

see that in an aggregate of 86 prizes 57 were taken by Shorthorns, against 15 by Herefords, and 14 by all other breeds and cross breeds, three of the latter being half of Shorthorn blood. This is even a stronger record than we supposed to exist. As the Smithfield prizes are awarded wholly on the animals as beef, it can scarcely be claimed that these awards were influenced by questions of fashion or pedigree.

Can Glanders be Cured?

To deny that a certain number of cases of glanders recover, would be rather a reckless assertion in the face of occasional instances of recoveries, and of the frequent recoveries from farcy, which is but the same disease with its local manifestations confined to the skin. On the other hand, it must be acknowledged that recoveries from acute glanders or farcy in horses are very rare indeed, and

A comfortable, dry box and perfectly pure air, with sound and highly nourishing diet, are all important. In summer, the patients do better in the open air, on rich grass. If kept in-doors, they should have regular exercise, but no work. Such exercise should be given in a private, secluded place; no glandered horse should ever be allowed in a public thoroughfare, since a speck from his nose in snorting or coughing may cost the life of a human being. The need for care of bridles, buckets, sponges, litter, etc., is self-evident.—*Prof. Law, in N. Y. Tribune.*

Breaking Colts.

The winter season is a good time for breaking colts. They are now kept up in stalls, and are necessarily handled more or less. They should be petted, treated kindly, and taught that man is their kind friend—not an enemy; that he likes them, not hates them. A colt soon learns to do what is required of him, if kindly handled. But he must be taught what to do just as much as a child. A man might with just as much propriety whip his child for not being able to read after he had pointed out the letters to it, as to whip a colt for not doing what it had never been taught to do. A horse is taught by its senses. He can see, smell, hear, taste and feel, as well as man can. Providence has given him all these senses for his own protection; and through these senses he is educated, trained or broken, and frequently it is the latter in its worst sense.

The first point is, to overcome the fear of the colt. When this task is done, the worst is half accomplished. The next point is, to show him you are absolute master. This can be done by kindness as well as by force. One thing only should be done at a time—one thing only should be taught at a time.

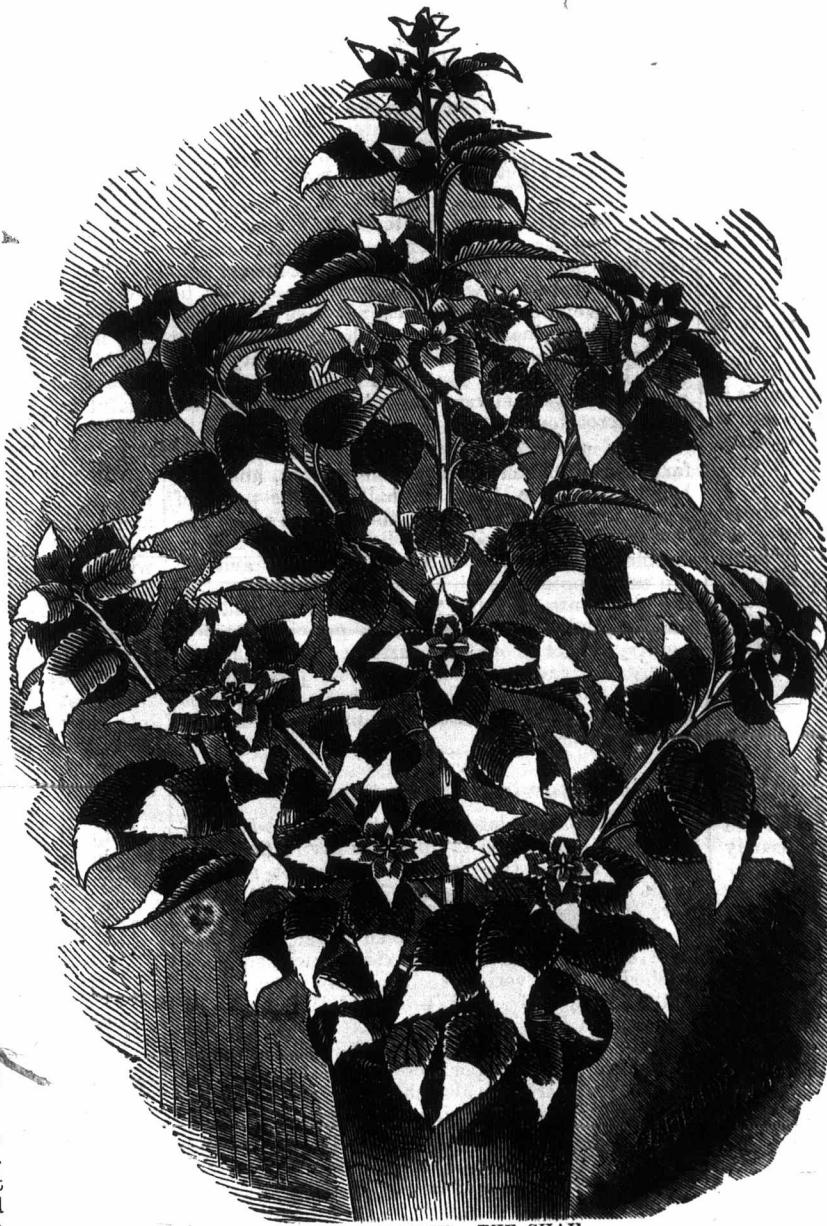
time. Accustom the colt to the bridle and to the saddle. Mount him in the stable, where he can't harm you, and show him he is not going to be harmed. Ride him, and get him accustomed to being guided by the bits, and to meeting teams on the roads.

