

sandy soils, others pretend that deep plowing is an efficient remedy; we are of the same opinion; a Yankee says he succeeded perfectly, in putting a pea in the middle of a *whole* potato when sown:—The plague enters into the stem of the pea, and the potato remains sound. If some body makes this experiment, we would be obliged for a report on the subject; the matter seems to be singular enough, but it is worth the trial and is very easily done.

We have mentioned a few improvements to be made; there are thousand to be attempted, but we cannot say more on the subject, our space being so limited. — We will say, before closing, that we will always be happy to receive correspondences from our subscribers or others who will favour us with result of their experience. Our answer to all question will be found in the columns of our Journal.

Improvement in the Breed of Horses.

In former articles we have shown, or endeavored to show, a few of the general principles of horse-breeding; the advantages resulting from breeding to pure blood on the sire's side, whatever the quality of the dam; the points of the symmetry and strength most desirable, and, indeed necessary to the parents on both sides, and on which side more particularly; the necessity for perfect structural and constitutional soundness and health, on both sides, and for the absence of hereditary vice of temper: and, lastly, the state of health to be aimed at in the dam, as well previous to her being taken to the horse as during the period of her gestation, and the means to be taken to obtain and preserve that condition of health, or, as it is usually termed

among horsemen, *condition*, emphatically. We shall now proceed to show a little more particularly what are the improvements to be obtained in different varieties, and how this improvement is to be produced; for it is very certain that the same horse will not answer for every kind of mare, but that, on the contrary, for very different styles of dams different sires will be required to produce equal results in the progeny. Now, it may be stated generally that the ordinary objects of breeding up are twofold. One, and the most common and most feasible, is from an entirely cold stock, we will say, for example, the Cleveland Bay, or the nearest approaches to be found to it in this country, the Conestoga cart mare, namely, or the larger Vermont draught mare. We do not speak in this connection of the Morgan, or the Canadian, or the Norman—some mares of which last stock have been recently imported into this country—since all of these have some strains, more or less distant, of thorough blood—to raise a progeny improved in spirit, speed, lightness of action, endurance of fatigue and courage, by stinting mares of that stock to blood horses. This is the simplest of all the ends to be attained and can be almost certainly accomplished, by sending the mare—taking it for granted that she is sound and generally well formed—to any thorough-bred horse, provided he also is sound, well shaped and free from vice. Any such horse will, more or less, improve the progeny, both in blood and in the form, structure and strength of the bones, both in frame and spirit, without any especial reference to the particular strain of thorough blood from which he himself comes, so that the strain be not tainted with hereditary disease. In the second and third, and yet more in later generations, when blood has been introduced and the dams as