

cellent pasture. In a few more weeks nearly all the life and nourishment will be taken out of these choice patches of grass by the heavy frosts we may look for. Thus if the cattle do not happen to discover the best pasture of their own accord, much of it is liable to go to waste. Cattle and horses do not need to be "herded" very much as a general thing during the year, but just at this season the farmer will find it to his interest to see that his horses and cattle are making the most of the few weeks of out-of-door pasturage left for them. It costs only a little trouble to make them put on flesh just now, but as soon as they are stabled, every pound of feed they consume represents a certain monetary value. Let every effort be made then to induce both cattle and horses to make the most of the grass that remains on the fields, as all that is left to the frosts and snows of winter will be useless except for manure, while every pound of it consumed means more than a corresponding saving of winter feed.

But the attention of the farmer and the stockman to his animals at this season of the year should not end here. He should carefully watch the condition of each animal and keep him gaining if possible, but on no account should he allow him to shrink even a single pound. If the grass will not keep the stock growing, then the farmer has a sure indication that he should commence feeding. He need not take the stock off the grass however for some time yet, should the weather continue fair, but when the grass will not supply all the necessities for keeping the animals growing, let it be supplemented (not supplanted) by other food in such quantities as will effect the desired object.

And feeding is not the only thing that must be looked after by the stockman at this season of the year. It is very true that autumn feed is cheaper than winter feed, but care must be taken that the stock must be properly lodged as well as properly fed during the cold weather, and now is the time to see the stables and sheds are in proper repair, and in every way ready for occupancy. Ventilation is all very well and necessary, but it should always be in a thoroughly controllable shape. Every chink and cranny should be carefully stopped before the cold weather comes. It is so easy to make a stable close enough so that it will be thoroughly warm and comfortable that one is often led to wonder at the number of cold and uncomfortable stables he finds in travelling through the country. It is not uncommon to find a stable clapboarded or sheeted up and battened on the outside, but with no inside lining. How easy it would be to nail rough boards along the studs inside such a stable, and fill the intervening space with dry horse-dung well packed down! Nothing is easier than to make stables nearly or quite frost proof, and when this is done the farmer has accomplished much in the way of saving winter feed.

THE ROYAL GEORGE FAMILY.

For many years various theories have been afloat concerning Royal George and his ancestors, and as the question appeared to be in doubt, theorists have used the trotting successes of the Tippos, Royal Georges, and Toronto Chiefs to prove almost any-

thing they desired. When the enemies of thoroughbred blood in the trotter used to say that all trotting excellence came from Messenger and from nowhere else, they proved clearly that Tippo was a son of Ogden's Messenger. When the Canuck pacer became the "Manitou" of the "trotting inheritance" and "cold blood" theorists, the pedigree of Tippo became involved in doubt, and it became a fixed fact that he came of pacing stock. We were never for a moment inclined to place the slightest confidence in either of these theories, but from a very early acquaintance with one of the get of old Tippo and with many of his grandchildren, we were inclined to the belief that Tippo was the son of a thoroughbred horse. In this we were a little off the mark, but not so badly as we might have been.

The following letter has been received by Mr. Williams, Sporting Editor of the *Globe* :—

"NORTH PORT, Oct. 18th

"*Sporting Editor of the Globe.*

"DEAR SIR,—Tippo was sired by Fleetwood, he by Fireaway, a blood horse in England. Fleetwood was imported to New York in 1811, and came to Canada, 1816. Tippo was sired that year and raised by Mr. Howard, who sold him when young to Mr. Willcocks. I bought Tippo from Mr. Willcocks and owned him up to the time of his death. He was covering his 96th mare for that season, on the first day of June, when he broke his hip. Tippo's dam was a sorrel mare. She came from Lake Erie, and I know nothing about her. Fleetwood was imported to this country by John Whitie.

"ISAAC MORDEN."

Mr. Morden's letter throws a flood of light on the early history of the Royal George family. It has long been an acknowledged fact that Royal George was by Warrior, and that Warrior was by Tippo, but that Tippo was by imported Fleetwood and he by Fireaway is most important information, and coming as it does from the old gentleman who formerly owned Tippo (and who belongs, by the way, to a family of thoroughly intelligent horsemen), its accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned. Mr. Morden is slightly astray, however, in supposing Fireaway to have been a thoroughbred race-horse. He came of that admirable strain known as "Norfolk Trotters."

