

source of injury, and, of course, actual pecuniary loss, whether in the herd or flock. Deterioration may not be immediately noticeable, but when a certain point has been reached, improvement must stop; and in the progeny of cross bred animals, there must and always will be found a number of weaklings not worth the trouble of rearing.

Whatever the class of character of the dams, the continued use of sires of a distinct breed, capable of transmitting a family likeness, should constantly be persisted in; the man who does so, finding his stock of various breeds of animals yearly increasing in value, the receipts correspondingly raised, and the occupants of his pastures, stables, or stalls, wonderfully improved in appearance. Whether they attend to it or not, we find most men admitting the influence of a well bred sire on the character and quality of the future offspring; but strange to say, comparatively little stress is laid upon the influence for good which is exerted by the dame on her young, when she herself is of good quality and well descended. When both parents are good, progress is rapid, and by holding over for breeders only the young and the best animals, much time is saved, and the required amount of perfection is reached in a very limited number of years. Once looked to, this point will ever after be considered one of the most vital importance, and will on no account whatever be neglected or overlooked.

To any one conversant with stock in large numbers, the influence of the mother is strikingly apparent in certain members of each class, their produce year after year exceeding in value that of every other animal of the same kind, and when sold, brings proportionately more money. Thus, for instance, a cow will sometimes breed calves for a succession of years, exactly the same color, form, and general character, no matter if the sire is changed every year; and her progeny again will transmit to their offspring the same characteristics, but in an improved degree, if the necessary measures have been attended to with this view. Families are thus founded, and men intelligent enough to profit by improving a good strain which has come in their way—it may be quite accidental in the first instance—have gained for themselves a name, and acquired fortunes. To breed from females which have proved themselves indifferent nurses, and whose progeny, however handsome they themselves may be, are ever among the culls of the flock, is very short sighted policy, and detracts very materially from the prosperity of those who will not take the trouble of marking all such animals, and getting rid of them on the first favorable opportunity.—*Mark Lane Express.*

TEACHING A HORSE TO STOP.

When I get a new horse, and that is not very often, I make it my first business to teach that horse to stop suddenly, when I first say whoa; by gently jerking on the lines the horse soon begins to understand you. He should be first taught to stop while walking; then stopped on a gentle trot, and when finally driven rapidly. There isn't a horse in the world that cannot be taught in a day's time to stop, by a short sharp whoa, without drawing on the lines. And they should learn to do this, just as quick as they can. Presently, no matter how badly frightened the horse is, he will stop

when he hears the word. Many horses become unmanageable when they get their tails over the lines; so if anything touches their heels, away they go. To a horse properly taught, the word of the driver should be as potent as the strongest lines.

Let me illustrate the value of my suggestions, by relating what I have saved in this way. Not long since, I purchased a spirited young horse, and the first lesson I gave him was to stop when I spoke to him. Soon after, I hitched him into the buggy, and got into it with all my family. I care not say how many of us there were, lest some of your readers should envy me. Enough, that with what I had at my side, and on my lap, I could scarcely see the horse.

An unlucky whisk of the horse's tail brought the line under it, and quicker than I can tell you, the horse made two sudden bounds, and would have run away, but my timely "whoa" brought everything up standing; and I found the line as fast under the tail as though it were in a vice. The united strength of my whole family could hardly have pulled it out. After standing a moment it came out itself. Then the whole family breathed easier, and the reporters of the daily press lost a good item.

One day my horse and buggy were standing in front of my office, and a heedless expressman drove up with a top wagon, and fairly ran on my establishment. The fluttering of the expressman's curtains, and the rattling of his rickety wagon frightened my horse so badly, that he flew back, tore the bits out of his mouth, broke his hitching strap and started on a run.

Looking out of the window I saw with most indignant eyes the whole transaction. I sprang to the door and spoke a loud sharp "whoa." And though I was some five or six rods from the horse, he stopped as though he had met a stone wall in his road. I breathed easier again, for I had saved fifty dollars or seventy-five, the amount of the threatened smash-up.

Another day, my horse standing hitched, and kicking flies, got his feet entangled and fell down. While struggling to rise, the rump strap broke, and feeling himself loose, he sprang to his feet and started on a lively run with the buggy in the rear. An old farmer gentleman just passing instinctively cried out "Whoa!" "My gracious, mister," said he, "I never saw the like of that: why if I had hit that horse over the head with a club, he wouldn't have stopped any quicker. Fine horse, well broken; been one of my horses, sir, your wife would have plenty of kindling wood. Never stopped a horse that way before."—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

POINTS OF A GOOD CART HORSE.

The following were set forth at a meeting of an English Farmers Club, as the points of a good Suffolk horse, by Mr. Henry Crose:—

A well-shaped head, rather large, a long clean ear, full eye, neck rather long, but not too much arched, strong withers lying well forward to catch the collar at the proper angle for draught, and broad shoulders well spread into the back; back straight, ribs long and well rounded, hind legs bent at the hock, forelegs forward, hind-quarters somewhat round, but not sufficiently so to make them look