

HINTS WORTH REMEMBERING

Always keep in your stable Daniels' remedies. They are handy, inexpensive and useful. Even if you depend usually upon a veterinary, he can't always be handy, and the life of a horse often depends upon immediate help. You will find them of daily use.

Do not use ground and patent feeds. They are expensive and many are dangerous, often composed of sweepings, talc, marble, plaster and other weight-giving properties. Use oats, corn, good hay, Daniels' Horse Renovator. This makes the best stock food to be had.

To Make a Syringe.—A common tin funnel or tunnel; to the small end attach about three or four feet of small size garden or rubber hose, trim or smooth off the other end and you have a good horse syringe. To use it smear the end of the tubing with vaseline, lard or oil, insert it into the rectum with care, elevate the tunnel end and have an assistant pour the proposed injection into the tunnel from this elevated position; hold the tube in place for a few moments when it should be removed and the enema is discharged. Bear in mind this fact: If you keep your horse in condition worms will never be a source of trouble to him, and nothing you can use will give better results than Dr. Daniels' Horse Renovator added to the feed for a week at a time, when doing extra hard work or when recovering from any sort of sickness.

Laxative Food.—It is good for allaying inflammatory symptoms when it is desired to keep the bowels in a lax state and in promoting the excretion of waste material from the system, as well as to keep up strength. Grass, green wheat, oats and barley; carrots, parsnips, turnips, gruel, bran mash, linseed and bran mash, boiled barley, linseed tea and hay tea. Adding Daniels' Renovator Powders to the feed daily helps to keep the animal in a laxative condition.

Linseed Tea.—Bruised linseed, 4 to 6 ounces, 1 gallon boiling water, simmer for two hours, strain, add a little molasses.

Linseed Mash.—Linseed, 2 quarts, a teacupful of sugar, 6 quarts boiling water, simmer slow from 4 to 5 hours.

How to Make a Poultice.—Poultices are of the greatest value in some cases, in fact indispensable. A first-class poultice is made by pouring boiling water into bran. All the better if one-fourth as much linseed meal has been put into the bran. Pour the water on slowly, stirring the bran, and let it stand and cook a few minutes, and put it on as hot as can be borne. Always make enough. Use for ordinary poultice six or eight quarts of bran and two quarts of linseed. Get it just thick enough to spread nicely without any lumps. If used before it is well cooked it is liable to grow dry and become useless. Boiled turnips can be substituted for linseed if more convenient. Always use a sufficient quantity of poultice, and have it soft and moist. Flaxseed meal and powdered slippery elm in equal portions make an excellent poultice, and a few drops of Daniels' Carbo-Negus is a disinfectant and purifier which should be added.

Barley Water.—Barley, 1 pound, 2 gallons water, boil down to 6 quarts, strain, add teacup of molasses.

Bran Mash.—Half peck bran, enough boiling water to scald it thoroughly, stir well and give warm. Always give mashes from a clean pail. ○