

THE SIRE OF "ETHAN ALLEN."

American Cultivator.

Those who have clung to the opinion for years that Ethan Allen was a son of the handsome trappy little Flying Morgan, will be surprised at the following statement of Mr. Harvey Yale, which was lately published in the *Middlebury Register*: "I once owned a half-interest in Flying Morgan. John Daniels lived on Adams' farm and raised the above horse, owning a half-interest in him. Dr. Russell doctored Daniels' family, and he and I bought the horse in the spring; he was six years old. I kept him through the season and in the fall let Dr. Russell have him to go over to the lake. The stud season was over, it was in September, and some forty or fifty mares had been bred to him; terms \$5 to warrant. This same fall Adams bought Flying Morgan back, making the trade with Dr. Russell. That was the only time Dr. Russell ever drove him to Ticonderoga. He seldom drove him. It was not the year that Ethan Allen was bred. I knew Ethan Allen well when he was two years old. I knew that Flying Morgan did not get Ethan Allen. Adams tried to have me certify that he might have been the sire. I knew at the time it was not the right year, and told Adams so."

In the absence of any other proof we have the fact that Black Hawk was a sire of trotters and imparts to his offspring the power of beginning speed, while Adams' Flying Morgan, a very handsome, compact animal, whose progeny possessed road qualities seldom excelled, never got but a single trotter that made a record, viz, Ira Allen (2:36), which in turn got Ripon Boy, (2:25), also known as Tete Mathews. A careful search of the records from beginning to end fails to bring to light any other trotter descended from this Flying Morgan in the male line that ever won a heat in a public race. Jack Horter (2:27½) and Grit (2:33), last year credited to him, were by Davis' Flying Morgan, which according to J. H. Wallace was a son of Gifford Morgan, his dam being by old Green Mountain Morgan of Greenfield, Mass. Aside from Ethan Allen, Black Hawk got twenty-five sons and daughters which won records from 2:23 down. The records also show that while a single son of Flying Morgan got only one winner, forty-five of the sons of Black Hawk besides Ethan Allen are credited with producing winners of public races. The dam of Ethan Allen produced Black Hawk Maid, which got a record of 2:37, and Red Leg 2:45, both by Black Hawk. Now if Flying Morgan could get a 2:25 trotter from a mare that only produced a 2:33 performer to Black Hawk, which from other mares got Lancet, with a record to saddle of 2:25 and to harness of 2:27¼, Belle of Saratoga 2:29, Washtenaw Chief 2:29, and the pacer Young America 2:23, it always seemed remarkable that in all his life he could only get a solitary 2:36 winner. To thinking men this fact alone was sufficient to cause them to reject the Flying Morgan story, acknowledged by its author to have been started without the least shadow of foundation, and now proved false by the above statement of Mr. Yale. Flying Morgan was foaled in 1843 and Ethan Allen in 1849, hence when Flying Morgan was at Holcomb's Ethan Allen was three months old.

BREED MORE HORSES.

Breeders' Gazette.

There is one thing that farmers should devote more attention to, and that is the breeding and rearing of horses. There are but few farmers who are so situated that it would be inconvenient for them to raise a colt, or two or three, every year. They have the horses, or should have, for it is just as convenient to keep mares as geldings for work horses. I know good, careful farmers who work their brood-mares up to within a few days of the time of foaling, with no injurious effects resulting

to colt or dam. A few days' rest before and after foaling, good care while heavy with colt, and generous feeding while suckling the colt, and a brood-mare is just as serviceable a work horse as if she were not kept for breeding purposes. And again, if a little good judgment is exercised in regard to the time the mare should drop her colt, very little inconvenience will be experienced if one or both of the work horses are used as brood-mares. If the mare should be covered at such a time that she will drop her colt before spring work commences then no apprehension will be felt that the mare is liable to injury from morning to noon and from noon until night, and the colt kept closed up, except at feeding time and at night, and the mare and colt do very well indeed. Of course, I offer this suggestion to farmers who have no team work during the winter months. On most farms the team work performed during the winter months is of the lightest possible character, confined for the most part to hauling the year's supply of wood, drawing manure and perhaps marketing produce. It is hardly possible that a brood-mare, even if quite heavy, could be injured while performing these tasks.

A HORSESHOER'S EXPERIENCE.

