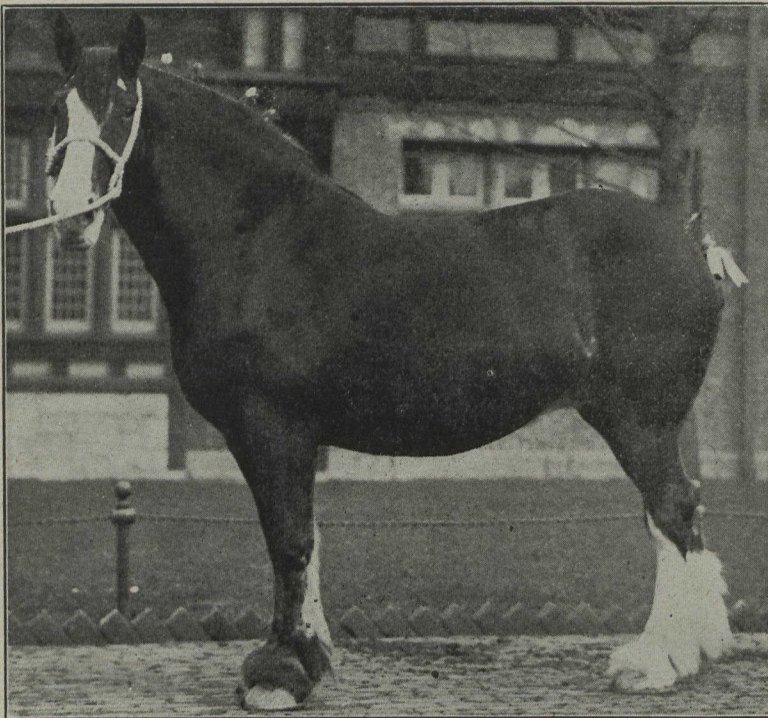


sional drive of a mile or so. On April 15 easy jobs were given to them and a small quantity of concentrates was allowed until by May 1 they could be under harness 10 hours a day and were on full feed. These are important points not to be forgotten: To lower and raise the ration little by little and to leave the horses practically idle.

be swallowed whole, when there may be danger of choking.

When To Feed.

It was noticed at Cape Rouge that the legs of horses kept in box stalls, and fed as above described, did not stock up. If there is no box stall, it is advisable to turn



B. C. Bred Clydesdale.

Details Essential to Success.

If horses, due to a hard season's work, are in low condition, they should be fed up to their normal weight before being left aside for the winter, and enough exercise should be allowed during that period to prevent stocking. Another good thing is to give a purgative so as to clean out the system before the long rest. One should also remember that some animals are more restless than others, and dissipate more energy, which means that more food will be required, so that the above mentioned quantities should be increased or decreased slightly, according to circumstances.

Notes on Different Roughages.

Mixed hay, for this purpose, can be of any grass or weed which horses will eat, must not be mouldy or musty, and should not be worth more than half of timothy. Roots may be carrots, mangels or swedes, though the first are always liked, and the two latter are sometimes refused at first, which requires skill on the part of the feeder to have enough eaten; if roots are not given, bran should form part of the ration, as animals at rest will soon get costive and will not thrive very well on dry roughages alone. Oat straw should be used as it is more palatable than other sorts.

How To Feed.

It would probably be well to chaff at least half the hay and straw, but as the idea is to lower expenses, there seems no doubt that the cost of cutting these roughages would be greater than that of the extra feed necessary to supply the energy used in masticating them. The roots were sliced, most of the time, for the experiments, and it seems better to give them thus, though it is not absolutely necessary, as long as they are not of such sizes as to

the animals out every day, when the weather permits, so that they may take some exercise. In this case, it is probable that somewhat more feed will be needed, to make up for the lost energy and heat. As to the number of times to feed, it seems that twice a day is sufficient, and that about the same quantity can be given both morning and evening.

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