FOR KICKING HORSES.

Some Lessons Which Will Break Them of Their Bad Habit.

Dr. James Law writes: These invariable rules are applicable to all broken colts, as much depends on the temper of the animal, its past habits and experiences, and not a little on the man who undertakes the task. Some horses more given to rearing, holding the rein under the tail and kicking may be cured by simply driving with an overhead check, kept rather short, and by rolling the snapper with a strip of flannel until it is three inches thick and will not allow the tail to settle down firmly enough to hold the rein tightly, or fixing the tail to the breeching strap at such a tie as to prevent it from getting over the rein any further.

If it is from nervous sensitiveness when touched on the quarters or hind limbs by harness, shafts, whip or hand, Wagner's method of turning in a narrow circle to excite the horse thus and subsequently may be tried. A strong circular strap or stout hemp cord is carried from the ring of the bit back on one side of the body through an opening made in the lady above a wax end on the root of the tail and back through the other ring of the bridle. This must be drawn straight. It is to bring the rein near to the tail and tied with a running noose, which may be loosened in a moment by pulling on the free end of it, in place of tying, it may be held in the hand tightly, but ready to be slackened when necessary. Most horses in their determination will turn quietly around toward the side in which the hand and tail have been drawn. If the horse rears in turning, the noose will the animal loosens diary, and will fall on the opposite side if the pressure is too long continued.

If the horse declines to turn or turns slowly, it may be made to do it more actively by striking the near gaiter with the whip. It is not necessary, however, to whip it till it falls; it needs only to be made goaty. After a few times touch its quarters, ramp, thighs, hocks and shanks with a light pole. It may kick or try to sit free, but the pole must be applied lightly again and again, and it will soon dawn all thought of kicking. The pole must be repeatedly brought in contact with all parts of the hind legs, tentle and cut until it no longer frets or resents it, but takes it as a matter of course.

As the effect of turning to one side is liable to be temporary, it is best to loosen the horse in a few minutes, tie it on the other side and let it turn for awhile in that direction. The pole can now be brought more effectively in contact with the whole of the other hind quarter and leg, so that the horse becomes educated to turn it at all points without fear or resistance. The ride with an ordinary horse is to continue the lesson 15 to 30 minutes until the wakeful, resentful eye becomes quiet and subdued and the tense muscles of the face relaxed, the ears, eyelids and lips placid and the general expression calm, except as manifested in the hurried breathing and perspiration. But if after a severe lesson the animal shows only a nervous terror or fury is it better to respond the lesson and wait some days for a second.

When subdued, the horse may be allowed to smell and examine harness and may be carefully harnessed and blinded, at first into shafts, or directly to a wagon, encouragement and reward being made with sugar or apples, and a confident, commanding but kind voice and manner being employed. Several lessons are usually demanded, and it may be needful to drive in harness simply and then in shafts before he can be trusted in a wagon. It is all important that everything be done safely, that a due stage of submission be reached before the animal be placed where it can by any chance be tempted to repeat its vice, as a relapse will only fix the habit more firmly and give it to realize that the control secured by the turning operation is only temporary.

Live Stock Points.

Corn does not ripen well in Oregon, consequently that state is a fine market for pork products.

A brood mare that is a fast mother is a treasure on a farm. Not only will she transmit her quality to her colts, but she will train them by her example. They will have to walk fast to keep up with her.

English Dorset ewes are bred twice a year. At one lambing they produce hothouse dred lambs for mutton; at the other, pure Dorsets for stock purposes.

Never let a tired, hot horse eat before drinking.

Expert Dr. Vinkler has analyzed fodder rape and finds it to be richer in fatty matter than any other green food crop. Neither sheep nor cattle should be put upon rape food altogether at first, as they will eat too much of it. Let them come up to the full ration gradually. Fodder rape leaves are smooth and of a very dark color, almost black.

A man who does it that way says that stock can be rid of lice by rubbing upon them a mixture containing 1½ tablespoonfuls of carbolic acid to a pint of lard. Mix thoroughly and rub in thoroughly. He says when a colt begins to

Soft Carbolate, as though it were breaking over a newer good, examine for lice. Rub you can get rid of them easily by dusting yellow insect powder into the horse's hair.

Cut wood ties when in milk. Let it cure air quite thoroughly. Make a stock [illegible] with wood ties in alternate layers of two or eight inches. The hay will [illegible] the pens thus stacking, and the [illegible] will [illegible] in the whole. [illegible] for the winter stock [illegible] and poultry, [illegible] better [illegible] or milk cattle.

[illegible] Horse remedy [illegible] a teaspoonful of [illegible] at a time, [illegible] Bench the eggs [illegible] the animal's head on [illegible] and fire it.

[illegible] you are a horse owner [illegible] and hurry.

The Way to Protect Health.

A [illegible] and [illegible] pollution, the [illegible] of a foot that is by gathered [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and