Singularly enough, this Fireaway strain of Norfolk trotters, till very recently an almost unknown and wholly unrecognized factor in trotting pedigree, turns out to be a veritable foundation stone in two of the greatest trotting families known in Canada and the United States, while away in the North-West, from the Red River Valley to Edmonton, are to be found representatives of an entirely separate branch of the same family. That Mr. Morden knew nothing of what we are about to publish concerning Fireaway and his relation to the Hambletonians, is amply proven by the fact that he thinks Fireaway was a "blood horse," as he says in his letter. That he was a Norfolk trotter, however, there is no room to doubt, and his relationship to Rysdyk's Hambletonian is explained in the following article which appeared in the *Turf, Field and Farm* of February 29th, 1884 :—

"The Charles Kent mare, dam of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, was a daughter of imported Bell-

founder. In 1822 Bellfounder was purchased in England by James Boott, of Boston, and imported into the United States. He was a beautiful bay, scant 15 hands, and a member of the tribe known as Norfolk trotters. As his blood figures so prominently in our greatest trotting progenitor, we have read with interest a sketch in the London *Live Stock Journal* of the Shales stock. Jenkinson's Fireaway, a grandson of Old Shales, foaled about 1780, was the first to make one line of descent famous. His dam was a daughter of Joseph Andrews, a thoroughbred of some celebrity in his day. Report says that Fireaway trotted two miles on the Oxford road in five minutes, and was sold for \$5,000. His most successful son was Wroot's Pretender, foaled in 1788. He won a great reputation in Norfolk, extending over many years, and in 1806, when eighteen years old, was sold at auction to Robert Ramsdale, of Market Weighton, and became equally famous in Yorkshire. 'If the advertisement of the sale be trustworthy, his dam was a half sister of the dam of Jenkinson's Fireaway, both being said to be by Joseph Andrews. Among Pretender's famous descendants are the Performer horses in Yorkshire and the Bellfounder horses in Norfolk.' Wroot's Pretender, founder of the Bellfounder line, to which the Charles Kent mare belonged, was, it would seem, inbred to Jenkinson's Fireaway. It is reported of Black Fireaway, son of Jenkinson's Fireaway, that he trotted, Feb. 25th, 1805, two miles on the Boston road in 6 min. 8 sec., and that the second mile was done in 2:50. West's Fireaway, by Jenkinson's Fireaway, out of a mare 'which trotted sixteen miles within the hour, carrying eighteen stone,' was the sire of Burgess' Fireaway, also called Kirby's Wildfire, who left much good stock in Norfolk, Yorkshire, London and Scotland. In July, 1819, he trotted on Sunbury Common, two miles in 5:21. 'His dam's sire was a thoroughbred—Skyscraper—whose sire was Highflyer, and dam by Eclipse. The most famous son of Burgess' Fireaway was the celebrated Norfolk Cob, who through his son, Bond's Norfolk Phenomenon, greatly influenced hackney stock in all parts of England, but especially in Norfolk and Yorkshire.'

"Marshland Shales, a descendant of Old Shales, from whom also descended the Fireaway stock, was a blocky chestnut with a blaze face and right hind leg white to the hock. When eight years old he trotted seventeen miles in 56 minutes. He died at the advanced age of thirty-three, and was cared for by Mr. Siday Hawes, of Coltishall. When thirty years old the stallion was shown at Tombland Fair, and George Borrow, who saw him, wrote: 'There is something remarkable about that horse; there is something in his action in which he differs from all the rest.' Having asked what horse it was an old man replied: 'The best in mother England. He is old, like myself, but can still trot his twenty miles an hour. You won't live long, my swain; tall and overgrown ones like thee never does; yet if you should chance to reach my years, you may boast to thy great grandboys thou hast seen Marshland Shales.' As Old Shales was highly bred, his descendants were noted for great staying power. The Bellfounder, who was brought to this country