

great that it is imprudent to breed from either at all. One often, however, sees both mare and horses with some one or more faults in symmetry which are positive defects, although only in a secondary degree, and which are at the same time counterbalanced by so great a number of positive advantages, excellence and beauties, that he is wise to waive the one defect striving to remedy it, in view to the other good to be hoped for from the strain. Now it of course follows, that if one breed from parents, each of whom is in a degree faulty in one and the same point, he is more likely to have an offspring faulty in the same point, than if he breed from one which is in a degree faulty and the other excellent. Therefore, no one in his senses would doubt that, if his mare was slightly too long in the leg, or too light of bone, somewhat too long in the back, too loose in the loins, or too narrow in the chest, he should choose a stallion to which to put her as strong and as perfect as possible in those parts which in the mare are blamable. The transmission of external shapes is as yet a mystery, and probably ever will continue so. No one can say whether the stallion or the mare has the greater share in giving structural form or constitutional disposition to the young animal. Indeed, there seems reason to believe that there is not an invariable rule on the subject; but that some dams and some sires possess an extraordinary power of impressing their own forms and stamping their own images, in the greater degree, on the young. The general rule, however, and that which it is wise to observe is that *like begets like*. Therefore, the practice should be always, where one desires to breed from a mare slightly defective in one point, or more than one, of symmetry, to select a stallion as excellent as possible in that defective point, and if one be resolved for any cause to breed from a stallion of whose blood, or beauty, or performance he is particularly enamoured, and that horse be weak in any point or points, to put to him whatever mare one may have in his stud most excellent, where he is weakest; but in no case, even if it prohibit one from breeding from that horse at all, to put him to a mare which is faulty in the same part. The second ordinary object of breeding-up is, where mares of some highly valued strain, possessing some degree of pure blood engrafted on an inferior stock, have degenerated in size, in height, strength and size of bone, to breed them to such horses as shall, without deteriorating their blood, improve them in size and bone. This is a far more difficult question in breeding, and before it can be answered it will be necessary to know of what blood is the impure portion constituted, and in what proportion does it exist. If it be distinctly of cold blood, as of Cleveland Bay, Suffolk Punch, Conestoga, or common cart-horse, and if the proportion of thorough blood mixed with it be inconsiderable, it may at once be pronounced useless to take any pains about it, as the results will not, it is a thousand to one, repay the trouble or expense. If the proportion of pure blood be considerable, but remote, and the stock have been long *in bred*—as, for example, is the case with the Morgans—the only possible way to breed them up is to stint the mares to the very best and most powerfully made short coupled, broad chested, strong loined, short legged, thorough bred stallions that can be found, of a totally distinct recent strain of blood, if the blood of the mares can be ascertained, although it will not be the worse if some ten or more generations back, they both run into the same line. In this case the stallion, in the first cross, should not be taller or larger than the mare, except in strength, size of bones and muscular development. The fillies in the second generation will be larger in all ways than their dams—since improvement of strength, health, symmetry and development implies improvement in size. These fillies may be again put to horses of exactly the same stamp as that last described, but just so much larger than her dam. This will in all probability achieve the desired end. This is in fact what is known among breeders as breeding-up, in the true sense of the word. If, on the other hand, the mares, degenerated, have been crossed with pure English blood, but remotely and not recently, on Canadian or imported Norman stock, there will be no objection to crossing them back once to Canadian or Norman stallions; and the breeding back will often in that case so far re-invigorate the race that the fillies produced by that union will often reproduce animals of astonishing excellence by a farther cross with well-chosen thorough blood of the present day. In a future paper we shall explain what is meant by avoiding in-breeding continually to the same blood, yet breeding back to it, after a lapse of years with beneficial effect.—*New York Tribune*.

**A NEW ENGLISH APPLE.** A seedling raised from the Newtown Pippin of the United States has been raised in England, and called the Harrison Pippin. The *Gardeners Chronicle* states that it resembles the London Pippin, and is somewhat similar to the White Calville in quality. It has a clear, warm, greenish-yellow skin, freckled with russet, and delicately tinted with red next the stem. It attracts much attention in the fruit stores.