

consider them better if steamed, and should make up a large portion of the grain fodder. Bran should be fed two or three times a week at first. One carrot daily will also afford something to nibble at and be beneficial. Along with this the colt should have all the well-cured clover hay it will eat, and for this purpose second-cut clover is good if not moldy or improperly cured. Some breeders get good results from feeding cows' milk, starting with two or three quarts per day and increasing slightly after the first week, but using caution to prevent over-feeding. However, this article of diet is not usually available for the colt and does not often figure in the ration.

Grass is the natural food for all young stock and the colt should be allowed to run out at night, and perhaps it would be better to stable it during the daytime if flies are thick or if horses are working in the immediate vicinity. This method should be reversed later on in the season, allowing the colt to run out in the daytime and giving him shelter at night. If the colt is confined in the stall the wear on its hoofs will not be equal to the growth, and the toes will become long and cumbersome. They should receive attention, and be filed or rasped down to a normal shape.

The Horse Situation in Canada.

According to our market reports the officers in charge of the buying of remount horses in Canada are not finding it any too easy to secure the class of horses they desire at the prices offered, although it is not believed that any attempt is being made to "hold up" prices. Our reporter at Montreal states that the buyers did not care to pay more than \$175 each for the horses selected, and that at that price sellers were not anxious to part with their good light horses. However, the horses are being bought, and the operations of buying are being extended over the country. One thousand horses are to be taken out of Western Ontario, and other parts of Canada will also be drained of the supply of light animals. Prices have already stiffened for draft horses until as high as \$325 is being paid on Montreal market for the largest, heaviest, and best quality drafters.

Reports seem to indicate that the war will be rather long-drawn-out, and if so thousands upon thousands of horses will surely be killed or rendered unfit for use. So great has been the need of horses for the armies at the front that in a recent letter from our English correspondent he described the taking of pure-bred Shires and Clydesdales from the show-yards of England and from the farmer's stables. Practically all the available horses have now been taken over by the army, and the colonies must be looked to to supply the shortage. After the war is over there is no doubt but that the horse-breeding countries of Europe will place an embargo on their breeding horses, and make it impossible for breeders in other countries, Canada included, to import good sires and good females to strengthen the horse-breeding industry in this country.

It is almost impossible to form any conclusive idea of just what conditions are likely to exist in future, as so much depends on the outcome of the great war now raging, but one thing is certain, notwithstanding the advance in the popularity of motor cars and the different types of horseless vehicles for transporting heavy and light loads, the horse business is bound to boom to a certain extent in Canada. There will be a shortage of supply and this invariably increases demand. We have previously hinted at the danger of the demand for army remounts changing the breeding operations of many farmers of this country. The lighter horse is now wanted, but it is not the horse that is likely to prove the most profitable breeding proposition for the average farmer, and we must again discourage the practice of crossing good heavy Clydesdale, Shire or Percheron mares with the trotting, running and Hackney blood in the hope of producing the class of horse wanted for the army. The best policy for the man who owns these heavy mares is to breed them as soon as he can to the very best type of heavy horse of the same breed available.

