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and probably also of the mould. Then when such is dampened before feeding the danger is still For the purpose of dampening, lime lessened. water is much better than unmodified water. Lime water costs little of either money or trouble, and as it will not become foul nor rancid, it can be made in large quantities, and kept in barrels or other vessels in the stable. The process of manufacturing is known to most people. It consists in placing a lump of unslacked lime in a vessel, adding a little water to slack it, then filling the vessel with water and stirring briskly with a stick, and then allowing it to stand. The un-dissolved lime settles to the bottom and the clear water on the top is "lime water." It simply consists of water with all the lime it will hold It cannot be made too strong, as in solution. water will dissolve only a certain percentage of lime, and it is not likely to be made too weak, as it requires little lime to make a large quantity. While the formula calls for unslacked or quick lime, slacked lime gives practically the same results. Lime water is an antiseptic, and checks fermentation and the formation of gases, hence mouldy or dusty food that is dampe led with it before feeding is not so liable to cause disease of any organ, as when it is fed dry. Even when grain of poor quality is fed whole, the addition

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of a little lime water tends to prevent trouble. While in all cases where a change of food is being made, care should be taken to make it gradually, and particularly when new oats are being substituted for old, it more particularly applies when the new grain is of inferior quality, hence in addition to the precautions already mentioned, the quantity of grain should be small at first, and gradually increased until a full ra-tion may be given. The effect of food under dis-cussion varies in different animals. Some may be able to take it with apparent impunity, while in others it may produce diarrhoea, in others constipation, in others acute or chronic indigestion, while in others the evil effects may be noticed more particularly upon the lungs, causing heaves. In such cases the effect upon the lungs is explained by nervous sympathy, the same large nerve largely supplying both the lungs and stomach. When bulky food as hay or straw, of poor quality is being fed, the addition of lime water has even a more marked preventive effect than it has upon grain

When necessary to feed either grain or roughage of poor quality, the observance of the precautions mentioned, will well repay the trouble and expense. "WHIP."

Feeding and Breaking the Colt. Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

What would be the proper grain ration for a two-year-old filly which I intend to break this coming winter? Some tell me that six quarts of grain, consisting of two parts of ground oats and one part wheat bran would be too much; do you think so? Which is the best and easiest digested of the two for a horse, ground oats or whole oats? I would also be very glad of any information concerning the feeding and breaking of a colt T. K. H.

The feeding of any animal is something which the feeder must study carefully. No one not ar with the case can give the best ration for

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

a tendency to remove a percentage of the dust, year-old colt. Some recommend feeding bran and oats, in proportion of five of oats to one of bran. Others feed four of oats and one of bran, about one pound per hundredweight of the horse. For a draft two-year-old colt an experienced feeder recommends eight and one-half pounds per day, consisting of seven pounds of whole oats and one and one-half pounds of bran. Judgment must be used in compounding any ration, and it is necessary to study the individual needs of each horse. The ration suggested in the question is none too heavy for most growing colts, and many heavier are fed. On the other hand, some colts do well on less grain, but they may get roots or nutrients in some other form.



W. T. McDonald, B.S.A., Notice of whose appointment as Live - stock Commissioner for British Columbia, appeared in the Farm Bulletin last week.

The question of grinding or feeding oats whole is a much discussed one, and difference of opinion The hull of oats gives them extra is general. volume, which is an important consideration in connection with horse feeding, as the horse's stomach is small, and finely-ground food may cause gorging. Whole oats are generally considered best for horses with a full mouth, but for young colts and old horses grinding is advocated. two-year-old should be able to grind his own, and should do well on whole oats. If they are ground have them simply crushed, as the coarser they are the better.

We prefer to "teach" rather than "break" the We take it for granted the filly has been colt. handled frequently up to the present time; that is, she should be halter-broken and be taught to lead. If this is not already done it should be the first step. Next, she should be "bitted." This takes time. Put a light open bridle with an ordinary snaffle bit on her in the stable. Leave it on a few hours each day for several days. Gradually teach the colt the meaning of pressure applied to the bit. This can be done by the use of a surcingle and a strap from it to the bit-ring on each side. After this put a harness on her for a few hours daily for a few days. Then drive her around in the harness but not hitched to anything for a few times. Teach her to go when told, and to stop at the word "whoa." She may now be hitched. Some prefer breaking singly, others, besides a quiet, well-behaved horse. For single breaking a cart is best. Be sure everything used is strong, as breaks are likely to spoil After being once hitched, repeat every the colt. day until the colt becomes thoroughly accustomed to what is expected of her. Kindness and firmness are essential.

LIVE STOCK.

Good red-clover hay is worth nearly twice as much as timothy hay for feeding to store cattle during the winter months.

Good crops of roots are reported in England this season, but, unfortunately, no supplies of Irish store cattle to eat them owing to "footand-mouth."

The Dominion ministerial orders prohibiting the importation of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine from the United Kingdom, and also of any hay, straw, fooder, feed-stuffs or litter accompanying horses from Great Britain, which came into effect on April 24th last, were renewed on September 24th for a further period of three months, according to advices just received from F. Torrance, Veterinary Director-General.

That the cow easily leads all farm animals in her power to convert the crops of the field into human food is clearly shown by a table in Henry's Feeds & Feeding. For 100 pounds of digestible matter consumed, the cow yields about 189 pounds of milk containing 18 pounds of solids, practically all digestible. The pig produces about 25 pounds of dressed carcass for the same amount of digestible feed, and of this only about 15 pounds are edible dry meat. The steer and sheep yield less than 10 pounds of dressed carcass for the same amount of feed and nearly half this is water, so after deducting waste only 2.6 to 8.2 pounds of water-free, edible meat remain. Dairying and hog raising have long been recognized as two branches of farming which go well together,



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There is such a vast difference in inany horse. dividuals that at most only an approximation may be arrived at in setting a ration. Much depends upon the size and breed of the colt. If she is a well-grown, heavy draft filly she will require more feed than if she is of one of the lighter breeds. A very safe rule to follow is to allow about one pound of grain per day for every one hundred pounds of body weight. This is particu-larly true of working horses. Idle colts could very well do on less, and perhaps three-quarters of a pound per hundredweight would be found sufficient. No hard-and-fast rule can be laid down, as there is such a vast difference in the capacity of colts or horses to digest and assimilate food.

Again, the amount of concentrates given depends to some extent upon the quality and quan-tity of roughage fed. Where good well-cured hay is fed about one pound per hundred of the animal's weight, less concentrate feed is required than where hay of very poor quality is given in small quantity. From the question we know nothing of the size, breed or roughage ration of the colt, so can give nothing but a general answer. Six quarts of grain, made up of two quarts of ground oats and one of wheat bran should not be too heavy a ration for a wellgrown, thrifty, two-year-old, provided the rest of her feed is as required. Grinding increases the bulk of oats very materially. The exact amount depends upon the fineness of the grinding. For horse feed, provided it is thought advisable to wrind at all, coarse grinding or crushing is best. This will increase the bulk of the oats from onemarter to one-third, so six quarts of such mixed with bran is not very heavy feeding for a two-

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Proportion. Shire stallion, winner of many prizes, and first-prize aged stallion at Toronto this year. Exhibited by Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont.