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when his hair is long and he is "soft." If worked hard he will perspire freely and the moisture will be held by his long hair, and the food that should go to nourish him will be used to replenish the heat that is being constantly taken from his body by the mass of cold wet hair. If clipped, the perspiration will evaporate almost as soon as secreted, and when put in the stable, he rests comfortably and his food does him good.

Some years ago the Buffalo street car company tested the value of clipping in the following manner: They owned 500 horses, and 250 of these were clipped early in the spring and 250 were not clipped. A careful record was kept of results, and it was found that of the 250 unclipped horses 153 were afflicted with coughs and pneumonia, while of the 250 clipped not one case of sickness was reported.

Favors Government Stud.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have seen a good deal in your paper concerning stallions and the best way for the owners of them to get the money back again which they have invested in horses. Now I suggest that the local government purchase stallions and let them out to responsible farmers or others for public use in the neighborhood where a stallion is kept, and who ever patronized him pay a certain fee, say two or three dollars at the time of first service and the balance when ever the mare is known to be in foal, and the keeper of the horse to be paid a certain amount out

FARM

Some Experience With Peas.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Under the heading, A Much Neglected Grain, you have an article in your issue of Feb. 7th deploring the lack of attention accorded to field peas and wondering why this valuable cereal is not more extensively cultivated by farmers of the North-West. I think a conclusive answer to this question is given in a subsequent paragraph of the same article, where you say: "Peas are one of the most uncertain of farm crops, only one crop out of every three or four being satisfactory." It is true that Sup't Bedford reports an unfailing yield of fifty to eighty-five bushels to the acre; but without detracting an iota from the enormous services the experimental farms are rendering to our country, we know that in the mere matter of yield they are no criterion to the average farmer. There is a vast difference between a 1-20 or 1-40 acre plot, tended like a garden, regardless of expense, and a ten or twenty acre field. We can grow 600 bushels of onions to the acre on a 1-20 acre plot, but we can't do it on a large scale, and it is the same with everything. I belong to an old and progressive settlement where we practically all of us grow peas or have tried to grow them during the past fifteen years, and our experience entirely corroborates

six years, I have seen that the work was done well and have not had a sign of smut. I bluestone my wheat every year and use formaline on the oats. I have a "pickler," costing \$12, and it saves its cost each spring. I hang so many pounds of bluestone in a bag in a barrel of water. Then I see that I am getting one pound of bluestone to ten bushels of wheat. As it comes through the pickler I see that when I squeeze a handful some of the grains will stick to the hand when it is opened. Then every grain is treated. The pickler is placed on a box so that the grain runs into the bag. I apply formaline in the same way by this machine. There is no excuse for having smut.

Brandon, Man. N. WOLVERTON.

Thinks Present Inspection a Farce.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have seen considerable clash lately in your paper as to the grading of wheat. This is what I think is the most absurd thing the farmer has to deal with. I notice in most cases the blame that arises is thrown upon the grain dealer, or the railroad company. Now what I wish to say is, that, they may be to blame in a good many cases, but I think if we would look into the matter a little deeper, we would find the biggest difficulty is with the farmer, who is easy enough to stand for the grading given by Mr. Horn. The inspector is paid a good big salary to grade our wheat, but we know that a farmer who sends two cars of wheat, grown from the same seed, on the same land and shipped from the same bin, has his grain go through the course of inspection and one car is graded No. 1 Northern, while the other is graded No. 2 and sometimes he even chooses to grade one No. 3 when they are both the same wheat. I claim that his services are utterly useless for we know it has been proven that No. 2 Northern wheat produces just as good flour and as many pounds of flour to the bushel as the No. 1 Northern. I would like to see the grain growers take the matter in hand and have Mr. Horn paid off, then establish a market and adopt the same plans as they have in the United States, i.e., sell by sample, and also make Winnipeg an order point, as has been suggested in your late papers.

It seems peculiar that the old standard of grain, that has made the Canadian West, noted for its No. 1 hard, has to suffer from a lot of men, who instead of holding our standard up to what is known all over the world as Manitoba Hard, degrade it and send it to the Old Country market as inferior quality to what it used to be graded at, and it is to-day just as good a grade of wheat as it was twenty years ago. Last year Saskatchewan grew just as big a percentage to the total number of bushels of No. 1 Hard, as was grown twenty years ago, for the people who were here then are here now, and are just as good judges of grain as they were at that time, and should be better now with their past experience. We have a right to get the highest price and the best grade to be given, in the world, as there is no wheat produced to compete with ours, and it is a noted fact that our millers cannot supply the demand for their flour any where, which proves that our wheat does not need to be forced on the dealer. We did not get within from six to eight cents per bushel for our wheat in Winnipeg, that it was quoted at all last season in Minneapolis. This is not square. It remains with the farmers whether they put up with the present inspection and grading, in future, for if the Dominion Government was notified of the disgraceful work, I feel sure that they would dispense with the present inspection system and see that the farmer gets the real worth of his produce.

A SASKATCHEWAN FARMER.

