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September 8, 1915

often does not weigh much over 900 pounds.

Does it pay to make a colt weigh 1,300 pounds at two years of age? Of course, it all depends on the market and the cost of feed. With feed prices as they are at present, there is no reason why a good feeder should not put on a pound of horse flesh for 10 cents or less. These experiments indicate that the feed cost of a 1,300-pound twoyear-old need not be more than \$50 above that for a 900-pound two-yearold. His value on the horse market, however, will probably be at least \$100 over the 900-pound colt.

It looks as tho too many are neglecting the horse business in favor of hogs. We are not afraid to feed plenty of 60-cent corn when hogs are worth 87 or 88 per hundredweight. But we are afraid to feed our colts as they should be fed, even tho 100 pounds of colt flesh may be worth \$25. A hog can make more flesh-out of 100 pounds of grain than any other animal on the place; but when it comes to converting grain into cash, we are not altogether sure but that the horse is distinctly superior to the hog.

The Horse Market

The draft horse market has not yet been greatly influenced by the war; but undoubtedly it will be. It will be a long time before we see the business in imported Belgians and Percherons begin again. This will undoubtedly stimulate the business of our American Belgian and Percheron horse breeders. The war demands a rather lighter type of horse than is looked on with favor by our best farmers. Nevertheless, it is removing hundreds and thousands of horses which otherwise would have been used in farming. The inevitable result will be a scarcity of horse flesh of all kinds, and the man who feeds his weanling colt liberally this winterwill make no mistake even if corn gets up to 75 cents, oats 50 cents, and hay

What is the very best ration? That all depends on the prices of feeds available, and how soon the feeder desires to sell his colt. With a good quality of clover or alfalfa hay for With a good quality of clover or alfalfa hay for roughage, we advise a grain mixture of about eight parts of corn, three parts of oats, two parts of bran, and one part of oil meal. With mixed hay, we suggest six parts of corn, three parts of oats, two parts of bran, and one part of oil meal while with timethe part of oil meal, while with timothy, cane, prairie hay or straw, we suggest five parts of corn, three parts of oats, three parts of bran and one part of oil If bran is cheaper, pound for meal. pound than oats, it may be substituted to some extent for the oats. Cottonseed meal may be substituted for the oil meal, altho we prefer the oil meal. The amount of feed should vary from three to eight pounds daily, according to the judgment of the feeder. We understand that the French sometimes give as much as ten or fifteen pounds, but this is considered to be too much under our conditions. The feeds suggested above

can scarcely be used in the West, since all the constituents mentioned are not readily available. The above, however, will give some idea of the kind of feed best suited to colts. Good bone and muscle are of first importance in the horse and feeds which tend to duce these should be chosen. All leguminous hays are rich in lime, one of the essentials for strong, flinty bone, so that good clean alfalfa or clover hay free from dust, will give the very best results. Henry, in "Feeds and Feed-ing," recommends as a fair allowance grain for a colt, measured in oats, 2 to 3 pounds for colts up to one year, from one to two years of age from 4 to 5 pounds, and from two to three years old from 7 to 8 pounds. Bran should be included in the colt's grain ration. It is delicient in so valuable for bone building, but it is rich in phosphorus, which is also an essential component of the bones. Bran fed in reasonable quantities has a gentle laxative action and assists in keeping a healthy condition of the bowels. Lime can be supplied by feeding legume hay. Always use bright, clean oats. See that no grain is left for any length of time in the feed box. Nothing so quickly causes stomach trouble as sour, musty, stale feed. Give the colt a chance this year and find out for yourself whether it pays for not.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' CUIDE

Don't Rush Your Grain Out!

Donations to

Your contribution to the

Patriotic Acre Fund or to

any other fund can be

arranged through The G.

G. G. Co. Ltd. on the

next car consigned, with-

out expense to you. Grain

Growers in Manitoba also

can make donations through our elevators

without charge. Say what

amount you wish to con-

tribute and to what fund.

We will do the rest.

Patriotic

Funds



Our system of marketing the big bulk of our crop early in the season generally results in a price slump. This year there scarcely can be any doubt but that farmers generally will profit by adopting as far as lies in their power a system of slow, steady marketing, instead of rushing everything possible out for sale.

Last week representatives of the farmers' organizations and the farmers' co-operative companies of the three Prairie Provinces met in Winnipeg and agreed that in the interests of grain growers they should issue a circular letter dealing with this question. This letter has appeared generally in the press. Look it up and read it carefully. These men have studied conditions both from the producing and the selling end. Use their warning as you see fit.

No matter when you sell, use the farmers' pioneer Company as your partner and you will get all that your grain is worth. In addition the cash earned as commission on handling your grain will be working in your interests in future years.

