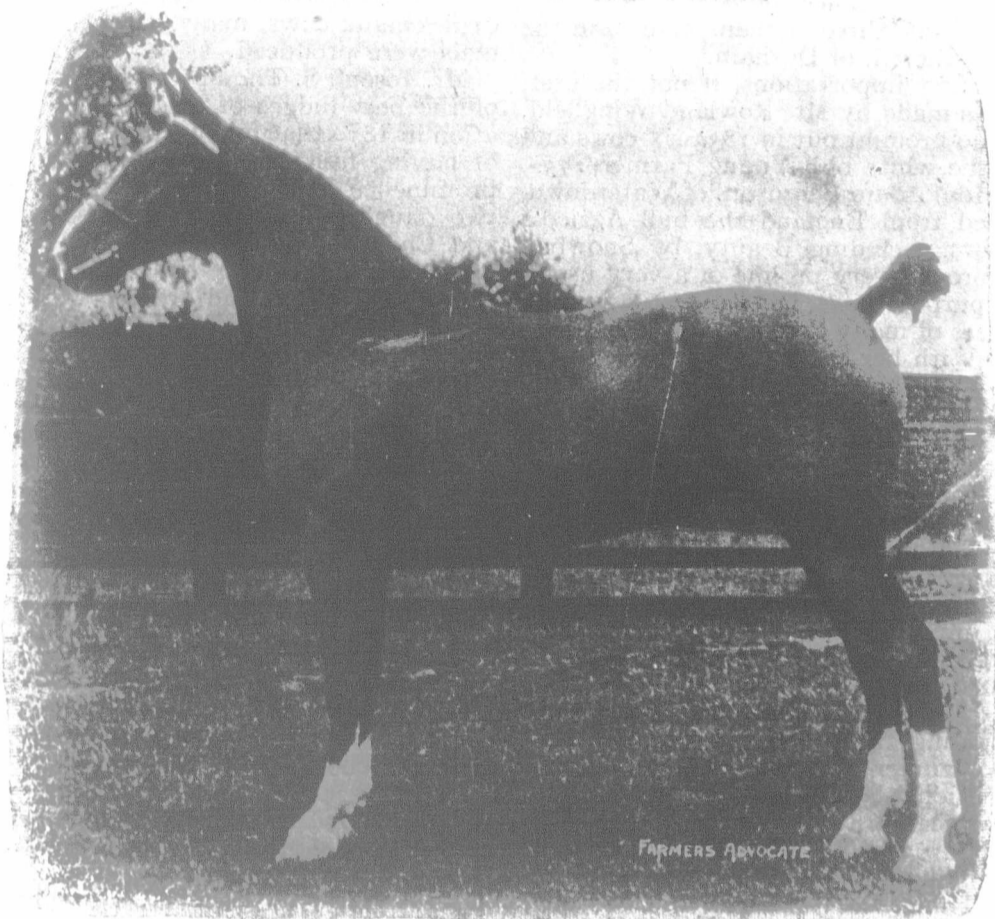


at ten years after purchasing, \$250; keep per annum, \$120 (actually being charged in the cases I know); groom for season, \$150; charges for stands, \$75; shoeing, \$10; costs of collecting, \$15; total, \$820; this leaves nothing for possible veterinary charges, or for insuring against death. So that from my point of view the present fee is much too small.

producing race-horses. Failure after failure did not discourage; the fillies were again and again mated with Standard-breds, and still very few race-horses were produced. We think we are quite within the truth when we say none except where the foundation stock on both sides were of good breeding and individuality. A cold-blooded mare, if mated with a Standard-bred, may, in rare

