

strength is sufficient to sustain the action, and I do not care to run the risk of tearing him to pieces in trials up in which no money depends. When I was a boy and \$200 looked as big as a million, I had a horse matched against a pacer to go a single mile for \$250 a side. In training him I discovered that through excess of action he hit his arms. I was in despair, when I was advised to try and put him into condition by swimming. Like a drowning man, I grasped at a straw. The river ran near my door. I hired a man to row me in a boat, while I sat in the stern and held the halter. We started up stream, and the horse swam beautifully. On the return he struck out eagerly, and actually towed the boat. I kept this up for ten days, and I never brought a horse to the post in better condition. The violent action in the water had given pliancy and firmness to his muscles, and made his wind as clear as the ring of a bell. I won the race easily, but it is lucky that it was a single dash, because through his faulty action he cut his arms into ribbons. The great trouble in training on the track is to avoid driving a horse off his legs. He is apt to pound himself to pieces before you get him to a race." "If you keep your horse balanced you will correct faulty action and reduce the risk of breaking him down," observed the owner of Maud S. "True," quickly replied General Turner; "but unfortunately, none of us understand the science of shoeing, the principle of action, as you do. Show me the way, and I will gladly follow." The theory of Turner with regard to trials previous to a race will not apply to all horses. For instance, on the Saturday before the Tuesday on which Maud S. made her record of 2.09½, the chestnut mare was driven a mile in 2.10½.

CRACK THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

London *Truth* has the following interesting and somewhat suggestive article on the careers of crack three-year-olds:—

"It seems very doubtful whether either St. Simon or St. Gatien will run again, and, even if they do start, it is to the last degree improbable that they will have retained their form. It is decidedly unsatisfactory that of late years hardly any of the crack three-year-olds have 'trained on.' Galopin had no chance of showing how good he might have become, for he was most foolishly relegated to the stud by Prince Batthyany at the close of his three-year-old career, when, I believe, it was John Dawson's opinion that the horse had never been really and thoroughly fit, excellent though his performances had been. Camballo (who was a much better horse than most people think—his trial before the Two Thousand with Thunder is one of the best even in the brilliant records of Heath House) never ran as a four-year-old, having collapsed in his training; and it was the same doleful story with Kisber, the Derby winner of the following year. Silvio, winner of the Derby and Leger, was a very moderate horse, and was lucky in meeting a lot of wretches worse than himself in the classic stakes; but when, as a four year-old, he came to encounter Verneuil in the Ascot Cup, he showed himself in his true colors; and, indeed, as far as I remember, Silvio never won anything after the Leger, although he was running as a five-year-old. Sefton, the next Derby winner, shot his bolt at Epsom, and so also did his successor in the list, Sir Bevy's, while Rayon d'Or's only victory as a four-year-old was the Rous Memorial Stakes at Ascot. Coming on to 1881, we find that Peregrine, the winner of the Two Thousand, was never on a racecourse after he had run second to Iroquois in the

Derby; and the American horse retired after his defeat by Bend Or in the Champion Stakes for the space of twenty months, after which he came out and won the Stockbridge Cup. Iroquois was preposterously over-rated. He was like Silvio, and had the luck to meet very bad fields; but, when he came to run against Bend Or at weight-for-age, he collapsed ignominiously. Thebais would doubtless have won both the Two Thousand and Derby of that year if she had been engaged. Foxhall, unquestionably the best horse of that season, came out at Ascot as a four year-old at least 21 lb. worse than he was on the day he won the Cambridge-shire, a race in which he ought to have been beaten by Tristan, and no rational being can doubt that Foxhall would only have run second for the Cesarewitch if Corrie Roy had started, as he certainly could not have given her 35 lb. Shotover and Lutch Oven, who secured the great races of 1882, never won a shilling afterwards; Geheimnis certainly did not improve with age, and Bruce could not be trained another season. St. Blaise, too, has done nothing since his Derby victory, although he has four times been heavily backed; nor has Highland Chief been a winner, while Galliard went to pieces shortly after Ascot, and Ossian won nothing as a four-year-old, and is now at the stud. Since Doncaster, the only 'classic' winners which have 'trained on' are Petrarch, Bend Or, and Robert the Devil, all of which became distinguished as four-year-olds; but Thebais, who won the One Thousand and Oaks in 1881, is still in training and retains her form; and Tristan (also by Hermit) only retired at the end of last season. This horse improved wonderfully, for it will be remembered that as a three-year-old he was looked upon as hardly second-rate. Why these two should have lasted so well it is impossible to understand, for they were not treated with excessive tenderness. Thebais ran twelve times as a two-year-old, and Tristan eight times. Isonomy, who would certainly have won both Derby and Leger in 1878 if he had been trained for either, achieved his most brilliant successes at four and five years of age, and if he had been managed more discreetly (i.e., if he had not been knocked about so recklessly in handicaps) he would doubtless have lasted for another season. Wheel of Fortune, who was unquestionably the best animal ever bred by Lord Falmouth, and who could have given a stone to the Derby winner of her year, broke down in the Great Yorkshire Stakes. Pilgrimage, the heroine of the previous season, never ran after the Oaks, and Jannette only won the Jockey Club Cup as a four-year-old. Of fillies, Thebais is the only one whose career has been prolonged and brilliant since Marie Stuart and Apology, both of which won at five years of age. It would be interesting to learn how experienced breeders account for the fact that a high-class five-year-old is nearly as rare as a unicorn."

