

We have heard all this over and over again. We know that there will ever be in evidence a migratory spirit in men, because there has ever been such a spirit in our race; but when the country, at great expense to all, organizes a national system of denuding the older portions of the country of their population to swell the numbers of the newer regions, we submit that something, in all justice and decency, should be done to compensate for it. If we must fight in our agriculture, in our fisheries and in our mining against the other parts, let us have a fair field, at least, if no favor is to be shown us. We are saddled with enormous transportation charges, with insufficient and inadequate transportation facilities, in Prince Edward Island, at least; we are handicapped for labor all through these Provinces because none is encouraged in and all is spirited away by the glare of the advertised West; little is done to develop the resources of the land or the deep, and that little badly done; capital is scarce amongst us, and the small savings of the people, taxed to build the conveniences which put them out of the competitive race and deprive them of their children, are taken from them by the Government, at 3 per cent. in their banks, to still further raise the wall of disadvantage, already high against them.

Those who wait here till the tide turns, with hands folded, may, if they can, view this situation complacently. For our part, we shall not cease to bring all the pressure possible to bear upon the governing power so as to remedy this, in as far as can be, and as quickly as it can. Our fealty to Canada demands this. In essentials, we shall always, we hope, give the lesson of unity; in non-essentials, freest expression of opinion, and in all things the example of perfect good feeling. In necessariis, unitas; in dubiis, libertas; in omnibus, caritas. It will not at all divorce us from the rest of Canada to maintain our rights as we see them; we cannot afford to relinquish them, if we would.

Better than material abundance is contentment. It is bad enough that so many of our children should have quitted their father's house; it is worse that those who remain are consumed by bitter discontent. We would remedy this state of things as a prime necessity to Maritime progress. Let some of the wholesale education, as they call it, exerted in painting the West couleur de rose, be used in the interests of the East but moderately, and from such sources as are, it would appear, held at present in the highest credence, it may be received unquestioningly. We shall see what will follow. Meantime, as a sort of justification for this bit of colorless Maritime introspection, so far as agriculture is concerned, at least, permit us to cite the views of the man on the housetop, Principal Cumming himself, communicated to us recently, not for publication, we know, but none the less necessary for a proper understanding of the position down here by the sea, and essential, also, we believe, to its proper adjustment, so that we may advance in the best sense and prosper:

"In one of your letters of a recent date you suggest the desirability of a Maritime Union in matters pertaining to agriculture—a consummation which all would like to see, but which it seems difficult to realize. To my mind, the greatest obstacle in the way of realizing this is the far too generally hopeless or pessimistic feeling which prevails throughout all our rural sections, a feeling increased in late years in contrast with the optimism of the West. As a result of this, our people, as a whole, are not striving, are not vitally interested in movements which have in view the amelioration of conditions which they believe to be hopeless. True, there are many exceptions; but one cannot move about the country without realizing the fact that the majority are satisfied to live and not to strive, believing that the country here does not afford the opportunity for anything else. I may be mistaken, but I fancy that I felt more of this on the Island than in Nova Scotia. We have not as fine agricultural areas, but we have better communication and growing industries, which means better markets, and, as you have several times written, in connection with your tunnel project, all other efforts are largely futile until something is done to ensure better and more permanent markets than exist at present." A. E. BURKE.

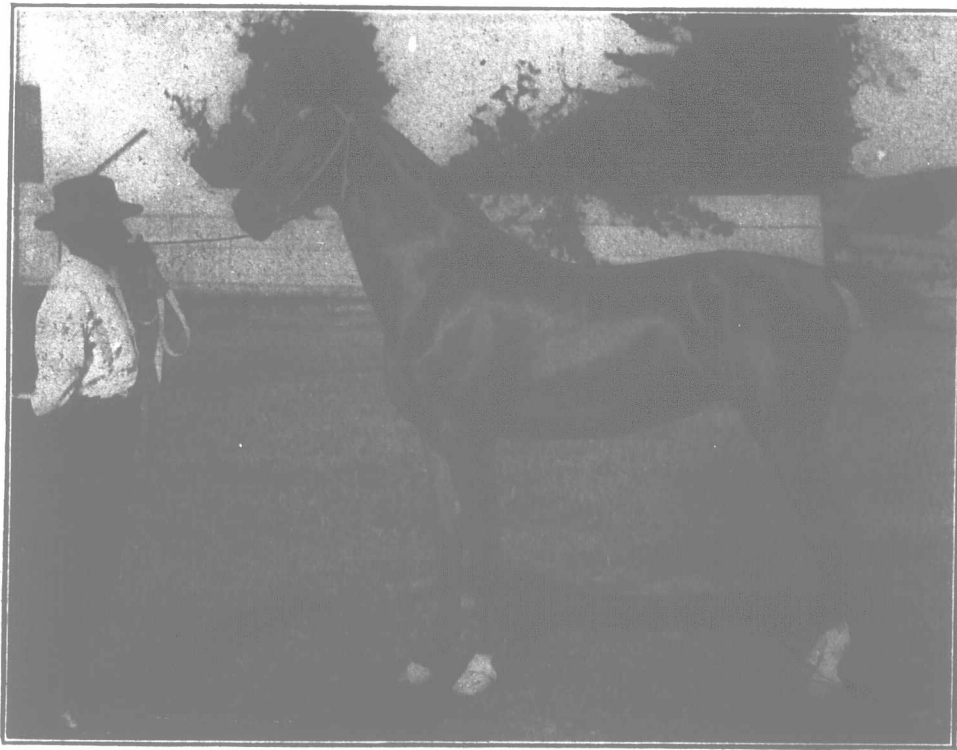
"Truth needs no flowers of speech."—[Alexander Pope.]