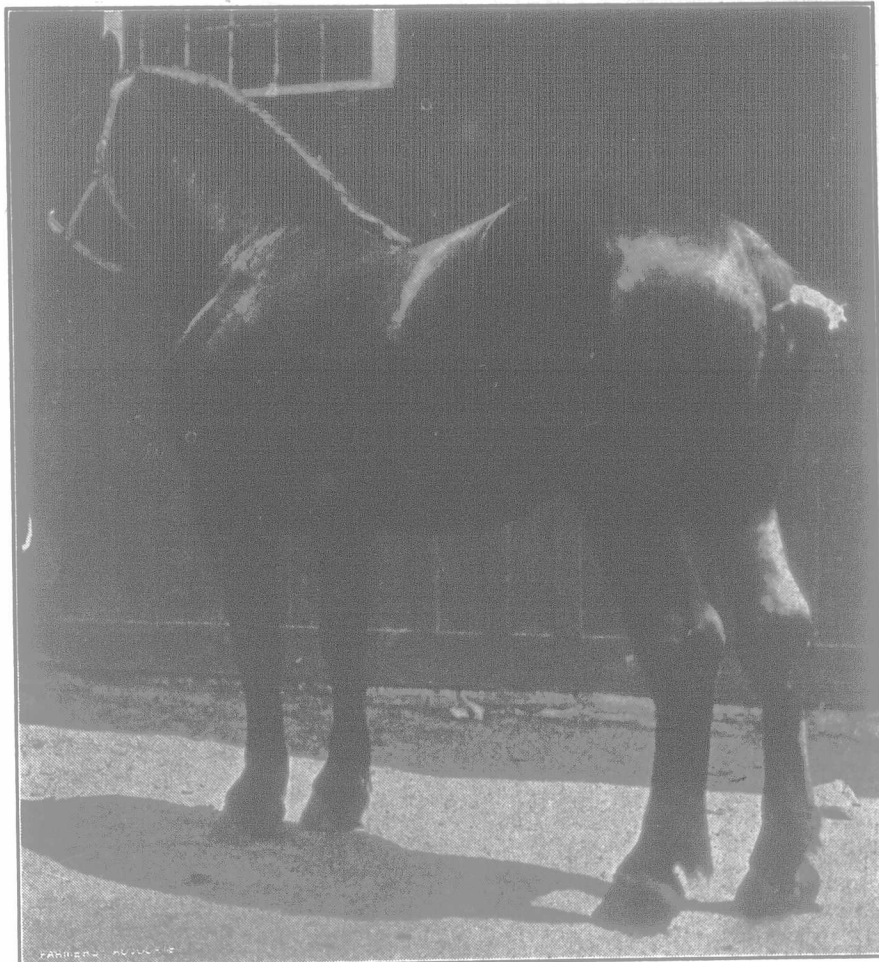
Army horses are greatly in demand right now, but you will note that the price is but little more than half that being offered for the very best type of heavy draft horses. It is the drafter that pays the farmer, and unless he has light mares he had better stick to the policy of breeding the big, clean-limbed horse destined to move heavy loads. Of course, where a light mare or two is kept on the farm we would not hesitate under present conditions to attempt to raise a few light colts, but as previously pointed out, the danger is that every mare, big or little in the country will be bred to light stallions, regardless of type and quality in a mad rush to produce more army remounts. If the light mares in Canada are bred to the light horses and the heavy mares to the heavy horses there should be no great shortage of either class, although there will be, unless all indications fail, a keen demand for all classes of animals that can be bred within the next few years. Breed both classes, but

keep them separate and stick tight to the heavy horse.

A great increase in the number of colts to be dropped next year may be worked out by fall breeding. Late October or early November is the best season, according to those who have had considerable experience in this class of horse breeding. After a season of comparative quietness in the horse market, when prices had lowered somewhat and sales had become a good deal slower, there is no doubt but that many horse-men who had practically decided not to attempt to raise any colts another season will breed their mares now. The chances are that such will find it good policy, and we only hope that good judgment will be used and cross-breeding kept down to the minimum. It looks like a bright future for horse breeders, and all possible effort must be made to keep the class of horses raised up to a high standard worthy of the price which surely will obtain.

Taking a Mean Advantage.

It is reported that some dishonest horse-buyers have perpetrated a mean fraud on horse owners in Great Britain. The war has caused a wholesale "cleaning up" of horses in the mother country, and Government officers have scoured the land buying up at a price every available horse. Farmers and horsemen in Great Britain are loyal, and when it was explained to them that a low price was really helping the Empire they willingly accepted it. Knowing this to be the condition of affairs some dishonest men put out and bought horses at prices said to be as much as \$125 each less than what the regular officers were authorized to pay. These "crooks," for they were no less, immediately turned the horses over to the military authorities at the advanced price, and put the difference in their own pockets. If the reports are true such "swindlers" should be summarily dealt with.



