

Brunswick system be adopted in its entirety. Inquiries have been made of Mr. Lugin from British Columbia and the Northwest territories as to the system adopted in this province and its results.

Since the last horse sale here, in March, applications have been received from several sections of the province for horses, showing that the interest in pedigreed stock is extending in all directions. A great change has taken place in this country during the last few years in regard to the value of well established pedigrees, and purchasers are beginning to discriminate between pedigrees, having learned that the usefulness of a correct record of breeding lies as much in the fact that it enables them to avoid breeding from bad lines, as in giving greater worth to the progeny of animals of individual merit. For the same reason breeders are beginning to see the desirability of

REGISTERING THE PEDIGREES OF THEIR COLTS.

from registered horses. It is not pretended that a certificate stating that an animal is bred in such and such a way is in itself of any value, but purchasers of horses, both draught as well as carriage horses, are always desirous of having certificates of breeding. The New Brunswick Horse Register was opened by direction of the late board of agriculture, for the purpose of enabling persons who desired to do so to register the breedings of their animals. Considering that it is a new thing in this province it has already been well patronized. The secretary for agriculture says that if any horseman have in their possession the pedigrees of stallions at any time owned in the province and now either out of the country or dead, and will send them to him he will make all necessary inquiries as to their correctness and enter the same in the registry without charge, his wish being to establish beyond reasonable doubt the origin of our best local families of horses. An examination of the register discloses some interesting facts. It appears that

VERY EARLY IN THE HISTORY OF THE PROVINCE

the importation of highly bred animals was begun. In 1786, Capt. John Saunders, of Fredericton, purchased from Lord Grosvenor the bay stallion Wild Air, by Justin, out of Dron's dam, and brought him with two thoroughbred mares to this province. Many of our best horses trace to this importation. The father of the present Judge Wedderburn, about 1825, imported Sir Lucias and Capt. Absolute, is represented as being a magnificent blood stallion, standing 16½ hands high and of splendid action. He remained in St. John for some time and was finally taken to the United States. Young Cannon Ball, imported in 1822, was a valuable acquisition to the horse stock of the province, his blood flows in the veins of Lady Daggett, 2.26; and consequently those of her wonderful daughter Alcagetta in whose sudden death the

TURF LOST ONE OF ITS MOST PROMISING ORNAMENTS;

in those of Senator, 2.25, and in other animals of great merit. It has been the custom to describe Young Cannon Ball as a thoroughbred, but his pedigree, as furnished to his purchaser in 1825, shows that he was not. His sire, Cannon Ball, was a thoroughbred, and was descended from the illustrious Matchem, one of the mightiest of the mighty racers of the last century; but his dam was bred from hunting stock. He himself was a black horse with a white star and one white hind foot, large and stoutly built and, to quote the advertisement published in the Royal Gazette of 1826, "of great bone and strength, and particularly well calculated for the work of the country." Stories of his uncontrollable temper are still preserved by the older people of Kingsclear, in this county. Another horse, whose name occurs in some good pedigrees, is young Buzzard, imported to New Brunswick in 1826, by Colonel Harding, of this city. He was from a thoroughbred sire, but his dam was what was then called a Yorkshire clothier mare, and was probably identical with Cleveland Bays.

WARRIOR WAS ANOTHER OF THE GREAT Sires

of some years ago. This horse and his descendants are too well known to require extended reference. It is interesting to know that some mares with his blood in their veins have been bred to Harry Wilkes, and the effect of the blending of these two remote strains of the blood of old Messenger will be worth watching. In fact the more the history of New Brunswick horses is studied the more evident it is that there is a good field in this province to work upon for the building up of a class of animals of great value in any market in America or in Europe. As an illustration of this point

THE FOLLOWING PEDIGREES

published for the first time may be cited:

Nora Wilkes—A chestnut filly owned by Edward London of Canterbury station. Sire, Harry Wilkes, 1896, dam Gipsy, by Mambrino Charta, 868, grand dam a daughter of Deerfield Morgan, a son of Halo's Green Mountain Morgan.

Lottie C—A bay filly owned by Dr. Berryman of St. John; by Harry Wilkes 1806, dam Bessie B, by Jehu, a son of Warrior; grand dam from a Morgan family.

Ida Wilkes—Owned by Jeremiah Donovan of St. John; by Sir Harry Wilkes, dam Nellie by Mambrino Monarch, a son of Fiske's Mambrino Chief, jr., 214; grand dam a daughter of General Havelock, a son of Deerfield Morgan; great grand dam by Retriever.

Valdosta—Bred by J. C. Lamb of Sussex, and sold to a Bangor gentleman; sire Harry Wilkes; dam daughter of the thoroughbred Orphan Boy.

Henry Wilkes—A bay colt, bred by M. G. Murphy (of that part of St. John formerly known as Portland), by Harry Wilkes; dam a daughter of imported Black Bird.

Emily Wilkes—A chestnut filly with

silver mane and tail; bred by Dr. Moore of Sackville; sire Harry Wilkes, dam Little Emily by Col. Taylor, a Billy Denton, 65; grand dam Pigeon by a son of Deerfield Morgan.

Pauline Wilkes—A bay filly owned by R. Ketchum M. P. P., of Woodstock, sire Harry Wilkes; dam an inbred Warrior mare being by John Bright, himself inbred to Warrior, out of a grand-daughter of Burnt Back, one of the best sons of Warrior.

Nellie Wilkes—A bay filly owned by Hon. A. G. Blair; sire, Harry Wilkes; dam, Nellie Morris, by Robert R. Morris, 648, dam, a daughter of the Logue horse, sire of Lady Daggett, 226.

A CONCESSION TO THE N. B. REGISTRY.

It may not be generally known that executive of the Clydesdale Horse society of the United States have agreed to accept certificates of purity of blood from the New Brunswick register as sufficient to entitle animals to be entered in their stud books. This will save breeders of pure bred Clydesdales in the maritime provinces much trouble and expense, as it will avoid the necessity in many cases of correspondence with breeders in England and the delays incident thereto.

The only other claim in regard to the New Brunswick horse register is its

VALUE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ASCERTAINED PEDIGREES.

Applications are entertained from any quarter, but nothing is entered as definitely settled unless its correctness is vouched for by some one of repute who has a knowledge of the fact whereof he speaks. This testimony is invariably in writing and filed with the applications, and any statements not so attested are entered in the register as open to question. When an animal has once been registered any additional facts relating to its performance, ancestry or progeny will be entered on the register, without charge, on application accompanied by proper proof. It will thus be seen that a means has been provided for the collection and preservation of facts which before many years must prove of great value to breeders.—ST. JOHN TELEGRAPH.

A COLT should be trained, not broken, to harness. The latter is usually done by brute force and cruelty, and encourages the formation of vicious habits, much to the damage of the animal's value. The proper way is to accustom the colt by degrees to the weight and pressure of the harness and shafts. Gain his confidence that he will not suspect you, and the horse will be useful and safe.

DON'T ALLOW the hay to get too ripe before cutting. The best part of ripe grass or clover is the seed, which is usually lost in the process of cutting, making and gathering the hay, or is lost in the barn.