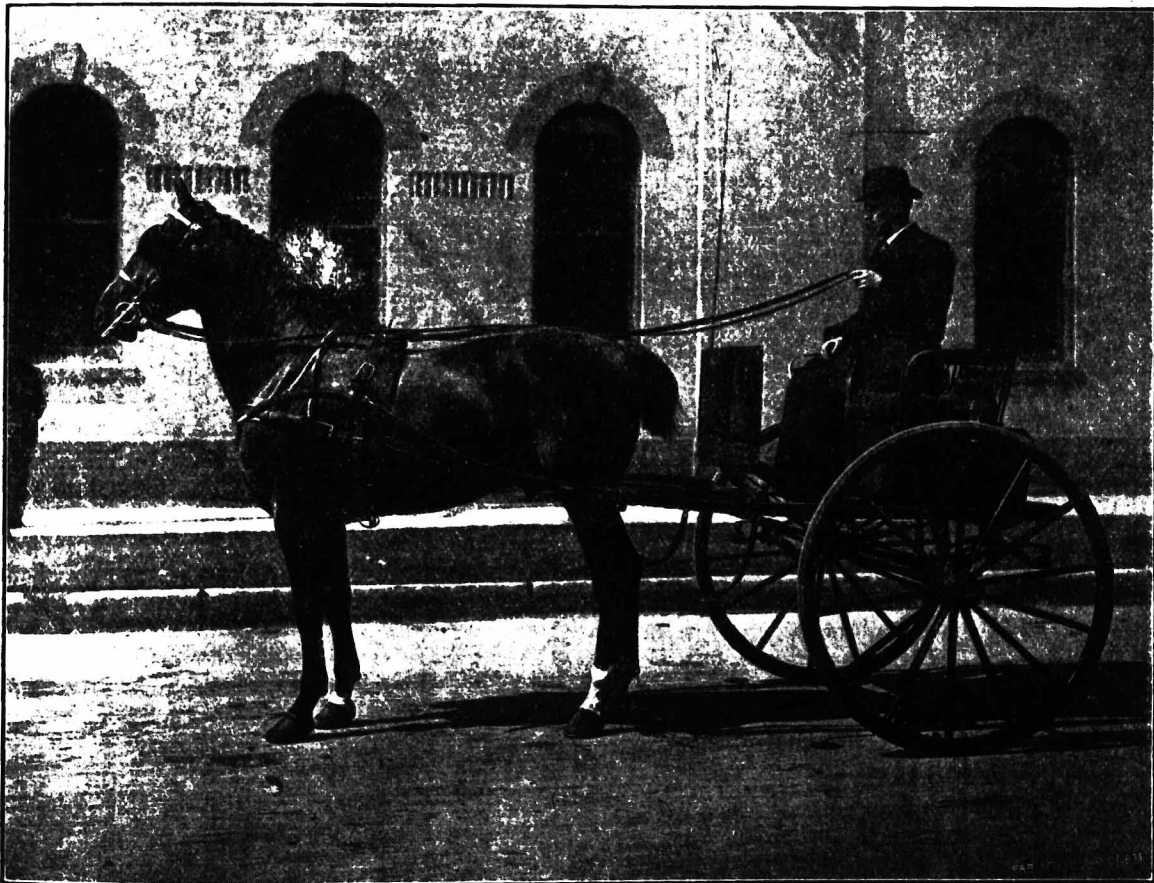


Subjects

over a bunch of heavy-crested horses to take it to myself I hundred dollars of the Galicians like my leg and eminent to make to every mare to be both him." Two or running about whose being on, was ample as a foal getter, were running in the stallion him up to the doubt. Only a and another fake posed to make

on in this country. We need to have our stallion laws so amended that traffic in this kind of horse would be put a stop to. Of course it may be held that the likes of Galicians would buy any kind of horse anyway, and that if they will buy the poor ones and pay a good long price for them, they offer a good market for pure-bred weeds, and that the scrubs might better be with them than in communities that rate themselves of higher intelligence in horse breeding, and so forth and so on. But that is not the point. The use of grade stallions should be restricted and the use of stallions afflicted with the unsoundnesses of this one should be prohibited altogether. We need a stallion law in this country modelled after those that have recently been put on the statute books of Wisconsin, North Dakota, Ohio and other American states. If stallions sold or used for public service were required to be certified to as to soundness by a qualified veterinarian appointed by the state and their breeding vouched for by registration certificates that stated plainly on the face of them what the horse was, whether he was bred pure in any of the recognized breeds or whether he was a grade - and we would have a class, too, called "scrubs" into which category would go such brutes as have been here described.

Now, the Mennonite may kick on taking oaths, refuse to render military service and hold that there is no original sin, but their faith did not prevent these representatives of the sect from picking up a lot of "rotgut" which the peddler gratuitously provided. In fact, they camped right in the stable, but then it was a local option town. An interpreter was secured to open negotiations, and he warmed up to the peddler with astonishing alacrity. However, to make a long story short a deal was struck, the parties of the second part fancying a big, flabby-muscle, crooked-legged brute, actioned like a cow, worth something probably for dog meat, if one had him near a dog food manufactory, or of value perhaps to stuff into sausages, in places where sausages are made and pure food laws not enforced, afflicted with most of the blemishes, unsoundnesses and hereditary diseases that stallions are disqualified for where stallion laws are in effect, but worth nothing at all to the Mennonites so far as we could see. The price was three thousand dollars. Next day the peddler packed his remaining equine possessions into a car and moved on. He had got a fair lump of the price in cash, enough to leave him about five hundred per cent profit if he never got any more, and the Mennonites having nothing further to entertain them in town started off with their prize package, in high glee. The incident was closed. Do we or do we not need stricter stallion laws?



