

asserted its position of pre-eminence by securing, with typical, good-fleshed, even-fleeced and well-developed rams and ram lambs, first and third awards for yearling rams and first for ram lambs, a pen, we may remark, that were grand specimens of this most excellent breed. Lord Rothschild's flock secured second and fourth in the yearling ram class, which awards would have been far more suitably occupied by the grand sheep from Earl Carnarvon's flock, which were of very great merit and quality. Mr. J. Joyce, whose pen of ram lambs were second in their class, is a new exhibitor, and from this grand pen, which were worthy of their high place in their class, as well as from that typical, level, even and well-matched pen of yearling ewes, that went an easy first in a strong class, it is evident that the exhibits sent from this flock will be such that will make a stiff fight for premier honors. Messrs. R. W. Hudson, H. C. Stephens and W. T. Twidell were also successful.

Shropshires were present in good force, and were of nice merit and typical quality, but they were in several instances badly placed; in fact, the awards in some cases being entirely inexplicable. Mrs. M. Barrs was first in the yearling ram class with a splendid compact sheep, Mr. T. Fenn being next with a specimen we did not think in its right place, preferring those of Messrs. W. F. Inge and A. Tanner, which were placed third and fourth. Mr. G. L. Foster-Harter led the way in the ram lamb class with a pair of good lambs whose quality was useful and their legs well outside them. These were followed by a grand pair of most typical lambs, good in type and color, from Mr. P. L. Mills' flock, with a pair of Mr. D. Gibson's third, and Mr. R. P. Cooper's two useful pens R. N. and H. C. Yearling ewes ought to have been headed by Mrs. M. Barrs' most excellent pen, which were well matched and even in type and character, but these were placed second, the premier place being taken by Mr. T. Fenn's pen, which were not so good a match, either in conformation or in type, whilst third honors went to a very nice pen of Mr. P. L. Miller's breeding, and Mr. W. F. Inge's flock securing the R. N.

Oxford Downs were small in number, but of very excellent quality and merit, Mr. W. A. Treweeke securing premier honors in each class with very excellent specimens of the breed, Mr. J. T. Hobbs being second to him in the ram class with a wide, deep and excellent ram, of nice color and type.

Mr. W. R. Flower had no competitor in the *Dorset Horn* classes, and secured, with first-class pens, the three first prizes.

THE SWINE.

Pigs made a grand entry, particularly *Berkshires*, the old boar class being headed by Mr. E. Hayter's Highclere Topper, followed by Mr. J. Jefferson's Peel Swansea. A grand class of young boars shown in pairs found those from Mr. Fricker's herd taking the lead, with a pair of grand ones from Mr. E. Burbidge's herd in the second place. Mr. A. Hiscok's herd secured the premier place in the old sow class, as well as special prize for best Berkshire, with May Burton 3rd, a grand sow, with excellent top, good hams, and deep body, moving well on her feet, Mr. Fricker's Gillingham being very close up.

Large Whites were a capital lot, of good, even merit. Sir Gilbert Greenall was first and Mr. S. Spencer second in a good class of old boars, whilst in the younger boar class a grand pair of Mr. A. Hiscok's went first, with Mr. T. Mann's entry following. Sir Gilbert Greenall secured the premier place in the old sow class with a grand one, Mr. S. Spencer being close up second, whilst in the pairs these two exhibitors changed places, Mr. S. Spencer's being preferred to Sir Gilbert Greenall's exhibit.

Middle Whites were well shown, of even merit and excellent quality, Mr. S. Spencer's herd being well to the fore with nine very excellent specimens, Mr. A. Hiscok, Sir Gilbert Greenall, A. C. Twentymann and Hon. P. D. Bouverie being also amongst the prizewinners.

The *Small White* section, wherein was a stronger entry than we have seen for some time, was headed throughout by Hon. P. D. Bouverie's exhibits, thus once more giving a convincing proof of the pre-eminence of this unique herd of pigs, which is without doubt the best and most typical of the breed extant.

Tamworths were not very largely shown, but they made a capital display, many of the entries being of first-class merit and excellent quality. Messrs. D. W. Philip and R. Ibbotson sharing the leading awards between them, the former breeder being first in each class, a position to which the entries made by him were fully entitled.

CATTLE.

The cattle section was a small one, but its merit and quality were very good indeed.

Shorthorns, not an exceptionally large entry, were of nice merit and quality, Mr. R. Stratton securing the championship with Alto, by Excelsior, and Mr. J. Deane Willis the R. N. for the same with Royal Jeweler by Royal Secret. Messrs. G. Harrison, Leopold de Rothschild and J. Thorley were also successful.

