

Wheel to Wheel Newsletter for the HUB

January 2016 Club

<http://www.facebook.com/hubclubdrivingclub>

HUB Club Officers:

President Lydia Gray 630-701-5903 LydiaGrayDVM@gmail.com
Vice President Emily Berendt 815-337-3101 eberendt@yahoo.com
Treasurer Sue West 815-482-2747 jswestwindfarm@aol.com
Recording Secretary Ann McCombs 815-482-5085 or 815-648-4471 egvet@mc.net
Newsletter Editor Kris Breyer 847-526-3012 briarpatcheast@aol.com
Head Librarian Theresa Adams 815-624-6229 idocde2@yahoo.com
Assistant Librarian Leslye Sandburg 847-602-7500 leslyesandberg@gmail.com
Webmaster Mary Ann Carter 847-783-0134 maryann-carter@live.com

ADS Representatives:

Midwest Region Rep Katy Rhinehart, Ferguson IA gkm104@heartofiowa.net
katy.rhinehart@lennoxinc.com Phone: H 641-478-3285 C 641-485-7821
Central Region Rep Carol Millhoan cmillhoan@gmail.com

A current negative Coggins must be on file with the club secretary in order to participate in any HUB Club event

**The HUB Club:
Education &
Camaraderie**



From the Editor As your editor, I ask that you send me photos and anything else that you would like to see in the newsletter. I am more than happy to use anything you want in the newsletter, as it is **YOUR newsletter**. If you want to continue to have an informative newsletter, I need material from the membership. You can send them to me directly at briarpatcheast@aol.com by the 20th of each month. Kris Breyer

From the Webmaster: Please submit items for web page. Include pictures of all our members. Please send names of driver, passengers, horse(s), and description of what you are doing, and where.



Prez letter: Another Christmas has come and gone. I missed the whole thing as I was down with the flu and am still congested and coughing. I promise, though, to be all better in time for our annual BAMS (banquet/awards/meeting/silent auction) on Sunday January 15 at the Fox Valley Saddle Association. Remember RSVPs are due to me by January 7 so we know how much food to order. Also, send me your ideas, issues, concerns, suggestions to be added to the agenda otherwise it will look like this:

- I. Newman's favorite foods
- II. Trendy colors for dressage breeches this year
- III. Tai chi, yoga, or Pilates: which is best for core rider strength?

. Yours Truly, **Dr. Lydia Gray**



HVJ Club annual meeting



on Sunday, January 15, 2017

At the FVSA facility 44W300 Rohrsen
Hampshire, Illinois Call (847) 464-4355

We will eat at noon

Menu will be broasted chicken, twice baked potato, green bean casserole, broccoli salad. Coffee will be free -- BYOB (beverage) or buy from FVSA's cooler.

Members can bring a dish to pass, appetizer or dessert.

Annual meeting to follow at 1pm.

Officers will be installed and a very important member survey will be administered among other important items for 2017.

There will be a silent auction as in previous years, so please bring items for this club fund raiser.

High Point Awards and Volunteer Award will presented.
(REMEMBER: Santa will judge your coloring page!!!)

RSVP to Lydia by Saturday, January 7th.
lydiagraydvm@gmail.com



2017 Driving Calendar from DDC

- Jan 28** **Mini-clinic on harness care** (at Rhinehart farm in Reedsburg)
- Feb 11 Ski-joring event (Columbus WI)
- Mar 12** **DDC Annual meeting.** Elect or re-elect 3 board members
- Apr 21-23 Midwest Horse Fair (Madison) (midwesthorsefair.com)
Apr **Old World Wisconsin Drive** (*Eagle WI*)
- May 24** **Blackhawk Ridge Drive** (*Sauk City WI*) Host - Wayne & Linda Schutte
 May 20 HOW driving & riding clinic (*Middleton WI*)
- Jun** **Richard Bong State Recreation Area** (*Kansasville WI*) Host = Dani Oster
 Jun 17-18 Columbus Carriage Festival (*Columbus WI*)
Jun **Governor Dodge State Park Drive**
 Jun 23-25 Metamora CDE (*Metamora MI*)
 Jun 24-25 Skunk River CDE (*Ames IA*)
Jun **Sauk Prairie Recreation site drive** (*Devil's Lake State Park southern end*) (*no water on site; Schutte=host*)
- Jul 1 Notara HDT (*Verona WI*)
 Jul 22-23 Hickory Knoll CDE (*Fitchburg WI*)
- Aug 5-6 Eastern Iowa Carriage Glow (*Manchester IA*)
 Aug 12-13 Wade House Carriage Driving Days (*Greenbush WI*)
Aug **Menomonee Park/Lannon Quarry Drive** (*Lannon WI*)
- Sep 2-3 Jericho Open Horse show
 (many driving games Sunday)(*Jefferson WI*)
- Sep 8-10 Villa Louis Carriage Festival (*Prairie du Chien WI*) **Sep** **Donald Park Drive** (*Mount Horeb WI*)
 Sep 22-24 Indiana CDE
 Sep 24 HUB Club Dirty Harness Day (*Hampshire IL*)
- Oct** **Didier Farm/ Radtke Drive** (*Port Washington*)
 Oct 10-15 National Drive (*Lexington KY*)
 Oct 21 Horses in the Park (*Columbus WI*)
- Nov Corn maze drive (*Spring Grove IL*) *Richardson's farm*
- Dec Victorian horse drawn parade (*Sharon WI*)





