

treated as  
ated.  
the fleshy  
The aims  
The collec-  
cientifically  
y means of  
field notes.  
of a simple  
rs. To in-  
many kinds  
ich annual-  
ertain the  
ous species  
ublications,  
nd destruc-  
nd conduct  
mushrooms  
ngs of the  
invited in  
n a library  
literature  
of study  
ted in the

operations  
all success  
d lectures  
immediate  
as and by  
ination of  
minion at

## Horses

g depends  
le, action,  
rospective  
ch he will  
se's size,  
in heavy  
or team  
ral class.  
except in  
00 lbs. is  
ft horse,  
nd 1,600  
the rural  
is 1,500  
gricultural.  
w pounds  
one class  
rses it is  
lassify-  
ne heavy  
often ex-  
n factor.  
roadster  
we often  
similar  
-matched  
carriage  
r typical  
ch cases  
size. In  
de, as a  
ion. He  
to the  
on of the  
harness  
out safe  
se is a  
harness  
ction in

urposes  
the pre-  
to in-  
d action  
of the  
ired by  
d he is  
rep him  
in the  
in only  
s neces-  
ow pur-  
healthy  
ion. A  
a little  
e daily,  
exercise  
a good  
should  
in the  
In the  
he be a  
e backs

derable  
weight  
requires  
ossible  
do this  
a few  
st with  
hat re-

JULY 20, 1916

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

1219

### LIVE STOCK.

#### Unknown Sheep that Thrive on English Hills.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I have just been among some breeds of sheep which readers of your paper will, I feel sure, agree they have never heard of before. They are the Lonk, the Fell, the Swaledale and the Derbyshire Gritstone—tough, wiry, hardy sheep that thrive on the wet hills of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Westmorland, Cumberland and Derbyshire. They simply have to stand out on the landscape against wind and wet and snow.

The Lonk sheep is a native of the wet-hill districts of East Lancashire, West and South-west Yorkshire, and Northwest Derbyshire. It resembles the Blackface, but is longer in the leg and longer and bigger in body and head. The face is black with clear white markings, a deep, strong jaw and a Roman nose. The set of the horn of the ram is rather different from that of the Blackface, being more on edge, and the wool comes closer up to the horn, but the face and legs should be free from wool, except a small tuft on the forehead and a little fringe on the back of the hind leg. The tail is rough and long, almost touching the ground. It has a closer, finer and heavier fleece than the Scotch sheep, but it is not quite so hardy.

The ewes generally remain out on the open hills except at the lambing time and in very rough weather, when, if possible, they are brought down to the lower hill grazings, and a little hay is given if absolutely necessary. Lambing takes place in the enclosed pastures and meadows.

Ewe lambs and any wether lambs that are to be kept on for shearings are usually sent for the first winter into the lowlands of Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire. A great number of wether lambs are sold fat in August and September, the remainder run on till the following autumn and produce exceptionally fine, lean carcasses of about 60 to 80 lbs. The draft ewes are sold to go to lower farms where they are crossed with either Longwool or Down rams. Wensleydales and Leicesters are the commonest crosses, but Hampshire and Oxford have also been tried with good results.

The Rough Fell sheep, one of the hardiest of the Black-faced breeds, is found in considerable numbers on the moors and hills of Northwest Yorkshire, parts of Westmorland and adjoining districts. It is smaller than the Lonk, its wool is stronger and coarser, and altogether it is more like the unimproved variety of the Scotch Blackface. The face may be black with or without white markings, but a black face with grey muzzle is preferred. In other characteristics and in the conditions to which it is subjected the breed closely resembles the Scotch Blackface. Being extremely hardy and good milkers, the ewes produce excellent cross lambs by long-wool rams when brought down to Lowland pasture, the favorite cross being that with the Wensleydale.

The Swaledale sheep is a valuable, hardy, mountain breed, kept on the hills adjoining the dale, and extending to the Pennines and into Westmorland.

The face is black or dark grey, with a mealy nose;

the legs are mottled. Swaledales are not so well woolled in front as the Scotch Blackface, but they are larger and longer. The face is not so strong, and the tail is long like that of the Lonk. Compared with the Scotch sheep they grow a shorter-stapled, closer wool of fine quality except on the breeches, where it is long and coarser, and gives the appearance of lightness in the fore quarters. A good fleece, slightly coarser than that of the Lonk, averages about 5 lbs. for ewes and teds, and is used for similar purposes.