Put the harness on him, and drive him around some time before hitching him to the wagon; and when he is found to be tractable, finally, with a steady horse, hitch him to an empty waggon. Be careful not to hitch him to an empty load till he learns how to draw by degrees.

We have broken scores of colts by this plan, and never have had one that would balk or kick or try to run away. The colt must be educated slowly, surely and thoroughly, and then he will always do what is required of him. — *Colman's Rural World*.

The Coleus.

This very handsome plant, of which we are enabled to present the above engraving, will be welcomed by every one who delights in the beauties of the flower garden. It is introduced by Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, t' e extensive nursery and seedsmen, New York. The darker hue in foliage plants forms an agreeable contrast to the rich variety of the more gorgeous colors of the flower garden, and this one, possessing as it does some of the most pleasant tints to be found in the foliage plant, will add greatly to the pleasures of floriculture in the season for out-door gardening, and will also be an additional ornament to our window gardens, which render our dwellings so cheerful



THE NEW COLEUS.—THE SHAH

The London *Agricultural Gazette* contains an interesting table, comprising all the most important awards of prizes by the Smithfield

Club since its establishment in 1807. From 1809 to 1829, however, the shows of the club were not held, so that the number of years covered by the table is only forty-five. In 1807 and 1808 the prize-winning ox was a Hereford. For fifteen years, 1830 to 1843 inclusive, a gold medal was given to "the best beast in any one of the classes;" it was taken twelve times by Shorthorns or "Durhams," twice by Herefords, and once by a North-Devon. For the thirty-one years since 1844 two prizes have been given each year—one for the best steer or ox, the other for the best cow or heifer, in the show. Of these 62 prizes 39 have gone to Shorthorns; and three to crosses of Shorthorns with Devon, Scotch, and Hereford blood respectively—21 to Herefords, and one to a Hereford and Longhorn cross—15 to Devons, and three to Scotch-Polled. For the past seven years there has also been a champion plate for the best beast in the show, irrespective of age or sex. This has been continuously won by Shorthorns, with the single exception of 1872, when a polled Aberdeenshire steer was successful over all competitors. Thus we

that of apparent recoveries from chronic glanders, a large proportion are unreliable, as the disease breaks out again whenever the animal is put to hard work. In the interval between the apparent cure and the relapse, the horse is allowed by the over-confident owner to mingle with other horses, and many instances might be adduced of the destruction of whole studs by glanders contracted from the subjects of such alleged cures.

Considering this, together with the fact that the loathsome, painful and fatal disorder is communicable to man by inoculation, there is good ground for questioning the economy or morality of treating even chronic glanders. Among the remedies which have at different times succeeded, might be mentioned a long list of tonics; but perhaps the best is the arenete of strychnia, in doses of five grains daily. Bisulphate of soda may be added in drachm doses, twice daily. The fumes of burning sulphur may be inhaled at the same intervals, for half an hour or more at a time, care being taken not to have it so concentrated as to cause irritation,