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DAIRYING A BENEFIT TO LAND.

In most sections of the country farms are much improved by dairying. Those that are run down can be made fertile by a dairy of as many cows as can be kept upon them. For instance, take the fine dairy district of central New York, as Herkimer county, where the plow is

but little used on many dairy farms; after becoming in good condition, their owners depending entirely on their butter and cheese to support their families. The great quantity of manure on these farms enables their proprietors to heavily fertilize any field that they desire to plow up, on which they grow one or two crops and re-seed it; and in a few years they have their entire farms in splendid condition, and worth double or treble what they were when the dairy business was commenced upon them. My advice to farmers everywhere is, keep all the cows that you can profitably. Not to buy too many at first; but to obtain a few very choice ones, and raise your own dairy by degrees. Don't begrudge the original extra expense that superior stock may cost. It may make you feel that you have made a mistake in paying from \$70 to \$100 a head for a few cows that gave twenty quarts of milk a day; but with a right bull you will soon have all your money coming back in the splendid young stock that you will soon have.—*Ex.*

HOW TO CARE FOR CHICKS.

The "peep, peep," of the little chicks is now heard in the land. "Old Biddy" has cared for and kept warm her nest of eggs for the allotted 21 days, and at last her patience is rewarded with a "right smart" family. Perhaps if "old Biddy" could talk she would tell you exactly what to do to help her rear her brood, but as her "cluck, cluck, cluck," is one of the "dead languages," except to the chicks, it has been left to the observing poultry man to learn what is necessary to supply. For the first 24 hours the chicks are out the shell the very best thing is to leave them alone. They need nothing to eat, as just before leaving the shell they absorb the yolk of the egg, thus securing the very best nourishment and enough to last the time mentioned. Brooding gives them strength, vigor, dries them thoroughly and heals up any lacerated parts. One of the first things to do is to grease the backs of their heads and neck with cream and dust the hen with Persian insect powder. If the nest has become polluted renew it with soft material. It is policy to confine the broods with the hen for the first four or five weeks. To do this have your coop on high ground and so arranged as to keep out the wind and rain, at the same time permit plenty of sunshine. Let it be large enough to give the hen dusting room, and fix the slats in such position as to allow the chicks to run in and out at will. The first drink should be milk, and some breeders do not give water for the first month, it not being considered so good as milk. The water, when given, should be perfectly clean and renewed often enough to keep fresh. The first feed should be stale bread crumbs and boiled eggs chopped fine. During the first week this should be fed regularly every two hours. After this vary the diet with rice cooked dry, corn bread, slightly salted and peppered, boiled corn and oatmeal, and at evening give them cracked wheat and oatmeal uncooked. A little meat or liver, thoroughly cooked and chopped very fine, fed once a week is beneficial. Green food, such as lettuce, cabbage, onions, etc., are highly relished and are essential to good health. And right here permit the assertion that chopped onion tops are one of the best preventives for gapes known, and garlic cannot be too highly recommended for the same purpose. When the chick has reached the age of four weeks it will assimilate finely cracked corn, cracked wheat, ground oats, etc. In feeding soft food stir in occasionally a small amount of clean sand or ground bone. The