

age either to creep quietly out, or else wait patiently till assistance comes. In size they vary from twelve and a half hands to thirteen and a half, and in shape they present little to be remarked except their neat heads and cat hams. They are able to carry considerably more weight than their frames would lead one to expect. Sometimes a six-foot, brawny Scotchman may be seen on one of them without causing them any apparent distress, and with difficulty keeping his legs off the ground.—*Stonehenge*.

Oat Straw for Horses.

W.M.C., Listowel: Is oat straw good for idle horses?

ANS.—Yes; good, clean oat straw is capital food for any horse. If in hard work, give more grain than if you were feeding good hay.

Result of a Kick.

M.F., Elora: What can I do for a four-year-old colt which got kicked on the hock, which has left a lump?

ANS.—Blister with red iodide of mercury, one part to six parts of lard, well mixed. Keep the horse from biting it while the blister is smarting.

Heaves.

J.C., London: What is the cause of heaves in horses, and what is good for a horse with heaves?

ANS.—Heaves are caused by overfeeding on coarse, dusty foods. In early stages a run on grass is good. Sprinkle both hay and grain with water, feeding very little hay. Most farmers feed their horses too much hay.

Feed Question.

T.L.H., Waterdown: Which should be fed first, hay or grain?

ANS.—First water, then hay, and then grain. But the best results are often obtained from feeding the hay and grain together. The old street-car stable system of cutting hay and straw, mixing the cut feed with the grain, and having the horse eat them together, is good and economical.

Training a Pony.

S.E.T.: I would like to know how to train a two-year-old pony to come to you on the trot when whistled for?

ANS.—By careful kindness a horse may be trained to come when called. A system of rewards is usually adopted to attain this end. Much depends on the skill of the handler. Some men are much better at it than others.

Food for Stallion.

C.P., Cochrane, Alta: (1) What quantity of oats should a stallion have during the breeding season? (2) What is the best food for a stallion in the breeding season? (3) Will light and heavy horses require different quantities of food?

ANS.—(1) He should be liberally fed. The exact number of pounds cannot be stated, so much depends on circumstances. Do not feed more than is eaten up clean. (2) Good, clean, well-cured, green timothy hay, in small quantities, and oats, should be the chief food. (3) Most certainly they will.

Horse's Eye.

S.E.T., Blenheim: What is best for a horse's eye which is of a light blue color? He can hardly see sometimes. He is fed on corn-fodder and carrots, and is in good condition.

ANS.—A bright bluish tinge is natural to the horse's eye. This is most noticeable when the eye is viewed in the dark. It is owing to an absence of pigment in the choroid coat inside the upper part of the eyeball, and enables the animal to see in darkness where the human eye would be of little use. The failure to see may arise from ophthalmia, an inflammatory affection of the interior of the eye, intimately related to certain soils. It is common on damp clays and marshy grounds. A symptom is that the contracted pupil does not expand in darkness. There is frequently with this disease a bluish ring around the margin of the transparent cornea, and the eye seems smaller than the other. The front of the iris shows a lustreless yellow, and the depth of the eye a greenish-yellow shade. If it be this disease, prevention by careful feeding, housing, and general management is the best treatment. Some cases are benefited by two-drachm doses of salicylate of soda twice a day. Consult a good veterinary surgeon.