

from other parts. Suddenly all the trade was stopped, markets closed, and suspected areas fenced in, causing incalculable inconvenience and loss. Such stoppage of supplies from one quarter would necessarily stimulate the demand and probably raise prices of stock and meats from other sources, such as those from Canada and the United States, where, however, supplies are already scarce enough.

HORSES.

Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Percheron Society of America, says that 203 horses of that breed have been sold into Canada from the United States between Jan. 1st and July 8th, 1912.

The new Stallion Enrollment Law for the Province of Ontario takes effect from the date (Aug. 1st) of the present issue of "The Farmer's Advocate." Hereafter, all stallions kept, offered or travelled for service must be enrolled, and pay the \$2.00 fee annually.

The city demands the mature horse. This is no obstacle in the way of the breeder, for, with a little care, the colts and young horses will do the farm work just as well as the more mature animals, and at the same time they are increasing in value.

Crowded city streets mean slower traffic, and, as there is an increasing amount of dray work to be done, larger loads must be taken to make up for the slower speed. This is a good reason why the horse-dealer wants the heaviest type of drafter. The horse which is able to move the biggest load is of most value to the city trade.

A pair of twin colts being successfully raised by hand were observed recently by an editor of this paper on the farm of Emerson Elliott, in South Oxford. The dam, aged 22 years, died when the foals were three weeks old. The youngsters, however, fell upon the good care of Mrs. Elliott, and promised to make a team of useful horses.

Although the breeding season is now over, there are many mares in the country which could yet be bred with profit to their owners. While late colts do not always make as good growth the first summer as earlier foals, by the time they reach a marketable age little difference in size is noticeable, and the late foal gives an opportunity of working the mare through the spring rush, which is often cut off when the early colt arrives in the midst of seeding.

Educate the colt. Sometimes attempts are made to teach the colt beyond its capacity, but more often, on the average farm, his education is neglected or put off so late as to make the work of "breaking" much more strenuous, and at the same time the risk of the colt's usefulness being permanently impaired is much greater. Teach the sucking foal to lead. Handle his feet. Teach him to obey your wishes. It is not necessary to give him a broad education while very young, but the point is to teach thoroughly every little part with which you wish the colt to become familiar.

With the thousands of auto-trucks which are used for transportation of heavy loads on our city streets, and with their numbers increasing yearly, it would seem as though the draft horse would soon be of small consequence as far as city traffic is concerned. Demand for the right class of drafters, and the high prices paid for them are, however, sufficient proof that the rapidly-growing needs of a continuous, sure and efficient means of transportation by heavy dray cannot be met without the use of the horse. There are many places where the horse goes that the auto-truck cannot travel. The good horse still has his place, and will continue to hold it. Horse-breeder's need have no immediate fear as to the outcome of the horse business.

Belgians and Phosphates.

The Belgian horse, according to the Live-stock Journal, is bred in eight provinces of Belgium, but in general, the finest specimens are produced and the industry flourishes most in the Province of Brabant (from which the term Brabanconne is derived), practically the whole of Hainut and those parts of the Provinces of Liege and Namur lying on the left bank of the Meuse. These provinces are rich in alluvial soils, and belong to the same geological formation. The fertility of the land, the temperate climate and copious pre-

cipitation are all conducive to an intensive system of agriculture, and not the least potent factor in the development of the superb frame of the Belgian is accounted for in the liberal amount of phosphates contained in the soils of these districts. According to Leyder, Belgian agriculture consumes 16 pounds, German agriculture 8 pounds, French agriculture about 6 pounds, and English agriculture 5 pounds of phosphoric acid per acre. To continue profitably an intensive system of agriculture involves liberal supplies of manure, and the most practical and economical means of obtaining it is to keep live stock.

The Amount of Feed for the Work Horse.

