

tant part in the building up of two of our best trotting families, the Hambletonians and the Tippos. In the case of the Hambletonians there is of course the Messenger blood to account for the trotting action and instinct, but in the composition of the Tippos, Royal Georges, and Toronto Chiefs, the blood of the Norfolk Trotter, Fireaway, is all, so far as is known, that deserves the credit for the trotting excellence which so distinctly marks these families. And may it not be the blood of the Norfolk trotter which Rysdyk's Hambletonian receives through his grandsire, Bellfounder, that has caused the Hero of Chester to surpass all the other descendants of Old Messenger as a progenitor of trotters? There can be no doubt that the trotting instinct was strong in the Messengers, and it is also certain that it has been possessed to a greater or less extent by the Trustees, Lapidists and some other well-known families of race-horses, though of the lot, the Messengers have drawn far ahead as trotting progenitors. The Bashaws, and their descendants, the Clays, constituted another distinct trotting family in which the prepotent blood of that great parent of speed, courage and intelligence, the Arab, figured as the leading and fundamental cross, but in all these, not one family or subdivision of a family has been so distinguished as that branch of the Messengers in which the pure and prepotent blood of the son of the desert was alloyed with that of the Norfolk trotter.

Themselves trotters, these famous English roadsters have, without being known in doing so, played an important part in founding two of our leading trotting families, while away in the valley of the Red River of the North, still another of the same strain was engrafting trotting instinct, speed and action on the Indian ponies, cayuses and mustangs of the western pampas.

EXERCISING MILCH COWS.

Very naturally every man who happens to have a cow that can show a really first class butter test, is very fond of her, and nothing is more natural than that he should take the steps necessary to have the butter producing capabilities of his cow properly authenticated through the agency of an official test. On the other hand, men who do not happen to possess one of these phenomenally good cows are often disposed to make rather unfair accusations concerning their more fortunate brethren. High feeding for a butter test is characterized as cruel and unnatural. It is urged that the butter product could not have been properly worked and weighed, and in fact no efforts are spared to throw discredit upon the accuracy, the wisdom, and the practical value of these tests. However much one might be disposed to regret the growing up of a narrow carping disposition among our cattle breeders and farmers, there is another and more serious evil growing out of this practice of continually preaching about the unwisdom of these butter tests. For example, a few weeks ago the *Chicago National Live Stock Journal* contained the following allusion to the management of the two famous Jerseys, Princess 2nd and Mary Anne of St. Lambert:—

"We see it intimated that Princess 2nd took a sudden and severe cold when taken out for exercise in bad weather, which resulted in her death. It has been several times mentioned that both Princess 2nd and Mary Anne of St. Lambert were regularly exercised by some six miles travel per day, so as to enable them to digest their very large rations of food. We think it would be better for these testers to study the effect of excessive exercise upon the secretion of milk, and especially its effect upon the quality of cream. Their object in feeding these enormous rations was to increase the richness of the cream and the amount of the butter product. Yet nothing is better settled than that an unusual amount of exercise seriously reduces the amount of fat in the milk. Nervous excitement is found to reduce the cream most decidedly, as in case of worrying cows with a dog. Driving a cow six miles, in a judicious way, would be somewhat different from reckless driving with a dog a shorter distance; but six miles travel would consume a large proportion of food. And the question naturally arises, What would be the gain in giving this remarkable exercise daily for the purpose of increasing the cow's power of digestion, when this extra food is required to compensate the exercise? The cow would be able to make quite as much butter on less food without this excessive use of her muscles. The dairy cow requires very little exercise. She needs plenty of pure air and moderate movement in a small enclosure; but every good dairyman knows his cows will seriously shrink in milk when required to walk a mile to pasture and back. The only explanation that can be given for the use of these enormous rations is, that a large part of the food is consumed in the exercise, for the ration is much more extravagant than the yield of butter. Improper feeding has caused the premature deaths of these wonderful cows."

Thinking it a little extraordinary that a gentleman who knows as much about cows as Mr. Fuller does should do anything so insane as that suggested by the above article, we dropped the owner of Mary Anne of St. Lambert a letter enclosing the above article and asking for particulars. The reply sent by Mr. Fuller was as follows:—

"I never knew that Princess 2nd died from cold contracted when being taken out for exercise. I always understood that she broke loose during one night of her test and consumed a very large quantity of food. Again, I have seen it stated that she died of lung trouble, but as a matter of fact I do not know what she died of. The gentleman who conducted her test told me that she was not taken out, walked or driven for exercise, so that she certainly could not have died from causes assigned. Mary Anne of St. Lambert, during the latter part of her year's test when her flow of milk naturally decreased and when by keeping up her feed it would have a natural tendency to go to fat, was exercised daily (this was in winter) when weather permitted. Doubtless her milk was much enriched by her food and we could not have kept her in perfect health without exercise when she was eating so heavily.

"Evidently, however, the article refers to Mary Anne's great week's test, when she was *never exercised at all*, save what she got at pasture naturally, and Princess 2nd was never exercised, so Mr. J. H. Guest, who tested her, told me.

"VALANCEY E. FULLER."

Of course our contemporary is in no way responsible for starting the rumor concerning the management of these great cows; the statement was doubtless given in good faith and the comments could not fail to meet the approval of any cattleman or dairyman having common sense and practical experience, but the evil is in the starting of such stories by people who ought to know better. Novices in the dairy business are plenty enough and what would be more probable than that, on learning that Mary Anne of St. Lambert and Princess 2nd took such fabulous walks when yielding so much butter, some inexperienced amateur dairyman should fairly walk the legs off his Jerseys in order to bring them up to standards reached by these great animals in the consumption of feed and production of butter.

CLYDESDALE HORSES.

A FINE HERD OF PRIZE WINNERS IN EAST SANDWICH.

John Davis, of Windsor, Ont., has on his stock farm in East Sandwich, probably as fine a herd of Clydesdale horses as can be found in this section of the country, if the number of prizes won at agricultural fairs can be taken for a criterion. First in the list of prize-winners this year is Fife Maggie, six years old, imported from Scotland, and winner of first premium in the class at the Indiana State Fair at Indianapolis for brood mares with foal at foot, and also the two sweepstakes. At the Industrial Fair in Toronto this year she was awarded first prize and at the Provincial in London second prize. She is registered in Clydesdale stud book Vol. VI.

Comely, 10 years old, imported, divided the honors with Fife Maggie in Canada, taking first premium at London and second at Toronto. Comely is a dark bay weighing 1,700 pounds, and won 14 first prizes and medals in Scotland; also first premium at the Toronto Fair and the Provincial Fair in Guelph in 1883; winner of second prize at Indianapolis in brood mare class with foal at foot; registered in Clydesdale stud book Vol. III.

Queen Victoria, three years old, imported, weight 1,500 pounds, took second prize at Indianapolis and second at Toronto and London; winner of first at Carlisle, Eng., last year; registered in stud book Vol. VI.

Mr. Davis has, besides these, five other Clydesdales, all imported, which the Hoosiers have not yet had a chance to feast their eyes upon. Prince of Newbridge, a stallion, was born at Dumfries, Scotland, in June, 1882, and imported as a yearling; weighs 1,900 lbs; won first premium at Toronto and Guelph in 1883, and first at London this year; registered in stud book Vol. VI.

Sandwich East is a two-year-old colt weighing 1,600 lbs., and was bred at Leckie Bank. Is exceptionally well bred, but has not yet been entered at fairs; registered in stud book Vol. VI.