THIS TYPE OF HORSE IS FANCIED AT HORSE SHOWS

ed, then the unsophisticated buyer would have less cause for excuse if he got "burnt" on a deal, and something resembling progress would be indicated by those branches of our public service that are supposed to have somewhat at heart the interests of improvement in horse breeding. But of stallion laws, more anon.

Lest anyone should jump to the conclusion that Galicians are the ripest bunch of suckers, when it comes to a horse deal, that ever came out of Europe, we would like to relate a few instances where so-called wide-awake Canadians, Americans and others of Anglo-Saxon descent have tied themselves up to good-for-nothing stallions that somebody sold them while they were drunk or mesmerized, but refrain in case something might be taken to have personal reference somewhere and offend. However, here is one of the Mennonites just to kind of square things.

Two years ago this spring we chanced to be in a Western town that was the nearest to a Mennonite settlement. A horse dealer with a bunch of "stuff" in the "livery" had just rounded up a few of the faith of Simon of Preclaw, and was doing the groundwork for a deal. We went to see what kind of an artist he

Potatoes for Horses

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have a quantity of potatoes, and as there is no sale for them am feeding them to my horses - a gallon to each horse every morning. Kindly say if this is too many, or if more would be beneficial, and when is the best time to feed them morning or night?

Man.

One gallon of potatoes per day to each horse is not heavy feeding. It has been demonstrated by experiment that 12 pounds per day of raw, wholesome, unsprouted, ripe potatoes may be fed to horses with good results. These results, however, are not always borne out in feeding farm horses. Experience in feeding potatoes is that in a raw state they are not readily digested and may therefore cause colic. For best results they should be cooked. A well known British authority on feeding horses states that raw potatoes should be fed lightly to horses and old seasoned potatoes never used as a horse feed.

all. Tests made at the Royal Veterinary College, London, England, demonstrated that old sprouted potatoes are liable to cause serious disorders. In the instance quoted eleven horses died from eating small quantities of sprouted potatoes that had been stored in sacks. We would not advise feeding potatoes at this season. They have small feeding value at any time and there is no use running the risk of colic and other disorders merely to get rid of a few old potatoes.

Raising an Orphan Foal by Hand

Dr. A. S. Alexander, of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, in a recent circular on the care of new-born foals, offers the following advice on raising an orphan foal by hand:

In case the mare dies or has no milk the foal may be raised on cows' milk, if the attendant conducts the work patiently and intelligently. Choose the milk of a cow that has recently calved, preferably one which gives milk low in butter fat for mare's milk while rich in sugar, is poor in fat. Sweeten the milk with molasses or sugar and dilute with warm water. Give a little of this prepared milk at short intervals from a scalded nursing bottle and large rubber nipple. Be careful to keep the bottle and nipple scrupulously clean. Add an ounce of lime water to each pint of the prepared milk and allow half a cupful once an hour at first.

As the foal grows, gradually increase the amount of milk fed and lengthen the intervals between meals. In a few days food may be given six times a day and, later, four times daily. The foal will soon learn to drink from a pail, if allowed to suck the attendant's fingers at first.

Until the foals move freely, give rectal injections night and morning. If the foal scours at any time give two to four tablespoonful of a mixture of sweet oil and pure castor oil shaken up in milk and stop feeding milk for two or three meals, allowing sweetened warm water and lime-water instead. Let the foal lick oatmeal as soon as it will eat and gradually increase the amount and add wheat bran. In five or six weeks some sweet skim milk may be given and the amount gradually increased daily until, in three months or so, it may be given freely three times a day in place of new milk. The foal at this age also will be eating freely of grass, grain and bran.

At all times supply pure cold drinking water. Let the foal run out in a lot or grass paddock for exercise. Accustom it to be handled daily. Feed small quantities of nutritious food often, keeping all food vessels clean and the foal should thrive and develop well.

To Prevent Lolling

In reply to an inquirer who wished to know how to prevent a horse lolling - i. e., allowing his tongue to hang out of his mouth - a good many suggestions have been received. Lolling bits of various descriptions are sold by harness dealers. We reproduce diagrams of some of these which have been used with satisfactory results by several of our correspondents. In connection with these drawings, it may be well to point out that what will effectually overcome the habit in one horse, will not always give good results in another. The general principle is to devise a bit that will keep the tongue down in its place. This is most commonly accomplished by some-



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

thing attached to the center of the bit that will curve slightly upwards and back, preventing the animal from extending the tongue over the bit.

A Middlesex Co. harness maker sends the following: "I remember we had a bit made in something of this way that answered the purpose in our case. The bar is a half longer than an ordinary bar. The backless ring is about 1 inch from end of the bar, the lead hole is about 11 or 12 inches, which leaves the tongue of the horse, then 2