

dealt with, politics being no different across the Rockies than on this side, and lacking strong public sentiment in favor of the work, the veterinarian doing sanitary work has the reverse of a pleasant time, and requires lots of backbone and tact.

#### G. T. P. Construction and Chinese Labor.

The proposal in some quarters to have the restrictions on the importation of Chinese removed, in order that they may aid in the construction of the new transcontinental road should be strongly opposed by all Canadian citizens. The proposal is nothing more nor less than a scheme to line the pockets of contractors, and others connected with the building of the road.

It will be remembered that among the inducements held out to the electorate at last Dominion election campaign were, the business that would result, the money that would be put in circulation, and the work that would be available for the laboring men of Canada; in fact, these inducements were undoubtedly the factors deciding many of the electorate of Eastern Canada, and of the cities and towns of Western Canada to vote for the measure; practically only the farmers and the B. C. people voted because of the desire for further competition among the transportation lines.

If the government permits the importation of either Chinese or Italians, it will be doing its best to cheat Canadians out of the legitimate trade and advantages that should accrue from the building of the road.

Further, it means more, the Chinaman's standard of living is low, the money he gets he sends back to China; not only so, but where this class of labor is employed, the contractors rarely worry over the killing of a few dozen here and there, and in the fastnesses of the Rockies, it is easier to bury these Mongols under the railroad dump than to hold an inquest. It will be found too, that some of the very people calling for the admission of Chinese, were most violent in their denunciations of the Doukhobor and the Galician.

Canada is not in such a hurry for a new transcontinental road as to warrant her in admitting the Celestials.

No person welcomes the Chinaman as a citizen, in fact, he rarely becomes one, and better not, occasionally one hears of a misguided white woman marrying one, there should be a law in Canada prohibiting intermarriage of white people with either Chinese or negroes; in any event there is absolutely nothing to be gained for Canadians as a whole by the importation of Mongol labor for railroad building. The G. T. P. commission has not been noted for celerity in its movements towards starting the road, and if it means an extra twelve months' time building the road by excluding the sub-standard laborer, the temporary loss will be overcome by the gain to Canadian citizenship.

## HORSE

#### A Selling Argument.

"Well broken, a perfect gentleman in every way," is the best selling phrase in a horseman's vocabulary in many towns of the West. This is true of nearly every kind of horse, but more especially of that type which we recognize as the family horse. He may possess no particular merit in speed or even in style but he must be quiet to ride or drive. A well-mannered horse is a treasure and buyers are willing to pay the price.

Newcomers to the country are always on the look out for well broken horses, ready to take hold of a load and work. A man who means business must get his work done; he can't take time to break horses, but the farmer or small rancher will find it profitable work in the off season of the year. There is, in this, a winter's work at good pay for many a farmer. It needs patience and common sense, that's all. If you possess the combination do not sell an unbroken horse.

#### The Horse as Xenophon Knew Him.

It is interesting to note with what care the early writers described the animals with which they came in contact. Xenophon was born 434 years before the birth of Christ, but even at that time the points of a horse were discussed, and the description is not far from being applicable in the present day. Xenophon, who was in the memorable retreat of the 10,000 Greeks from Cunaxa to the Black Sea, and who was one of the most noted writers of that day, evidently thought it would be a good thing to write out a careful description of the points of a horse for the sake of the uninitiated. He says:

"I write how not to be deceived in the purchase of a horse. If the horse is an unbroken colt, one must judge him by the construction of his body, as, if he has not been ridden, one cannot know from experience what his disposition is. It is first necessary to examine the feet; for, as in the case of a house, where it does not matter how fine the superstructure may be, if the foundation is imperfect, the horse is of no value if he has not good feet. Look first to the horny portions of the hoof, for those horses with thick hoofs are superior to those horses with thin hoofs. Next, it should be noticed whether the hoofs be upright before and behind, or low and flat on the ground. The high hoofs keep the frog at a distance from the ground, while the flat hoofs press equally with the soft and hard part of the feet. Strong-footed animals can be known by the sound of their tramp on the hard earth, but the hollow-hoofed foot rings like a cymbal when it strikes the earth.

"It is desirable that the parts above the hoofs and below the fetlocks (the pasterns) be not too erect, like those of the goat, for legs of this kind being stiff and inflexible, are apt to jar the rider,