## HORSES.

### Weaning Colts.

The age at which colts should be weaned is to a great extent governed by circumstances. Under ordinary conditions it is well to allow the mare to nurse the foal for four months or longer. If, when the foal be this age, the mare is required to do regular work, I think both will do better if the foal be weaned. On the other hand, if the mare be in fair condition, not required to work, and still yielding a reasonable quantity of milk, the foal will do better if not weaned for a month or two longer, and the mare, having no labor to perform, will not suffer. The ordinary process of weaning, which consists in separating mare and foal, and allowing no further intercourse for several weeks, or until the mare has ceased to secrete milk and the foal to look for it, is, in my opinion, irrational, wasteful and uncalled for.

It is probably unnecessary to state that the colt should be taught to eat chopped or crushed oats, bran, etc., before the process of weaning commences, otherwise he will be sure to suffer and grow thin. Experience has taught all feeders or breeders of stock that sudden or violent changes of diet or usage with any class of stock is dangerous and often expensive. When this is the case with adult animals, it is reasonable to expect it to be more marked in the young; hence, in order to avoid danger of digestive diseases in the young, and trouble with the mammary gland and possibly digestive trouble also in the dam, we should exercise good judgment and be satisfied



Two-year-old Carriage Filly.

Hackney-Thoroughbred cross. Winner of sweepstakes in her class at Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, 1906. Owned by Jas. Stewart, Moose Creek, Ont.

to take considerable trouble when weaning the colt. In most cases the mammary apparatus is still quite active, and a considerable quantity of milk is being secreted when the owner decides that it is time to wean the colt. The colt, in addition to the grass and grain that he has been eating, has thus far also been accustomed to the milk. In fact, this has been his principal diet, and if suddenly deprived of it he cannot avoid failing in condition and fretting. Then, again, the secretion of milk in the mare will not cease all at once, and unless the gland be relieved of it, mammitis will be the result. Instead of milking the mare by hand, and, of course, making no use of the milk, as is usually done, the colt should get the benefit. My idea of the proper process of weaning is as follows: When it is decided to wean the colt, he should be placed in a comfortable box stall, by himself, or with other colts. There should be no mangers or boxes into which he can rear or jump and probably hurt himself, and the door and walls should be so high that he cannot jump over them, nor get his fore feet over. The mare, if needed for work, should be taken out; if not required for work, should be tied in a stall, or placed in a box stall, at considerable distance, probably better if they be out of hearing. The mare should be taken to the colt three times daily for a few days (say a week) and left for 15 or 20 minutes each time. The second week twice daily will be sufficient, and the third week once daily, and this continued so long as any considerable quantity of milk is secreted. In this way each gradually becomes accustomed to be separated from the other. The change of diet for the colt is gradual, and he receives the benefit of

the milk that would otherwise be wasted. It also obviates danger of mammitis in the mare, and the gland gradually becomes inactive. In the meantime, the young thing should be given about all the nice, well-saved clover hay and chopped oats he will eat. I like finely chopped oats, and consider it good practice to steam them by pouring boiling water on them in a pail, covering the pail with a rubber sheet to prevent the escape of steam, allowing it to stand for a few hours, and then feeding. A mess of this kind night and morning, and a few whole oats with a carrot at noon, in addition to hay and a feed of bran about twice weekly, has given good satisfaction. Where practicable, the addition of cow's milk gives excellent results, but this is not often easily obtainable. After the colt has ceased looking for his dam, he should be allowed to take exercise daily in the yard or paddock, and his feet should be trimmed every few weeks. Usually the wear is not equal to the growth in these cases, and if not attended to, the feet will be an abnormal size and shape; which may permanently injure him; hence, they should be trimmed to the natural shape as occasion demands. "WHIP."

### Roan-colored Horses.

It is a generally-held opinion that roan-colored horses are usually good, tough and hardy ones, possessing strong constitutions and wearing well, and horsemen who have had any practical experience of horses of this color find that this view is quite in accordance with actual facts, and is based upon solid grounds. It may not be that

the roan color denotes super-excellence as regards hardihood and toughness of constitution in a horse, as is sometimes asserted, but in many cases there can be no question or doubt about it that horses wearing a roan-colored coat are, as a rule, of a good, tough and hardy sort, and stand hard wear well. Roan is certainly a "good" color, or, as some call it, a hardy color.

That the color of the coat per se has nothing to do with the intrinsic qualities or the constitution of horses, and that there exists no intimate connection between the two, is generally conceded. It is certainly not due simply to their color that roan-colored horses are usually of a good, tough and hardy sort. The mere fact that the coat is colored roan could not impart these intrinsic qualities or influence in any way the constitution of a horse—that is evident. The reason why roan horses are, as a rule, found to be tough and hardy, and to wear well, undoubtedly lies in the fact that they are descended from and inherit some of the blood of certain old strains or families of horses which were of great excellence, possessing great toughness and strength of constitution, hardihood, and good wearing qualities, and in which the roan color was an hereditary and firmly-established characteristic, which was usually transmitted to the progeny. Thus, we find that a roan color and hard-wearing qualities, as well as general excellence, usually go together. The roan color never—or practically never—appears adventitiously in horses, but it occurs only as the result of heredity, and consequently it is met with only in those horses in whose ancestry the roan color is an hereditary characteristic. In many cases this characteristic remains latent, and does not assert itself, but it may reassert itself and come out again in succeeding generations, which fact explains why roan-colored horses are sometimes bred from stock of other colors.

Roan is not—and for the last sixty years and more it never has been—a popular color, nor has it been cultivated by breeders, but, on the contrary, it has been bred out of our horse stock to a large extent. This accounts for the fact that this color is rarely met with nowadays among English- and Irish-bred horses. There are some who profess a special liking for a roan color in harness horses, and for the latter class of horse it is not exactly an unfashionable color. But,