ASK WHINNEY

This is an opportunity for all members, but especially novice drivers, to get input and advice from other members. Each month we will be posting an anonymous question raised by a Hub Club member and asking you, the membership to respond from the deep and vast store of your driving knowledge and experience. So let's go!

QUESTION: *How do I service and maintain the bearings on my vehicles?*

ANSWER: WHEEL BEARING MAINTENANCE written by Barb Lee

HOW OFTEN SHOULD WHEEL BEARINGS BE SERVICED?

It depends on driving conditions and amount of use. For carriages that are driven regularly in sandy, dusty or salty conditions, you may want to check them twice a year. For carriages that are driven in less abrasive conditions, once a year is probably enough. For carriages that receive only light use in good conditions, once every 2-3 years may be enough. Shake the wheel periodically – if there's any wobble in it, it is past due for serious maintenance!

TO SERVICE WHEEL BEARINGS, HAVE ON HAND:

Large crescent wrench or socket that will remove dust cap (if present)

Needle-nose pliers

Socket wrench and socket for "Castle" nut (1/2" socket wrench set will usually have the right size socket)

Clean Rags

Kerosene or other non-explosive cleaner

Denatured alcohol

Brass "drift" (brass rod of about 1/2" dia/12" long)

Small Hammer

Wheel bearing grease

Container for solvents (plastic freezer boxes, etc.)

Small brush (tooth brush)

Flashlight

Replacement Seals

PROCEDURE:

Prop axle up on block so the wheel spins

Remove dust cap

Remove cotter key from "castle" nut

Remove "castle" nut

Holding hand over hub to catch small parts, remove wheel from axle – do not let small parts fall on ground.

Lay the wheel on supports, at least 1-2" off ground, with outside of wheel "up". Place a clean rag under the hub

With the brass "drift", tap the oil seal and rear bearing out – let them fall onto the rag.

Place all parts in a small container of kerosene or other non-explosive solvent.

Wipe inside of hub to remove all grease. Clean with solvent or kerosene. Follow with denatured alcohol. Solvents will degrade the new grease.

Inspect inner and outer races for cracks and chips. Damaged races can be tapped out with the "drift".

Clean the axle spindle with kerosene or solvent, follow with denatured alcohol.

Use a small brush to clean the bearings with solvent – work out all the old grease. Inspect bearings for looseness or chips. If bearings are good, follow with denatured alcohol.



If races or bearings are damaged they must be replaced. They come as a unit, can usually be obtained from auto parts stores or carriage supply houses. (Once you find the numbers, it's best to always have a spare set on hand!)

If races must be replaced, place the old race on top to tap into place. Otherwise damage to new race may occur.

Let bearings air dry thoroughly.

With fingers, force as much grease as possible into and around the bearings.

Grease the inner race. Insert the inner (larger) bearing with the small end of the cone facing inward. With small, flat faced hammer, CAREFULLY tap grease seal into place.

Grease the outer race. Place the wheel on the axle spindle.

Insert outer (smaller) bearing, with small end of cone facing inward.

Replace washer (if present)

Locate hole in axle spindle threads for cotter pin.

Replace "castle" nut. Tighten with socket to about 50 lb (tight). Spin wheel. Back nut off 1/4 to 1/2 turn, locating a slot in the castle nut over the cotter pin hole in the axle threads.

Insert cotter pin and bend legs. Spin the wheel to assure smooth turning with no wobble.

Replace outer dust cap.

Do only one wheel at a time. Do not mix bearings. The inner bearing is the larger bearing. The outer bearing is smaller.

The smaller end of the cone-shaped bearings always points to the center of the hub.

