

allow nature a reasonable chance, but if the labor pains be well marked and severe for some time and still no visible progress is being made towards delivery, he must ascertain what the obstacle is. If she lie too close to the wall, he must move her or force her to rise. If the birth be easy and the foal be born inclosed in the membranes, he must open them with his knife and relieve it. In this case and often when the membranes are ruptured, the umbilical cord will still be intact, and he should tie it tightly with a strong soft cord, about an inch below the abdomen, and cut it off about an inch below that. If the mare be exhausted she will probably lie for some time after delivery, and in such cases the attendant should remove all mucus from the nostrils and mouth of the little animal and rub his body well with cloths or wisps of straw, and continue rubbing until it is dry or the dam rises and performs the maternal functions of licking it. If it be weakly and not able to rise and take nourishment in the course of an hour at most, he should assist it. In a case where delivery is not taking place he should endeavor to ascertain the cause, and if his skill be such that he can remove the obstacle or rectify the malpresentation, he should do so as soon as possible; but if he cannot do this, he should go or send for an obstetrice without delay, for a little delay or unskillful interference may produce complications that will prove fatal to offspring or dam, or perhaps to both; while prompt and skillful interference may result in saving both and in most cases at least the dam. If the mare be vicious with her colt, it is good practice to dust a little chop or salt on it; and where this has failed, I have found that in many cases a little brandy sprinkled over the colt and rubbed on the lips and nostrils of the dam has had the desired effect. But if all devices fail, she should be tied or held by an assistant, a twitch applied to her nose and forced to allow the colt to suck; she must be carefully watched and prevented from injuring the colt, and forced to nurse it frequently, say every half hour, for a few times, when she will generally get over her viciousness; if not, the foal will have to be removed and raised by hand. Shortly after a foal is born it is good practice to dress the navel string and opening with the solution of corrosive sublimate, already referred to, and this should be done four or five times daily until the parts are healed. This treatment is to prevent the entrance into the circulation of the germ that produces that fatal disease known as joint or navel ill. The colt should also be watched in order to see whether the excretions are normal. If urine be not passed in a reasonable time, a small catheter should be passed, as there is sometimes a false membrane occluding the entrance to the bladder, and this must be broken down. If feces be not passed, the finger should be oiled and carefully inserted into the rectum and the lumps of meconium removed, then a little oil or warm soap-suds should be injected. This should be done every few hours until the feces become yellow. Many colts are lost from retention of the meconium (the contents of the intestines at birth), which exists in lumps of a black, somewhat tarry substance, often so large that they cannot be forced out of the rectum. The administration of oil or any purgative in these cases is very dangerous, for while purgatives liquify the contents of the anterior intestines, they have practically no effect upon those of the rectum, and hence are very hurtful in these cases, and often cause death. The administration of purgatives should, if possible, be avoided in young animals, and the meconium (when not spontaneously expelled) be removed by the finger and injections. The attention to the dam will depend upon complications arising as the result of parturition. As a rule, all she will require is a warm feed of bran or chop, and exclusion from drafts for a few days, in addition to ordinary care.

J. H. REED, V. S.

The Hackney in Scotland.

Hackney breeding has made considerable progress in Scotland during the past twelve years. The harness department at the principal shows is, perhaps, the most attractive of all to the visitors, and much enthusiasm is always manifested when the driving begins. The Scottish Committee of the Hackney Horse Society has spent a deal of money in bringing this state of matters into being, and it is not surprising that those who have been so long nursing the business now feel that it might walk alone. At a recent meeting of the executive it was decided that the subsidies this year at the principal shows would not go beyond the payment of the expenses of a qualified judge from the South. This resolution is taken not because there are no good Hackney judges in Scotland, but in order to leave each one of them free to exhibit if he is so minded. The committee will also try to give some prizes on certain conditions at county shows. This has been in contemplation for some time, and it is a wise step, as it will bring the objects of the committee to bear on classification at these shows.—(Scottish Farmer.)

