

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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AND N.-W. T.

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line of the quotation; the experimenter has not
been a seller of wheat. The table, "Value of
mill products obtained from a bushel of wheat,"
shows that the contention of the Grain-growers,
and of Mr. Greenway on the floor of the House
of Commons (July 13), that the spread between
the prices of grades is not justified by the milling
values of those grades, is pretty well founded.

One statement in the bulletin might, we think,
be pondered upon, viz., "In terms of uncleaned
wheat, the material which the miller purchases."
Judging from the bulletin, the grain as it
leaves Ft. William is comparatively dirty, for the
average sample of 3 northern, as shipped from
Ft. William, was subject to a dockage of one per
cent. before milling.

The baking tests show that there is little dif-
ference in value between the various grades, if
value for baking of the flour from these grades is
considered.

A very interesting table is that termed, "Val-
ue of the mill products obtained from a bushel of
wheat," straight flour being priced at \$2.50 per
100 pounds, low-grade flour \$1.10 per cwt., bran
and shorts (mixed) 70 cents per cwt. This table
serves to indicate the difference between the cost
of raw material to the miller and what he gets for
his finished product:

VALUE OF THE MILL PRODUCTS OBTAINED
FROM A BUSHEL OF WHEAT.

Grade.	Flour.	Flour.	Flour.	Total.
No. 1 hard.....	\$0 94	\$0 04	\$0 12	\$1 10
No. 1 northern...	90	04½	12½	1 07
No. 2 northern...	88½	05	12½	1 06
No. 3 northern...	85½	05	13	1 03½
No. 4 extra.....	80½	06½	13½	1 00½
No. 4 75	09½	13½	97	
No. 5 65½	09	16	90½	
No. 5 frosted....	65½	10	16	91½

The final sentence of Experimentalist Saunders'
bulletin is worthy of preservation:

"It is evident that what may be called the
single milling value of the different grades can
never fix the prices that will be paid for the
wheat. The highest grades will probably always
command enhanced prices, while the value of the
lowest grades will be determined by their utility

for feeding purposes and not for milling. For
some of the intermediate grades IT SEEMS POS-
SIBLE THAT MILLERS COULD AFFORD TO
PAY RELATIVELY HIGHER PRICES THAN
THOSE WHICH HAVE LATELY PREVAILED,
if greater attention were given to the grinding of
such wheat, and special efforts made to find the
most advantageous markets for the products."

The chemical portion of the report by Prof.
Shutt is mainly of interest to the general reader
in the conclusions arrived at, which are as fol-
lows:

"In concluding the discussion on this part of
the investigation, we may endeavor to briefly
answer the questions: How far does the com-
position of the wheats, as revealed by chemistry,
agree with the official grading? Can we predict
from such wheat analyses the quantity or quality
of flour to be obtained therefrom?"

"We find a great similarity in composition
between these wheats, especially among the higher
members of the series, as regards all the more
important constituents, i. e., those which affect
the bread-making quality, and we should presu-
mise, therefore, that the grading has been based
upon the relative yield of first quality flour (of
which color is an important factor) rather than
upon the essential differences in what might be
termed the relative strengths of wheats."

"As regards quantity of flour, we have shown
that in such a series, the weight of the kernel and
the weight per bushel, and to a minor degree, the
fiber, indicate the relative flour yield. Our re-
sults in these determinations are in excellent ac-
cord, supporting the supposition that the grading
of the wheats has been made primarily from the
standpoint of yield of first-quality flour."

"The percentage of protein in the wheat un-
doubtedly is a measure of strength of the result-
ant flour, but if we except No. 2 Feed and No. 5
Frosted, we scarcely think it would be justifiable
to use differences in protein content, such as we
have met with between these wheats (frequently
less than 25 per cent.), as a basis for the ar-
rangement of the wheats in their order of merit.
And the same holds true for the data regarding
gluten and gliadin. It is highly significant,
therefore, that the resultant flours were found so
uniform in quality for breadmaking."

The bulletin is a valuable contribution to
knowledge, and is a piece of effective ammunition
for the Grain-growers' Association. Experi-
mentalists Chas. Saunders (son of Director Saun-
ders) is to be congratulated on the lucid way in
which he has placed the results of his work before
the public.

Horses.

Feet and Floors.

In almost every respect the conditions of our
country are suitable for horse-raising, but in one
respect they are not. This is in connection with
the effects of soil and climate upon the growth
of hoof. Our climate is too dry, and our soil
becomes so, too, for the production of broad heels
and waxy horn. It is not that horses are naturally
becoming more and more objects to be pampered,
but we subject them to such unnatural treatment
by standing them on dry, plank floors, or leave
shoes on for too long, or restrict their range so
that the feet cannot be worn down, and do many
other things that prevents nature taking her
course with the feet and general health of the
horse. We strongly incline to the opinion that
we shall have to adopt floors that will not con-
duct so much moisture from the feet as do our
plank floors, and we should make some attempt
to soften the feet by soaking occasionally in dry
weather, or by the use of solvent oil or ointment.

