

### The Death of Capt. Hayes.

Canadian horsemen particularly will recall the exceedingly interesting and instructive articles contributed on several occasions to the "Farmer's Advocate" by Capt. M. H. Hayes, F. R. C. V. S., Yew Tree House, Crick, Rugby, Eng., a number of whose books have been reviewed at length in these columns. His death at Southsea, on Aug. 31st, in the 60th year of his age, will be regretted the wide world over among lovers of the horse and equine literature of a high order. He was an accomplished writer on horses and horse management, and one of the most celebrated breakers and trainers. He was a student of the New Veterinary College, Edinburgh, and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. He served in the Royal Artillery, the Bengal Staff Corps, and finally in the "Bufs." He travelled in Egypt, India, Ceylon, China, South Africa and elsewhere, and long cherished the plan of visiting Canada, communicating his expectations in that respect in a personal letter to the "Farmer's Advocate" during the past year. Among his books might be named: "Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners" (which has reached a sixth edition, and which many of our horsemen have obtained through this office), "Riding and Hunting," the "Stable Management and Exercise," the "Points of the Horse" (of which a third edition, nearly rewritten, was recently issued), "Horses on Board Ship," "Among Horses in Russia," "Illustrated Horse Breeding," "Riding: On the Flat and Across Country," "Training and Horse Management in India," "Soundness and Age of Horses," "Indian Racing Reminiscences," etc. The English Live-stock Journal well says: "To a wide knowledge of horses in all countries, he added the system of scientific study, and traced the questions and causes to their foundations, so that he could clearly explain the reasons for one plan of treatment or feeding being better than another. He has left a monument to his knowledge and industry in the library of books he wrote on the horse, and there will be deep regret that the active brain and skillful pen are now still."

### Where to Start Horse Raising.

Which part of the Canadian West do you consider the best for horse-raising, all points considered, such as mildness of winter, minimum amount feed to be stored, best grazing lands, water, and, in fact, all that goes with raising horses? X-RAY.

Our correspondent is handing up a rather comprehensive order, but he would probably find in Southern Alberta about the conditions for which he is in search to begin horse-ranching. Even there he will find it advisable to provide considerable food to tide his stock over occasional periods of snowfall and until it is dissipated by the chinook winds. If he have draft stock in view, about twenty carefully chosen brood mares (registered) would make a good foundation, and the colts could be well handled before being put upon the market. Prior to going out with the foundation stock and appurtenances, we would advise taking a preliminary trip West to "spy out the land" for himself. Go at least as far west as Calgary, where an office of the "Farmer's Advocate" will be found, with a capable associate editor in charge, well posted as to the country and its conditions in detail. If you halt long enough at Winnipeg on your way out you will meet there the headquarters of the Manitoba and Western edition of the "Farmer's Advocate," with an able and courteous staff, from whom additional information can be secured.

### The Dam of Angus Pointer, 2.06.

Dr. H. M. Buchanan, a well-known breeder, of St. Lawrence, N. Y., who owns Jane, the dam of the sensational Canadian-bred pacer Angus Pointer, says the statement which has been going the rounds of the press, that that mare was sired by Tippoo, the old well-known Canadian sire, is wrong. In a letter to the press regarding Jane and her breeding, Dr. Buchanan says:

There is no Tippoo blood in her, except that she comes from the same families. She was sired, bred and raised at our home, by my father, Alexander Buchanan, Esq., of Kemptonville, Ont. She was sired by Grant's Hambletonian, owned by John Grant, of Hexton, Ont. Grant's Hambletonian was by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and his dam was by Imp. Mambrino.

Jane's dam, Fan, was bred and raised by my father also. Could step a mile in three minutes to a road wagon—very fast and game in her time. She was sired by Imp. Highlander, a horse imported from Scotland by my father, who told me that Fan stepped 12 miles on snow path in one hour without being spoken to. She is a large, bay mare, 16 hands, and weighs 1,100 or more, and is a trotter. She won a green race on the ice as a five-year-old, in good time. She was never handled for speed, but had words of it. Angus Pointer was Jane's fourth foal. He is by Sidney Pointer 2.074. One of Jane's horse colts, her first, was a very stylish, high actor, by Dick Turpin, was exported to England.

## STOCK.

### Our Scottish Letter.

The Board of Agriculture has recently been issuing figures regarding the extent of land under crop in the United Kingdom. These annual returns may not be absolutely correct, but in the main they are so, and for purposes of comparison they are very useful. The outstanding feature so far as cropping is concerned is the continued decrease in the wheat area, and an increase in the area under bare fallow. This means that we are giving up growing wheat and allowing land to go out of cultivation. Our returns distinguish between land deliberately laid down under pasture according to a fixed rotation, and land allowed to go out of cultivation. The area under the former indicates in some measure the extent to which grazing is taking the place of cropping. Horses show an increase in numbers when compared with those of the previous year of 1.5 per cent. Cattle of older ages show an increase of 3.5 per cent., and of all ages an increase of 1.7 per cent. Harvest weather this year is somewhat broken, and some days ago it was rather close and "muggy." We had some lovely harvest days this week, and are hopeful that such weather may continue.

