

tive diseases, but are now discussing them simply in regard to their influence upon the conditions under discussion. Whether horses be idle or at work, care should be taken to keep their bowels in a reasonably laxative condition. We do not mean that a condition of semi-diarrhoea should be maintained. A protracted state of this nature might induce the very condition we are trying to avoid. Most of us have noticed that stocking is not so common in summer time as in fall and winter, even though the horses are receiving practically the same treatment. This is largely accounted for by the fact that during the seasons when the grass is green, most horses, though not actually on pasture, in one way or another get an occasional mouthful of grass, which has the laxative effect noted. At seasons when this laxation cannot be obtained a substitute should be provided, and this substitute should not be drugs. The too common idea of teamsters and owners, that a periodical dose of medicine is necessary to keep horses right is irrational and harmful. A healthy horse requires no medicines, hence the main point is to keep him healthy. Hay and oats are of course the foods principally depended upon to produce the necessary vigor, muscular, respiratory and nervous, but something else is required to satisfy the appetite and digestion. This "something else" should be both tasty and laxative. Nothing better can be given than a few roots, an ordinary-sized mangel or turnip or a couple of carrots given once daily, preferably at the mid-day meal. If large quantities of roots are fed to working horses the laxative effect becomes too marked, and there are some horses which cannot be given them even in small quantities without that result; such horses of course must be treated accordingly. When roots cannot be procured, or in cases where they cannot be fed without undesirable results, a feed of scalded bran, a couple of times weekly, or a little linseed meal once daily, or even a little raw linseed oil mixed with the food once daily, will give good results, or where it is not expedient to feed anything but hay and grain, a feed of boiled oats or a little boiled barley will probably answer the purpose. In few words it is, in most cases, necessary to make some slight deviation from dry hay and oats in order to keep the bowels acting properly. It may be hard to understand, and some will deny the fact, "that horses fed on rolled oats are not so liable to either digestive or leg trouble as those fed on whole oats." The writer has not fed a bushel of whole oats in 20 years and while his horses have during that time been solely used for road or saddle purposes, he has never owned a horse that was washy or would purge when driven.

A few words about curative treatment. Where a horse has reached that stage when he "stocks" it is good practice to act upon both bowels and kidneys. A purgative of 6 to 10 drams of aloes (according to size of patient) and 2 drams of ginger should be given. After the bowels have regained their normal condition a dessert spoonful of saltpetre should be given in damp food once daily for 3 or 4 days to act upon the kidneys. Then the animal should be fed as indicated and given regular exercise. Hand-rubbing the legs frequently gives good results and if stocking persists the application of woollen, or other bandages that are slightly elastic, moderately tight, gives good results. The bandages can, if necessary, be left on all the time the horse is at rest. The slight pressure and warmth they supply stimulates the circulation and tends to prevent filling.

WHIP.

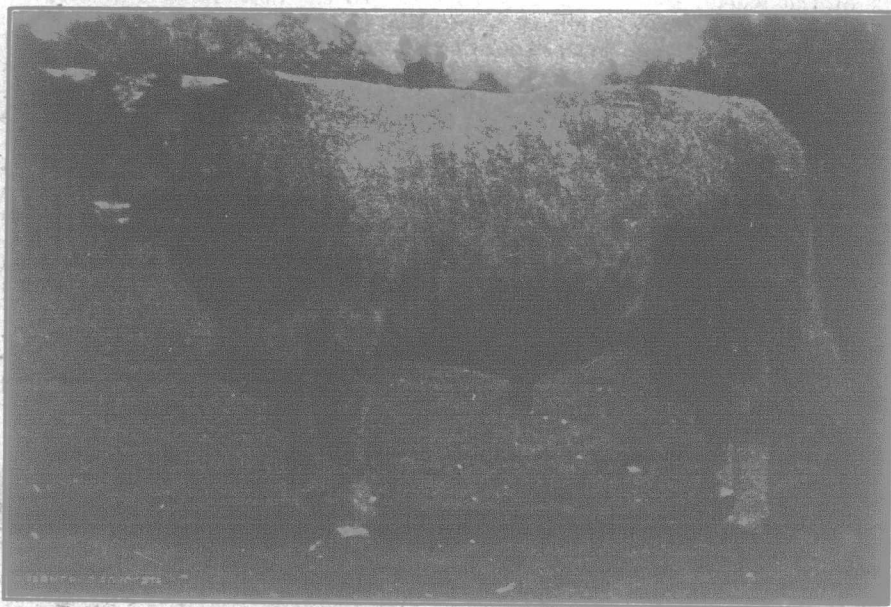
### Breeding Horses for Profit.

