

culture. The word **thoroughbred** is sometimes used in the sense of **pure-bred**, but this is incorrect. It is not correct to speak of thoroughbred pigs or cattle. The word thoroughbred applies only to the English race-horse. An animal that is not pure-bred may be either a **cross** or a **grade**.

Care has as much to do with producing good animals as selection has. The influences outside of good breeding that altogether affect the growth of an animal are called the **environment**. This is made up of care, shelter, feeding, and also climate and soil, though sometimes environment is used to stand for natural influences only. Good examples of the effect of environment appear in the difference between the Clydesdale and the Shetland, one of which may weigh a ton and the other stop at three hundred pounds, or in the Welsh pony and the Shire, or the Welsh Mountain sheep and the Lincoln. Two Hereford cattle of equal breeding, size, and quality may be placed on adjacent farms. One may improve and the other deteriorate on account of the difference in care. The chief thing to be learned from this is that good breeding is of no use without good care. Pure-bred animals will repay good care better than others, but will not stand hard conditions any better.

Where herds or flocks of good stock are owned near the school, the teacher and pupils should visit the farm by arrangement with the owner, to learn