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when his hair is long and he is "soft." If work-
ed 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 man-
ner: 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 re-
sults, and it was found that of the 250 unclipped
horses 153 were afflicted with coughs and pneu-
monia, while of the 250 clipped not one case of
sickness was reported.

Favors Government Studs.

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 in-
vested 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 culti-
vated by farmers of the North-West. I think a
conclusive answer to this question is given in a sub-
sequent 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 render-
ing 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 pro-
gressive 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 in-
to the matter a little deeper, we would find the big-
gest 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 grad-
ed 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 percent-
age 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 pro-
duced 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 re-
mains 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 dispen-
se 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.

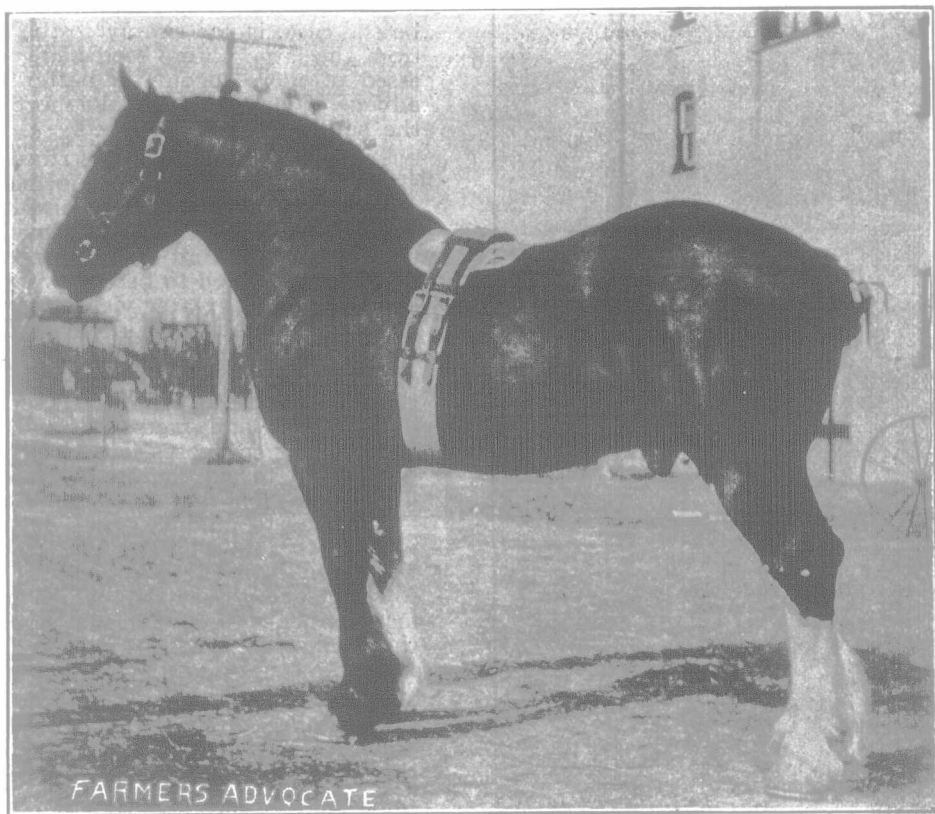
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

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 quan-
tity 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.



"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 re-
sponsible 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 am-
ount 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 thank-
ing 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, espe-
cially 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 re-
ceived 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