

December, 1921

Inspection Circular No. 15

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MANHATTAN, KANSAS

State Live Stock Registry Board
B M. Anderson, Secretary

THE IMPROVEMENT IN THE HORSE INDUSTRY IN KANSAS SINCE 1910

The stallion license law was enacted in 1910, creating the Kansas Live Stock Registry Board to carry its provisions for the improvement of horses in Kansas. The season of 1921 shows a very considerable increase in the percentage of purebred stallions standing for public service in Kansas. In 1910 only 40.8 per cent of all the stallions licensed were purebreds while 62.2 per cent were grades and scrubs, and 87 of the 106 counties in the State had more grades and scrubs licensed to stand for public service than purebreds. During the season of 1921 there were 3030 stallions licensed to stand for public service in this state of which 2309 or 76 per cent were purebreds and the remaining 721 or 24 per cent were grades and scrubs. In 1910 there were only 1892 purebred draft stallions, and 707 purebred light stallions licensed while the past season we have issued 2081 purebred draft stallion licenses and only 128 purebred light stallions which goes to show that the Kansas farmers are raising draft horses for farm work.

The stallion license law has given mare owners a means of knowing the exact breeding of the stallions they patronize, and has eliminated the misrepresentations regarding blood-lines which formerly appeared in many stallion advertisements. Previous to the passage of the stallion license law hundreds of grades and scrubs with fake and fraudulent pedigrees were sold as purebreds to unsuspecting purchasers at prices ranging from \$600 to \$4,200 each. These unscrupulous stallion peddlers have left the state as the stallion license law has exposed their wares.

These practical and beneficial results from the operation of the stallion license law make it of inestimable value to the horse raisers of Kansas. The cooperation of everyone interested in horses in seeing that the law has its widest application will result in even greater benefits.

INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF YOUR FARM HORSES

Watching the Coat of Production; Without Reducing the Quality of Product Produced by:

1. See that every good male of breeding age brings forth a colt each year, discard the boarder, produce farm horses that will work with less time off and last longer than the average horse does now, as the ones that have lost their endurance must be replaced.
2. Breed only good mares, and then to the best registered stallion available. Breed to a sound and if possible a proven sire. Only the best produces the best. Grades beget scrubs and they are of no value on the farm and a drug on the market.

In breeding draft horses size and strength are the main factors, a horse's usefulness depends upon the ease and amount of work he can accomplish. Weight in a draft horse never was worth as much as it is today. Market Quotations show that it is the big sound drafty horse which brings the high dollar.

LIST OF STALLIONS LICENSED FROM JANUARY 1, 1921, TO DECEMBER 31, 1921

MONTGOMERY COUNTY:

Owner	Post-office	Name and Number	Foaled	Breed	License No.
PUREBRED					
Alexander, T J	Cherryvale, R 5	Harmoniste 58281 (75844)	1907	Percheron	702
Bryant, H B	Coffeyville, R 4	Marquis 10566	1916	Belgian	1596
Drybread, Samuel	Elk City, R 2	Isambert II 104659	1913	Percheron	1802
Giger, Jesse E	Independence, R 5	Tip Top Patch 02054	1914	Standardbred	2209
Hubbard, J P	Independence, R 1	Jasper 56083	1916	Percheron	491
Lee, Andrew	Coffeyville	Bird McGuire 37028	1899	Standardbred	2632
McCaul, E M	Elk City, R 2	Fanton 118707	1914	Percheron	1964
McCaul, E M	Elk City, R 2	Woodrow 131339	1916	Percheron	1965
Miller, J W	Independence, R 5	La Pershing 139914	1916	Percheron	1816
Norton, E P	Cherryvale, R 3	Standard 22077	1902	Percheron	2222
Powell, A G	Liberty, R 1	Caramel 28148 (45219)	1899	Percheron	2869
Raney, Walter	Liberty, R 1	Tartarin 156177	1918	Percheron	1105
Robinson, B A & Beck, W A	Independence	Diamond Joe 130376	1916	Percheron	1304
Smith, J E	Cherryvale, R 4	Pedro 44375	1905	Percheron	1984
Smith, R W	Tyro, R 1	Woodrow 95562	1912	Percheron	1686
Stewart, Chas S	Independence, R 1	Chiros 111498	1914	Percheron	2840
Stewart, Robert E	Independence, R 4	Leroy 22502	1909	French Draft	2848
Williams, E M	Cherryvale, R 3	Quineilo's Nig 134734	1916	Percheron	2345
Wisdom, James L	Coffeyville	King Klata 58781	1912	Standardbred	1697
Yelton, Lloyd	Kincaid	Dumaine 141731 (60946)	1903	Percheron	1471
GRADE					
Berry, A D	Wayside	Champion	1912	Gr French Draft	811
Voorhes, F L	Elk City, R 3	Joe	1910	Grade Percheron	182
Webb, R E	Wayside, R 1	Jim	1915	Grade Percheron	967
SCRUB					
Foote, John D	Caney	Nugg	1907	Scrub	1456
Lee, Andrew	Coffeyville	Ted	1905	Scrub	2633
Roads, J N	Cherryvale, R 2	Scott R	1912	Scrub	1063
Smith J E	Cherryvale, R 4	Black Beautv	1909	Scrub	1985

