

Choose a fashionable family if possible. There is generally some good reason for their popularity; besides, you want a horse that you can sell if necessity obliges you to part with your pet. At present, the Wilkeses, Electioneers and Nutwoods seem to be the foremost competitors for public favor, with the Pilot Medlums, Kentucky Princes and Robert McGregors close after them. Untried but well-bred colts from any of the leading sires mentioned above are worth from \$500 to \$5000; to be moderate in my estimate, and will average probably \$1000, and the service-fee of those leading sires will be from \$100 to \$500. Unless your mare is of fashionable breeding do not pay more than from \$25 to \$50 for service-fee. Rather take some promising son or grandson of one of these great sires, some young horse who has a reputation to make. Remember these colts are going to the front some day, when the old fellows who have made their reputation have died off. \$25 or \$30 is enough to pay, and young horses, first class in every way, can be had for that sum. Go 50 miles, if you have to, in order to secure the services of the right horse, rather than take up with one you know is not what he ought to be. It is better to breed to a draft-horse than to do that.

If you have a long-legged, long-bodied mare do not breed to a horse of the same kind, or you will only make the matter worse. If she is short-legged and chunky, choose a horse whose legs and body are of fair length at least. If she lacks spirit, select a sire, if you can, of more than ordinary vitality and vim. In other words, use your best judgment to procure a union of elements that "nick" well.

Breed to have your mare foal in the spring after the cold weather has gone. The foal is delicate and easily chilled, and beside that, the grass will soften up the mare and cause a plentiful milk-flow. After all your trouble, expense and patience you must not run any chance of losing that colt.

Here is what a writer in a recent number of the *Horseman* says: "I have known men of refinement, intelligence and marked business ability, men who have earned and love their ease, to get up morning after morning at daylight to see what a new-born foal is like; and frequently the ladies of the house are not far behind. I have seen just such a man nurse a sick colt or brood-mare as he would a loved child. I have had men who would not speak of an investment of thousands leave their business to show the stock, and with glistening eyes

point out a favorite foal, and remark that they believed that was nearly the best colt in the country, and it did not seem to me at all foolish or boastful.

The great curse of the American people is their lack of recreation. Their unceasing devotion to money-getting without proper rest of mind and body makes them practically old men at middle age. They get into one rut and remain there, and their whole life is one grind. Let them breed a few horses. Let them get out into the beautiful sunshine and renew their youth." All of which we fully and heartily indorse.—Fank H. Valleite, in *Northwestern Agriculturist*.

THE MCKINLEY BILL.

Agricultural Tariff Changes.

Under this new law, the duties on agricultural products which compete with the products of American farmers have been largely increased. The following summary shows the chief changes in the agricultural schedule:—

Horses and mules from 20 per cent. to 30 dols. per head up to 150 dols. in value; 30 per cent. ad valorem over 150 dols.

Cattle from 20 per cent. to 10 dols. per head.

Hogs from 20 per cent. to \$1.50 per head.

Sheep from 20 per cent. to \$1.50 per head.

Barley from 10 cents to 30 cents per bushel.

Barley malt from 20 cents to 45 cents per bushel.

Barley, pearl, from ½ cent per pound to 2 cents per pound.

Buckwheat from 10 per cent ad valorem to 15 cents per bushel.

Corn from 10 cents to 15 cents per bushel.

Cornmeal from 10 cents to 20 cents per bushel.

Macaroni, &c., from free list to 2 cents per pound.

Oats from 10 cents to 15 cents per bushel.

Oatmeal from ½ cent to 1 cent per pound.

Wheat from 20 cents to 25 cents per bushel.

Wheat flour from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Butter from 4 cents to 8 cents per pound.

Cheese from 4 cents to 6 cents per pound.

Milk from 10 per cent. ad valorem up to 5 cents per gallon.

Milk, sugar of, from free list to 8 cents per pound.

Broom-corn from free list to 8 dols. per ton.

Eggs from free list to 5 cents per dozen.

Hay from 2 dols. to 4 dols. per ton.

Hops from 8 cents to 15 cents per pound.

Plants, trees, shrubs, from free list to 20 per cent.

Flax seed from 20 cents to 30 cents per bushel.

Vegetables, prepared, from 30 per cent. to 45 per cent.

Vegetables in natural state from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent.

Straw from free list to 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Teazles from free list to 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Apples from free list to 25 cents per bushel; plums and prunes from 1 cent to 2 cents per pound.

Raisins from 2 cents to 2½ cents per pound.

Bacon and hams from 2 cents to 5 cents per pound.

Beef, mutton, &c., from 1 cent up to 2 cents per pound.

Kentucky Horses.

A few counties in Kentucky receive every year a good many hundred thousand dollars simply because the breeders of that section resolved, some years ago to produce the best of a certain class of horses, which they deemed most suitable to their surroundings, says an exchange. The constant and general effort of the breeders of that section in this direction has had the desired result, and Kentucky horsemen have, by the excellence of their product, established a reputation that is of priceless value to them, and no doubt their horses bring higher prices than animals of equal merit bred elsewhere. There are many districts that have just as good facilities for raising high-class horses of some kind as Kentucky has for producing trotters, and the same chance of getting a similar reputation. And if a country once gets such a reputation it will be a source of wealth as long as horses are in demand, and buyers, knowing they can get what they want there, will be plenty, with competition brisk in consequence. In time of depression, too, breeders in that section will be the last and least affected, and the first to recover. An organization devoted to the kind of horses the natural conditions render most profitable, should be formed in every country which produces a surplus of horses, to push forward and better the stock and secure a reputation that will be of permanent value to the producers.—*Horse & Stable*.