

that is too frequently practiced in this country, and against which much has and is being said, but if the Englishman cares to devote his time and resources to the accomplishment of this very desirable object, horsemen on this side the water would no doubt be highly pleased. In Canada it would seem that the best way to firmly fix a strain of horses of the Heavy Hunter type would be to select the largest of our Standard-bred and Thoroughbred stallions for use upon the big, clean-limbed mares still to be found on many farms. What we want is to get away from the ideal of the racing type of both trotters and Thoroughbreds, and endeavor to breed for utility, both for country purposes and the heavier harness work of the cities.

A Question of Hackney Breeding.

A reader asks this question: From what did the Hackney horse originate? Are they a pure breed? Explain their breeding.

The Hackney is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, of our improved breeds of pure-bred horses. The Thoroughbred, which is always considered the oldest of the pure breeds, traces his ancestry to a period about the close of the seventeenth century. About this time, three Arabian stallions were imported into England to be used upon the Royal mares, called "King's mares," imported from the East in the reign of Charles II. (1660-1665). These three stallions were the Byerly Turk, the Darley Arabian and the Godolphin Arabian, imported in 1686, 1706, and 1724, respectively. To the mating of these stallions with the "King's mares" the Thoroughbred owes its earliest ancestors. Of these three sires, the one imported by Mr. Darley from Aleppo was thought to be the most beautiful in shape. This Darley Arabian begat Flying Childers (foaled in 1715), the speediest race horse of his time, and claimed by many to be a better horse than Eclipse, through whom we have our best families of Thoroughbreds. One of Flying Childers' sons was Blaze. This horse was taken to the county of Norfolk and used on the mares of that district, and sired the horse Shales, to which so many of our Hackneys trace their lineage. On the maternal side, the early-recorded Hackneys had for progenitors the trotting mares of Norfolk and neighboring counties. These mares were exceptionally fast at the trot, and there are records of them having travelled eighty and even eighty-four miles under saddle daily. As Norfolk County farmers were great producers of coach horses and horses to go in the saddle at a trot, the blood of the Darley Arabian was much appreciated, as it gave to the offspring of their mares more symmetry and spirit, without impairing their trotting proclivities. From this as a fountain-head has descended the Hackney of to-day. Careful selection and thorough education by his admirers are responsible for the proud bearing, clean action and general soundness of the modern Hackney. For a time after the introduction of the steam engine as a means of locomotion in England, the breeding of carriage and coach horses was sadly neglected, but of late years interest has revived in fancy harness horses, of which the Hackney is justly the ideal.

Certainly, the breed is pure; that is, they are bred in certain blood lines true to type, but purity is a quality having variable degrees, and the Hackney blood, perhaps, is not as pure as that, for instance, of the Thoroughbred. The Hackney breeders, very wisely, we believe, admit from time to time to their studbook the names of mares that cannot trace in all their blood lines through many generations to a certain arbitrary head. For instance, a mare may be of the Hackney type, no doubt possessing a considerable amount of Hackney blood, but be ineligible for registration, yet may be inspected and recorded as such. Then, the filly produce of such mares, by a registered sire, will be eligible for "half registry," and if this half-registered animal produce a filly by a registered stallion it is eligible for full registry. By such means as this, although possibly the breed may suffer something in its prepotency, yet it gains by a continual infusion of new blood, and thus the source of foundation stock is widened. Of course, the Hackney Association is sufficiently careful to see that the inspected stuff is true to type, and has been bred from stock of carriage character.

The conditions for registration of horses bred in Canada or the United States are:

1. A stallion shall only be recorded in the "full registry" class, and to be eligible must be out of a "full-registered" dam, and either by a "full-registered" sire, or an English "entered" sire imported prior to October 1st, 1891, and "half registered" in the Canadian Hackney Studbook.

2. A mare by a "full-registered" stallion, and out of either a "full-registered" or "half-registered" dam, shall be eligible for "full registry."

3. A mare by a "full-registered" stallion, and out of an "inspected" mare, shall be eligible for "half registry."

4. A mare by an English "entered" stallion, imported prior to October 1st, 1891, and "half

registered" in Canadian Studbook, out of either a "full-registered" or "half-registered" dam, shall be eligible for "full registry," and if out of an "inspected" dam shall be eligible for "half registry."