3. Patronize only good purebred sires. Today 26 per cent of the sires standing for public service in Kansas are grades and scrubs whose average offspring is not worth as much at maturity as the cost of production. There are enough purebred sires in Kansas to get in foal all the available mares of breeding age, provided the energy of the stallions is conserved and the mares are given the right kind of care.

4. Conserve the energy of every stallion by giving him each day exercise equivalent to a ten mile walk. Don't allow the stallion to serve a mare more than once when presented to be bred. Don't allow stallions of different ages more services than is herewith indicated two year olds, not more than one service every five days, three year olds, not more than one service every three days, four year olds, not more than one service daily, five year olds and older, not more than two services daily. The artificial method of breeding may be used when the stallion owner has the necessary equipment and knowledge to insure success in its use.

5. Avoid all excitement, haste, and getting the male hot at breeding time. These conditions prevent conception and result in a loss of time to both stallion and mare owner, as well as a waste of the energy of the stallion.

6. Take better care of the brood mare. Under present conditions in Kansas only two mares out of very five that are bred raise colts. This tremendous loss is due almost entirely to poor management. Mare owners must use every possible precaution to protect the infoal mare from extremely hard work. She should not be asked to back heavy loads, neither should she be subjected to the strain of starting heavy loads.

7. The mare that is to be bred should be fed and managed in such a manner as to keep her increasing in flesh and condition during the breeding season. No other factor is as largely responsible for the failure of such a large percentage of mares to raise colts as the common practice of allowing the mare to lose in flesh and vitality during the breeding season as a result of over work and underfeeding.

8. Take every precaution against the loss of colts between birth and maturity, by giving the colt a chance to live by providing clean and sanitary quarters in which the mare may foal and thus avoid losses due to navel ill and as soon as the colt is born, paint the navel cord with tincture of iodine. Continue to paint the navel cord with tincture of iodine every three or four hours for two or three days.

If the horses or colts have distemper, keep them warm and dry, Feed liberally, especially bran mash. If the colts scour, give two ounces of castor oil to which five drops of oil of peppermint has been added, and make sure that the colt is not getting too much milk, that the intervals between nursings are not too long, and that the mare does not get too hot.

9. By proper feeding. Poor feeds or bad combinations of right kinds of feeds increase cost of production. Oats are splendid, but a proper combination of other grain cheapens the ration without retarding the growth or quality of animal produced. Example, combination of corn, bran and oil meal, supplementing roughage such as corn, cane and kafir, fodder, sudan grass, straws and alfalfa hay once a day. Be sure these feeds are free from Dust and Molds. Precautions don't feed more than they will clean up.

In summer don't turn colts on scanty pasture, and be sure to watch and provide plenty of good water and salt. In dry hot weather if you will supplement pasture with some other feed you will be well paid because no matter how well your horses may be bred, If you do not feed them they will not develop properly.

10. Read carefully the license issued by the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board for the stallion you may wish to patronize. If the stallion you may wish to patronize has not been licensed for the current year, notify the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board, Manhattan, Kansas