Different individual horses require different amounts of feed to keep them in good condition and in good heart for their work. No hard-and-

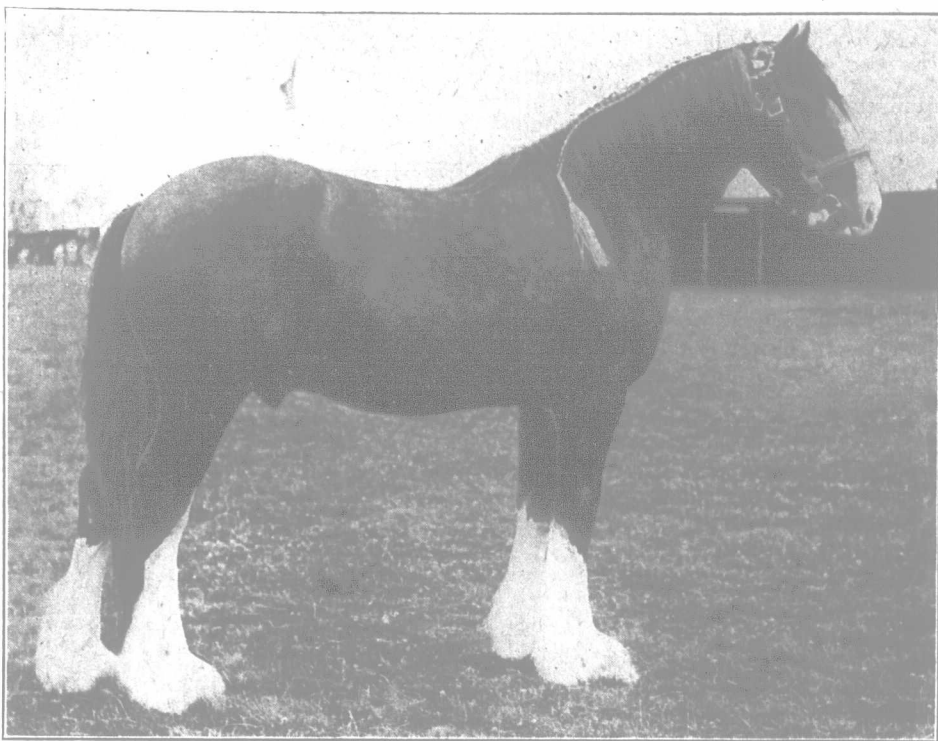
quantity of hay and oats, regardless of the difference in size. Some valuable experiments were carried on by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station some time ago, in which a great variety of feeds were used, and records carefully kept of the weights of the horse, the amount of food consumed, and the amount of work done. A number of farm work teams were employed in the experiment, and they were at hard labor daily. The results showed that, for the farm horse at work every day, from one and one-fifth to one and one-third pounds of grain, and from one to one and one-fourth pounds of hay for every hundred pounds of live weight per day were required in order to maintain the body weight of the animal, and at the same time produce energy enough to do the work. A 1,200-pound farm horse would, at this rate, require from 14 2-5 to 16 pounds of oats or other grain, and from 12 to 15 pounds of hay. This is a little more than the common practice of

feeding three gallons of oats per day, but is not a great increase over this amount. What should be done is to feed all the horses according to their size, as nearly as possible, and according to the work done.

Satisfactory results were obtained by feeding the grain in three equal feeds, but the hay was not divided equally. One-half the hay was given at night and the remainder was given in equal quantities at the morning and noon feeds. This is quite reasonable, as the horse has more time to eat and digest the larger quantity at night. Giving large feeds of hay in the morning or at noon, when the animal is obliged to "bolt" his feed before being put to work, is not conducive to the best health of the horse. Under such conditions, he is obliged to digest the food at a time when practically all his reserve energy is required to do the work in the fields, digestion is impaired, and feed wasted.

