

comprise some twenty acres, rather a large area to maintain, but, as President Creelman says, it is a pity if the farmers of the Province cannot have a park of their own, where they can bring their families to spend a holiday. The lay-out of the lawns and shrubs and trees is, too, an object lesson in landscape gardening. The taller trees are at the outside, and from these the trees and shrubs are graded down to the center, which is, for the most part, an open stretch of grass, dotted with a few clumps and individual trees. The grass is kept green by occasional winter top-dressing. The general effect is charming, almost stately, and the whole growth, except one tree, is the result of planting done within the last 25 years.

The value of heredity lies not in what our ancestors did for us, but in what it enables us to do for our descendants.

A short lease is hard on the tenant, owner and farm.

HORSES.

It will do a big, growthy two-year-old no harm to let her, so long as she gets a chance as a three-year-old.

There is a deal of good done a horse by letting him out a few hours in the evening where he can get some fresh grass. Grass is nature's spring medicine for stock.

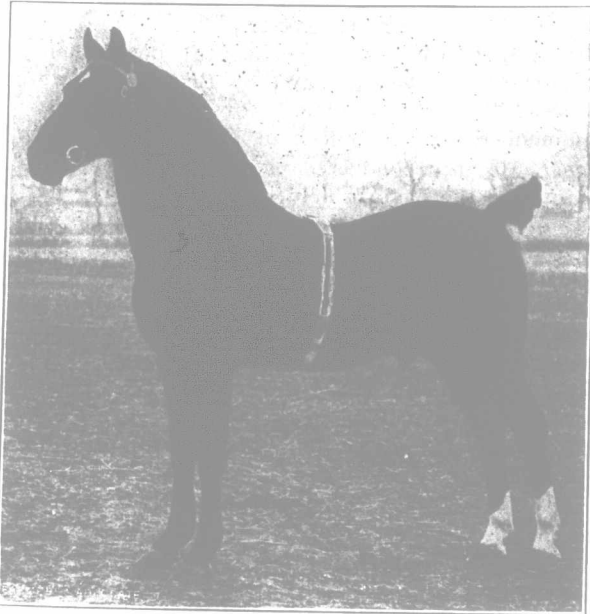
There is no easing off in the horse market, and prices can be depended upon to remain high until the man who begins raising colts now shall have horses to sell.

Muddy fields and dry, hard stable floors are the two extremes that often cause dry, brittle, contracted hoofs.

The Hackney.

The Hackney, the typical carriage horse of the present day, is, like the Thoroughbred, an English production. His origin must, of necessity, to some extent, remain in doubt. Some claim that he originated by crossing the "Royal Mares" with the original "Norfolk Trotter," while others claim that he is the produce of the Thoroughbred, out of mares of this breed or class. The latter is probably nearer the facts. It is not probable that such sires as the Darley Arabian or Godolphin were, in the zenith of their fame, bred only to galloping mares. There is, in fact, abundant proof to the contrary; neither can it be contended or substantiated by evidence that other light mares, besides gallopers, were not highly prized by horse-breeders of the 18th century. Mr. Henry F. Euren, the energetic secretary of the Hackney Horse Society, and an enthusiast upon all questions of pedigree, has satisfied himself by a reference to the files of the Norwich Mercury, of the breeding of the original old Shales, a horse which is regarded by modern Hackney breeders as the foundation-stone of the studbook. Shales, according to an advertisement in the Norwich Mercury, in April, 1772, and March, 1773, was the sire of Scot's Shales, who was at stud at a fee of one guinea and a shilling to the groom, and is stated to be "by a son of Blaze; Blaze by Childers, out of a well-bred hunter mare." Blaze was foaled in 1733, and was by Flying Childers, dam by Gray Grantham, by Brownlow Turk, out of a mare by the Duke of Rutland's Black Barb. Of the many sons of old Shales, two at least, viz., Driver and Scot's Shales, in turn became pillars of the studbook, and to the former of these very many of the best Hackneys of the present day trace. For instance, Mr. Philip Triffitt's great sire, Fireaway, was by Hairsine's Achilles, by Scot's Fireaway, by Ramsdale's Fireaway, by Burgess' Fireaway, by West's Fireaway, by Jenkinson's Fireaway, a son of Driver, out of Mr. T. Jenkinson's mare, by Joseph Andrews, by Roundhead. Other instances might be cited to prove that Hackney breeders of the past, although denied the benefit of a studbook, were not regardless of the value of pedigree. Referring to the antiquity of the Hackney as a recognized breed, it may be stated that sufficient proof exists in the writings of recognized authorities. John Lawrence, who wrote in the 18th century, makes frequent allusions to a breed that was, in its principal characteristics, identical with the modern Hackney. In the "Philosophical and Practical Treatise on Horses," a work published by him, we find that, "in former days," the horses for the saddle were nags, amblers, racers, sturges, trotting horses, hobbies, great horses, or horses for the buff saddle, hunting horses,

coursers, race-horses; while for "present use amongst us," are road horses, riding horses, saddle horses, nags, Chapman's horses, hacks, hackneys, ladies' horses, or pads, hunters, running horses, racers, race-horses, chargers, troop horses, post hacks or post horses, trotters, cantering hacks, horses which carry double, cobs, Galloways, ponies and mountain-merlins. The same author, in his "History of the Riding Horse," again refers to the Hackney as a recognized breed over one hundred years ago, and connects him with the roadster. That the Hackney in those days was largely used for saddle purposes, and that he had considerable speed at the trotting gait, is proved by existing records. It is recorded that Driver, a son of old Shales, trotted 17 miles in an hour, and that a son of his, with 15 stone up,



Hackney Stallion.