When you have the bearing out, jot down bearing and seal numbers for future reference. Order a new set to have on hand for next time. Old grease seals are frequently damaged when removing – it's always a good idea to have an extra set on hand, once you know what the number is!

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Should I put leather washers in my buggy wheels to tighten them up?

Yes. Most buggy wheels were designed to accept leather washer seals. These washers are supplied in the form of a coil much like a spring. The washers are installed on the nut side as well as the axle collar side, therefore forming 2 seals to capture the lubricant and keep the dirt out. To install them on the nut side, you cut a section of the coil to match the circumference of the nut flange and on the collar side you cut a section to match the ID of the collar flange of the boxing. During clean up of the assembly you will likely find the old dried out leather seals, remove and discard them. Wagon axles did not use leather washers, although we have found steel washers used to take up some end play.

What type of grease should I use on my old style axles?

Three types of axle grease. [Block Grease](#), which is a blend of waxes and grease, is recommended for wagons axles. It is heavy grease in the consistency of cheese and is applied by slicing off a sliver and placing it on the axle. The old blackjack grease of our grandfather's days is no longer available. However, we have found a descendant of this "[Black Beauty Grease](#)" of the horse-drawn era called [Schaeffer Moly Supreme Grease](#). This greatly improved grease is ideal for use on wagon axles. There is also [Buggy Axle Grease](#) that comes in a caulk-gun cartridge for ease of application.

Location to install leather washers



COMMON BUGGY AXLE



COLLIDGE AXLE

Letter from our new ADS Central Region Director:

P.O. Box 1081
Wooster, OH 44691
r.milhoan@gmail.com
330-988-2693
December 1, 2016

Sue West
The Hub Club
16212 Nelson Road
Woodstock, IL 60098

Greetings Fellow Drivers:

Wishing you and yours the best for the Holidays and the New Year.

I am flattered to follow Lynn Simpson as the Central Regional Director for the American Driving Society. In anticipation of the beginning of my term in January 2017, I am contacting the clubs in the Central Region to introduce myself and to encourage communication within our region.

My husband, Dexter, and I have been driving, raising and training Welsh ponies on a small scale since 1999. We met many of you from participation in CDEs, at the National Drive, and through the ADS booth at the Equine Affaire in Columbus. We hope to learn to know you better and to meet those we do not yet know.

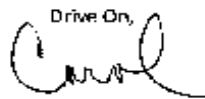
As I understand my responsibilities as the Central Regional Director I am responsible for reporting news of local groups with the ADS on a quarterly basis. To facilitate that I am joining your club so I will have access to your newsletters and will be better able to stay informed. Enclosed is my membership form and payment.

I am also a conduit for information you would like passed along to the ADS. On January 14th the ADS will be meeting in Lexington, KY so if you have information you want to share, let me know. Likewise, I will be sharing news from the meeting with you.

The ADS is encouraging regions to host a two or three day Regional Drive, like a mini National Drive. Does this interest your group? Would the Hoosier Horse Park be a possible venue? Would the middle of June (June 10-11 or June 17-18) be a possibility?

For the past four years the ADS sponsored a booth at the Equine Affaire in Columbus. Would you like to be involved in sharing our driving discipline with the wider equine community? If you are able to volunteer or have suggestions for the booth get in touch with me. On that note, special thanks go to Kathy Rhoades, Western Reserve Carriage Association, who volunteered to provide a basket of goodies for a drawing at the booth this spring.

Send me your news and pictures! Anyone hear sleigh bells?

Drive On,


NEWS: Chad and Myrna Rinehart of Iowa Valley Carriage Supply and John Freiburger of Freiburger Carriage Works have agreed to purchase the assets of New England Carriage Imports and now will be direct importers of marathons and custom vehicles from two European manufacturers. Peter von Halem, at the age of eighty, has decided to retire from the carriage import business, but will be the east coast sales person for the new company. Peter is looking forward to more time with his horses. The new business is called Midwest Custom Carriages LLC, and has been registered in the State of Wisconsin. Midwest Carriages will carry a small inventory, but most vehicles will still be ordered from Europe. Shipping by container will now be to Chicago rather than New York harbor, which will decrease shipping costs to the Mid-west. MCC hopes to eventually be able to fill four containers a year. They will service all vehicles they import and already have a small part department set up. A website will be developed in the next few months, but for now one can go to hickoryknoll.net until MCC has its own site up and running. Realizing that many of our drivers are older, one goal is to provide a four wheel marathon vehicle that is easier to entry for those with knee, hip and other mobility problems.

