

labor scarcity, the demands cannot be met. Possibly, in places where work is scarce and there is lack of elbow room for labor, it might be wise to prohibit more coming in, but all over Canada today, the opposite holds good, and while such is the case, as it is likely to be for many years to come, the only restrictions imposed should be on the score of disease, either mental or physical, under which category, of course, would be included the criminal and depraved. It would not be a bad idea for the Immigration Dept. to direct a flow of Galicians into B.C.: such make good settlers. After all, the most desirable peoples are the British, the Americans, the Scandinavians, the Germans, and the old country French. The Italian and the Spaniard, and the Hindoo, might just as well be kept out. Such are of no permanent benefit to the country. The proposition to import a lot of Chinese for railroad building, to be sent back when through with, should not be entertained, the contractors are not entitled to such consideration.

The initial mistake was made by the Dominion government in listening to the clamoring of the so-called labor element in the Coast province. Many people out there who never before had a good word to say for the Mongolians, now deplore their scarcity in the field of domestic service and truck farming, two lines of endeavor, white labor will not seemingly undertake. The Chinese are by no means ideal citizens, but they filled a place; for railroad work the European is to be preferred, as he in time becomes assimilated. It is well also to consider the utterances of certain visiting Britishers, that over there, is any quantity of unemployed labor wanting employment. No hindrance should be put in the way of contractors importing such from Great Britain; alien labor laws may be all right, but such have no place on the statute when directed against fellow-subjects of our own blood and color. The pandering of politicians to the trades unions in this matter is a distinct menace to the future of Canada. We are pleased to note the determination of the Dept. of the Interior to devote their main efforts to Great Britain, and in so doing see that all the provinces are treated alike. There has undoubtedly, in the past, been favoritism shown the prairie. Finally, let us all remember that while the building of railroads is essential, nation building is far more important.

Saskatchewan Fat Stock Show.

The secretary of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association advises us that the Third Provincial Fat Stock Show will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, March 20 and 21, 1907, at Regina. At the same time and place, the Second Provincial Horse Show will also be held. It is to be hoped that the prize list will be made more modern in the class for bacon hogs. Membership is only one dollar per annum, and all stock breeders should become members of the association which will have much to do in directing the improvement of stock and the work of fairs into the proper channels.

One Hard was not quoted on either London or Liverpool corn exchanges Oct. 1st. Where is it going to?

The nights are lengthening out, and now is the time to consider the purchase of books to read under the evening lamp.

A bright man suggests that all horses bought from Great Britain should be malleined at the quarantine stations. Now, what do you think o' that?

They declare that sifting is the only accurate way of determining the amount of dirt in wheat, and pronounce against samples taken by the sticker (spearer.)

Indian wheat usually contains an admixture of barley, and foreign wheat averages four per cent. In the season, it runs from one to five per cent. of barley. Barley or other admixture in wheat is to be reckoned at the value of the wheat, and a deduction of one per cent. for each per cent. In case of the admixture of rye, the maximum is the maximum, and in the case of oilseeds, or other crops, the deduction should be of per cent. for each per cent. of admixture. A bar dealer who has a large quantity of wheat, and who is selling it, should be careful to check the

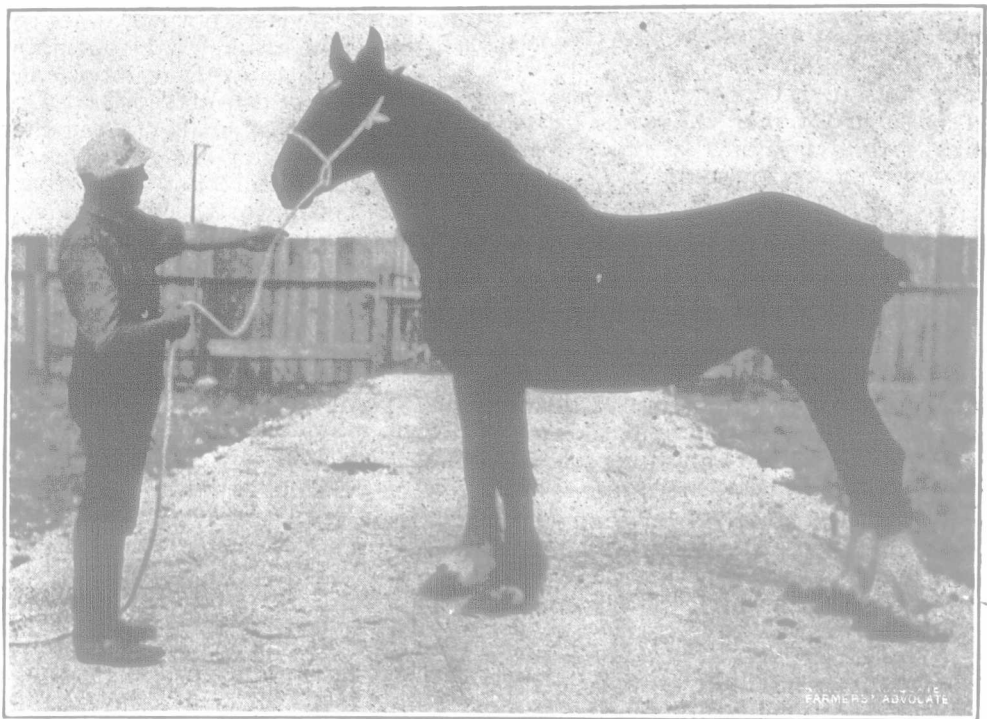
HORSE

Action in Horses.