Swaledale sheep are increasing in popularity, they are good grazers, and it is claimed that they are better milkers, produce better and fatter lambs, and fatten more readily than Scotch Blackfaces; but the Scotch crosses are superior to them in quality of head and in darkness of face. To preserve their hardiness, they only receive hay in severe weather in spring. Lambing begins, as in the Scotch mountains, about the middle of April. The ewes are crossed with Wensleydale rams after three or four crops of pure lambs have been taken.

The Derbyshire Gritstone or Dale-o'-Goyt breed was promoted to a position of prominence in October, 1906, by the formation at Bakewell of the Derbyshire Gritstone Sheep Breeders' Society. The name indicates the geological formation on which they have been bred pure for more than 100 years, in the bleak hills and dales of the Peak of Derbyshire. The breed is dark or mottled on the face and legs, and the Society encourages breeders to keep the black very prominent, brown faces not being regarded as characteristic of the breed. The wool is close and fine, and brings a good price, notwithstanding the occurrence of black patches, especially from about the belly, thighs and rump. The ewes are splendid mothers, and the lambs feed quickly into the finest mutton, not over fat. Unlike the other descendants of the old Heath breed, the Gritstones are hornless.

ALBION.

#### To Make a Wooden Hog Trough Last

Hugh Holland, a Kent Co., Ont. correspondent, writes that he has three wooden hog troughs which have been in constant use for four years, and are still as good as new. To build, nail the two side pieces together, and before putting on the ends stretch number 9 wire on each side good and tight, and staple about every two feet. Bend the wire around the ends, and put a staple in about three inches from the end on either side. The wire prevents the hogs from chewing the trough, and so prolongs the life of the wooden structure.

Probably the German Chancellor will change his mind about settling the war on the lines held by the various nations on the different fronts. These lines may bend back toward the Teuton possessions a little too far for their comfort before long.

Spend the spare time putting the little extra touches on any stock being prepared for the showing. Above all things teach the horses and colts manners, and do not neglect the cattle and calves in this respect.

#### To Prevent Overheating.

Horsemen will soon need to be on their guard against overheating. Most cases of overheating can be prevented by keeping a few simple things in mind.

Give at least a pailful of water to each horse about 10 o'clock, and again at 3 or 4 o'clock on a hot day.

Be very careful with a horse that is a little out of health, if you are working him on a hot day.

Look out for a horse that after sweating freely suddenly stops sweating. Put such a horse in the shade as soon as possible and give a moderate drink.

Do not put a horse not in good condition for hard work in the center of a four-horse team in hot weather.

Work carefully on a hot day when the atmosphere is moist and heavy.

A horse can hardly get too hot to water, but one must regulate the amount by the temperature of the water.

In case of an attack of overheating the horse should be taken to the shade as soon as possible. A treatment of the surface of the body, particularly of the head, with cold water should be given until the temperature is within a degree or two of normal. Stimulants, such as whisky or brandy, well diluted, should be given as early as possible.

In most cases it is better to plan to avoid overheating than to plan to treat the horse for it.—M. H. Reynolds, University Farm, St. Paul.

#### The Horse Still Has a Place in War.

Those whose business it is to equip the United States' cavalry with horses do not seem to realize that the day of the horse is past, for the United States Government has asked for bids on nearly 50,000 horses, and more than 20,000 mules. When placed, the order will be the largest by the War Department in half a century. It calls for 26,550 mature cavalry horses, 14.2 hands high; 22,900 light artillery horses, 15.1 hands high, and 192 light draft horses of larger size, making, all told, 49,642 horses. A notable feature of the Government's latest specifications for horses is the small size of those wanted for both cavalry and artillery. At the last National Horse Show in New York the Army officers who judged military classes selected animals exceeding 16 hands as cavalry mounts, but when it comes to real "business" on the Mexican border, 14.2 hands is the height most desired.—Horse World.



A War Baby.

Colt born in a veterinary hospital at the front. International Film Service.