

purpose and caution, by the Bakewell breed of sheep, which was actually created simply by persistent effort.

Much will depend upon the brood mare, and the breeder should consider five things in connection with her—blood, frame, health at stinting time, temper and soundness. As to the first of these considerations, the breeder should select such a mare—and a good specimen of her class—as is of the class or family which he desires to produce, intending to have them in view when he selects the breeding stallion. The mare should be "roomy" of body, so that she can carry, and while carrying, nourish well her foal, and therefore, she should be of a build which would be a defect in the make-up of a stallion. "There is a formation of the hips," says Herbert, "which is particularly unfit for breeding purposes, and yet which is sometimes carefully selected, because it is considered elegant; this is the level and straight hip, in which the tail is set on very high, and the end of the haunch bone is nearly on a level with the projection of the hip bone. The opposite form is desirable, and the haunch bone should form a considerable angle with the sacrum; the pelvis should be wide and deep—that is to say, large and roomy; and there should also be a little more than the average length from the hip to the shoulder, so as to give plenty of bed for the foal; as well as a good depth of back ribs, which is necessary to support this increased length. Beyond this roomy frame, necessary as the egg-shell of the foal, the mare only requires such a shape and make as is adapted for the particular purpose she is intended for, or if not possessing it herself, she should belong to a family having it."

As to health, her blood should be in good order, and her heart and ambition in first-rate condition, and her temper should be such as to have made her quick to respond to the demands made upon her, plucky and obedient to the voice and command of her driver.

Finally she should be free from inherited or transmissible unsoundness. Accidental unsoundness, broken knees, knocked-down hips, and the like, may be disregarded, but ringbones, spavins, all enlargements of bone, curbs, curby hocks and defective feet (unless the effect of careless shoeing) should rule a mare out of the breeding stable, without hesitation or delay, and blindness—unless it be the known result of accident—will disqualify, too. Spavins, curbs and ringbones may not be congenital, but the offspring surely will disclose these unsoundnesses just as soon as it be put at strenuous labor; and cataract, like glanders, is a constitutional disability, whose appearance cannot be prevented, sooner or later. Miles, in his fine work on breeding, instances a series of colts, otherwise perfect animals, which displayed curbs at four and five years, and investigation showed their dam had curbs, also; and cataract appeared on the eyes of a lot of colts which had been sired by an Irish stallion afflicted by that disease.

What has been said about the mare will apply—allowing for the necessary divergencies of shape of body—to the stallion, and on this point "Stone-henge" may be cited:

"The task is more difficult than the fixing upon a brood mare, because (leaving out of consideration all other points but blood), in the one case, a mare has only to be chosen which is of good blood for the particular purpose, while in the other there must be the same attention paid to this particular, and also to the stallion's suitability to the mare, or to 'hit' with the blood. Hence, all the various theories connected with generation must be investigated in order to do justice to the subject; and the breeder must make up his mind whether in-and-in breeding, as a rule, is desirable or otherwise; and, if so, whether it is adapted to the particular case he is considering. Most men make up their

minds one way or the other on this subject, and act accordingly, in which decision much depends upon the prevailing fashion. The rock upon which most men split is a bigoted favoritism for some particular horse. However good a horse may be he cannot be suited to all mares. Some again say, that any horse will do, and all is a lottery; but I think I shall be able to show that there is some science required to enable the breeder to draw many prizes. That the system generally followed is a bad one, I am satisfied, and with the usual and constant crossing and re-crossing, it is almost a lottery; but upon proper principles, and with careful management, I am tempted to believe that there would be fewer blanks than at present. In choosing the particular blood which will suit any given mare, my impressions always would be, that it is desirable to fix upon the best strain in her pedigree, if not already twice bred in-and-in, and then to put her to the best stallion of that blood. If the mare has been bred in-and-in twice already, a cross is advisable; but even then a cross into blood already existing in the mare, but not recently in-bred, nor used more than once, will sometimes answer."

These have received frequent illustrations in this country. Rysdyk's Hambletonian was in-bred; Goldsmith Maid was the result of that emphasis of a good strain, and herself was unusually closely bred; in the Mambrino family, Diomed and Messenger came to receive repeated iteration so that Lady Thorne had in her veins each strain three times repeated. The beautiful Knox horses of Maine, which not only are fast, but are the best of drivers and roadsters are the product of the Morgan blood drawn from Vermont, and carefully husbanded; and the horses of Michigan—conglomerate as their blood may be—are the fruit of careful selection of dams and sires, to get a particular kind of carriage and driving horses. With what good result these intelligent efforts have been attended, a comparison of values of the horse property of the different States will declare.