Four simple rules for preventing winter colic

When the weather turns colder, certain types of colic are more common. But four measures can help protect your horse from seasonal pains in the gut. **By Katie Seabaugh, DVM**



Colic doesn't follow a calendar. Virtually any horse can be stricken with gut pain at any time of year. That said, there are certain types of colic that are more likely to occur in winter than at other times of year. A veterinarian called out to see a colicky horse on a frigid day in January is going to expect to find a certain scenario that she wouldn't for the same type of call in June.

The colics most associated with the cold weather months are impaction-related. When ingested feed stops moving through the horse's gut efficiently, the material can accumulate and form a blockage. Feed and gas then back up behind the blockage, causing distention of the intestine and associated pain. Impactions are often found in an area called the "pelvic flexure," a hairpin turn the large colon makes back on itself, but can also occur in other locations.

Thankfully, impactions are typically easy to diagnose---many can be confirmed during rectal palpations---and treatment is often straightforward. A dose of painkillers, possibly a sedative, along with hydration usually gets things moving again. In more severe cases, hospitalization so that intravenous fluids can be administered might be necessary, but even those horses tend to recover quickly. Of course, it's easier on everyone if colic doesn't occur in the first place.

In that spirit, I'm going to share the four management tips that will contribute the most to protecting your horse from winter colic or, at the very least, recognizing it early when it's easier to treat. These aren't things you haven't heard before, but it pays to refresh your memory and resolve as we head into winter.

1. Keep your horse hydrated.

Any discussion of winter colic needs to start with hydration. Impactions are more likely to form with dry feed, and horses, for a number of reasons, tend to drink less in the winter. As simple as it may seem, frozen water is the most common reason I see for horses becoming dehydrated in the winter.

A water bucket can freeze within six to 12 hours, so if you've filled it in the early evening, your horse very well may spend some part of the night without water. If you chip away the ice and refill the bucket in the morning, the water may freeze again by the afternoon. A horse needs to drink from eight to 10 gallons of water a day, and that can be difficult if all he has is ice half the time.

So your first line of defense against winter colic is to make sure your horse's water source never freezes. There are many methods to accomplish this.

A variety of products, ranging from insulated buckets to tank heaters, can help keep water flowing. Keep in mind, however, that if an electrical component for one of these products shorts out, your horse will be zapped each time he goes for a drink.

If he isn't drinking from a bucket or trough equipped with a heating element, offer him water in a "low-tech" plain bucket. If he drinks, there may be something wrong in the heated water supply.

A second reason horses can become dehydrated in winter has to do with water temperature. A study compared how much horses drank when offered ambient, near-freezing water compared to hot water. The researchers found that the study horses drank 41 percent more water when offered continuously heated water. The horses drank 38 percent more when offered buckets filled with hot water twice daily compared to ambient, near-freezing water. They seem to prefer to drink warm water when it's cold outside. Few of us have the luxury of hot running water in the barn, but an electric teakettle can come in handy. Filling a bucket with hot water has the added benefit of slowing the freezing process. Ideally, horses have access to water all day, but the most important time is in the three hours after feeding.

Another strategy for getting water into a horse during winter is feeding mashes. Bran is, of course, the traditional mash base, but I prefer to make more nutritionally balanced mashes---senior feeds work particularly well. The notion that it's the bran preventing colic is outdated thinking; it's the water keeping him hydrated that is helpful. So just add some warm water to your horse's regular feed to make a slurry and serve it right away. Most horses love mashes. You can also add a teaspoon of salt to encourage the horse to drink more, just like we would after eating a bag of salty chips.

2. Provide as much turn out as possible.

It's a well-established fact that a horse who is kept in a stall for most of the day is more likely to colic than one who is turned out. Pasture living keeps a horse's gut moving. Not only is the physical activity of walking around beneficial, but continual grazing is what he was designed for. That's why we strive for frequent, small meals to mimic the natural, healthiest eating patterns of a horse at pasture.

And while confined horses are at higher risk of colic, those who were recently moved to a stall are even more likely to develop digestive upset. A recent British study showed that a horse's gut motility slows significantly in the first five days after a move from pasture living to stall confinement. This, combined with less water in their diet as they shift from pasture to dry forage, adds up to an increased risk of colic.

All of this becomes crucial during the winter, because that's the season when horses are more likely to be confined, due to either inclement weather or convenience for riders. Horses may have to be pulled off pasture abruptly if a snowstorm hits, leading to the dramatic change in management that immediately increases their chances of colic.

The best way to mitigate this risk is to leave your horse turned out as much as possible. A horse with a thick winter coat or an appropriate blanket can live outside comfortably even in single-digit temperatures. A run-in shed or even a thick stand of trees is adequate shelter in a snowstorm.

