

Gristing Regulations

A subscriber from Saskatchewan asks if there is any legislation in Saskatchewan in regard to gristing. This matter was taken up by correspondence with the department of agriculture at Regina over a year ago, and attached herewith is the reply of the deputy minister of agriculture and a report of the chemist's analysis at Guelph Agricultural College of various grades of wheat.

Regina, Oct. 26, 1914.
The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

I am in receipt of your favor of October 23, and in reply would say that there is no legislation on the subject referred to in Saskatchewan. Attached herewith is a table showing milling qualities of wheat which were selected out of the western milling

countries and graded by the Dominion Inspection Branch at Winnipeg. Different lots were obtained from Brandon, Indian Head and Saskatoon, and after being sorted were sent to Winnipeg to be graded.

(Sgd.) A. F. MANTLE,
Deputy Minister.

Charges at Radisson

T. L. Dawson, of Radisson, Sask., writes to The Guide that the Radisson Flour Mill charges for gristing 25 cents per bushel and returns the following quantities from No. 1 Northern wheat:

40 pounds flour.
9 pounds shorts.
9 pounds bran.

Other readers of The Guide are invited to send to The Guide information showing the charges and returns from other milling companies for gristing.

Report of the Chemist of the Guelph Agricultural College

| Lot | Grade | Total weight of wheat | Total weight of flour | Feed | Total weight recovered | Percent of flour |
|-----|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 1 Hard | 476 lbs. | 337 lbs. | 125 lbs. | 462 lbs. | 70.8% |
| 2 | 1 Hard | 473 " | 336 " | 127 " | 455 " | 69.8% |
| 3 | 1 Northern | 556 " | 389 " | 148 " | 537 " | 70.0% |
| 4 | 1 Northern | 481 " | 334 " | 126 " | 460 " | 69.9% |
| 5 | 1 Northern | 509 " | 360 " | 132 " | 492 " | 70.7% |
| 6 | 2 Northern | 473 " | 323 " | 134 " | 457 " | 68.3% |
| 7 | 3 Northern | 480 " | 328 " | 136 " | 464 " | 68.3% |
| 8 | 3 Northern | 477 " | 325 " | 136 " | 461 " | 68.1% |
| 9 | 3 Northern | 488 " | 333 " | 131 " | 464 " | 68.2% |
| 10 | No. 4 | 495 " | 337 " | 139 " | 478 " | 68.0% |
| 11 | Feed | 477 " | 317 " | 140 " | 457 " | 66.2% |

Note.—Lot 5 was what is known as "stock frozen" or "riffled" wheat. Lot 9 was intended for No. 2 Northern and Lot 11 for No. 4 so as to have each grade in duplicate, but were placed a grade lower by Mr. Horn.

Farm Experiences

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would have to be a well-bred Collie properly trained. I have had no experience in training dogs, and doubt if I would succeed with the first one. Well-bred Collies are too expensive to spoil and one trained by an experienced trainer would be still more expensive. My farm is in a newly settled district. There are many things which the money would buy which I need more than I need a dog. When those things are furnished and I have the money to spare I shall buy a good Collie pup and have a try at training him; but where I am ahead by keeping a useless, untrained dog about for sentimental reasons, to haze my milk cows and horses and bother my neighbors is more than I can see. I would like to know what other farmers think should be done with the useless, untrained dog.

W. I. T.

Alta.

CULTIVATING LAND FOR ALFALFA

I have come to the conclusion that there are two practical methods of tillage for the successful growing of alfalfa in this northwest. The best method, in my opinion, is to summertill a good piece of well drained land, where the soil is not light enough to blow to any extent. I would not recommend sowing alfalfa on soil that is very sandy, unless it is preceded first by a crop of white sweet clover sown with a small amount of barley as a nurse crop. The field should be plowed very deep, or as deep as you have power to pull the plow. This not only provides a great storehouse for moisture, but the roots of the young alfalfa plants will penetrate the soil more quickly and easily. The following spring, harrow frequently during the seeding of your other fields. This will germinate any possible weed seeds that may be blown on the land with the shifting winter snows.

Now the alfalfa seed about the middle of May to the first of June, and just before sowing the seed run a plank float over the field. This will pack the surface soil firm, besides making it nice and smooth for seeding. Your seed will also be placed in a firm, compact seed bed that will result in a quicker germination, for by floating the soil the

capillary water will be brought nearer the surface, and as a result the seed need only be planted about one-half to three-quarters of an inch deep. I would never plant alfalfa seed deeper than one inch.

In any locality where we have to practice dry farming to conserve moisture I would advise sowing in rows about three feet apart, as a cultivator can be used between cuttings to conserve moisture, eradicate grass and weeds if there are any. I use a common garden drill for sowing the seed in rows, and altho this is very hard work I am able to place the seed at the exact depth required and seed at the rate of four acres a day. This method will insure you a good stand for a great many years without reseeded.

The other method of preparing the soil is to spring plow stubble land that was fallow previous to the grain crop, if possible. As soon as the soil is dry enough in the spring, plow as shallow as possible and harrow frequently till about the first of June. This will germinate any weed seeds that may be lying on the surface of the soil and conserve moisture as well. Starting about the first of June, plow as deep as you can, and harrow each day's plowing thoroughly to check evaporation.

By harrowing, packing and floating you will be able to get a very firm, fine seed bed, and sow the seed in rows as described above about June 29. By this method you will need to let the full growth of this seeding go into winter, so as to gather sufficient snow, but by the former method, if the season is favorable and you have planted hardy seed, you will be able to cut a crop of hay, but do not cut later than August 15. The growth after this cutting will be sufficient to gather snow for winter protection. The following spring cultivate crosswise with lever harrow tilted slightly back, and give it two or three strokes. I use an implement made for tilling alfalfa that is made by a firm in Canton, Ohio, and is not an expensive tool. The teeth are made so they will not injure the crowns nor roots in passing thru them. I would advise any person having twenty acres or more in alfalfa to get one of these machines, as it will more than pay for itself the

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