Devon Cattle were present in good numbers, and the winners were of very first-class merit and good character. The principal breeders who secured the honors were Sir W. R. Williams, Bart., Lord

Clinton, Hon. E. W. B. Portman, Sir W. H. Walrond, Bart., and J. C. Williams.

South Devons were also shown, but their numbers were not so large as one would have expected. Messrs. T. B. Blitho, J. W. Hallett, J. W. Meathrel, B. Trant and W. Bradbridge were amongst the more successful winners.

Herefords were of great merit and excellent quality, the Earl Coventry, A. E. Hughes and J. Tudge being the principal exhibitors whose names figured in the award list.

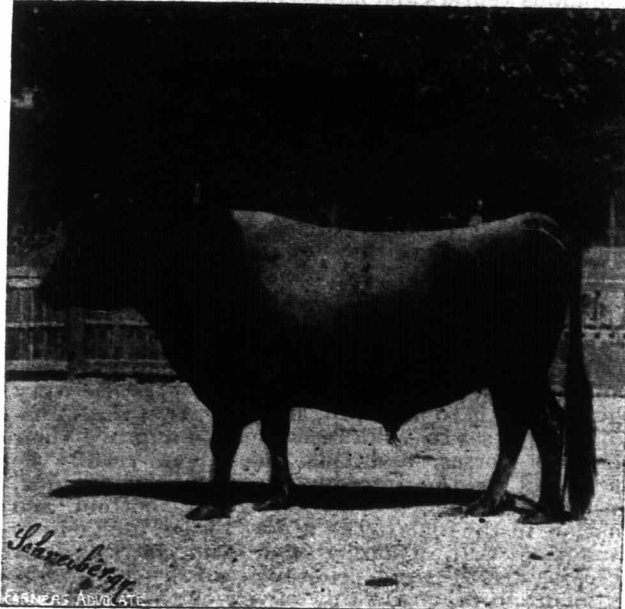
Sussex were a very small entry, Earl Derby's herd taking the premier place.

Jerseys were large in numbers and of very excellent merit and quality, Mrs. McIntosh and Lord Rothschild being the principal winners.

Kerries and Dexter Kerries made first-class entries of great merit. Messrs. Robertson & Sons and E. S. Woodiwi were principal winners.

Veterinary Inspection of Stallions.

Dr. J. I. Gibson, State Veterinarian of Iowa, has an able article in a recent issue of *The Horseman* upon the need of greater care on the part of horse breeders in the matter of selecting and mating horses. After pointing out the achievements of American breeders of Standard trotters and pacers in leading the world in these classes of stock, which is claimed could be accomplished only with persistence of purpose towards a definite kind of horse, he goes on to show that farmers generally in the United States have too often bred to raise a colt, regardless of the proper mating of sire and dam of a distinct class or breed suitable for the home or foreign market. He says: "You can as surely breed the kind of horse desired by laying the proper foundation in blood, bone, form, action, color and disposition as you can build the kind of house you want to live in. The Doctor places the Scotchman second to none as a successful horse breeder because there is no other man in the world who possesses that fixedness of purpose peculiar to



PEDRO ROYAL MARJORAM.

JERSEY BULL SOLD FOR \$1,100 AT T. S. COOPER'S SALE, COOPERSBURG, PA., MAY 30TH.

the Scotchman. He has a purpose in everything he does in life, and in selecting a sire he selects according to the dam and what he proposes the offspring to be. On the other hand, the writer points out that the American breeder too often goes in for the cheap sire, whose owner's terms are a colt to stand and suck at five days. He goes on to say that a cheap stud fee always means a cheap colt, while a dearer stud fee generally, but not always, means a higher-priced progeny. After deploring the widespread evidences of the scrub, the broncho and Indian pony in a large proportion of the American equine herds, he sets over against it what one finds on the farms of England and Scotland in the marks of good breeding in the horses of every class. In order to hasten the desired status in horse-breeding, the Doctor gives good advice that we in Canada could with advantage take some points from. He says:

"We should seek to bring about a rigid veterinary inspection of stallions for the stud, with the licensing of all that pass a satisfactory examination, and the emasculation by the examining veterinarian, without additional fee, of all rejected on such examination."

