

of speed by the number of miles they could travel without distress.

As a saddle horse, the first cross from an English Thoroughbred and a light mare is second to none. Who would ride in a buggy if he had a good saddle horse in the stable? And the pleasure derived from a ride on one of them is sufficient to drive away dull care, and to make life worth living.

If this class of horse can be imported into the country in such numbers that they may be within the reach of all, may I also appeal to farmers and breeders to use them, use them!

Elgin Co., Ont.

BERTRAM C. BALL.

The Head of the Horse.

Much emphasis is properly laid upon the head of a horse, no matter of what breed he is. Besides entering largely into the whole sum of a horse's beauty, from a practical standpoint, the head has a great deal of significance regarding the breediness, the disposition, the stamina, and vitality of its bearer.

A neat, trim, proportionate head is desired, if beauty is to be attained. A large head is ungainly, and indicative of underbreeding or mongrel breeding. This is especially true in the lighter breeds. Yet, a large head is preferable to an unduly small one, it being pretty largely accepted that a horse with so small a head lacks in vigor. In heavy-draft horses, the head is preferred to be always quite large, yet in proportion to the scale of the entire animal.

It is especially desirable to have the forehead broad, and the eyes prominent, full, clear, placid and fearless. Width between the eyes denotes courage, and bespeaks the intelligence of the animal. Much is to be learned from the eyes. A small, sunken eye usually accompanies a vicious, sullen, unreliable disposition. The cheerful, free, generous horse shows it in his bright, full, lively, yet not excitable eyes.

The full front view of the horse's head should show the greatest thickness at the jaws, with the head tapering towards the muzzle. The profile should show full between the eyes, but not bulging, and straight from the eyes to the nose. A dish-face is not attractive, if at all pronounced, though a slight dish is often seen in the lighter breeds, and is not a serious objection. In light breeds, a Roman nose is not liked, though it is usual in the Shires, common in the Clydesdales, and frequent in other heavy breeds. It is usually believed to be associated with a rather wilful and enduring disposition. In light breeds it is associated with a lack of refinement, which is associated with the straight or slightly-dished face.

The lips should be strong and neatly carried; the nostrils large, dilating and fine. The ears lend much to make or mar the beauty of the horse. They must not be too far apart, and, while carried slightly forward, must chiefly be erect. It is very desirable to have them nicely pointed.

The attachment of the head to the neck is very important. Throatiness or thickness at the juncture of these members is not desirable. The jaws should be wide apart at the angle, and curve well upward at the rear. A coarse setting of the head results in an awkward carriage, resulting in a plain-appearing horse.

Weans His Colts Now.

Forest Henry, one of the Farmers' Institute workers in Minnesota, and a successful farmer, says that his experience teaches that the time to wean the colt, even if not more than three months old, is before going into the harvest field with the mare. He teaches his colts to drink skim milk and to eat oats with the mare before weaning. But, in feeding skim milk, caution is used on Mr. Henry's farm at first, and the amount of milk is limited to two or three quarts a day. After a few days, the amount is increased at each feeding time. Oats and wheat bran are fed the colts quite freely. Second-crop clover, free from mold, is excellent hay for the colts. Provide plenty of exercise, with access to shelter. Darkening the stall during fly time through the day, and turning the colts out at night, is a good plan to follow. When the flies are gone, and cold weather approaches, reverse the scheme by sheltering at night and giving exercise through the day.

Live stock on the farm will supply manure necessary to soil fertility and maintenance of humus in the soil. Live stock, in the experience of the Minnesota Experiment Station, requires clover, corn and other forage crops to keep up an ample supply of manure. The Experiment Station records show that the largest yields of the various farm crops are secured when grown in rotation, including clover and corn, with the application of barnyard manure. These crops, in combination with grain crops in a three to five-year rotation, provide a good way of keeping the farm free from weeds.

LIVE STOCK.

Sheep for show should be frequently handled, taught to poise, and so accustomed to the shepherd as to understand and not fear him.

Cabbage and turnips are two splendid crops to plan to have on hand for the show season. They are much relished, and very conveniently shipped.

The feet of show sheep must be most carefully watched to prevent them from getting long, then breaking too short, causing the sheep to go lame.

Arrange to feed the show sheep and lambs in troughs that do not cause a rubbing of the wool from the face or cheeks. Neither should dirt be allowed to get into the fleece on the neck or back.

In Alberta, sheeppersons are much elated with their prospects. They have had a large lamb crop, and have been fortunate in losing but few of them. The lambs have grown well, and are now practically beyond the most dangerous period of their short careers.

