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ARREST REILLY FOR THEFT

Investigator of Interstate Commerce
Commission in Tombs.

New York, Jan. 10.—Thomas P. Reilly, special investigator for the interstate commerce commission, was arrested here and locked up in the Tombs, charged with the theft of a letter from George W. Wickersham, United States attorney general, to Harry A. Wise, United States district attorney, from Mr. Wise's office in the New York federal building.

The letter subsequently appeared in the Cosmopolitan magazine.

The specific charge against Reilly in the indictment is the "taking and publishing of letters and private papers without authority."

The acts complained of are said to have been committed on July 1, 1909, when Mr. Wise was abroad.

In addition to the Wickersham letter, there were also abstracted from the district attorney's office two letters from C. R. Helke, secretary of the American Sugar Refining company, to John E. Parsons, counsel for the company, and the minutes of the board of directors of the company for the meeting held at the house of the late Theodore Havemeyer in 1900.

News of the arrest caused a sensation in the federal building, where Reilly was known as a protégé of Henry L. Stimson, now special counsel for the government in its prosecution of the sugar cases. It was on information furnished by Reilly to Stimson that the government prosecuted the New York Central, Rock Island, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Western Transit company and other railroad companies for giving rebates under the Hepburn law. The railroads on pleas of guilty were heavily fined.

TO FIGHT PHONE MERGER

Independent Concerns Have Raised
Fund of \$150,000.

St. Louis, Jan. 10.—The independent telephone companies of the country have raised a fund of \$150,000 to fight for survival against the Bell telephone system, according to Max Koehler of St. Louis, in his testimony in the S. J. Schwer injunction suit.

Mr. Koehler testified the independent companies feared the Bell Telephone company was acquiring their stocks to absorb them. He said the independent companies were bearing the expense of the Schwer suit, which is an application for an injunction against the Mississippi Valley Trust company of St. Louis and the Cleveland Trust company to restrain them from disposing of the voting trust certificates of the independent companies.

BALLINGER OUSTS FOUR

Secretary Suspends Superintendent of
Tribes and Subordinates.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Secretary Ballinger of the interior department suspended from office Superintendent John D. Benedict of the five civilized tribes of Oklahoma and three supervisors, as the result of an investigation which has disclosed "a disgraceful condition" affecting the material and moral welfare of the schools.

As a result of the investigation which the interior department has been carrying on for some time, and which will be continued, other officials of the Indian service may suffer a like fate to that of Superintendent Benedict and the three supervisors.

JOHN BARRETT IS HONORED

Venezuela Confers Decoration of Order
Upon American.

Washington, Jan. 10.—An recognition of his efforts to develop closer relations of commerce and friendship among the American republics, Joan Barrett, director of the international bureau of American republics, has been decorated by the government of Venezuela, through Minister Rojas, with the order of the bust of Bolívar, second class. Its first class is conferred exclusively on chiefs of states.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

Victim of Alleged Criminal Was a
Young Girl.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 10.—A. P. Ferguson was arrested here by Detective Calhoun of Jackson, Miss., charged with murdering Ethel Maxwell the last February. Calhoun has a requisition for Ferguson from the governor of Mississippi.

Railroads Fight Taxes.

Muskogee, Okla., Jan. 10.—Arguments for a permanent injunction against the state to prevent enforced tax collection under the 1909 assessment was completed before United States Judge Campbell for counsel for the Midland Valley, Atchison, Topoka and Santa Fe and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway companies. Judge Campbell took the case under advisement. The companies declare their assessment is too high and out of proportion to those of some other public service corporations.

\$13,000,000 for Agriculture.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The house committee on agriculture will give the agricultural department of the government approximately \$13,000,000 to run it during the coming year, according to the estimate of the subcommittee of that body, which finished work on consideration of the bill.

Will Finish Baseball Outlawry.

Cincinnati, Jan. 10.—Chairman Herrmann left for Chicago today to meet the representatives of the various semi-professional teams of that city, with a view to wiping out the last haven left open for national agreement contract jumpers.

**Home Course
In Live Stock
Farming**

XII.—Horse Management.

By C. V. GREGORY,
Author of "Home Course in Modern
Agriculture," "Making Money on
the Farm," Etc.

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THE horse stable, like the cow stable, should be well ventilated and have plenty of light. If the floors are of cement they should be well bedded as a protection both to the floor and to the horses' feet. A false floor of plank is often used over the cement floor.

Stable Construction.

The stall partitions should be made especially strong to keep the horses from kicking one another. Two by fours set flatwise up to about four and a half feet in height, with a heavy ready made wire partition above that.



FIG. XXII.—THREE OF A KIND.

make a neat, durable and not over-expensive partition. The length of the stall should be about nine feet ten inches from the manger back. The floor should slope slightly back to the gutter. Chutes from which the hay can be pitched from the mow directly into the manger are a great convenience and aid in keeping the barn clean.

One or more box stalls should be provided for the use of the mares at parturition time. They are convenient for sick horses at any time and are almost a necessity if a stallion is kept. A small room should be provided near the horses in which the harness can be hung. The ammonia from the manure is very destructive to leather. Besides this, when the harness hangs directly behind the horses it is occasionally kicked down and trampled on, the colts get tangled in it, and it causes trouble generally.