In the series of short articles on the different breeds and classes of horses which has appeared in these pages during the last few months, a good deal has been said about "action." Certain peculiarities of gait are desired in each class, and certain defects are undesirable and objectionable in any class or breed.

The general type and conformation of a horse does not, in all cases, indicate the extent of action he possesses, but in most cases it indicates his general style of action. Horses that naturally hold a rather high head, have good length of neck, well-developed muscles, especially along that portion of the neck just superior to the jugular vein, a fairly oblique shoulder, forearms long and set well under the chest; have, as a rule, free and extensive shoulder action, in many cases high knee action; while a horse with the opposite conformation is usually deficient in shoulder action, although his knee action may be high; but in order to get the desirable action in the heavy harness horse, he must have shoulder as well as

direction from above downwards, will, with few, if any, exceptions, indicate the line of foot action. In order that this may be true and straight, a horse should stand with his fore feet straight forwards and backwards. A straight line, commencing at the center of each toe, should pass backwards through the cleft of the frog, and continue on backwards exactly the same distance apart as that at which they started. A horse that, while standing, turns his toes outwards, will, when in motion, roll his feet; that is, each foot will roll or wind itself inwards towards the opposite limb, and in many cases strike the fetlock, cannon or knee, according to the height of action. This is called "speedy stroke," but it is not by any means an indication of speed. This peculiarity of conformation and action is, in some cases, due entirely to the feet, while in others it is due to a deviation of the limb from the fetlock down. The latter form is the most undesirable, and usually indicates weakness. From which ever cause it arises, the defect is very hard to correct. Various methods of shoeing have been tried, with in different results. In a horse that strikes his knees, it can often be rectified by shoeing very light in order that his action may be lower. In some cases where a horse strikes lower down, relief is given by applying a shoe heavy on the inside of the foot, in order that when the foot is elevated this extra weight will



IMPORTED SHIRE MARE VIOLET.
Champion at Winnipeg Exhibition, 1906, Exhibited by J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Man.

knee action. A horse that gets his knees high, but is apparently cramped or tied in his shoulders, is undesirable, from the fact that, while he is apparently expending considerable energy and pounding the ground, he has no speed. The manner of the attachment of the fore limbs to the chest has marked influence on the action. Those with forearms quite close together are deficient in width of chest, and usually go with legs and feet very close, and are apparently cramped in action from want of strength and muscular development, while those whose forearms are very wide apart, with a broad and often rather flat breast between them, the legs appearing as though they were fastened to the outside of the chest, have a very clumsy, awkward, shuffling way of going. While the muscular development in this case, appears at first sight, to be great, a close observation will reveal the contrary, and the fact that the limbs are not properly placed. When we use the word "chest," we of course mean that part of the anatomy of which the ribs are the lateral boundaries. The term is often used to express the space between the forearms. This portion of the anatomy is properly called the breast.

The direction the fore limb takes from the elbow to the foot influences action to a great extent. In order that action may be true, the limb should be perpendicular. A plumb line, extending from the center of the elbow, should touch the center between the heels. Horses whose limbs deviate downwards and outwards from the elbow, cannot have true action, but will go wide and ungrainy with fore feet, while the reverse direction of the limbs will cause too close action.

The manner in which a horse stands on his feet, provided the limbs take the proper

keep the inside of the foot lower, and thereby deflect the foot outwards as it is brought forward. In many cases little can be done to rectify the defect, as it requires a great deal to change the action caused by malconformation. What will answer in some cases will not in others, and usually the only safe plan is to drive slowly or wear boots.

The horse that stands intoed, with his toes turned inwards, will, when in motion, paddle, that is, his feet will wind outwards, he goes wide, the feet describing a segment of a circle outwards at each step. This defect, while very undesirable, is not as bad as rolling, as there is no danger of him injuring himself. While perfectly straight and true action in front is what we look for, it is not often found, especially in horses with extreme action. It is seldom we see what we might call perfection in this respect. It will be noticed that the feet of most high actors deviate a little either one way or the other. Some go straight when going fast, but either paddle or roll a little with one or both feet when going slow, and vice versa, even though when standing the defects may not be suspected. Horses whose limbs deviate considerably downwards and outwards, and stand with toes turned outwards, will often when viewed from the front, when in motion, appear to have almost straight action. They stand with feet wide apart, and when in action the rolling motion of the feet fetches them sufficiently inwards to give them about the proper appearance, without striking the opposite leg, but just before touching the ground the toe again turns outward and the foot is planted wide. On the other hand, a horse whose limbs deviate downwards and inwards, and whose toes turn in, will not show the paddling gait as much as one whose limbs are perpendicular. The true fore