August and September are two months in which flockmasters balance up their gains and losses. Lambs and wool are marketed, and the great ram sales are held during these months. The prices of lambs and wool are reflected in the prices for rams. Wool is about double the price it was a few years ago, and lambs are selling very well. The ram sales of all breeds have now been held, and the outlook for flock-

a succession of very severe winters proved disastrous, and it was found that the Blackfaces were the best fitted to withstand the blast. Cheviots are still chiefly bred and kept on the hills, whence they derive their name, but they are also extensively reared in Sutherland. The flocks that make the highest averages for rams are in the Cheviots. This year the top price for a Cheviot ram was £120, and the next best price was £80. The best average was £18 18s. 7d. for 29, from Hindhope, and the second best £17 1s. 5d. for 27, from Mowhaugh. Border Leicesters are a much more valuable breed than either of the mountain sorts, but their numbers are much fewer. They are bred everywhere throughout Scotland, on the better lands bordering on the heather. They are by far the most valuable crossing breed. The mutton from the pure-bred B. L. is perhaps fat enough, but for crossing with the Cheviot or Blackface ewe they are unexcelled. Kelso is the great center for the sale of the pure-bred Border Leicester. The premier flock is that of Lord Polwarth, at Mertoun. His highest price this year was £160, paid by Mr. Little, from New Zealand, for a superb specimen. The same gentleman also bought the next highest-priced one, the H. & A. S. first-prize winner, bred by Mr. David Hume, Barrelwell, Brechin, in Forfarshire, for £95. Lord Polwarth's average was £25 10s. 9d.; Mr. Hume's £30 11s.

In connection with the breeding and rearing of mountain sheep, an interesting question has arisen in Scotland. Many of the higher reaches of land in Scotland, hitherto populated by Blackfaces, are being cleared of these, and their places are being taken by deer. These creatures are being kept solely for sporting purposes, and very important questions arise in connection therewith. It is said that the landlords

are compelled to adopt this course because it pays better to keep deer than to grow sheep. The statement is no doubt quite correct on a superficial view. The future is not promising. A deer forest, so called, is a very expensive luxury, and so long as only the very rich can indulge in the pastime of owning such the rents will keep up. But whenever the leasing of a deer forest becomes the ordinary common possession of the medium wealthy the position will be altered. It is much easier to put sheep off and put deer on than it will be to put deer off and put sheep on. Any one who has attempted to resettle a farm with sheep has no ambition to repeat the experiment. The substitution of deer for sheep is a very unwise policy, and it should be in every way discounted.

This has been a great week with breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The famous Glamis herd of the Earl of



Helen MacQueen (3520).

First prize two-year-old Clyde filly at the National, beating several imported females; sire MacQueen Bred by present owners, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.

masters is fairly good. The three great Scots breeds of sheep are Blackfaces, Cheviots and Border Leicesters. The former are spread over the greater part of the land, and they also have a firm hold in Ireland and in the north of England. They are at once the most picturesque and the hardiest of all sheep. Their mutton is the best flavored, and the epicure believes in it altogether. Of recent years there has begun a craze for cleaning off the Blackfaces, and putting deer on the mountains instead. In spite of this there continues to be a good demand for Blackface rams, and all round the sales have been most successful. The highest price for a shearling Blackface this season has been £125. Other prices paid have been £85, £65, £64, £50, £40, £30, and £26. These were occasional figures. A large number went at or about £20, and the general average was between £5 and £10. At Lanark one gentleman had an average of £30 16s. 8d. for six. Another had £25 for 13, and another £20 8s. 6d. for 20. At Perth as high as £64 was made for a single sheep, and the best average was £13 2s. 6d. for a big lot of 30. The Cheviot is a white-faced mountain breed. Many of the representatives have horns, although, as a rule, an effort is made to get rid of these ornaments in the best specimens. A curious fancy is the retention of one horn, the other being taken off artificially. This breed is a prime favorite for mutton, and its wool is in great demand. Unfortunately, shoddy in some measure takes the place of this excellent wool, and prices have somewhat receded. The breed for a time threatened to displace the Blackface on the lower Scots ranges, but

Strathmore has been dispersed, and some very good prices were obtained. The average for 66 head of all ages was £41 10s. 3d. The highest prices were made by a mother and daughter. The cow, Verdant Vine, sold for £173 5s., and the yearling heifer, Velozia, her daughter, made £110 5s. Erica blood, as usual, was selling well. A cow named Erica Essence, made £131 5s., and a younger one made £115 10s. Another sale at Letham Grange, Arbroath, in the same county, gave the average of £17 11s. 10d. for 41 head of all ages. There is some likelihood of the Strathmore herd being continued on a moderate scale. The other great sales take place a month hence.

Shipments of Clydesdales are nearly over for a season. One of five stallions, owned by Messrs. Lavin & Richardson, Harriston, Ont., left this week. One of their horses, Royal Norman, has made a good name for himself as a sire in this country. He is well bred and breeds well. A big shipment of carefully-selected stock has been made to Queensland. It includes specimens of nearly all our breeds, and the stock was carefully selected by an agent of the Queensland Government. Extensive shipments of Ayrshires have been made to Sweden. There dairying is prosecuted to good purpose, but the Dane so far surpasses his brother Scandinavian in skill and enterprise. It is claimed by some that the Danish Free Ports policy has a good deal to do with this success. Sweden has gone back in its export trade, while the Dane steadily advances.

"SCOTLAND YET."