English Hackney Stallion, His Majesty.

trotted 15 miles in the same time. Pretender, at 5 years old, with 16 stone in the saddle, trotted 16 miles in an hour; whilst Reed's Fireaway won second prize given by the Agricultural Society to the best trotter in 1801, and after winning the prize trotted a mile in 2 minutes 49 seconds. Phenomena, a mare by Othello, out of a Norfolk trotting mare, is credited with 17 miles in an hour. In 1800, when 12 years old, she trotted 17 miles in 56 minutes on the Huntingdon Road, and, the performance being questioned, she repeated the trial, and trotted the distance in a few seconds under 53 minutes. Subsequently she was matched against time, to trot



Hackney Mare.

Hackney mare, Belanie Princess Royal, by Bonfire.

19½ miles within the hour for a stake of 2,000 guineas, but her opponents paid forfeit when they discovered that in a trial she had trotted four miles in less than 11 minutes. It is also recorded that when 23 years old she trotted 9 miles in 28½ minutes. A grandson of Phenomena appears in the Hackney Society's Studbook, under the name of Jacob's Phenomenon 578. The Hackney, by careful breeding, has been improved in size, quality and height of action, though not in speed, and is no longer used as a saddler, but is the heavy-harness horse "par excellence" of the present day.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The typical Hackney is a blocky horse, of good quality, very stylish and attractive, whether

standing or in motion. He should be 15 to 16 hands high, and weigh, say, 1,000 to 1,250 lbs. His head rather small and bony, with fine ears, broad forehead, and prominent but mild eye; lips firm, and mouth rather small; neck of medium length, muscular, not too thick at throat, and well carried; withers rather high, but not so fine and sharp as the Thoroughbred; back rather short and straight, and loins broad and strong; croop long, and slightly drooping; ribs long and well sprung, deep through girth, and breast muscles wide and prominent; shoulder oblique and long; forearm long and strong; knee large and straight; cannon broad, flat and clean; pasterns rather long and oblique; feet rather large, round, and of good quality, and he must stand straight; haunch and gaskin strong and well muscled; hock large, clean, and angular; hind cannon and pastern same as fore; hind feet rather longer and narrower than fore, and he stands with toes turned slightly outwards. In color, he may be bay, brown, chestnut, black, roan, gray, with reasonable modifications, considerable white markings not objectionable, but in all harness horses an off color is undesirable. The action of the Hackney is the chief characteristic, but the present-day high-class Hackney must have quality as well as action. The day has passed when everything else can be sacrificed for action. A Hackney with the desirable action, but lack of quality, is probably more thought of than one with quality and absence of action; and while, to a certain extent, we will sacrifice quality for action, we look for and demand both to a well-marked extent. He must both walk and trot well. His shoulder, elbow, knee and pastern action in the fore limbs, and his hip, stifle, hock and pastern action in the hind limbs, must be free, easy and extensive (we might say intensive), knee and hock action must be high, pasterns must be well flexed, showing the soles of the feet plainly; shoulder thrown well forward, giving considerable extension to the tread, with style, grace and speed, the fore feet brought high up towards the elbow; he must neither paddle nor roll with fore feet, nor allow them to tarry in the air, but fetch them up and forward in a straight line with grace, promptness and style; hind feet must be lifted promptly and high, with good hock flexion, not with a sprawling action, nor yet going close enough with the feet to interfere, but being brought forward in a straight line with a long stride, and planted firmly and lightly. He must show this stylish, high and attractive action (we may say flash action) whether jogging or going fast, and the faster he can go the better, so long as he maintains the quality of action.

"WHIP."

Navel-ill in Foals.

Many foals were lost this spring from a disease known as navel-ill or joint-ill, to which attention has been called in these columns in the last few months, accompanied by warnings which, had they been heeded, and the precautions indicated been observed, might have been the means of saving the lives of many valuable colts. The disease gets its start when the foal is dropped, and it is believed to arise from the entrance of germs into the navel cord, the germs being present in the bedding of the stall, and the simplest and safest preventive is the application, three or four times a day, to the navel cord of a ten-per-cent. solution of formalin, or a solution of 10 grains of corrosive sublimate to eight ounces of water, or a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, or a solution of bluestone, three drams to eight ounces of water (the first preferred), dressing the navel string as soon as possible after birth, and, if necessary, continuing it several times daily until the cord is dried up. A local veterinarian says that he finds one application of the formalin solution sufficient to shrivel the cord up and prevent infection. When infection has occurred, however, he injects a teaspoonful of a stronger solution, of about one part formalin in five or six of water into the umbilical cord, and finds this a reliable means of checking the trouble.

An English veterinarian, writing on the treatment of the mare and the new-born foal, says: "In view of the now known entrance of malignant organisms through the cord, there is an increasing disposition to adopt the customs of the midwife, and ligature at a suitable distance from the navel, to permit of its withering away on the usual course. This practice is to be recommended where joint-ill and other troubles are to be feared, but there is no method of disconnecting the young creature so satisfactory as the natural one. The tied cord has a disposition to thicken at the distal end, whereas the broken one, under normal conditions, first withers at the extremity, and by thus closing the vessels, reduces the chances of organisms gaining access."

It would appear to be the part of wisdom to be prepared with the necessary disinfectant, to be used as a preventive measure in any and every case, both for foals and calves, whether the severing of the cord occurs by natural or mechanical means.