

Care of Brood Mare

{ This lecture should be
worked in sometime during
the horse work.

A - Statistics (gathered from farmers shown in chart)

- a- No. of brood mares per farm.
- b- " " colts raised " " "
- c- " " " lost " " "
- d- Comparison in colts raised between the highest $\frac{1}{4}$ and the lowest $\frac{1}{4}$ of farms.
- e- Causes of loss in colts.
 - 1. Joint ill or navel disease.
 - 2- Scours and ~~stomach~~ constipation. } often due to improper care of mare.
 - 3- Weakness at birth
 - 4- ~~Impure~~

~~B - Thrifty vigorous condition of mare can be~~
(note ~~in~~ discussing the ~~of~~ brood mare it is well to take the subject up in order of sequence beginning with breeding time in the spring.)

- B - Thrifty vigorous condition at breeding time.
- a- ~~Work~~ Steady work puts them in best condition.
 - b- Too much fat, or too poor as a little detrimental.

C - Feed

- a- Corn, oats, (equal parts) bran or a little oilmeal. the amt depending on the condition of the mare and the work she is doing.
- b- Clean mixed clover and timothy hay. The essential thing is to get hay free from dust. Dusty hay of any kind is detrimental.
- c- Blue grass pasture is excellent, both for summer and winter feeding.
- d- Pure water in abundance at all times
- e- ~~Frequent salting~~

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-D- Exercise

- a- Steady work is best. The brood mare should of course be fanned, and her work should not be taxing.
 - 1. The months preceding foaling she should not be worked hard, nor ~~should~~ allowed to do work that requires a strain, such as backing, pulling out of a mud hole etc, etc.
- 2- She should get the light end of the double tree ^{for a month} after foaling, or until the colt is strong and vigorous
- b- If the mare is not worked she should be allowed to run out. ^{The cranty old scolding that bites and kicks everything else should be worked}
- c- The worst treatment for a brood mare is to keep her shut up and allow her to get fat and lazy.

-E- Shelter

- a- For mares that run out, a deep ^{bedded} shed, kept ^{clean} and open on the south.
- b- For mares that are ~~kept up and~~ worked.
 - 1- A clean well bedded stall.
 - 2- Box stall for last month before foaling.

F Foaling time.

- a- Absolute cleanliness as a guard against disease. (Cont'd)
 - 1- ~~Line the stall~~ Clean out all manure.
 - 2- Disinfect with lime or other disinfectant
 - 3- For further precaution -
 - 1. Squeeze ~~blood~~ ^{disinfect} any clotted blood that may be in navel cord, and tie about 3 inches from the body with a string that has been disinfected in a strong disinfecting solution. Navel cord should be disinfected from time to time till it dries up.
- b- Straining due to clogging of digestive tract.
 - 1- Give Injection - pint ^{of} water and glycerine - or pint of ~~soft water~~ ^{figs and} warm soup also made from soft water
- c- Care in feeding and working the mare will usually prevent scours in the foal. Feed the mare the same

3 - Kind of feed that she received before
foaling and keep her as quiet and ^{comfortable} ^{and} ^{easy}
as possible. The first three or four days
foaling are critical ones ~~for~~ in the life of
of the foal.

It is much better to have a mare
foal in the pasture or by a straw stack
than to foal in a dirty stall,

-2- C

Care of Draft Foal

is good but care must be taken to let the colt have regular exercise.

General Management

- 2- Colts should be separated from the older horses during the winter, and fed all the good, nutritious feed he will eat.

~~The only way the ^{we cannot} ~~can~~ successfully~~ compete with the old country breeders in the production of ~~colts~~ draft horses, until we learn how to feed, care for and manage our colts.

The pure bred draft colt as a yearling should not only have an abundance of mixed grasses during the summer. ^{have} but he should ~~have~~ grain in addition.

Care of the Stallion.

The stallion is ordinarily the most abused horse on the farm. For ~~most~~^{eight} months in the year he is kept in more or less solitary confinement, and the other ~~that~~^{four} months he is ~~forced~~^{selected} up for breeding purposes. Such care results in horses being "burned out" heaves, windy horses, bad legs due to standing around etc etc. The stable is usually cleaned out on rainy days.

Remedy - Work the stallion.

Make him earn his grub.

Feed proportionately late
care of its-self when stallion works.

Feed the same ~~feed~~ kind of feed
that the brood mare receives.