Four points which the farmer must watch carefully in profitable horse breeding, according to John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., who gave an address on this subject at the Eastern Ontario Live-Stock and Poultry Show, recently held in Ottawa, are breeding, feeding, producing feed and getting work from the colt.

To make satisfactory returns it is necessary to breed the horse, which is likely to be grown up to saleable age, at least cost, and the one which is the best seller on the open market. Mr. Gardhouse believes the average farmer can make more money out of the Heavy Draft horse than out of any other class, because there is a lasting good demand for this kind of horse, because the mare best suited to produce this type of horse is just the type of mare best suited to do the work on the farm; because the colt, from such a mare, is so constituted as to be able to earn his keep during a great portion of his growing period, and because the average farmer has not the time nor the experience necessary to most efficiently raise, train and break the highest and most valuable type of light horse. Surely these are four sound reasons. There is a better and steadier demand for the heavy draft animal than for the common type of work horse, and the average farmer can produce nothing but the comparatively common class of the latter type. It

is necessary to get a certain amount of work out of the brood mare, and undoubtedly the drafter is the most valuable for this purpose.

Mr. Gardhouse believes that better results invariably follow the judicious working of the in-foal mare. This judicious working of the brood mare and the growing colt reduces very perceptibly the cost of producing feed which, in these days of high prices, means much in the net returns of raising colts for sale. Under present conditions Mr. Gardhouse believes that every average hundred-acre farm should raise, at least, three heavy draft colts every two years. This means one team of good heavy-draft brood mares to each 100-acres. These mares need not necessarily be pure-breds of any of the well known breeds, but should, at least, be a good type of the breed of which they are grades, be free from all hereditary unsoundness or diseases and should be mated with



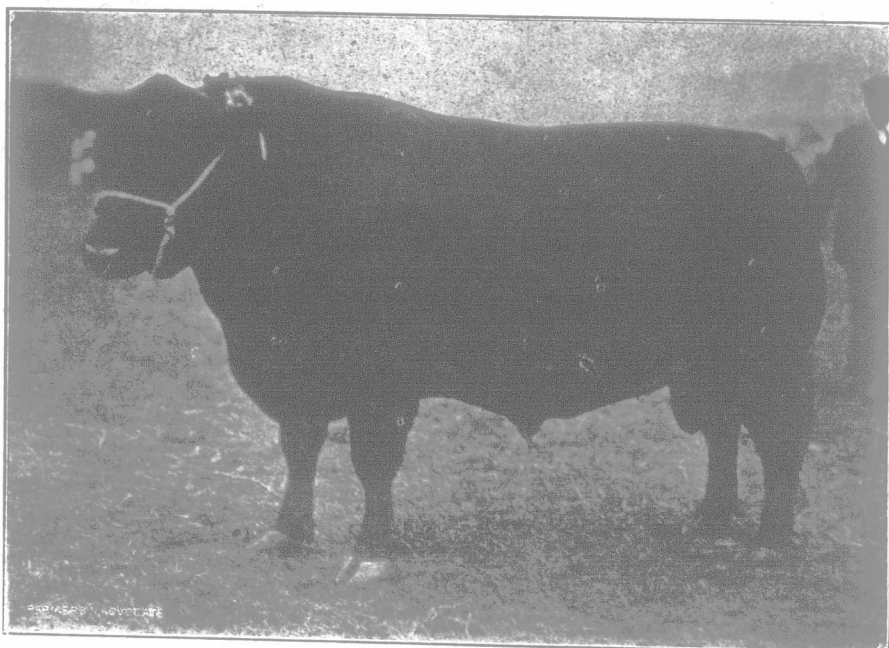
**Tehidy Robin Hood.**  
A winning Shorthorn bull in England.

