so fast the first month as it does later on; at the age of seventeen weeks