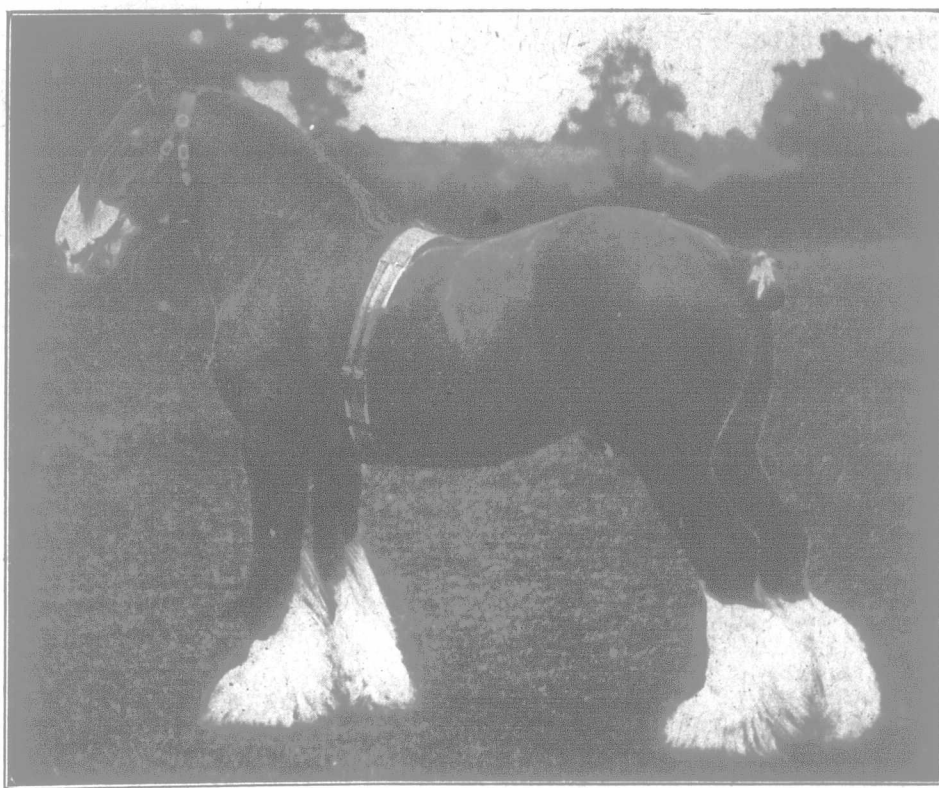
Idle days for the horses come on every farm, and few there are who properly cut the ration on these days. Feeding the amounts before mentioned, it was found by experiment that the grain fed should be reduced one-half on idle days, until four days have elapsed, or until the horses are again put to work, when it may again be increased. This prevents attacks of azoturia. The ration for the idle horse may

very profitably be made more bulky than that given when he is doing heavy work. The hay ration for the hard-worked horse should never be too heavy. That is, he should never be permitted to gorge himself with this coarse feed, it being far better to feed more concentrates, and thus facilitate digestion. If the hay is chaffed, a very slight saving in grain may be made, and, when the horses are at very hard labor, a further slight saving was noticeable when fed ground grain. The profit of grinding horse's feed depends very largely upon the condition of their teeth and the facilities for getting it ground.



The Dunure (16839).

Clydesdale stallion; brown; foaled May, 1910. Champion Royal Show, 1912. Sire Baron of Buchlyvie.



King Premier.

Shire stallion. First in three-year-old class, Royal Show, Doncaster, 1912. Sire Dunsmore Premier.

fast rule can be laid down to govern the feeding of all the horses in a stable; in fact, no two animals comprising a team have exactly the same capacity for the digestion and assimilation of food. It is necessary for the breeder to study each animal under his care, in order that the best use may be made of the feed allowed. While no definite rule can be adopted, a general quantity by weight, compared with the weight of the horse, is of value as a basis for commencing the ration, to be changed from time to time, until it is found to be rightly adjusted for each individual animal. It is common practice on the farm to feed the horses three times daily, and on many farms each and every horse at work gets the same