valuable for any purpose. In many cases they are too small for ordinary road work, let alone reasonably satisfactory service on the farm, and they have not sufficient speed for racing, nor sufficient style and good looks to make them valuable for light roadwork. Others may have sufficient size, but the infusion of the blood of so many breeds or classes has failed to give them the quality, style, action and speed required, and, while they may be serviceable for ordinary light work on the farm, and will give reasonably satisfactory service on the roads, they are not animals that the market demands, hence the breeder is not wise to endeavor to reproduce animals of the type. We may be accused of moralizing too much in this article, but now we come to the main point, viz.—provided the owner of mares of such types as mentioned decide to breed—what class or breed of sires should he select? No set rule can be laid down. Each mare should be mated according to her individuality. There is no doubt whatever that the idea of breeding some of these mares should be abandoned. Unless the owner, after carefully considering matters, decides that he has reasonable prospects of producing a tolerably good animal, he should abandon the idea of breeding. This applies especially to those undersized mares that possess neither speed, quality, nor action. If one of this type should produce a valuable animal by any sire, it should be regarded as an accident rather than as a result to be expected, and the breeder who persists in endeavoring to improve his horses with such dams is doomed to disappointment and loss. As in all classes of stock-breeding, violent crosses should not be tolerated, hence we may exclude from our consideration all the heavy breeds and classes. If the prospective dam of the Standard-bred class be small, and at the same time have sufficient style, substance and courage, we think we would endeavor to select a Hackney stallion of the blocky type and good action. This mare has not sufficient size to breed to a Thoroughbred with the expectation of producing a saddler of reasonable size; neither has she sufficient size to mate successfully with the larger breeds of coach horses, hence we think that we have only two classes to choose from, viz., either a large strong horse, good-actioned, stylish stallion of her own class, or the sire mentioned, and we think prospects would be better if she were mated with the Hackney, as he would have a tendency to produce substance and action, while the mare being of good quality, we need not fear its sacrifice, and we may expect to



A TYPICAL HACKNEY.

Norbury Agnes, champion hackney mare, 2004; by Sir Augustus, 6562; owned by S. B. Carnley, Norbury House Stud, Alford, Eng.

While on horses, a word as to glanders and act of compensation. I suppose no one believes that the mallein test is infallible. A qualified and very experienced practitioner has tested the same horse twenty-one times, in several years, and on five of those occasions it should have been shot for glanders. Very large sums in the aggregate are being paid by the Government for horses shot in response to this test, the owners losing heavily also, as they only get about half value. Would it not be better to give the owner the option of quarantining, and if clinical symptoms appeared, then to destroy it and get the compensation.

Lorne Municipality.