The more one travels, the more impressed is he with the value of sheep on the farm. The writer has been driving for a week, giving aid in the combat with weeds. Two things made themselves evident in this warfare. These are, a short rotation, accompanied by thorough cultivation, and flocks of sheep. These two features invariably marked the thriftiest, most up-to-date careful farmers. The plows and harrows keep the weeds down in the cultivated fields, the sheep destroy them in the pastures and by the fences in stubble fields. And the men find both features profitable.



Weed-destroyers at Work.

Dutiable Wool.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

While endeavoring to give a few thoughts, as per your request, on the question of duty on imported wools, which is of late much discussed, permit me, at the outset, to state that the pressure of many present duties limits the extent to which it is possible for me to deal with so large and most important a consideration just now.

There is not a man, woman or child in our Dominion but who is dependent on wool, to a lesser or greater degree, for bodily comfort, because of climatic conditions. As a people, we are large users of woollen goods. And now our country is progressing at a marvellous rate. The rate of progress is bound to increase, and continue doing so for many years to come. With that, the consumption of woollen goods of the better qualities will surely keep pace, with increased numbers. That a brilliant opportunity is in reach of energetic, wide-awake manufacturers, is as clearly to be seen as the sun on a cloudless day. And they are encouraged by a very liberal protective tariff to so shape their course.

On the other hand, allow me to notice their sources of raw-material supply. We grow considerable quantities of wool in Canada—wool that is our (wool-growers') finished product, and one of the manufacturers' raw materials. When the National Policy became the law of the land, some

thirty years ago, when the makers of woollen goods were given a much lower protective tariff than they at present enjoy, we were promised a duty of three cents per pound on all imported wools "such as were grown in Canada." In looking back over the long thirty years, what do we find? Do we see each class of products mentioned given what was promised and placed on the statutes of our Dominion? By no means can such fair play be traced up. We do find the regulations regarding woollen goods changed from time to time, but that regarding imported wools remaining a farce from beginning to the end. Millions and millions of pounds of such wools as are grown in Canada have been brought in during the thirty years, and practically no duty collected. One year, recently, \$6 duty was collected, and the question arises, How so? Simply because the duty was evaded, by the wool so imported having been through the simple first process of making it into tops and noils.

The results are, and have been, that the bulk of our Canadian-grown wool is forced to seek the American market, and for the privilege has to pay 12 cents per pound duty.

As growers of wool, we, at our Sheep-breeders' Association's annual meetings, determined to lay the case before the Government at Ottawa. The committee appointed had several interviews with some of the Ministers at the Capital, when the situation was discussed at considerable length, the deputations being given free-from-officialism receptions and patient hearings. At the last meeting, in May, a number of manufacturers of woollens were present, having been invited to attend by the Hon. Mr. Fielding.

To say, as was reported the following morning in a certain Toronto newspaper, in large print, "Manufacturers of woollen goods and sheep-raisers unite in asking for five cents on raw wool, and a corresponding increase on cloth," would be very far from being correct.

The sheep-raisers present did ask for five cents duty on wool and substitutes of wool, but we

most certainly did not join manufacturers in asking for an increase of duty on woollen goods. Nor were the manufacturers present by any means united in their requests. Indeed, one or two of their number appeared to be far more of a hindrance than a help to their cause, and very open disapproval of their statements was expressed at conference and after by some of the brother makers. On the other hand, the wool-growers were unanimous in their request for fair play; and why not? Millions of dollars, in the past years, that should have been the Government's or ours, have gone into the manufacturers' pockets, by the evasion of paying the prescribed duty on wool. At first the manufacturers were loud in their cry of ruin, should the 5c. duty be imposed. When we contended that, with shoddy and other substitutes subjected to a duty equal to wool, and all goods labelled, showing exactly what was their composition, making known to the purchaser just what he was buying, manufacturers of honest goods should and could successfully compete against any and all outside makers, scarcely a dissenting voice was heard. As it was, only one manufacturer at the conference would undertake to say that wool, and wool only, was used in his mill.

The present conclusions of the writer are that manufacturers, given Canadian wools, with imported wools, shoddies, etc., dutiable to the extent of five cents per pound, mills freely equipped with proper machinery to produce such goods as can be made successfully from our home-grown wools, and are in constant and increasing demand, with the pluck and determination to go in and win, they have now all the protective-duty advantage they require.

For them to say that the ruin stares them in the face, is, to say the least, most ridiculous, when we recall the fact of one of our leading woollen industries in Canada changing ownership, not long ago, with three hundred and fifty per cent paid for the original value of the stock; and the stock of the new concern now listed in the Toronto stock market, and selling at 85. Penmans of Paris, Ont., is the illustration referred