If full-time turnout doesn't work for you in winter, keep your horse outdoors as many hours as are feasible. It's also helpful to set up your pasture in a way that encourages your horse to walk as much as he might while grazing in spring or summer---spread out hay piles and put the water trough far from the gate so he'll have to move around. If pasture turnout simply isn't an option for a period of time, look for other ways to help your horse exercise. A few hours of liberty in an indoor arena are better than an entire day spent in a stall, as is hand-walking up and down the aisle.

3. Feed plenty of forage.

When pasture dies back in winter, hay replaces grass as the foundation of a horse's diet. A horse on adequate pasture full-time will be continuously digesting water-rich grass, ideal for preventing colic. In winter, however, meals of dry hay are more common and can be associated with colic. Not only is drier forage more likely to create intestinal blockages, but the gut slows in the hours spent waiting for hay to be served twice a day.

Forage also figures in another common wintertime challenge: Horses will burn more calories in cold weather to stay warm and, in some cases, may begin to drop weight as a result. The natural instinct is to increase a horse's feed to counteract the weight loss. But increasing grain instead of forage is a mistake. Not only are you missing the opportunity to provide more gut-healthy hay, but the additional concentrates can lead to gas colic as the high-calorie feed ferments in the gut.

The best wintertime feeding practices include frequent, primarily hay-based meals. Using a slow feeder to make hay available to your horse 24-7 is a great idea. If your horse is dropping weight and he already has free-choice forage and no underlying health issues, consult with your veterinarian about the best way to add more calories to his diet. Rather than doubling up on grain, switching to more energy-dense hay might be a safer choice. In addition, many complete feeds that can be used to increase caloric intake are not as rich as straight corn or other grains. Remember to always make the transition to a new feed over several days.

4. Be vigilant when storms roll in.

There are plenty of anecdotes about horses colicking when the weather changes dramatically. Talk to enough people and you'll hear stories of horses ---maybe even several in one barn---that colicked just as a large nor'easter snowstorm blew into the area.

And as a veterinarian I see it, too. When we know a cold front is coming through, causing a dramatic change in the weather, we prepare ourselves for a rash of colic calls.

However, studies looking to conclusively link weather change to colic haven't found a correlation. This could be because of the difficulty in quantifying weather patterns. Or extremely localized conditions may complicate analysis: What's happening on your farm atmospherically may not be the case a few miles down the road.

So we can't say with certainty that weather changes cause colic, much less explain why, but it is a phenomenon that is observable enough to take it into consideration when thinking about winter colic. With that in mind, keep one eye on the forecast and be extra vigilant when a storm front is moving in. If there is an increased risk of colic when the weather changes, you don't want to pile on with other risk factors. That means making sure your horse has water, forage and some room to move around as soon as is feasible. Also, try to avoid making changes to his routine and management when the weather changes. When the storm arrives, check your horses regularly and watch closely for signs of colic. A colicky horse in winter may not be especially sweaty, but be on the lookout for restlessness, dry and/or scant manure, lying down more than usual and "flank gazing" as he looks back at his painful sides.

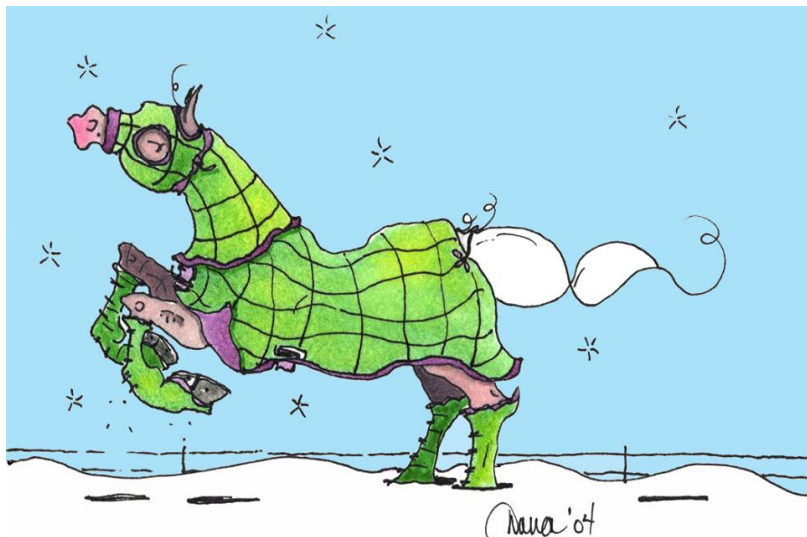
This article first appeared in EQUUS issue #447, December 2014.