5. A mare by a "full-registered" stallion, out of an uninspected mare may be inspected, and, if passed, shall be eligible for "half registry."

Half-registered animals will be numbered, but their numbers will be in brackets, with words, "half registered," also in brackets.

All horses under fourteen hands high shall be registered and classified as ponies.

All horses fourteen hands and over shall be registered as Hackneys.

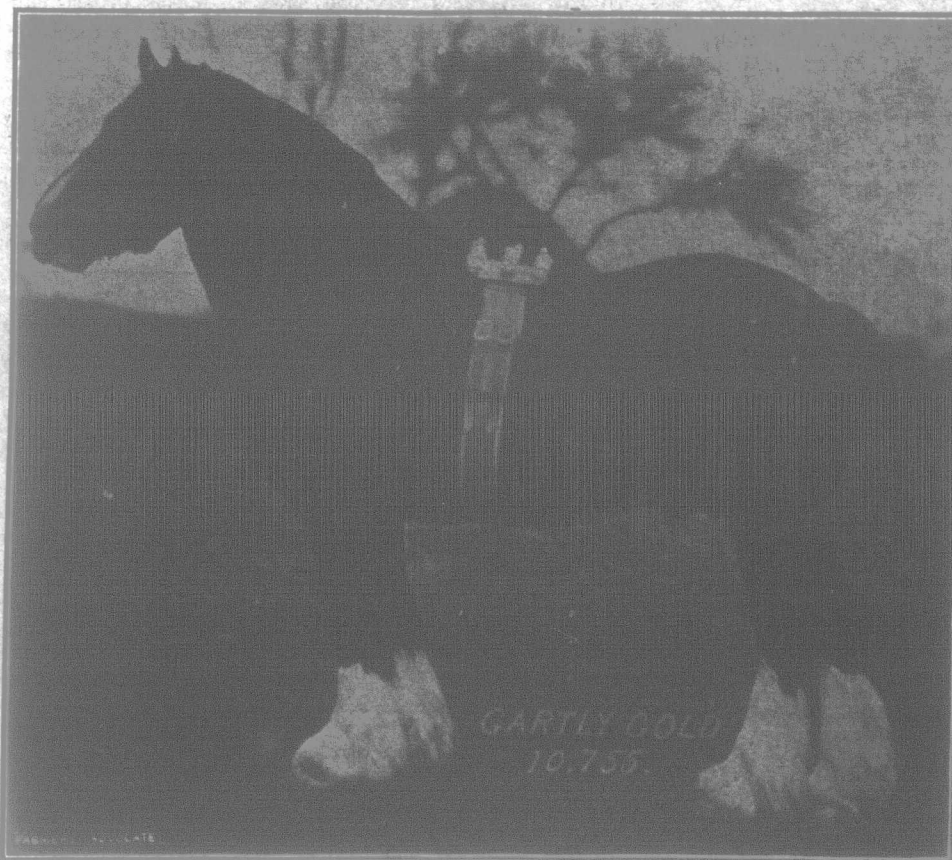
Inspection Fees.—Mare or filly certified to be sired by a "full-registered" Hackney stallion, and other mares not less than two years old, fee \$15.00, \$5.00 to accompany application (which amount will in no case be returned), difference to be paid before certificate is issued. The Society reserves the right to refuse to inspect any mare in the event of the expenses exceeding fees, unless the applicant agrees to reimburse the Society.

STOCK.

Ringworm on Cattle.

In a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture of Ireland, ringworm on cattle is described and treatment prescribed as follows:

The disease is not caused by a worm, as its name might suggest, but by a parasitic plant which lives in the skin and hairs and produces crops of "seed," or, as they are technically called, spores, just as the po-



Garty Gold (Imp.) 10755.

Clydesdale stallion. Imported and owned by T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont.

tato blight is caused by a parasitic plant which grows on the potato plant and spreads by its crop of spores. Ringworm spores, like those of the potato disease, are so small as to be invisible to the naked eye. When brought into contact with the skin they germinate, and, under favorable conditions, will develop a fresh patch of the disease. The ease with which ringworm spreads can, therefore, be easily understood. A healthy animal can be infected by contact with a diseased one, or by rubbing against walls, posts or other fittings against which diseased animals have previously rubbed. The disease may also be transmitted in many other ways, such as by the spores being carried on the clothes or hands of those in charge of the stock. The disease sometimes attacks both horses and men.