If one is observant he will have noticed that,
invariably, the feet of Canadian-bred horses tend
to become narrow and dry, resulting in a great
prevalence of what is commonly called contracted
feet, or, properly, navicular arthritis. The nat-
ural conditions being against the best develop-
ment of the horse's foot, it follows that more care
should be given to modify its growth. Begin-
ning with the foal the first summer, its soles should
be kept level, and the horn not allowed to grow
out to great lengths. The breeders of Clydesdales
in Scotland have succeeded in developing a re-
markably good-footed horse out of a breed which
a few years ago was not remarkable for wide,
open hoofheads. There the care begins early;
the sole of the colt is kept level with the frog,
and the latter is made to come in contact with
the surface of the ground, as nature intended that
it should. Then, in winter, instead of having a
hard, dry, plank floor to stand on for five or six
months, with a variation to hard, frozen ground
or dry snow, such as we have here, they common-
ly have an earth floor in their stalls, or stalls
paved with stone, and in such stalls the feet are
prevented from becoming so dry as they do out
here. In summer there is considerable rain that
is conducive to the softening of the horn and its
expansion. Added to this, the Old Countryman
devotes considerable time to paring the hoof, so
that the toes do not become too long, and that
the heels may carry their share of the weight.

Fitting and Mannering Horses for the Show-ring.

The following article has been written for
the "Farmer's Advocate" by Mr. R. P.
Stericker, who is himself a breeder of horses,
and known all over the continent as a light-
horse judge at the leading exhibitions. A
sequel to this article will be one on the
Handling of Horses in the Ring.—Editor.

There is no question that a moderately good
horse, well fitted, mannered and shown, will, be-
fore the average judge, come out ahead of a really
first-class animal shown in plain, everyday con-
dition, and lacking the requisite manners. It
would, therefore, seem to me of paramount im-
portance that animals intended for "showing"
should have both condition and manners.

A colt, say up to three years of age, will
probably be shown on the line, and whether of
draft, coach, saddle or roadster breeding, he
should for at least two or three months before
the show be fed liberally and be given a half-
hour's exercise every day (Sunday, of course, ex-
cepted) in the manner in which he will be shown.
If to halter simply, he must be taught to "lead
up," or, in other words, not to lag behind his
groom, for nothing looks worse than the horse
hanging back when he should be right up
and a little ahead of his leader, who should walk
or run, as he may be required, on a level with
the point of the horse's shoulder. In case a
bridle is used, care should be taken that the colt
is not afraid of the bit, which should not be of
too severe a character. If the colt be of a nat-
urally lazy disposition, the probabilities are that
he will never make a high-class show horse, as
nothing appeals more to any judge than a prompt,
sprightly animal, that is always right up, willing
and desirous of appearing at his best at all
times when on exhibition. Some horses, even if
of a sluggish disposition, can be greatly improved
by good condition and judicious handling; it
does no harm to such animals to have a man or
a boy follow them with a whip when at their
daily exercise, just to remind them it is necessary
to keep where they belong, and that they must
put their best foot forward, and show the best
that is in them. Too often one hears in the
show-ring "This colt has not been handled much."
No colt should go to a show unless he has been
handled, and I want to say that many a prize is
lost for lack of a half-hour-per-day handling dur-
ing the fitting period. I cannot too strongly
impress this point upon your readers.

With regard to "conditioning," I could not
lay down any hard-and-fast rules. Much de-
pends, of course, on the kind of horse. If of
the draft breeds, greater bulk of food should be
given, if of the roadster or coaching type, less
bulk and more dry feed. But whatever kind of
horse is to be "fitted," it should not be
turned out on pasture to fight flies and get sun-
burnt; a good roomy box-stall is the best place,
with shaded windows so the flies don't bother.
Then feed all the horse can reasonably eat three
times a day, say of crushed oats and bran, with
good clean hay twice a day, supplemented with
a little fresh-cut grass or other green stuff once
or twice daily; some feed milk, boiled feed, and
condition powders. The two former I do not
advocate, as there is danger of getting the diges-
tive organs out of shape with both, and conse-
quently a predisposition to colic, partial paraly-
sis, and in some cases even death. No harm can
ensue if good condition powders be used judicious-
ly, or, in place of them, a pint of raw linseed
oil, with a little sweet spirits of nitre, once every
two or three weeks, preceded by a bran mash the
night before, thus keeping the digestive and other
organs in good order. Good, liberal, regular
feeding is what counts, and with ordinary com-
mon sense and observation it is not hard to put
any animal into good condition, when, as a mat-
ter of course, the hair or coat will naturally be-
come soft and glossy. I do not advocate a great
deal of currying or brushing until within, say,
two or three weeks of the show, then go at him
tooth and nail, and always rub the hair towards
the tail.

I have indicated above that the colt should be
handled for a half hour daily in the way he is to
be shown, and should be encouraged in every way
and not jerked round or whipped so he does not
know what is required of him; a colt will soon
learn if given the opportunity and his teacher be
reasonably patient with him and not wish him to
learn all at one lesson.

The continual handling every day is what is
needed, and naturally makes manners. Of course,
the horse should be taught to stand still when
required, and show his paces properly when asked
to do so. This is indispensable to successful
showing.

In case of roadsters, a colt over two years
old would best be driven a half hour daily, or
even longer, but never so long as to tire him
out. Mature horses should be worked about twice
as long as colts, but never long enough to take
off the condition you are seeking to put on. All
harness horses should be driven daily, made to
stand still, back when asked to, and start prompt-
ly. The same general rules in feeding apply as