"It can't be colic, it's noon on a Tuesday. Colic only happens on the weekend."

To Blanket or Not to Blanket: That is the Question

Dr. Joyce Harman



This time of year, us humans are pulling out our wool overcoats, our down jackets and our all-weather parkas. Many of us are also pulling out the outerwear for our horses...but not so fast!

Horses are much better adapted to the cold weather than we give them credit for. They grow an excellent winter coat that insulates them and keeps them warm and dry down to the skin. However, there are some factors to take into consideration when deciding how to manage our horses in the winter.

Let's look at horses in nature. In the fall they put on extra weight so they have fat reserves to burn to keep warm in the winter. This is the reason our domestic horses (dogs, cats and humans, too) always seem to get fat in the fall. In winter, the main food available is roughage, dead or dormant grasses and weeds.

Roughage, and that includes hay, actually helps warm the horses because it releases heat as it is digested. Have you noticed that your horses eat more hay on very cold days? They are keeping warm.

Wild horses live in some of the harshest environments in the country and, though they often lose weight during the winter months, they survive on roughage alone. As Mother Nature intended, they're ready to gain weight rapidly in the spring. In nature, horses stay warm by moving around, since they often have to travel to get unfrozen water, and we all know how much exercise keeps us warm— just clean your barn and sweep your aisle to find out!

Now let's look at our modern well-kept horse. They are fat and well-fed so no problem in that department. Most have plenty of hay to keep them warm on a cold day and most have shelter from the wind and rain (either in the woods, shed or barn). It is good to give them more hay on a cold night, or at least the choice to eat more. But if your horse is in and the barn is closed up and it's 40 degrees inside, he does not need extra hay. Outside horses with a round bale often do not move much; they leave the round bale only to get water (at least that is what my lazy beasts do). So movement to keep warm does not occur much. However, if you are observant, you will notice that every now and then all your horses will run around for no apparent reason—but the reason actually is to get warm. Then they go back to eating.

Winter Coats

Two horses are in the snow, one with a blanket, one without. Notice the unmelted snow on the unblanketed horse. His fur is working by insulating him. His body heat is not escaping; if his fur did not work the snow would melt immediately. The unblanketed horse has the same amount of unmelted snow on his back as the blanketed one.

Eventually since the horse is warmer than the frozen ground the snow will melt on both of them. The problem we humans have when we pat our horses in the winter is that they feel cold to touch, but this is because their fur has insulated them and is keeping all the warmth next to the skin. Horses can have icicles hanging off their fur and be perfectly warm underneath.

Blankets

There are a few reasons to use blankets and a bunch of reasons not to. Horses who are clipped need to be blanketed, since we have taken their fur off. There are many wonderful, lightweight and well-fitting blankets on the market (blanket fit is for another day). Old horses who cannot keep warm need blankets, even if they never needed them when they were younger. In nature those old horses would have been eaten by a mountain lion, so they would not need a blanket. Horses who have been sick, are too thin, have been rescued or have any other health problems may need blankets. Some individuals of any age are cold-natured and really do need to be blanketed, as do horses who have no shelter. The rest of the unclipped population does not.

How many blankets do horses need? That depends on how much clipping has been done and the weather conditions.

However, in most cases a single blanket will do the trick, with heavy blankets being used in the cold weather. You can stick your hand under the blanket and if it is toasty and warm, it is heavy enough for the weather. If it feels cool under the blanket, you may need a heavier one. Please do not get a great fitting outer blanket and add an old-fashioned design sheet

underneath. The sheet does not add much warmth, and it usually rubs the shoulders and causes a lot of pain. If you choose to blanket and start early in the season you will need to keep it up, since the horse will adapt to wearing it, and his temperature regulation will be accustomed to it. Most of the time we blanket because we humans are cold and think our horses must be, too.

A vet friend of mine visiting early one December from Vermont remarked that the horses she saw in Virginia had many more layers of blankets on in December than her clients' horses had on in Vermont in January. Hmmmm... they are all horses, right? So what is the difference? Vermont owners are accustomed to the cold, so they expect their horses to be adapted as they are. Virginia owners see much less cold weather, so they think their horses are cold when they are cold. The horses in Vermont were all warm and happy with single blankets.

If you do blanket, remember that a horse's fur fluffs out when it is cold. This adds air space like your down jacket has, and that air fills with warmth making the fur more efficient. Blankets crush down that air space, so you need a heavy enough blanket to provide true warmth. A thin sheet may protect a horse from rain, but it may not provide much warmth and may leave the horse colder than if he had no blanket.