Horse Judging Again.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In your issue of Feb. 1st I note a reply to my communication of Jan. 2nd regarding the judging of Clyde horses. Mr. Innes appears to have misapprehended the spirit of my former letter. I have no wish seriously to reflect on Mr. Innes' judgment, but am rather desirous of obtaining information on a most important branch of the live-stock industry. I do not claim to "know it all," as he flippantly accuses me, but I am anxious to know more than I do. I pointed out, in my first letter, the requisites of a Clyde horse as far as I know. Mr. Innes gave his decision in entirely different lines, and I simply asked, in my own imperfect way, for information to myself and through your educative paper to the public.

A judge in the show-ring is a public official for the time being, and his conduct is certainly open to legitimate criticism. That being the case, every man performing such an important function should be able to give a reason for the faith that is in him. If he does a public act, it should be from and upon principle, and not upon haphazard methods or grounds. I would not for one moment infer that Mr. Innes does not give his opinions from principle, and all I desire to know is what constitutes the superiority of his contentions.

Mr. Innes has not in his letter given that information. He has given us plenty of language, but no argument; he is full of words, but lamentably short of reason. There are three courses open to the man who has no argument: He can ridicule, he can set up a side issue, he can use profane language. The latter we know he will not do, but he has availed himself very fully of the first two. He says, "Any schoolboy ought to know that an animal of fair average size of the

2,050 pounds; Royal Cairnton, 3 years, 1,985 pounds; Prince Punctual, 2 years, 1,640 pounds; Prince Handsome, 1 year, 1,460 pounds. In the female class, Minuet 2nd, weighing 1,900 pounds; Cherry Startle, three-year-old, weighed 1,740 pounds; while the winning pair of draft geldings weighed: Donald, 2,170 pounds; Gallant, 2,200 pounds. These facts speak for themselves.

I need scarcely particularize the pretty little remark, that before beginning to educate or dictate to England and Scotland how to judge horses, I should study the A B C book on horse lore and read up. Neither is it necessary that I should point out the playful assumption of superior knowledge that dictated the happy allusion to warm weather and my being able to crawl out from under the barn to show myself in daylight. This much I will say in conclusion, Mr. Editor, that it appears to me most deplorable that one who has been chosen to the important position of judge should have nothing better to offer in reply to honorable criticism of his conduct than silly twaddle and contemptible slang, which would not be creditable to his favorite schoolboy.

Middlesex County.

E. J.

Benefits of the Horse Show.

The horse shows seem to offer the same stimulus to the harness race that has been given to the others. The horse show, as it is conducted, becomes an object lesson to the people of cities who use horses as to the proper appointments and the right type of a horse that should go with them.

Two or three successful horse shows in a city are usually sufficient to start the improvement. It leads some one who has a preference for horses of this kind to invest in an unusually attractive pair, which, in turn, stimulates the emulation of

other lovers of horses and in the course of a year or so the character of the equipages of the city become markedly changed for the better. This has been noticed in a great many cases, and invariably follows properly-conducted shows.

While these results, at first consideration, do not seem to have direct application to the horse industry of our farmers, yet they materially stimulate the production of a high-class harness horse throughout the country. These horses which have come to the city as a result of the horse show have been secured by the dealers, who have spent some time in training and manner- ing them for city use. The dealers, in turn, have bought them from the farmers, and it seems reasonable to suppose that with the