the best sire available, and which is especially strong in the particulars in which the mares are weak. If such a system were followed on every 100-acre live-stock farm in this country, what an improvement there would be in the general standing of Canadian horse breeding.

### Curing a Puller.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to the question in regard to the over-draw reins for a puller, I would not advise my farmer friend to go to the trouble and expense of getting them. If you have a puller, first clean



**Aberdeen-Angus Bull "Metaphor."**  
Champion of the Royal Show in England, 1912.

the stall of all straw and manure to prevent him getting a foothold. See that your manger is good and strong. Get a good stout rope and tie him around the neck (tight enough just to allow him to breathe). Now get out of his way and let him pull till his heart's content, and I can assure you he will soon get sick of it. I have cured an exceedingly bad puller in this way. Muskoka, Ont.

R. V. KNIGHT.

One of the worst defects of conformation in a hog, according to Dr. F. C. Grenside, V. S., of Guelph, Ont., is toeing-out very badly.

### The Farmer's Horse.

While the farmer who can afford it may wisely keep for the use of himself and family a roadster or carriage horse, or a general-purpose animal, it will be generally admitted that the heavy draft team is the best suited for farm work and the drawing of heavy loads. The demand for this class and the high prices available for them in the market render it most profitable for the farmer to breed and raise the heavy horse. For size and weight the Shires as a rule take the lead and, but for the extreme hairy-leg fad prevailing in the country of their origin and apparently favored by the judges at leading shows there, the Shire would be the ideal heavy-draft horse. Given the clean flat bone, and sloping pasterns and moderate

amount of silky hair on the legs of up-to-date Clydesdales, the Shires would no doubt win the competition for heavy drafters. The need for further improvement in this particular is evidently being acknowledged by many of the Shire breeders in England, as evidenced by discussions in the farm journals in the Old Country, protesting against judges' awards being largely based on the quantity of hair carried on the legs. It is beyond dispute that the Shire has vastly improved in the last decade in the feet and joints, and if breeders but turn their attention to improvement of bone, ankles, and quality of feather, rather than quantity, there is no reason why they may not produce the ideal drafter.

The Clydesdales have won popularity and made good in Canada, as in their native land, and have been largely imported and bred throughout the Dominion, giving general satisfaction, but are evidently likely to have strong competition for favor in the Percheron breed, numerous importations of which have been made to Canada within the last year or two, making a favorable impression as a useful and efficient farm horse, with strong back, clean limbs, and good temper. The question of how they will cross with the general classes of mares in the country remains to be tested, but judging from their success in that respect in the United States and the splendid showing made at the leading shows in that country it augurs well for their future record in the Dominion.

The prospect for a continued active demand and good prices for heavy horses indicates that our farmers may find the breeding of this class of stock among the most profitable if judiciously managed.

The attention of horsemen is particularly drawn to "Whips" observation, in this issue, that horses fed on rolled oats are not so subject to digestive or leg trouble, as those fed on whole oats. He adds that he has not fed a bushel of whole oats in twenty years, and has never owned a horse that was washy or would purge when driven. Whip is an experienced veterinarian and horseman, habitually careful in his statements. If his experience on this point is general, the matter is of great importance. What say others?

Countless crimes are committed in cow stables. The lives of thousands of children and of some grown people as well have been sacrificed by carelessness in milking and handling milk. Be tidy; be clean; and keep the cows so.

The price of hogs this year is something like business. How they kept so low last winter was a puzzle.