How do you tell if your horse is warm enough? You have to get to know your horse and pay attention to small behaviors. Horses who are cold tend to huddle up in a sheltered place and may not be willing to go out into the pasture area even to eat hay to keep warm. They may really crave their stalls. They may shiver. However, shivering is also just a perfectly normal way to warm up, so a warm horse may shiver for a short while when he is cold and be happy. The cold horse will be seen shivering much more frequently or when all the other horses are not. Wet cold weather is harder on horses than dry cold, and a rainy 35-degree day will cause a lot more shivering than any other weather condition. Horses really appreciate some sort of shelter on those wet days, so they can dry off a bit and get warm. But it will not hurt a healthy horse to be outside and get wet and shiver a bit. Sheds are most used on rainy days, while a 10-degree day with snow may not find a single horse near the shed since they are happy in the cold.

Sweating

Clipping a working horse in the winter becomes a necessity when you work hard enough to break a sweat. Sweat adds moisture from the skin out, which means the dry fluffy fur cannot work. Horses will get very cold if not dried off completely after working. Heavy winter coats do not dry easily, since the fur is very dense and is designed to not let water penetrate (so that the horse can stay warm when it is raining). Since many of our high quality blankets do breathe and allow water vapor to pass through them, it is possible to put a blanket on a horse who is well cooled out but still a bit damp and let him dry underneath it. But you cannot put a blanket on a warm or hot horse as they will just sweat more. Some horses, especially those with a partial clip, will sweat anyway under a blanket if not totally cool and dry.

Horses left blanketed in warm weather will sweat quite a bit under the blanket. This is a problem when you leave home for work at 5 a.m. when it is 15 degrees out, and by noon it is 60 degrees. There is no perfect answer, but unclipped horses can end up with rain rot and

skin infections when they sweat for hours and do not properly dry out. See if a friend could stop over and take blankets off later in the morning, if possible. Or perhaps put a lighter blanket for the day—it may not be perfect, but it would be more comfortable than being too hot for most of the day.

In conclusion, don't simply assume your horse needs a blanket just because you're cold. Also, keep in mind that he gets warm by doing horsey things like frolicking in the pasture with his buddies. Let your horses enjoy the cold weather and go out for a ride!





Sales Barn

KEMAH'S ANIMAL CARE SERVICE

Specializing in horse care, but also experienced in the care of dogs, cats, birds, as well as many farm animals. Services including, but not limited to, cleaning, feeding, exercising, grooming, administering meds if needed. Short term to permanent care available. Over fifteen years experience. Great references. Reasonable rates. Call Kemah: 815-451-3967.



FOR SALE: Russet and Brass leather Single Horse reins:

lightly used, \$50

Country Carriages USA, Country cart, small pony/ mini sized. Used for Pleasure Shows & CDEs. Dark walnut stained wood, wool grey Bedford cord seat and black rain seat. Light weight approximately 175 pounds, two passenger cart with the best ride. A sliding, adjustable seat, spares box under the seat, flush hubs, flat rubber tires, chrome hardware, wood dash, whip socket, black leather shaft trim, good condition. New was \$2,600, asking \$1,500.

New mini whip looks like a Holly \$50.00. Cob/small horse sized breaking/ road cart, wooden wheels, not for show but sturdy \$500.00 OBO, very small kid western saddle \$25, small kid English saddle \$100, "Daddle" seat that attaches behind an adult western saddle \$25.

Call Ann McCombs 815-648-4471



**Show
Gig for
Sale**

Built by Todd Frey of Frey Carriage, Columbus, Wisconsin. Gig is about 15 years old, lightly used. I have used it at a few shows and it is very well balanced and smooth riding. It has a beautiful dark green paint finish. It has new shaft covers and includes a full canvas cover. It is in very good condition. **\$3,800** Contact Sandra Nowicki, 262-889-4802 or sannowicki@aol.com

FOR SALE: Angel, white Percheron mare, 20 yrs old, 17 hh. Very sweet, easy going. Has been driven in many parades and 3 weddings. Rides Western, English and bareback on trail or in arena. Very smooth and will neck rein, jogs and lopes. Takes at least an intermediate rider/driver, as she will test you.



Trailers, bathes, clips, ties, etc. UTD on shots, coggins, etc.

Comes with western saddle, bridle, work harness with stand and forecart. Good forever home a must! \$1800 (the carriage and fancy harness are also for sale separately)

Linda Lanzer Richmond, IL 815-546-7995



FOR SALE: 3 Registered Morgan geldings, all Black. Ages 8, 7, and 5 years old. All three are Broke to Drive, Two are Green Broke to Ride. Asking \$3,000 each. Contact: Don Kalbantner at 815-289-8598.