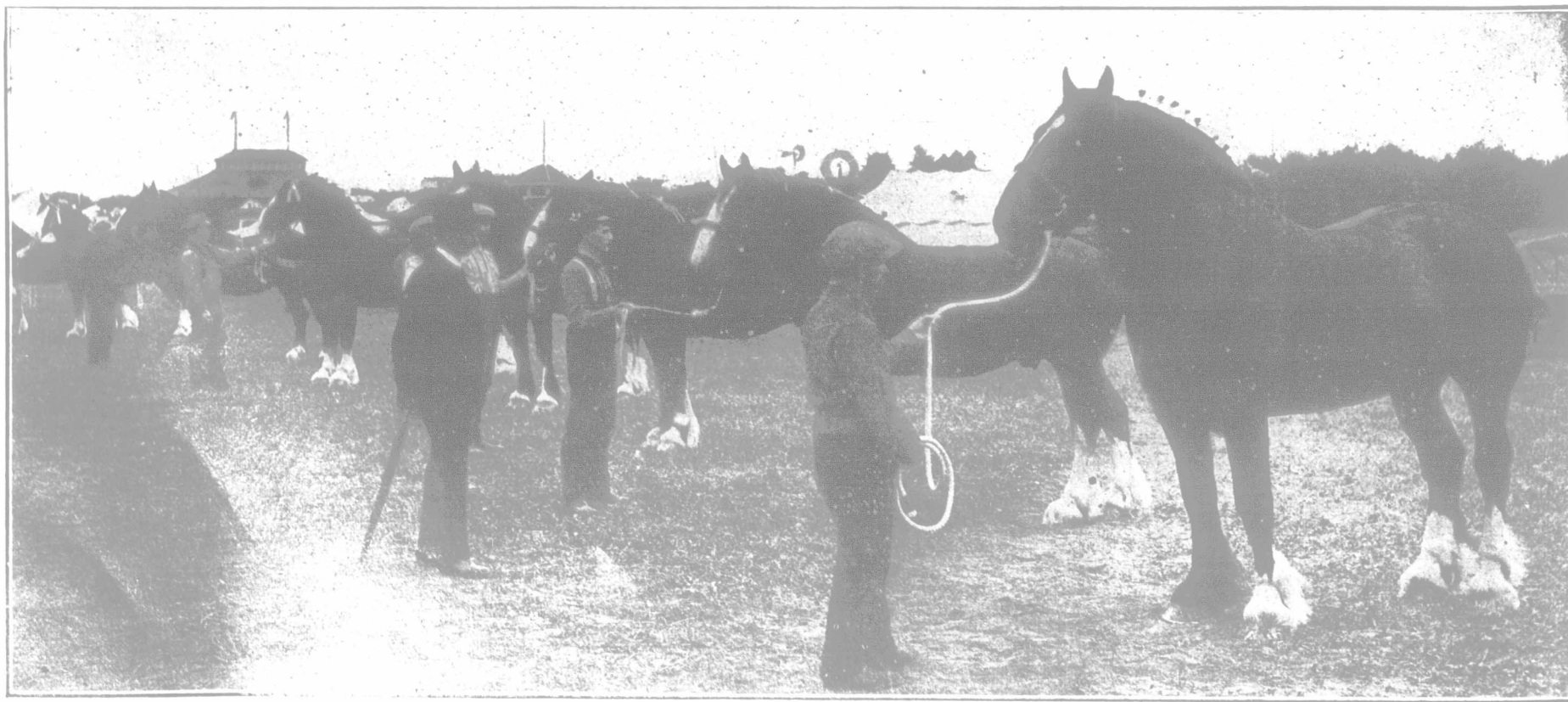
and are more liable to inflammation. The bones must not, however, be too low and springy, for in that case the fetlocks are liable to be chafed and bruised when the horse gallops over clods and stones.

"The bones of the shank should be thick, for these are the columns that support the body; but the veins and flesh on them should not be thick. If they are thick, then when the horse is galloped over rough ground the veins will fill with blood and become varicose, so that the shanks will be thickened and the skin become distended and free from the bone. When this happens the back sinew gives way and the horse becomes lame. If the horse, when walking, bends his knees flexibly, he will also have flexible knees when going at a faster pace. Horses increase in flexibility of the knees when they increase in age. Flexible goers are highly esteemed, as they should be, for such horses are less liable to stumble than when they have rigid, unbending joints.

"If the arms below the shoulder-blades be thick and muscular, the horse appears handsomer and stronger than otherwise, as in the case of men. The breast should be broad as well for beauty as for strength. This also causes better action of the fore legs, which do not then interfere, but are carried well apart.

"The neck should not be set on, like that of a boar, horizontally from the chest, but like that of a game-cock, should be upright towards the crest. The head should be long, but the jaw-bone should be small and narrow, so that the neck will be in front of the rider, and the eye will look down at what is before the feet. A horse of this conformation will be less likely to run away, even if he be a high-spirited horse, for horses do not attempt to run away by bringing in but by thrusting out their heads and necks. Note whether the mouth is equally hard on both sides. If the jaws are not equally sensitive the horse may be hard-mouthed on one side or the other. It is better to have the eye prominent than hollow, as the prominent eye will see further than the hollow one.

"Wide nostrils are better for respiration than narrow ones, and they give the war-horse a fiercer aspect. The higher the crest and the smaller the ear, the more horselike and handsome is the head. High withers give the rider a sure seat and produce a firmer adhesion between the body and shoulders. A double loin is also softer to sit upon, and better to look upon than if it be single. A deep side rounded toward the belly renders the horse easier to sit. He is also stronger and can more easily be kept in condition. The shorter and broader the loin, the more easily will the horse raise his fore quarters and collect his hind quarters under him in going. These points cause the belly to appear smaller. If it be large it injures the appearance of the animal, renders him weaker and less manageable. The quarters should be broad and fleshy, in order to correspond with the sides and chest. If they are firm and solid the horse will be light in the gallop and well be speedy."



FOR AGED CLYDESHIRE STALLION CLASS, AT BRANDON.

From left to right: Prince of Wales, and Storm King. John Garibouse, judge, in the foreground.