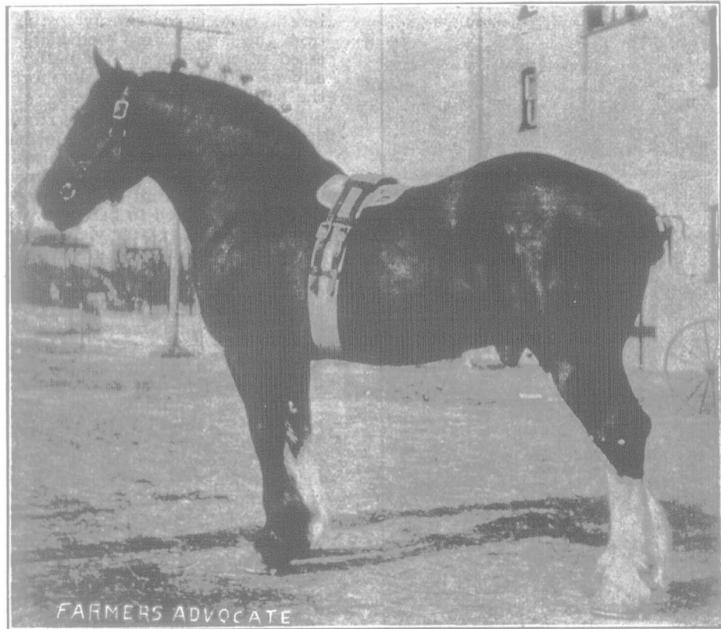
Samples Satisfactory in Mark Lane.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I saw in your February 7th issue, a letter written by Mr. H. N. Bingham saying that to fence up cattle would largely prevent the spread of weed seeds. In my opinion the traction engine is the greatest spreader of weed seeds we have. For instance, the machine is threshing grain for a farmer who has a great quantity of foul seeds in his grain and when through at that farm the machine starts for the next with a load of straw for the use of the engine in transit. Every short distance the fire has to be replenished then a large quantity of foul seeds is scattered on the prairie. Usually they take sufficient straw to start threshing at the next farm so if that farm was free of weed seeds before it will have some the next season.

In the same issue I had the pleasure of reading the letter from Mr. Jno. Nicholls on the question of grading grain and would like to see many more on the same subject. I have bought thousands of quarters of grain by sample in the Mark Lane Market, London, Eng., only once having to refuse the bulk for not being equal to the sample.

Sask. EDWIN JACOBS.



FARMERS ADVOCATE

"ROYAL CROWN" (11898) BY "MAGNET".

Owned by the Eden Syndicate. 1st prize at the N.-W. A. & A. Ass'n Spring Stallion Show, Neepawa, 1906.

of the fees. In the state where I was born, the government had two farms where they were raising horses, and from them stallions were sent out to responsible farmers, who kept them for public use, free of charge to those who used the horse, and the keeper of the horse was exempt from a certain amount of taxes every year for the keeping of the horse, and every year the government appointed a time and place where the farmers who had horses for sale could meet, and the government would send officers there to buy any horse which they considered suitable for the cavalry, but they did not buy any under three years old, and as a rule they paid a good price. In this way there were a good many good horses raised and the farmers took good care to breed the best mares they had.

Alta. C. P. ANDERSON.

Dear Sirs.—I take this opportunity of thanking you for the beautiful silver medal given by the Farmer's Advocate in clover competition for Southern Manitoba, and won by me, it being offered for the best acre of clover.

The medal is of solid silver, of the design of a four leafed clover, suspended from pin bar on which the winner's name is engraved.

The enterprise of the Farmer's Advocate is to be commended in their efforts to induce farmers to grow clover not for a forage crop only, but also as a means of adding fertility to the soil.

Hoping those clover plots will winter well, and thanking you again, Yours faithfully,

Crystal City. J. J. RING.

the extract from your article cited above. The cause of this is the difficulty of keeping peas free from weeds. The soil is favorable, the danger from frost is negligible and there is no weevil. But whereas if you sow grain on clean land you have a clean crop, you may sow peas on perfectly clean land and have a very dirty crop. I have seen it happen time and again. The peas look splendid at the start and well on into June, then the weeds begin to appear, especially lamb's quarters; I suppose they are brought by the wind, from the prairie or from goodness knows where; in the grain fields they find no foothold, but among the peas they thrive and flourish, the peas twine and climb on them, forming a tangled mass that defies both binder and scythe, and has to be pulled and separated by hand, leaving any amount of weed seed on the ground. This might possibly be helped by sowing oats with peas, but it would need several pecks of oats to the acre; and it is not always easy to have the two ripen together and to separate the oats from the peas afterwards. Peas are a very paying crop when successful; but the uncertain result, the promotion of weed growth and "bother" of harvesting are deterrent to the farmer. Any suggestions on this topic will be gratefully received by us.

Beaver Lake, Alberta. HENRY DEBY.

Smut in Wheat and Oats.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The first year I farmed in Manitoba I had smutty wheat. I think it was because those who did the bluestoning did not do it well. Since then, during

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