"1st.—The stallion should undergo a careful examination as to health and freedom from all contagious and infectious diseases, paying particular attention to the healthy condition of the genital organs. A failure to detect such diseases would often prove a serious loss to all parties concerned. The bond of the stallion proprietor should require him to remove his stallion from the stud on the first symptom of disease of any kind, and the law should provide for the punishment of the owner of a mare which is known to be diseased to such owner, but which is brought to be bred to such licensed stallion. Such provision would afford protection to the owners of stallions, and often prevent outbreaks of contagious and infectious diseases."

"2nd.—The horse's pedigree should be looked into. The time has surely come when no grade stallions should be allowed to enter the stud. None but full-bloods should be passed as eligible for breeding."

"3rd.—A careful examination as to soundness, freedom from hereditary weakness or unsoundness, and if such ailments as are transmitted by heredity be found to exist, the stallion should be condemned, unless it can be clearly shown that his ancestry on both sides for two generations back were absolutely free from such heredity, weakness or unsoundness."

"4th.—His form and proportions should be carefully taken, viz., height of body and length of legs, girth of chest and loins, form of back line, height of head when standing naturally erect, girth of cannon bone just below the knee, and metatarsal just below the hock; weight, and form of head and face, as an indication of disposition; also his various gaits in action. The examiners should be furnished with a uniform set of blanks, setting forth all the points above mentioned; and, taking a hundred for perfection in each, the examiner should give each stallion his percentage of perfection on each and every point, and his general average on the whole. The examiner's fees should be paid from county or State funds, so that he would be in no way obligated to the owners of stallions. A severe penalty should be attached by law to malfeasance of any nature in office, and he should be required to give bonds for the proper conduct of his office. The owner of stallion should be required to breed to only a certain class and style of mares, such as the inspector should deem proper and define in conditions of license."

"The inspector should be appointed by the Governor, and he should be an assistant to the State Veterinarian. A complete record of all licenses issued for stallions, in the form of a duplicate of such licenses, should be kept in the office of the State Veterinarian, and a record of all licensed stallions in each county should be made in the office of the county recorder. The above-mentioned records would enable the State to keep a better horse census. Each owner of licensed stallion might be required to file a report with the State Veterinarian setting forth the number of mares bred to such licensed stallion and the number known to be pregnant on or before December 31st of each year. If any stallion be found in the stud not so licensed and recorded, the law should hold the owner guilty of a misdemeanor and he should be punished accordingly. All stallions should be examined during the month of January, and if licensed they should be re-examined for renewal of license during January of each year."

Rosa Bonheur's Death.

The greatest of animal painters and one of the most noteworthy women of the century, Marie Rosalie Bonheur, commonly called Rosa Bonheur, recently died in France at the age of 77 years. We take pleasure in presenting a portrait of this remarkable woman on the opposite page. Her father, Raymond Bonheur, was an artist, and likewise three of her sisters, one of whom had charge of a free school of design for girls, which she founded. At the age of 19 she first publicly exhibited paintings, which were received with marked favor. The climax of her work was the well-known picture, "The Horse Fair," for which she received \$10,000. A. T. Stewart, of New York, bought it for double that sum, and subsequently Cornelius Vanderbilt purchased it for \$55,500 and presented it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, where it still hangs. Upon that picture she spent 18 months of labor, visiting horse markets for study twice every week. During these trips and when among other live stock she wore masculine attire. She was crowned with many honors, being decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1805 and made an officer of the Legion in 1804 in recognition of her exhibits at the Chicago World's Fair.

Horse Breeding.

I have read with interest the letter of Mr. A. Innes on "The Condition and Needs of the Horse Trade" in your issue of April 1st, and quite agree with all he has to say of the kinds of horses which it is desirable to raise. But for how many years have we heard all this, and to what purpose? It is surely not a new thing to hear that good heavy drafts, saddlers, carriage horses and hunters will always command good prices in the foreign markets. Our foremost breeders have from time immemorial insisted on the necessity of breeding for some definite purpose, and what is there to show (in this country, at least) for their labors in the direction of improvement? We have had in this country, in the last fourteen years, imported stallions, of almost every breed, good enough to take prizes, and which have taken prizes, in Old Country and Eastern showings. How have these stallions been patronized? Our Industrial Exhibition is a great educator for those capable of being educated, but what about the others, who apparently form the great majority? Here stands one at the side of the showing with critical eye, explaining the weak points (and over-feeding, which annoys him greatly) of the prizewinners. Should you visit his farm you will probably find that, despairing of finding a perfect stallion, he has selected the one that was cheapest in his own district, and, not content with spoiling the produce of one mare by this line of breeding, has bred all his mares, big and little, to the same stallion, thereby getting his services cheaper. After a few years he