#### INDIANA STATE FAIR—CANADA TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

Chicago Farmers' Review.

##### HORSES.

Draught Breeds.—There were scarcely as many exhibitors of draught horses at the Indiana State Fair as we should like to have seen, yet the show was a good one and contained some animals of considerable merit.

Scotland for once had her own way against English Shire and French horses, but the victory gained by her children with their beloved Clydesdales, was a well deserved one and received favorably by all excepting some of the rival breeders who naturally felt a little jealous.

Dillon Bros., of Normal, Ill., with their usual enterprise, had forward a large contingent of their pet Normans, and were complimented on all sides for the general utility of their horses. The Clydes, however, were in such grand bloom and so well brought out that they met with the largest amount of public approval, and were also considered ahead by the judging committee.

Sweepstakes—Draught Breeds—Stallions.—For this class sixteen horses entered, but only a few of them were in the race for honors. Mr. Dillon had several good animals—one especially—a heavy grey, of which we did not learn the name. This animal had good, true action for a large horse; but not the show spirit and "clip" of some of the others; his exhibit, however, was very creditable.

The Indiana Blooded Stock Co. had two good stallions in this ring, but hardly prepared to compete with so much quality.

Mr. Simon Beattie, Markham, Ont., Canada, the veteran importer and breeder, had three animals entered, two Clydes and one Shire, the Scotch

horses being Purity and Vantor, and the English one Tom of Vantor.

Sweepstakes was awarded to Purity with little hesitation, his wonderful go and spirit, level, well balanced action, and general excellence of conformity causing admiration and applause. We have seldom seen a stallion better brought out and shown than Purity, and David Rae deserves praise for this striking demonstration of his skill in preparing horses for the ring, and his good knee action in putting them through their paces.

Scotchmen were proud of this grand horse from Canada, and when Mr. Rae, carried away by the triumph of the hour and his ever present enthusiasm, gave vent to his feelings in an outburst of applause, crying "Hurrah for Scotland! Hurrah for Scotland!" other Scotchmen present experienced a thrill of pleasure and pride, not only because their horses had won, but because Scotland has created the Clydesdale, a draught horse used and appreciated the world over.

In the sweepstakes ring for mares, Mr. Beattie was again successful with a Clyde of grand type, although just a trifle far from the ground. Competition in this class ring of eleven entries was keen, two Norman mares belonging to Dillon Bros. pressing the Clydes closely for first honors. These two mares, Modesty and Pearl, are half sisters, of massive build and good action. One, however, was considered over fat by most people, and the other, although a little deficient in the hocks, would have made a good and popular first. In fact, for our own part, we should have been strongly tempted to give the French mare sweepstakes, but doctors and judges differ!

The sweepstakes competitions for best draught mare with foal at foot was a most interesting one, the Clydesdales again coming off victorious.

The winner, "Fife Maggie" (2087), a grand five-year-old, was first in her class, and second at London, Canada. She was imported and is owned by Mr. J. Davis, Moy Clydesdale Stock Farm, Windsor, Ont.

Sweepstakes for best stallion and four mares was won by Simon Beattie, Purity heading the "herd," and thus the chief victory of the day fell to the lot of Clydesdales, exhibited by a gentleman of whom we have heard it said: "He deserves a pension from owners of stock in Canada and the States."

In the different classes for draught horses the following exhibitors, not previously mentioned, were also successful: Cox and Gouse, Carthage, Ind.; the Door Prairie Live Stock Association, LaPorte, Ind.; J. N. Huston, Connersville, Levy & Minster, Indianapolis; J. R. Ludlow, Irwington; and with general purpose horses, Brennan Bros., Decatur, Ill.; Krath & Bro., Knightstown, Ind.; Door Prairie Association; F. Huston, Indianapolis; H. Jackson, Mooresville; W. G. Nicholson and A. W. Easley.

##### SHEEP.

The animal of the golden hoof was present in considerable force at Indianapolis, many individually good sheep being run across in a tour of inspection around the pens. In the classes for Shropshire Downs Mr. Simon Beattie, Markham, Canada, had the best exhibit, but owing to some misunderstanding he withdrew them from competition after a few lots had been passed upon. One of his rams was highly commended at the Royal in England, in a class of over 140 entries, but this sheep was not considered by the judge at Indianapolis, the premium going to a very second-rate animal.

Mr. E. A. Stanford, of Steyning, Eng., and Markham, Ont., Canada, had a very pretty showing of Southdowns from the best Old Country strains of blood, and was awarded for them a fair share of the honors; Privett & Brother, Greensburg, Ind., having also a good exhibit. Long wool sheep were principally shown by J. B. Kert-