

Diets For Horses Important

There's more than words in the saying "He eats like a horse." Just like humans, horses need to be fed regularly, three times a day. They also need diets that will keep them fit, the same as we do, says R.J. Burgis, horse specialist, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Keep in mind that with two horses fed the same ration, one may stay thin and the other grow fat, so adjustments have to be made for each animal.

For idle horses and ponies, pasture or good quality hay will provide enough protein and energy to keep them in shape. Approximately two pounds for 100 pounds of body weight maintains condition and provides a sufficient level of vitamins to meet their requirements.

A lower hay allowance and some grain

can also be supplied if properly balanced; e.g. 1.5 pounds of hay and .2 to .3 pounds of grain for 100 pounds of body weight.

Storage of hay decreases vitamin levels drastically. After more than six months storage, it may be necessary to add a vitamin supplement, especially vitamins A and D.

If horses are fed mature, poor quality hay, they will need an added grain ration of 1/4 pound grain for 100 pounds of body weight. Rolled or crimped oats, rolled barley, coarsely cracked corn, linseed oil meal and/or soybean oil meal can be used.

A horse that is ridden or driven for several hours must have additional energy. This can be obtained by decreasing the hay ration and increasing the grain allowance.

The average pleasure horse, ridden at a fast trot, cantering, jumping or performance training for an hour each day, needs about 1.2 pounds of hay and .8 pounds of grain for 100 pounds body weight.

Horse rations should be balanced according to the animal's mineral requirements, especially by adding calcium and phosphorus to the grain. Salt, trace-mineralized or cobalt-iodized, should be added to the grain mix at one pound for 100 pounds of grain.

Salt and minerals should also be offered free choice at all times, since minerals, particularly salts, are lost through sweating. The amount and ratio of mineral added depends on the quality of the feed and the individual horse. Under most circumstances, a mixture of 1/3 salt and 2/3 steamed bone meal or dicalcium phosphate will be adequate.

Horses and ponies require 8 to 12 gallons of clean, fresh water each day. Allow them free access, except when they are heated after exercise or riding.

Horses used for breeding purposes require higher levels of protein than idle horses. Mares need additional feed for development of the fetus and for lactation after foaling. Stallions require more grain to maintain breeding soundness.

To promote optimum growth, sucklings should be creep-fed a well-balanced grain mix. Weanlings and yearlings need approximately the same level of nutrients as a horse at light to medium work for maximum development.

Any changes in rations should be made gradually to prevent digestive disorders such as colic. Feeding is one important aspect to consider in maintaining your horses and ponies in top condition, says Mr. Burgis.

Juveniles Down Cayuga

The Hagersville Juveniles handed Cayuga their first loss of the season on Sunday as they skated to a 2-1 win on their home ice. Glen Helka was in goal for the winners and turned in a steady performance. Don Everetts scored the only goal for Cayuga to spoil Helka's bid for a shutout. Paul McCarthy scored the first goal for Hagersville with Dean Webb picking up an assist. Webb then set up Sandy Gibbons for the winner. This was a fast and rough game with both sides keeping the penalty box full.

Soil Tests Determine Levels Of Fertility

To obtain maximum benefits, a fertilization program has to be accurate. Farmers who apply too much fertilizer are wasting money. By over-fertilizing year after year the possibility of polluting ground and surface water is increased.

If too little fertilizer is used, you will not get the best return from your crops. Soil testing makes it possible to develop an accurate fertilization program, says Professor T. J. Heeg, Department of Land Resource Science, University of Guelph.

Sample boxes and information forms can be obtained from any county office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food or the Department of Land Resource Science. Farmers who have used the testing service since 1968 automatically receive the necessary forms and boxes.

Field samples can be taken either with a spade or a core sampler. With the core sampler, a tube is inserted into the ground for a depth of six inches and the soil placed in a clean pail or basket.

To take samples in hard or stony ground a spade may be necessary. Slice a one inch layer of soil about six inches deep from the side of a hole. Trim the sides to leave a core one inch square and six inches deep. This core is placed in the pail.

Whichever method is used, make sure the samples are representative of the field. In a 10 acre field, 20 samples should be taken, with the number of samples increasing in larger fields.

Thoroughly mix the samples from one field in a clean pail or basket. Never use a fertilizer bag as this may affect the analysis. Fill the waxed paper bag in the sample box with mixed soil from the pail and seal it.

It is necessary to fill out the form "Information on Soil Samples" for each sample.