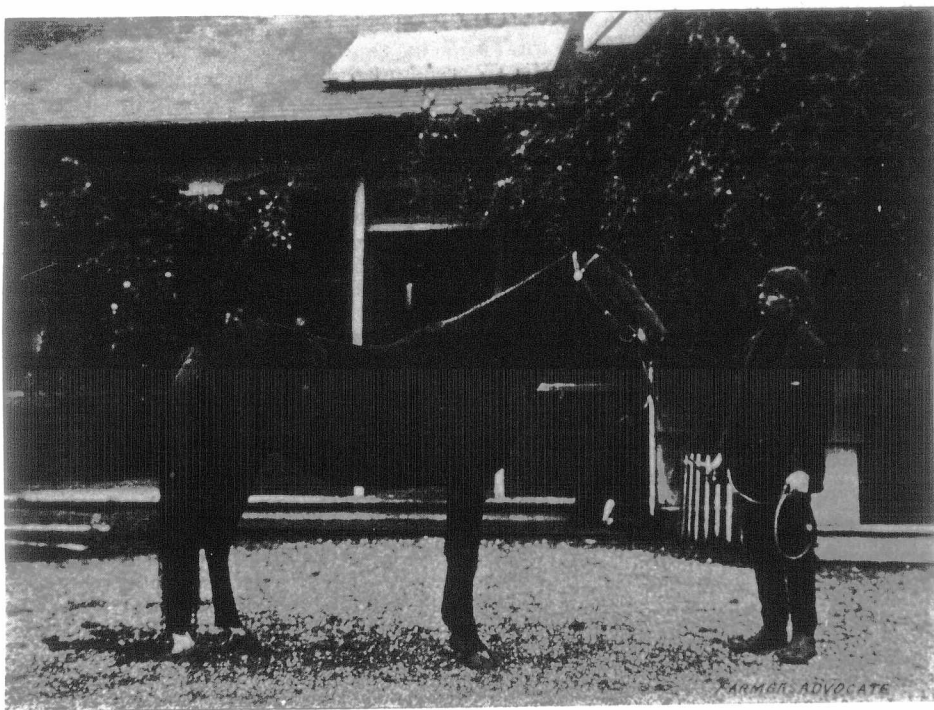
increasing demand for this type of horse there must follow a better price.

To raise the harness horse up to the point where he is ready to go into the dealer's hands will require the best knowledge of a horseman, and consequently it will never be produced too numerous. Owing to the obstacles in the way of producing such a horse, and the unusual difficulties in preparing it for the market, the production will never be the work of the general farmer; but there are a great many who are fond of horses and have the facilities to produce them of this type at a large profit.

If one situated in this way will observe some care in the selection of mares, seeing that they have the high and knee-folding action of the coach horse, together with the fulness of type which is desirable, and breed such a mare to a horse possessing the same characteristics, there is very little uncertainty about the colt developing into a horse suitable for harness work.

When ready for market such a horse may be sold quicker and often with more profit than one of any other type. With the general run of farmers draft horses are without question the most profitable, but where mares of the kind mentioned have been secured and bred to stallions possessing the characteristics described, there certainly is a very large field for profitable production by those having inclinations in this direction.—(The Homestead.)

Rider and Driver, New York, says if the breeders of trotting horses do not abandon the phantom of trying to produce speed exclusively, the harness-horse field will be occupied by the Hackney men.



DAISY.

Three-year-old ranch-bred filly, winner of sweepstakes as best mare any age at Provincial Exhibition, Victoria, B. C., 1901. OWNED BY W. W. ZOUNG, SIDNEY, B. C.

breed, of quality, can win over a brute with a little more weight but with legs that would take a long blade to cut through what they call skin, and they hardly know when they reach the bone because it is not much harder than the hide." Certainly, every schoolboy ought to know that, but was that the class of horse we had in discussion? I like to see a horse with good legs and feet as well as any one, but size will always be an important factor in a draft horse. It does seem as if Mr. Innes had introduced this neat little passage about the schoolboy as a weak support of a fad of his own, and in defiance of the principles laid down by all acknowledged authority on Clyde horses. If weight, form, muscle, bone, action and hair could not be obtained without the legs that would take a long knife to cut through, then his opinion might be taken. We are pleased to know, however, that the efforts of breeders have been crowned with success in so far that they have been able to give all these important qualities to the Clyde horse without those points "that any schoolboy should know."

It is considered by most breeders that size and weight are, and always will be, important factors in a Clyde horse, and an animal without these will not realize the highest price, no matter what his other qualities may be.

In support of my contention that weight has been and is an important factor in the plan of our best breeders, permit me to say that at the late Glasgow Show, held on Feb. 6th, 1902, Hiawatha won the Cawdor Cup for the fourth time; sired by Prince Robert, one of the largest horses in Scotland, each weighing over a ton. At the late International Show held in Chicago, in the aged class, Prince William, 4 years, weighed