It is obvious that to prevent the spread of ringworm stock-owners must adopt means to destroy its spores. This can be done by regularly dressing each diseased spot as soon as ringworm appears, and by disinfecting the walls and fittings of the houses in which animals suffering from ringworm are kept.

The Department have found the following treatment successful: Rub the diseased patches every second or third day, until a cure is effected, with a mixture composed of one pint of train oil and half a pound of sulphur, or with a mixture of lard and sulphur. The mixture should be rubbed on and around the effected spots with a stiff brush of convenient size. Each of these mixtures is inexpensive, and perfectly safe. Other dressings sold by chemists will usually be found efficacious if applied regularly and persistently; some of them, however, are poisonous, and care should be taken that the animals do not lick them.

Scottish Shorthorn Sales.

In the following table are the general averages and the highest individual prices at the leading Scotch sales of Shorthorns in 1904, as compiled by the Aberdeen Free Press:

	Average.	Highest Price.
Collynie (draft) (18)	2226 12 6	2651 0 0
Uppermill (disp.) (118)	156 5 4	1260 0 0
Holl (draft) (12)	116 12 9	326 0 0
Sanquhar (draft) (41)	100 6 3	315 0 0
Burnside (draft) (6)	64 11 6	131 5 0
Newton (draft) (20)	62 11 7	136 10 0
Pirrie'smill (draft) (22)	60 1 9	189 0 0
Auchronie (draft) (17)	51 0 4	173 8 0
Whiteside (draft) (19)	49 19 1	99 15 0
N. Anguston (disp.) (31).....	46 7 4	105 0 0
Fingask (draft) (11)	39 0 9	75 12 0
Perth, joint bulls (360)	36 13 6	430 0 0
Lessendrum (draft) (31)	31 8 8	64 1 0
Craigwillie (draft) (20)	31 5 8	105 0 0
Inverness, joint (63)	30 18 2	63 0 0
Abdn., joint (spring) (187)....	26 18 11	189 0 0
Mulben, Neish (draft) (8).....	25 14 6	45 3 0
Westside (draft) (31)	24 16 6	54 12 0
Elgin, joint (M. G. Co.) (14)....	24 16 6	35 0 0
Elgin, joint (N. A. Co.) (17)....	24 16 0	38 17 0
Perth, joint (females) (57)....	22 17 0	69 6 0
Abdn., autumn (joint) (19)....	21 13 9	33 12 0
Suttle (dispersion) (35)	20 10 8	39 18 0

A Plea for the Aberdeen-Angus.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" an enquirer asks whether he should start in Shorthorn or Aberdeen-Angus cattle. I would say in reply that

there is a far better field with the Angus than with the Shorthorn, for the following reasons: They are hardy, hornless, early maturers, good rustlers, and no breed will fatten with less lumpiness and waste, according to the opinion of some leading livestock experts. They have been sold at public auction in the Union Stockyards, Chicago, during the four International Expositions held in Chicago: 261 carloads of fat cattle, one hundred and twenty-three, or nearly one-half the entire number being grade Aberdeen-Angus, that sold for an average of \$7.09 per cwt.; eighty-one carloads were Herefords, and sold for an average of \$6.36 per cwt.; and fifty-seven were Shorthorns, and sold for an average of \$6.58 per cwt. Three out of four of the grand champion dressed carcass prizes of this

show have been awarded to Aberdeen-Angus and their grades.

These figures are facts, from the greatest stock market in the world. If this young man will go to this year's International he will have the best chance in the world of comparing the Angus with the other breeds, and I am certain he will decide in favor of the Angus. They are becoming more popular in Canada every day. Rounthwaite, Man. S. MARTIN.

Wool Values Rising.

The condition of the wool market at present is very gratifying to sheepmen. The demand for domestic wool, at least, is greater than the supply, and there is reason to expect that prices will continue to advance for some time, and those who have wool to sell feel very bullish on the situation. Eastern buyers are so confident that spring prices will be higher, that they have agents out West making contracts for wool at prices ranging from sixteen to twenty cents. In the face of future prospects it looks foolish for sheepmen to make such contracts, in spite of the fact that such values are tempting. If the eastern woolmen did not feel certain that the market would advance they would not be so anxious to close contracts at present.—[Chicago Live-stock World.]