Kaprice.

One of J. B. Hogate's Percherons.

LIVE STOCK.

Oats and Corn for Pasture.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having noticed Mr. A. J. Anderson's article on annual pasturage in issue of August 27th. I thought that my experience might be of interest to your readers. I sowed about four acres on the 20th of June to oats and corn, the ground had been thoroughly cultivated and the crop grew very rapidly, so that early in August the oats were beginning to head and the corn about a foot and a half high. I turned 35 lambs and two cows on it, and paid no attention to them only to bring the cows home for milking. One of the cows was a large Holstein and a very heavy feeder, the only effect I noticed was that they gained very rapidly in flesh.

Grey Co., Ont.

J. A. NEELANDS.

Hasten Meat Production.

From advice given by some of Britain's farm papers to the stockbreeders in the Old Land, some hints may be taken by our own live-stock men which may be of value to them. It is generally believed that the war will be longer drawing to a close than was at first thought by many, although there is no conceivable likelihood of it lasting anywhere nearly as long as the great wars of over a hundred years ago. Foodstuffs are sure to be in great demand for at least a year and a half, and meats of all kinds are likely to be the scarcest they have ever been within the memory of our oldest inhabitants. What will be needed is the class of stock that can be quickly grown and prepared for market. Stock breeders must guard against a further depletion of their females, and must rely on early maturity and rapid growth to make them their money, and at the same time save the situation of a meat shortage. Baby beef will be in demand, and from present indications is the class to produce. Get the young animals going ahead as soon as they are dropped, and plan to mature them and put them on the market at the earliest possible moment. Cattlemen who have the cattle should finish them well before selling, and should save and breed every available female suitable for reproducing her kind.

Prices for lamb, pork and mutton are very high and are likely to go higher still. There is a scarcity of all kinds of meat. If the ocean is kept clear, and it is likely that it will be, Great Britain will be glad to get all we can spare. It would seem that it would be good practice to breed an extra sow or two on each farm this fall for spring pigs. Pigs are quickly matured and ready for market, and the breeder now reaps the result of his labors. Under present conditions it is imperative for both the producer and the consumer that meat be quickly produced ready for sale. It would be wise if feed is at all available

to select one or two of the best sows from the pigs now being made ready for the market, or to buy a sow or two elsewhere and breed them and feed with all haste toward maturing the young pigs when they arrive.

The same is true of sheep. By breeding all the available ewes, including in some instances yearlings being fitted for the block and perhaps good ewe lambs, there could be a great increase made next year in the production of lambs. One year from now these lambs would supply an enormous quantity of meat ready for consumption. It is not often that breeders are advised to breed lambs the first fall after their birth, but such is being done in England, and under certain conditions here with the war now upsetting trade in progress very little can be said against the practice. Of course, it generally proves detrimental to the lambs bred. They do not often attain the size which they otherwise would have done, but we have seen some good breeding ewes which had dropped even twin lambs as yearlings. As a general thing the practice is not to be recommended, but under such conditions as now exist may prove profitable. For owners of pure-breds this is not the course to follow. The pure-bred herds and flocks will be taxed to keep up the quality of our live stock. They will be called upon to furnish breeding animals to strengthen the herds and flocks meeting the drain on the meat supplies. The flock of grade ewes should be bred to a first-class pure-bred ram of the same breed, and the grade or pure-bred sows should be bred to first-class pure-bred boars. This is the surest road to early maturity and success. This is a far more serious matter than many of our stockmen realize, and their chance to produce more to feed the Empire is open, while they, in doing so, have a splendid opportunity to make progress in their own business. It requires quick action to make the most out of the opportunity now presenting itself. With pork over ten dollars and a half per cwt. on foot, and cattle over nine cents per pound live weight, and sheep and