

of 18 to 20 inches, while those of the female are about one-half the length, turning upward and backward, and have but a slight inclination to twist. The back should be straight and hips and shoulders of equal height. A sloping rump must be avoided.

In colour the fleece should be a shining, silky white. Dark coloured fibres are objectionable. The entire body should be densely covered. The fleece should extend to the ears and jaws and should be of a fine and silky quality. The staple should be about 10 inches in length, closely curled, lustrous and as free from kemp as possible. The Angora goat bears a closer resemblance to the sheep in its nature, form and habits than other classes of goats.

#### ADAPTABILITY.

Most parts of Canada where live stock production prevails are suitable to the raising of Angoras, especially if the land is high and dry the greater part of the year. They will withstand the rigor of even the coldest winter and do not require any greater



Angora yearling Doe.

shelter than a shed to protect them from wind and storm, providing a sufficient quantity of nutritious food and pure water are supplied. The Angora goat performs a two-fold service in the Canadian scheme of farming. It produces a high grade of mohair and at the same time may be used for the destruction of underbrush on lands to be broken for subsequent cultivation.

#### BROWSING.

It is the common opinion that goats will not only live but thrive upon "any old brush," shoes, tin cans or other rubbish that may happen to be within their reach. This may be true to some extent of the common "billy goat," but not of the Angora.

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