

dailies, details from which are given elsewhere, the get of Luke Blackburn averaged \$718.63, Bramble's brought \$616.10, while nineteen of the get of the successful and well-tried sire Enquirer averaged \$449.25. The solitary representative of imported Great Tom (sire of the speedy General Harding) brought \$625. The combined average for the 40 colts and fillies sold was \$570 and the gross total \$22 800, which, it must be conceded, looks like a fair return for the capital invested and the current expenditure, without making any account of the enjoyment any horseman must have in maintaining such an establishment.

#### HEREFORDS.

Mr. Frank A. Fleming, of "The Park," Weston, has sold this spring a number of fine young bulls for Nebraska and Dakota. The last sale consists of seven for the Globe Cattle Ranch Company of Dakota.

Mr. Fleming among his annual importations has secured several very valuable animals at the sale of Boughton Knight's celebrated herd of Leinthall Herefords. This purchase includes "Miss Broady," the winner of the second prize at the last Royal Agricultural Society's Show. Miss Broady was the highest-priced animal sold in a total number of 223 head, and is regarded as being probably the best Hereford cow in England. Her pedigree is believed to be unsurpassed. She was calved May 16th, 1882, sired by "Downton Grand Duke," and her dams in an unbroken line for seven generations back have borne the name "Broady."

We congratulate Canada on securing this famous young cow. The Park herd, already counting some of the choicest thoroughbreds, will be greatly enriched by these new purchases.

We understand the importations and additions to "the Park Herd" will enable the owner to dispose of his magnificent stock bull "Corporal," which carried off the highest prize awarded any single animal in the Hereford class at the last Dominion and Provincial Exhibition.

#### INQUIRY.

The following is a reply to questions asked by W. W., Portsmouth, Ontario:

Rysdyk's Hambletonian was very far from being thoroughbred.

The origin of the Cleveland Bay is not clearly understood. Many years ago the Cleavelands constituted a well-defined and distinct breed. More recently they have lost ground in public favor, and though an effort is now being made in the direction of its preservation and restoration as an acknowledged breed, the animals now being registered are selected rather for type than breeding.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW circulates through the entire Dominion, and has a large and increasing circulation in the United States and Great Britain.

### Correspondence.

#### THOROUGHBRED CROSSES WITH CLYDESDALE MARES.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

DEAR SIR,—I have read with much pleasure and interest, in your issue of the 24th of April, a letter of Mr. Douglas about the breeding of carriage horses of good size and style by a T. B. sire and Clyde mare. I fully agree with him, and have long entertained the same opinion. I am now expecting two colts by Milesian from Clyde mares bought last year for that express purpose; if all goes right I will not fail to let you know the result. Some years ago I was very much interested in a book on intermarriage, by Walker, in which he lays down some principles which by my own observation I found, if not absolutely correct, at least well worth attention. According to his theory, the organs of both parents are not blended in the offspring but communicated in distinct series, and the only modifications which the organs communicated by either parent undergo are chiefly, if not altogether, such as are necessary to harmony of action with those communicated by the other parent, and such as are produced by difference of sex. One parent gives the locomotive system and posterior part of the head, including the cerebral organ of will; the other parent gives the nutritive system and organs of sense the anterior part of the head. Having from my own observations of horses and other animals whose parents were known to me come to the conclusion that there was a great deal of truth in those principles, I thought I would try to breed fine large and stylish carriage horses by a thoroughbred stallion and large mares. It is true, as Walker says, that either parent may give either order of organs, but in the great majority of cases the locomotive system is derived from the sire and the nutritive from the dam. And this I attribute to the following reasons: In the male the sexual desire being generally strongest, he is more likely to impart the organs of will attached to the locomotive system, and this is still more likely to be the case when the sire is a thoroughbred who from his long established pedigree is more prepotent than animals of a breed more recently established or mixed. To obtain the results I am looking for, it is therefore desirable that the sire should give the locomotive system and the dam the nutritive. The thoroughbred sire will in that case give the general appearance, a stylish one, the bone compact, the organs of will or staying powers. As the size of the foetus is generally governed by the female parent, the Clyde mare will have a large foal, for which with her good milking qualities and more gentle disposition she will be a better nurse, therefore it is desirable that the mare should give the nutritive system. The idea of a thoroughbred sire and large mare to breed from has long been a favorite one of mine. I tried it with Charon and Ruric but with indifferent success, the fact is the mares were of

mixed blood and sometimes old and blemished I have now come to the conclusion that both parents should be of pure blood of their breeds. As for the thoroughbred, his long line of ancestors is a sufficient guarantee, and I believe a well selected Clyde mare is the best, if not so long established as the thoroughbred. The breed is fixed by many generations. I am now trying with such mares bred from good imported Clyde stallions, young and sound. As you see, I fully agree with Mr. Douglas, whose letter I read with the greatest interest, and I will be most happy to communicate to you such observations as I may think worth noticing on this very important subject.

Yours truly,

H. Q. ST. GEORGE.

Oakridges, May 4th, 1885.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

When Mr. C. I. Douglas writes on matters connected with the horse he has naturally no lack of readers. I heard it said not long ago that what Mr. Douglas did not know about the horse was not worth knowing, and I endorse that cordially.

It is with some diffidence then that I take up my pen to comment on his very able letter appearing in your issue of the 24th ult., yet although he is right, I may say more than right generally, he does not appear to carry out his capital suggestions to a logical end, and on one or two minor points I fear I must join issue with him.

It is unquestionable that, as he writes, in England, and I think I may add here, for years the want has been felt of a really good substantial general purpose horse. The old-fashioned English hackney and hunter have become nearly extinct. Nothing need be said about a weight-carrier fit for the "shires;" that is a *rara avis*, a special animal of its own class, but which might possibly become more common were a competent man to undertake to breed with a view to produce them. What we have to consider is the best way to re-establish a breed of horses which once existed—were in fact the rule, not the exception.

To do this we must ask what causes led to the disappearance of this most useful class of animal. It would appear that these causes are manifold. The more obscure would take too long to enumerate here, but the main ones I conceive are breeding too much for speed, and breeding from old and decrepid mares.

The raisers of horses, other than cart horses, for years did not turn their attention to producing a good sound-constituted compact animal. Not at all; they only hoped that fate would some day give them a Derby winner.

In some very few localities only did other ideas obtain, and there the demand for tall horses and showy action gave results nearly as mischievous.

Until a very few years ago cart horses were generally bred in quite a hap-hazard style, but latterly a marked and indeed wonderful improvement has been made, and we have notably in the Shire horse many