The young horses do not need an expensive shelter. Horses stand cold weather better than any other class of stock. The most they need is a good shed with a tight roof and kept well bedded. They can run on the pasture in winter as well as in summer if part of the grass has been allowed to grow up during the fall. One of the greatest objections to letting colts run in this manner is the liability to wire cuts. Where the pasture is fenced with barbed wire, especially if the fence is not kept in first class repair at all times, wire cuts are inevitable. The loss on one or two colts is enough to pay for putting a good woven wire fence, like that described in article 1, around the entire horse pasture.

Three years is usually the best age to breed mares for the first time. Where they are very large for their age breeding at two years is an advantage, as it broadens them out and at the same time gives them more grace and symmetry. In this case, however, they should not be bred the following year, so that they may have an opportunity to complete their growth.

It is best to so manage the breeding that the colts will come at different times, so that only one of the mares will be out of use at a time. The colts should come at times of the year when the work is slack, as far as can be arranged.

Feeding.

There is no better feed for mares or for horses of any kind than oats. In addition to their high feeding value, they seem to have a stimulating effect, keeping the animals in better spirits than any other kind of feed. Oats are usually too expensive to be fed exclusively, however. There is probably no better ration for draft horses than one part bran, two parts corn and three parts oats.

Ground barley may be used in place of the corn. If oats are exceptionally high two parts instead of three may be used. A handful of oilmeal once a week in the winter will add to the thrift of the animals. The amount of the grain mixture fed should vary from one-half to one and a quarter pounds to the hundred pounds of live weight per day. The first amount is about right for idle horses, while the latter is for animals at hard work or nursing a foal.

Do not feed too much hay to work horses. It makes them paunchy and listless. A horse has a comparatively small stomach and when at work needs most of the room there for his grain. From three-quarters to a pound of good clover or timothy hay or a mixture of the two per hundred weight is plenty when at work. In the winter

he can use more roughage and less grain. Never feed horses dusty hay or straw, as it will run their wind.

Horses should have plenty of water. They will stand the work a great deal better in warm weather if they are given water in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon. If they are to be kept at work they may be given all the water they want, but care should be taken not to fill a warm horse up with cold water and then let him stand and cool off rapidly.

It is an excellent plan to have a yard near the barn into which the horses can be turned after they have had their supper. They can roll and drink and, if the yard is large enough, find a little grass. They will feel a great deal better in the morning than if kept in the barn all night.

Care at Foaling Time.

The mare may be safely worked up to within ten days of foaling. In fact, light work is better for her than idleness would be. A mare heavy in foal should not be required to back, however, nor to exert herself too much in pulling heavy loads. Working in the mud is also bad for her and if kept up for any length of time is likely to cause abortion.

The surest indication of the approach of foaling time is the appearance of wax on the teats, which occurs about three days before parturition. At this time the feed should be reduced in amount and a warm bran mash given at night. The addition of a little oilmeal will clean out the intestines and makes foaling easy. For several days previous to foaling the mare should be kept in a box stall, so that she may become accustomed to the new location. Some one should be at hand when the colt is born to give assistance if necessary. Do not bother the mare unless it is absolutely necessary, however.

As soon as the colt is born the navel cord should be tied tightly, about two inches from the body, with a string which has been soaked in some disinfecting solution. The cord should be cut just below the point where it is tied and the remaining portion wet with some of the disinfecting solution. The udder of the mare should also be washed with the same solution. Attention to these details will do much to prevent the attack of scours and joint ill which so often proves fatal to young colts.

Do not be in too big a hurry to get the mare on feed after foaling. A little laxative feed for the first day or two after foaling is all she needs. In pasture season the mare and colt may be turned out on grass for a few days, gradually increasing the grain ration at the same time. In case work is pressing the mare may be put to work in two or three days after foaling, but two precautions must be strictly adhered to—first, do not allow the colt to follow the mare in the field, exhausting his puny strength in fighting flies and following his mother up and down the rough furrows; second, do not allow the colt to suck while the mare is very warm. He will be hungry when his mother comes from the field and anxious to satisfy his appetite at once, but a little wholesome restraint at this time will teach him a lesson that he must learn some time—that his master's will is superior to his own.

Care of the Colt.

In two or three weeks the colt will begin to nibble at the hay in his mother's manger, and if given a feed box of his own out of reach of the other horses he will soon learn to eat oats. He can be turned out in the pasture with his mother when she is not busy, and after awhile, if the pasture is



FIG. XXIII.—EXTRA GOOD DRAFT STALLION.

fenced with something besides barbed wire, he may be turned out with the other colts without his mother. With all the grass and oats he can eat, in addition to his mother's milk, his growth will be rapid. A colt that learns to eat well before weaning time will suffer little check in growth at that time.

The first winter is a perilous time for the colt. Too often he is given the run of the farm, with little roughage other than cornstalks and straw and only a very small allowance of grain or none at all. Many farmers hold up their hands in horror at the thought of giving a colt grain every day from the time he is big enough to eat until he is marketed. These same farmers, however, think nothing of feeding their colts liberally for two or three years and then selling them for one-third what the colt will bring at the same age. Size and development count for more in a horse than in a steer, and the cost of feed is small compared with the results obtained from liberal feeding. Some farmers think that a colt will get to be just so big anyway and that liberal feeding only hastens the process a little. This is a mistake. A colt that is stunted when he is young will never attain the size that he would if properly fed. Additional weight in a draft horse is worth at least 25 cents a pound, and it is a mistake not to develop the colt to the limit.

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