growers who supplied the latter. Obstruction of ber. an officer acting under this section, or the giving of a false name or address, constitutes an offence. and the penalty, on conviction, shall be a fine up to £10. bill extended to Great Britain, but up to the pres-

THE UNSOUND STALLION EVIL

hoped will soon materialize-it is still "feeling its way "-deals with the question of unsoundness but it has been plainly taught by experience that the fullest benefit cannot be expected until some gest to farmers the wisdom of giving such horses lence, this standard not to be too high to start

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to the extensive purchases made throughout the long time past the diminution in our stock of Now comes along the promise of a new bill, promoted by the Ear-marking Association (recently suggested is a voluntary arrangement between the farmer and the Government, under which the former agrees, for a grant, say, of £10, to retain plied to filly foals. A simple ear-mark is proourse, a Government grant must be obtained, but this is thought to be well on the way already, and the proposed bill will aim at emphasizing the as Phillpots Williams, the Secretary of the Association, aptly says, "If the horses we create for strengthen foreign armies, it seems that we should

The Irish harvest season is now drawing to a and, taken in its entirety, the year has ing, and the crop has been a successful one. Barproduce has turned out satisfactorily, in spite of some trying weather periods, though the straw crops of the year, being remarkably free from olights and diseases. The climatic conditions growth forward. Of the former, the area is slightly smaller, but mangels are apparently becoming a fall of over 8,000 acres, or nearly 20 per cent.

LIVE-STOCK POPULATIONS.

Official figures on this subject are not alto-

In this connection, however, it is worth mentioning, in light of my recent article on "Ireland's Pig-breeding Industry," September 2nd issue, that the Ulster province is making up its deficiency of brood sows, this part of the country having increased its stock of breeders by over 3,000, and its total pig population by nearly 30, All classes of horses show small decreases, amounting in all to 5,336, or the trifling percentage of about 8 per cent. Goats and poultry are both more numerous. In the matter of sheep, there is an increase, the total being the highest

The markets for sheep have been exceptionally Land, have been selling steadily at high prices, the whole, indeed, there has not been very much this year, so far as these hard times go. "EMERALD ISLE."

HORSES.

Administering Medicine to Horses.

Medicine may be administered through different organs, and in various ways. It is fortunate for us, and for our patients, that we are able to is so affected that we cannot use it, and we have to give our medicine by some other channel. The organs or channels we use are: (a) The mouth, (b) nose and trachea, (c) skin, (d) rectum, (e) urino genital organs, (f) blood vessels.

Mouth.—The medicine may be in one of the following forms: (1) Ball or pill, (2) drench, (3)

or roof of the mouth, and push it backwards until the hinder part of the tongue is reached and there appears to be a space. Keep cool, don't be afraid, and don't be in a hurry, but push well in. The horse cannot hurt you. He is unable to bite while you hold his tongue.

Withdraw your right hand; leave hold of the tongue; hold up his head, and you will see the bail move along the left side as it is swallowed. Some horses hold the ball in their mouths for quite a time. For such, have a bottle near at hand, with a little clean water in. When the tongue is released, the water can be poured into the mouth, and the whole sent down together. You can pour in the water before releasing the tongue, if you prefer.

The advantage of giving a ball is that you know exactly how much you are giving, and it is far easier for both man and beast. Some would prefer to use an instrument called a speculum, to keep the mouth open, but I never use one. others, again, use an instrument for throwing the ball into the mouth. It is termed a "balling gun," but is not really necessary, unless you are treating "bronchos.

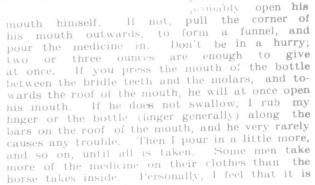
It would be well to practice this until you are able to do it without fear.

GIVING A DRENCH.

The drugs are given in the liquid form when ther are bulky, and each dose is termed a drench. If the drug is insoluble, it may still be mixed with water, but be sure to shake the bottle up well. Use enough water (or raw linseed oil) to prevent the medicine being too strong, because if you burn or injure his mouth, he may resist you the next time you want to drench him. bottle I use and prefer is a strong one, with no An aerated water bottle is just the

In many cases a cow's horn is cut so as to form a kind of sloping spout, and is kept for drenching alone. Or a tin bottle can readily be obtained. These latter are used, because of the risk of having the bottle broken by the teeth; in which case you may cause serious injuries.

To hold the horse's head take a rope, make a loop at one end, throw the other over a beam, pass the loop over the upper jaw, just past the bridle teeth. then pull up the head and pour the medicine into the open mouth. Perhaps there is no beam. Then, tie a Toop in the end of a strap, rope, etc., put this over the upper jaw, knot upwards. Put a stable fork under this, and lift up the head by means of the fork. Notice that in both instances the lower jaw is free. He will



my fault if any is lost. Patience and gentleness are all that are required. Do not on any account pinch, thump or rub the throat, and there is no necessity to pull his tongue. Simply tickle the roof of his mouth with the finger, and he will swallow. Should he cough, drop his head at once-at once, mind. Or some of the medicine may go down to the lungs, and cause mechanical pneumonia. This tells you not to tie the head up. Leave it so that it can be dropped at once. It is for this reason that you are strongly advised never to drench through the nose. Do not even put water in.

I might have said that sometimes a syringe is used for drenching the horse, but unless the quantity given is small, it is too troublesome.



Desford Future Queen. First and champion, Royal Show, 1909.

MAKING AND ADMINISTERING A BALL.

The ball or pills for the horse should be cylindrical, about two inches long, and having a diameter of about three-quarters of an inch. should be freshly prepared, because when old they are apt to become dry and hard, and may even be passed whole, without being dissolved or having done any good. Usually, the drugs in these balls are bitter and disagreeable to the taste, and would be accepted with difficulty in any other form. The body of the old-fashioned balls was linseed meal, which was added to the drugs, and not be sticky, and for this reason it is usual to

Many modern balls are given in capsules. It is easy to understand that only those drugs which occupy a small compass can be made into balls. In order to give them to the horse, take off the coat and roll up the right sleeve. Now loosen the halter, and turn the horse round in his stall. This is to prevent him flying back. Now take the the first two fingers and the thumb, and form the Now take the tongue in the left hand, pull it teeth on the right side of the jaw. Insert the right hand, holding the ball into the open mouth,