

we expect with such a system? It is of the greatest urgency that our agricultural societies should look at it and ask the necessary changes. These societies must bear in mind that the sums spent every year in these Exhibitions are voted for their progress and that it is their duty to demand that they be employed in a way to improve our agriculture in general.

We should like that, in the premiums offered to competitors of our provincial agricultural Exhibitions, the principle should be to *grant to each breed, each implement and each product, awards proportionate to the importance which could have, for our agriculture in general, such breeds implements or product.*

Starting from this basis, we would improve quicker and more surely, in doing justice to all. We do not admit of any exclusion, if a breed is bad and generally kept in the country, it seems that this breed should be more particularly prized, in order to induce proprietors to make a better choice of the reproducers, to give better care to their stock, and improve that breed which, in the condition it is, can give nothing but losses. At present the principle adopted is quite different, should a breed be bad, it has no right to compete, it is left to itself; the consequence is that it must degenerate more and more every day. Now the 9/10 of our cattle are of that wretched breed. Commentaries are useless; they are numerous for he who wishes to study the question seriously.

We have stated our opinion on the

provincial agricultural shows, and we have endeavoured to explain the reason of their partial success at home, while these institutions are known to be so useful in all the countries where they are in existence. In our next number we will show the advantages of the permanence of our Provincial Exhibitions.

J. PERRAULT.

The Management of Farm Horses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.

SIR,—In the very excellent article which appeared in your last number upon the above subject, by a "Practical Farmer," there are one or two points which I can hardly agree with, although I am aware that they are customs generally tolerated in this country, and will be approved by many. The first point to which I will allude, is "the stable or shelter." Your correspondent seems to approve of the plan of turning the horses out into a yard after being fed in the stable. Now, with the unsatisfactory state of many of our farm buildings, this may be the more preferable of two evils; for I am quite convinced that nothing could be worse than to keep horses tied up all night in a low, close-roofed stable, yet exposed to sharp draughts of air from defective weatherboarding, not divided from one another by stalls, and standing perhaps upon a whole week's accumulation of their own muck; but when we find a high, well-ventilated, brick or stone-built stable partitioned off into proper stalls for each horse (which not only tend to prevent