Hackney driving pony needs a good home.

Pretty, dark bay, Hackney pony gelding is trained to drive. He is energetic and has a very pretty trot. He was rescued about two years ago and cared for by some people who don't drive ponies or horses. They are looking for a good home for him. The pony is in very good condition and has been driven recently by a trainer in the area. The pony is about 16 years old. Price is very reasonable to a good home. Please contact me if you would like to give this cute, well trained pony a good home.

Sandy Nowicki , phone 262-889-4802 or email sannowicki@aol.com.

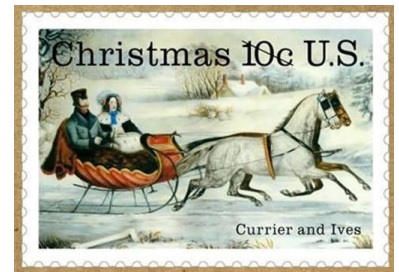
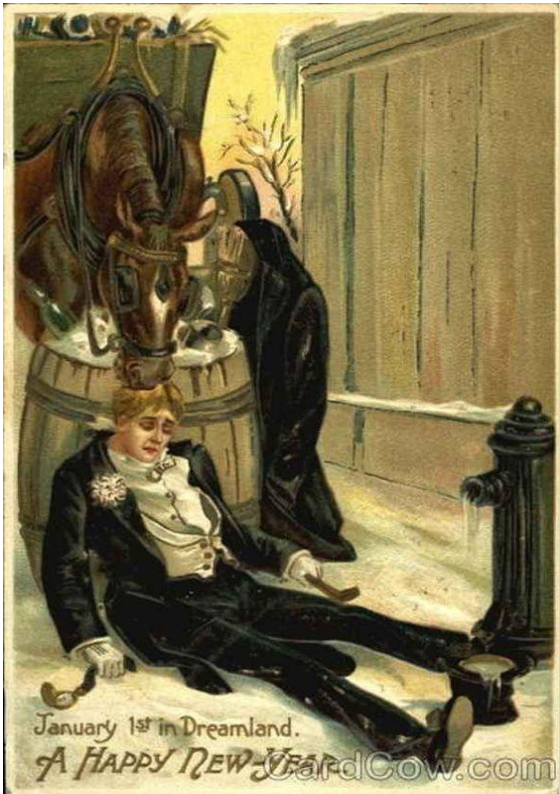
FOR SALE: Neat oak hunting cart made in Pennsylvania; maroon seats for 4 humans with room for dogs below. Needs a better home than I can provide. Driven with 14 h 2 pony. In need of a little TLC \$3,500 negotiable. Call Nancy Baker 608-329-6711 or nakabak7@gmail.com



Country Carriages Road Cart for sale. Includes custom fabric cover for storage, Cart stand, cart jack, rain seat and rain seat back cover. Used with 15hh horse. 49.5" diameter wheels, 76" shafts. Show ready! Asking \$2000 Contact Cathy Thomas 608/332-8361, cathytho@gmail.com. Located in Verona, WI.

Wheel to Wheel

NEWSLETTER EDITOR
26715 N. Schwerman Road
Wauconda, IL 60084-2703



HUB CLUB Membership Application Year_____

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____

PHONE :(home) _____ (work) _____ (cell) _____
EMAIL ADDRESS _____



Please check preference: Newsletter sent via email _____ U.S Postal Service _____

Also member of: _____ ADS _____ CAA, _____ USEF, Local club _____

MEMBERSHIP DESIGNATIONS:

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP: 18yrs or older, 1 vote per membership

FAMILY MEMBERSHIP: Couple and any underage children (<18), immediate family, 2 votes per membership.

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP: Child under 18yrs of age, no voting privileges. (Must have an adult member as sponsor).

Also, parent/guardian must sign on application for Junior Members to participate at club events.

I accept the benefits, obligations and responsibilities of membership and agree to abide by the HUB Club bylaws

Signature(s): _____ Date _____
_____ Date _____
_____ Date : _____

Parent or Guardian (if under 18 years of age)

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP: \$25.00 (Renewing or New)* \$ _____

FAMILY MEMBERSHIP: \$35.00 (Renewing or New)* \$ _____

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP: \$10.00 (Renewing or New)* \$ _____

*New memberships received after June 30 will be pro-rated for 6 months

Send check with completed forms to: check # _____
date _____

Sue West
16212 Nelson Road
Woodstock, IL 60098