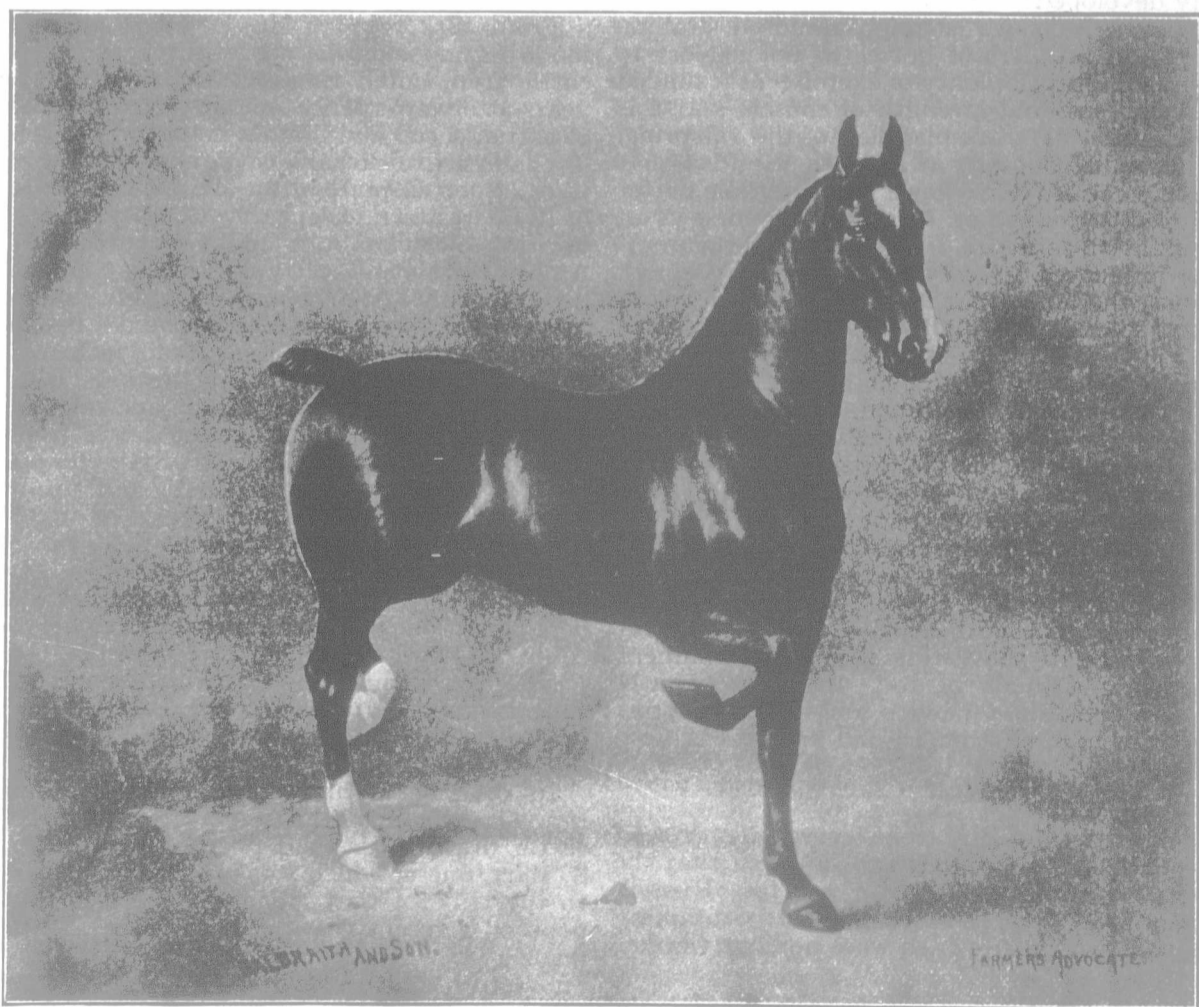
A. J. MOORE.

How Shall We Mate Our Standard-bred Mares.

By the use of the word "Standard-bred" in this article, we will include all road-bred horses, though they may not be registered or eligible for registration. If a man has a mare of this class that is a good representative of the gentleman's road horse, has the size, substance, style, action, and necessary speed to make a high-class light-harness horse, it should not require any consideration to decide the class of stallion with which he mates her. He has a typical and valuable mare, and if he wishes to breed her, he cannot expect to do better than reproduce herself; hence we will select a Standard-bred sire of the same type as the mare. If the breeder is aiming at producing race-horses, and has a mare with sufficient speed at the trotting or pacing gait to race, he will, of course select a speedy Standard-bred sire, to a greater or less extent, regardless of individuality other than speed. He is breeding for speed, and while he likes style and size combined with it, he will have practically gained his object if he produces speed. When we speak of a "Standard-bred stallion," we mean a registered animal, as, while all road-bred horses are of composite breed, the fact that a stallion is registered is a guarantee that he is either produced by registered animals of both sides, or has speed himself or has produced speed; and we do not think that an unregistered size of any breed or class of horses should be tolerated in the stud.

There are many selections in the Dominion, and individual cases in mostly all sections, where mostly all classes of mares have been bred to trotting or pacing sires, with the expectation of

cases, produce a foal with extreme speed for short distances, but seldom a race-horse, as the cold blood in his veins is not likely to be accompanied by the courage and staying powers necessary in a campaigner.



HACKNEY STALLION "GLENJOIN".

Owned by Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man. (See Gossip.)

The consequence of such breeding, as above noted, could not be other than it is, viz., the presence in our country of many horses, both geldings and mares, and not in rare instances stallions, that have no particular qualification to make them

produce a low-set animal, with substance, quality and action—in other words, a "cob"—for which there is always a brisk demand. At all events, we may reasonably expect a colt with more size and substance than its dam; hence, even though