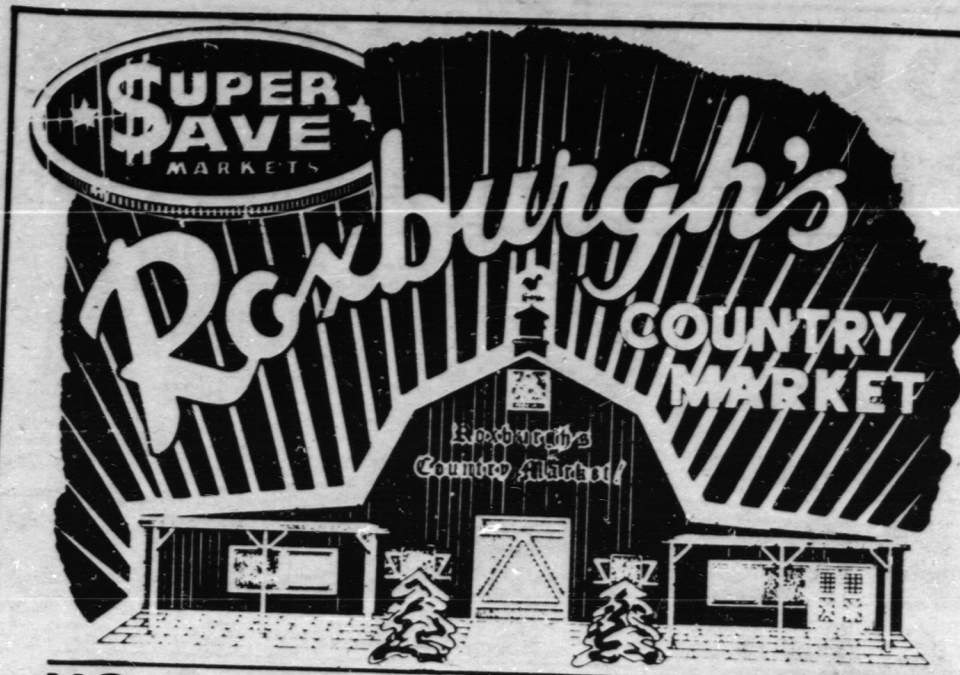
If only one or two samples are to be sent, place the information sheet in one box and tie the samples together securely.

For more than two samples, pack them in a cardboard box with the completed information forms on top. Samples should be mailed or expressed prepaid to the Department of Land Resource Science, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont.

Within two weeks of receipt of the samples at the laboratory, reports will be sent to the county extension specialist of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Using the results of the soil tests, the specialist will help you choose the correct fertilizer and proper application rates for your particular crops.

Soil tests should be done at least once every two or three years, since fertilizer requirements alter as specific crops and management practices change. Your county agricultural representative will advise you about fertilizer requirements if you wish to change crops between soil tests.

While soil testing cannot guarantee the yield or quality of crops, it will assure that the producer will obtain the best results from his fertilizer.



NO. 3 HWY. E. (At The Blue Line) SIMCOE

BUTTERNUT all veg.

MARGARINE 1 lb. PARCHMENT **5 FOR 1.**

KRAFT 7 1/4 LB. PKG. **MAC. & CHEESE DINNERS .15**

AYLMER VEG - BEEF - CREAM OF MUSHROOM 10 OZ. TINS **6 FOR 1.**
CHICKEN NOODLE - CHICKEN RICE CREAM OF CHICKEN

STOKELY'S FANCY 7 OZ. KERNAL CORN 10 OZ. BEANS WITH PORK 10 OZ. PEAS - 10 OZ. CERAM STYLE CORN 10 OZ. GREEN OR WAXED BEANS 10 OZ. PEAS & CARROTS 10 OZ. LIMA BEANS **6 FOR 1.**

HEINZ **SPAGHETTI** with tomato sauce 14 OZ. TIN **5 FOR 1.**

PHILLIPS 1000 HOUR RATING 40's 60's 100's **2 BULB .39**
PK.

MAPLE LEAF **RED SOCKEYE SALMON** 7 3/4 OZ. TINS **.69**

LISTERINE **MOUTHWASH** 18 OZ. BOTTLE **.99**

JOY 24 OZ. BOTTLE **LIQUID DETERGENT 2 FOR .88**

BANQUET BEEF TURKEY CHICKEN **FROZEN DINNERS** 11 OZ. PKG. **2 FOR 1.**

Meat

FARM FRESH "CUT UP" **CHICKEN** LEGS OR BREASTS **LB. .65**

IMPORTED FROZEN **LAMB LEGS** **LB. .69**

BURN'S BEEF & PORK **BREAKFAST SAUSAGE** **LB. .59**

WHOLE "CUT UP" **CHICKEN IN A BASKET** **LB. .49**

BURN'S SKINLESS **WIENERS** **LB. .59**

Produce

CANADA NO. 1 ONTARIO HOMEGROWN **CARROTS** 5 lb. Cello Bag **.39**

FRESH FROM CALIFORNIA 3 DOZ. FOR **SUNKIST NAVAL ORANGES 1.**

BANANAS **LB. .10**