

short; the mane and tail of strong but not coarse hair, and with a fetlock about 2 inches long, broad knees, long hocks, short shanks and hard ankles or fetlock joints, and round hocks, well opened behind; and the nearer you can approach this description, the nearer the horse will be to perfection.

Till the steam plow takes the place of those now used, the plow will always be the work which will wear out the farmer's horse more than any other. Observe your plow-horses on a hard headland, and you will see the horse with very sloping shoulders swerve from his work, where a horse with moderately upright shoulders will lay to his work, and walk straight. I am aware that in these remarks I am touching upon tender ground, for I find the fashion of the present day is greatly in favor of very sloping shoulders. My experience is certainly not in their favor, and Professor Youatt, in describing the farmer's horse, writes that the shoulder should not be too much sloped, as workmen often find fault that a horse jibs when the fault is more in the shape of his shoulder than in his temper, for when he lays to his work the collar catches his windpipe, making him throw up his head and fall back; and when a horse is required to start a heavy load, or take a dead pull, it will be necessary to have horses that will lay to their work, for it is a mathematical certainty that a draught horse must pull from an angle at the shoulder, and if that angle is too sloping, the collar will catch the windpipe, and, if too upright, will press upon the withers. To exemplify the necessity for a staunch horse, allow me to relate an instance I saw a few months since. A wagon was stopped at the bottom of the hill in the parish of Great Finborough, and when the driver wanted to start his load, three out of the four horses refused the dead pull, and had he not had one with a pair of upright shoulders, he might have stayed some time. On looking round I saw the three were of a favorite breed, and very smart animals, and I also noticed that all three had on collars thickest at the top. This, to me, had a very ugly appearance.

A word or two as to breeding. One point I have found too much overlooked in breeding—viz., hereditary weakness and disease. My advice is, never breed from an unsound animal; particularly do not breed from one unsound about the feet and legs, for I have frequently been able to trace pedigree by brittle hoofs, and bad ankles or fetlock, for several generations, when acting as judge, and have found too many of our public favorites so very deficient, that even when old enough to put to work, their legs looked half worn out.

DOMINIQUE AND GAMES.

The Dominique and Game, or either of them crossed on other breeds, make the best fowls for all domestic purposes. We have had the Black Spanish, Poland, Shanghai, Brahma, Gray Dorking, Game, Dominique and other varieties. The Black Spanish were too small and tender, though good layers. The Polands we got rid of as soon as possible. The Shanghai ran "to legs and consumption."

The Light Brahma is a fine fowl, with considerable action, and is a very fair egg producer, but not a first class hatcher. The Dark Brahma is a perfect fowl. Twenty-five Dark Brahma cocks would, if fed all they could eat, consume in one year one hundred bushels of corn. We have some now that eat fully as much as our turkeys.

In order to try the capacity of one of these foreigners, we weighed him when his crop was empty, then fed him and weighed him again, and found that he had consumed almost a half pound of corn. In five hours he was ready for another feed.

The Gray Dorking, crossed on the Dominique, made the most docile and egg-producing fowl we have ever had, and their flesh is unsurpassed. They are large enough, yet not clumsy. We have a rooster now of this cross that weighs nine and a half pounds. The hens dress nearly four pounds each, are plump and short legged. We have games crossed on Black Spanish that are fine layers and make the best of mothers, though rather small for the table. We keep them, however, to hatch and rear chickens.

The Dominique is almost equally good, if kept in its purity, but crossed with the Game stands No. 1 as a brood hen, but any other cross diminishes its value in this respect. A dash of Game blood we consider as being essential in producing extra setters and mothers, for none can compare with the Game for activity and industry in providing food for the chicks; and woe be the youngster that attempts to strangle the little ones. The battle is always "short, sharp and decisive."

In conclusion we would say that, for farmers living north of the 40th parallel of latitude, we know that the Dominique and Game are the best fowls to keep, *i. e.*, for all purposes. If we lived in Maryland and especially on the "eastern shore," we would keep the Spanish for its eggs alone. When turkeys are difficult to rear, the Dark Brahma ought to be introduced on account of its size; for Christmas dinners it is a fair substitute for the former. We have one that at five months weighed eight pounds; and then they possess this advantage that they cannot fly four feet to roost until they are fully grown.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

RULES FOR THE CARE OF SHEEP.

The following suggestions about sheep are copied from a circular issued by F. C. D. McKay, the General Agent of the Emigrant Company.

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or snow.
2. Take up lamb bucks early in the summer, and keep them up until December 1, following, when they may be turned out.
3. Drop or take out the lowest bars as the sheep enter or leave a yard, thus saving broken limbs.
4. Count every day.
5. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity at first.
6. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.
7. Let no hogs eat with the sheep, by any means, in the spring.
8. Give the lambs a little mill feed in time of weaning.
9. Never frighten sheep if possible to avoid it.
10. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can.
11. Separate all weak, or thin, or sick from those strong, in the fall, and give them special care.
12. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and if it is fly time, apply spirits of turpentine daily,