Nine persons out of ten will say that corns in horses' feet are caused by bad shoeing. My experience (says Mr. J. W. Nichols in the *Blacksmith and Wheelwright*) will justify me in saying that nine-tenths of the corns are caused by the owners of horses neglecting to get them shod as often as they ought. We are nearly all agreed that horses should be shod as often as once in every four to seven weeks, according to circumstances. Now, a great many horse owners, particularly farmers, will get a team shod, and unless the horse becomes lame, will permit the shoes to remain on until they grow off. If the horse has a round foot, and the shoe was fitted close all around, in four or five weeks the shoe will have been carried forward by the growth of the hoof, so that one or both of the heels are off the wall, and in a short time corns will be produced. Now, if the owner would take his horse to the shop on some fixed date every month, instead of leaving the shoes on from seven to twenty weeks, horses would have fewer corns. In shoeing, I prefer a wide heel, and mule the heels of the forward shoes whether they have corns or not, on horses that have flat feet. For interfering, level the foot and fit the shoe all round close. Then mule the inside heel slightly. In winter it is a good plan to turn the outside heel-caulk, as it keeps the foot out of the trough of the road. For over-reaching I have the best success, shoeing with long shoes all around. Let the heels of the forward shoe stick out an inch and the hind shoes three-quarters of an inch. As the forward foot raises, the long shoe will rise enough so the hind foot will pass under, while with a short shoe the shoe will rise just enough for the hind shoe to hit the heels, causing a disagreeable clicking. I can do a better and quicker work with knife and rasp than with buttress. If the foot is grown out very long I take the cutting pliers and nip the hoof off from quarters to toe. This ensures the removal of the stubs of nails, and with a sharp knife and rasp the foot is soon ready. I practise cold-fitting, although I do not think a thick-shelled foot is injured by touching it with a red-hot shoe that was previously fitted. A thin-shelled foot I never press with a hot shoe. Was taught to weld toe-caulks on shoes first, and heel up afterwards, but I practise heeling shoes first, and put on the toe-caulk when ready to use the shoe. If you toe last there will be heat enough in the shoe after welding the caulk to fit the shoe. I let the heels drop on the wall of the foot and hold the toe, which is red-hot, an inch away from the foot while fitting. After the shoe is fitted and level harden the toe and nail

on. I know a great many advocate heating a shoe red-hot after the foot is prepared and the shoe fitted, and press the foot for an instant with the hot shoe. But all the advantage they claim is an equal bearing, and that the shoe will be less liable to come off. Now, I can with knife and rasp get as good a bearing, and with a good nail fasten the shoe so that it will stay longer than it ought.

FOOD FOR HORSES.

H. H. Cunningham, in *Duncan's Monthly*.

The oat is pre-eminently the food for the growing horse, and always should be used when obtainable, if you want to get the best results from him. A colt should be so fed and handled as always to be kept growing and thriving, without any checks either from want of food, food of poor quality or unsuited to his needs, or from sickness. Another extreme should always be avoided, and with as much care as poverty of flesh, and that is excessive fatness, which usually occurs from too much fat producing food, excessive feeding or want of exercise. Fatness in any animal means disease, not health, and the worst of all places is to find it on the horse. Lay on all the muscle you can, but never allow yourself to be deluded into the folly of mistaking fat for it. The best of all places to raise a horse is in a pasture with running water, with a comfortable stable, where he can go in and out at pleasure with such feeding in kind, quality and quantity, regularly given, as will keep him in growing condition at all times. If not so situated as to command the above conditions, you can modify them to suit your case.

JERSEY BUTTER.

From *(Dublin) Farmers' Gazette*.

The quality of Jersey butter has recently engaged the attention of the Royal Agricultural Society of that island. At the annual dinner of the society, the chairman (Col. Le Cornu) made some remarks with respect to its not fetching a higher price in the market, and said that "the trade was not what it should be. Much of what was being sold as Jersey butter was nothing of the kind, and only brought discredit upon local produce. There had been cases reported in which Brittany butter had been just landed at St. Helier's, immediately shipped off to London, and stamped and sold as Jersey butter." With regard to the quality of the butter which really is made on the island, an investigation was carried out in connection with the society's last show, by Mr. F. W. Toms, the official analyst of the government of Jersey. The system generally followed in Jersey is to make butter from sour cream. In Guernsey it is made from sour milk, and these sour kinds competed at the show with butter made from sweet milk and sweet cream. The sour kind contained a larger proportion of curd, which is detrimental to the keeping quality of the butter, and Colonel Le Cornu, in reference to this subject, said: "As regards the recent public butter tests, he had just received a letter from Mr. Toms, in which he reported that the butter made from sweet milk had proved the superior, the order of the other varieties being as follows—sweet cream, sour cream, sour milk. The ordinary butter from sour milk or cream did not keep, because it allowed too much curd in the manufactured article, and if a change of system would be beneficial it should be adopted."

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