

Lady Wolseley, registered in stud book Vol. VI. as three years old, and winner of first premium at the Toronto fair this year.

Bella of Moy is a yearling filly, sired by the famous stallion MacGregor, of Scotland. Weighs 1,050, and has yet to be put on exhibition for the first time.

Lady Linedock is a four-year old with a colt at foot, and was imported last year. She weighs 1,650 lbs. and won second prize at Toronto and London.

Bella, registered in stud book Vol. VII., was imported one year ago with a sucking colt, sired by MacGregor. She weighs 1,500 lbs., and has won first and second prizes in her class at the Glasgow and High fairs, Scotland. In addition to this herd there are six colts on the farm, three of them yearlings.

Mr. Davis has returned from the Indiana State Fair at Indianapolis, where he carried off nearly all of the honors and prizes in the class with his exhibit. He had three mares and a sucking colt entered, and secured seven premiums; first and second on Clydesdale brood mare with foal at foot, second on three-year-old filly, second on sucking colt, sweepstakes on mare any age, any class, heavy draught, and sweepstakes on mare with foal at foot, any age, any class, heavy draught. Mr. Davis and Simon Beattie, of Markham, Ont., entered their stock together, and the three prize mares and colt, along with Mr. Beattie's Clydesdale stallion, Puritan, took the premium for the best herd. Mr. Davis' success is peculiarly gratifying from the fact that his exhibit was in competition with herds belonging to the Dillon Bros., noted stock-raisers in southern Indiana, and with Colonel Breedsland's herd from Kentucky. In the contest for the sweepstakes premiums alone there were twelve entries.

This is the first year that Mr. Davis has exhibited any of his stock outside of Canada, and the success and uniform courtesy that he met with at Indianapolis will induce him to make a larger display next year. He speaks in the highest terms of the facilities accorded him as a foreign exhibitor by the officers of the fair association, and feels that he was shown more consideration than even the largest exhibitors within the State received. The Indiana fair buildings are permanently located at Indianapolis. Mr. Davis says: "I talked with exhibitors there who would not think of displaying their stock at the Michigan State Fair because they couldn't have suitable accommodations. The Indiana association has buildings that the most prudent stock-raiser would not hesitate to house his stock in, no matter what the condition of the weather might be. The Michigan State Fair is no more than a gipsy camp, and for my part I wouldn't trust my horses in the cheap, temporary buildings in bad weather. The president of the Indiana association told me that when it was decided to erect permanent buildings at Indianapolis they undertook a debt of something like \$100,000. It is now about cancelled. I met one exhibitor there from England, a Mr. Newman, who brought over 150 short wool sheep, and he sold half of the lot before the fair closed."

Correspondence.

CHICAGO LETTER.

From our own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, NOV. 2ND, 1885.

The fair season is now practically over, although there are many still to be held in the Southern and Pacific States and, indeed, quite a few in the Western and Northern States and in Canada, and the farmers and stock breeders are balancing up their fair accounts to see in which there is the most weight. I think that in the majority of cases it will be found on the right side, as the fairs have been uniformly successful, except in the cases of those held in the early part of the season, when it rained so hard and continuously as to make passage almost impossible. The Chicago fair was a success, so were the Michigan State fairs, the Northern Indiana, the Kankakee County, the Western Michigan, and the St. Louis fairs. A prominent breeder of Poland China hogs, remarked the other day that his business at the fairs was better this year than ever before, although he did not have as large an exhibit.

There will undoubtedly be a vast concourse of stock breeders present here during the Fat Stock Show, as there are no less than 18 meetings already announced to be held during the nine days of the show, consisting of cattle, horse, sheep, and swine breeders' meetings. The Chicago National Poultry Association will also hold its first show in connection with the Fat Stock Show. As to the exact date I cannot say, but it will probably be about the 14th or perhaps the 16th. I shall let you know in my next. This association was formed during the Illinois State Fair, with J. B. Foot, Norwood Park, Ill., Pres.; F. M. Munger, DeKalb, Ill., Sec.; Dr. E. B. Weston, Highland Park, Ill., Treas. It is to be hoped the breeders will turn out in full force to this, the initial show of an association that has a rare opportunity to become one of the most successful in the country. Premium lists will be sent by addressing the Secretary as above. This will be an opportunity such as is rarely offered to poultry breeders, as there will be an immense throng of breeders of all classes of stock, as there are meetings to be held for almost every variety of every breed. Then again this show will be held in a good time to show young birds. I hope to see Canada as well represented here as she is usually at the Fat Stock Show and at the fairs here, where she generally manages to secure a goodly share of the prizes.

It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that agriculture is the lowest on the list in regard to appropriations made by Congress, although it is a fact that it pays the largest taxes. The amount appropriated the first year in which it appears as a special item was \$253,300 and the increase has been steady up to 1885, when the amount was \$480,190, the total for the five years being \$1,901,910. During the same period the Indian service absorbed \$25,000,000, the army and navy \$202,000,000. Civil expenses will exceed \$212,000,000. These facts are rather astounding but are true never-

theless. In spite of this, agriculture has the hardest work in getting an appropriation of any of these.

The estimated valuation of the egg imports of the United States varies from \$6,198,000 to \$2,667,360. The figures show an increase in the number of dozen, but a decrease in the value. The lower figure above is the official report, and is probably the more correct. The higher amount is given by an Eastern paper, and is probably based on the selling price to the consumer, while the official figures are based on the cost price. A large number of these eggs are imported from Canada. Would it not be a good thing for Canadian farmers to raise more poultry and thus control a large share of this trade?

O. E. C.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

THE THOROUGHBRED AND CLYDE CROSS AGAIN.

PARIS, Oct. 15th, 1885.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN BREEDER:—

SIR,—I have noticed with the greatest interest in your paper some letters on the subject of "How to Breed Carriage Horses," and I must say that I was greatly surprised by the extraordinary assurance with which some of your correspondents advocated as *unique et infallible* the crossing of a thoroughbred stallion with a Clyde mare. I must say that, although their theory was very cleverly presented, I have never been able to reconcile myself to it. Starting from the first essential principle in breeding, "that like begets like," they are, of course, utterly wrong. How can you expect to produce a lofty, smooth, high-actioned, compact carriage horse out of a coarse-legged, hairy dam crossed with a bird of the air like the thoroughbred generally is? Once out of ten, you might succeed, but the balance of the colts will be either entirely on the dam's side, with too much life and too high a temper to be of any great value as a work-horse, or will take the sire's side as far as outline goes, inheriting from their dams such clumsiness and lymphatic dispositions that they never will be anything but well-bred looking cows. Why in the name of everything that is sensible have recourse to the violent cross of such differently organized and constituted animals when you have already two or more ready-made breeds of carriage horses, which will beat in the best show ring of the two continents the best thoroughbred in the world so far as the carriage horse points are concerned? I am referring now to the Norfolk roadster and to the Norman horse. Take any fair specimens of these two breeds and put them in single or double harness, by the side of one or two of the most stout and stylish thoroughbreds, and I defy any judge to hesitate between the two *equipages*. Of course, the thoroughbreds might deprive the judges of any very serious opportunity of judging them by running away, but besides the chances of such accidents, where will they be for combined knee and shoulder action compared with their rivals? Ninety-nine thoroughbreds out of a hundred are daisy cutters, which may be a very pretty gait in the saddle, but proves most unmarketable in nearly every market for carriage purposes, and most half-breeds will follow suit in this particular. Whatever action their dams might have as far as their tops are concerned, they have not and never will have the complete outline of a carriage horse, whose frame ought to be heavier than is generally the case with half-breeds. Their withers are too sharp, their necks too long, too straight, too thin and light. They have not got the steadiness, the quiet, dignified attitude required