

Committee appointed for that purpose reported, and laid before the Convention a code of rules and bye-laws, which was read clause by clause, and after discussion, with slight amendments, was adopted as a whole. All present then signed a declaration, and paid the fee of fifty cents which entitles to membership and proceeded to the election of officers. The following were duly elected officers, viz :

Rev. A. C. McDonald, President.
J. B. Calkin, Esq., Sec'y.-Treasurer.

And the following gentlemen from each of the agricultural districts of the Province, Vice-Presidents :

No. 1.—Gen. J. W. Laurie.
No. 2.—C. E. Brown.
No. 3.—C. H. R. Starr.
No. 4.—Col. W. M. Blair, M. P. P.
No. 5.—Adam C. Bell, M. P. P.
No. 6.—J. McKeen.

Also eighteen Directors, one from each County, who will constitute the executive of the Association. This organization embodies two grand principles seldom so judiciously blended, of centralization in regard to its executive, and a representative character, as its officers must be chosen by the people, for the people, and of the people. The intention is to form in every County of the Province affiliated branches, through the co-operation, assistance and advice of the directors, who are not necessarily to be looked upon as officials, but are authorized to summon those interested in dairying within their jurisdiction as soon as this can be conveniently done. Mr. Lynch declares that this organization is the most elastic and yet the most perfect one in the Dominion of Canada, if not in America, with most of which he is quite intimate. It is hoped and believed that the Association will have a prosperous career and fully justify the end of its establishment.

An interesting feature of the Convention was the public meeting on Friday evening at which Mr. McDonald's paper was read a second time, and was followed by the exhibition and description of more than half a dozen dairy utensils by Mr. Lynch. They appear to be complete as to their number and utility. Mr. R. K. Brace, of Charlottetown, has purchased the right of their sale in the Maritime Provinces, and is rapidly introducing them into P. E. I.

The Dairy Association of Nova Scotia, the name of the new society, will hold its first annual meeting in the town of Windsor, in December next, when it is expected that Mr. Barnard, Commissioner of Agriculture for Quebec, will be present.

Horses, like men, suffer much from IDLENESS. How many IDLE HORSES are there standing at this moment, in the stables of gentlemen, in the city of Halifax. These horses are apparently all well cared for, they have constant attendance, good hay, clean oats, occasional washes, and thorough grooming. And yet, when the spring comes round, how often is it found necessary to send for Jukeman to put them on their feet again. The following paper, from the *Quebec Journal of Agriculture*, has been written by Dr. McEachern for the farmers of that Province, but may be read with profit by Halifax horse owners as well as country farmers.

At this season of the year, when but little work can be done on the farm, the horses which are idle require more care than is usually bestowed on them. They should never be allowed to remain in the stable during the entire twenty-four hours; they should be turned out into the barn-yard for several hours daily, unless they can be exercised at light work. Over-feeding of idle horses, on the whole, produces more injurious effects than under feeding, yet both extremes are to be avoided. Young colts will winter well on good hay, with an occasional feed of ground oats, carrots, or bran mash to prevent costiveness. They should, if possible, be kept in loose boxes,—not more than two together. The feet require a good deal of care, they should be regularly pared down, made perfectly level and prevented from getting long at the toe. Working horses whose feet have suffered from shoeing and hard roads can be very much benefited by having the shoes removed, and letting them run for the winter unshod. Unless the bone is diseased, corns and weak heels will recover, and the feet, with a little care and sensible management, will improve in every way.

Care should be taken that when a horse is only to be temporarily idle, the feed should be lessened, and soft diet substituted for the stimulating oats or corn.

DANGER FROM HIGH FEEDING IN IDLE HORSES.

(*Hæmoglobinuria*.) Our readers are aware that for the maintenance of the animal body a regular supply of nutrient material must be supplied which is utilized by the digestive system of organs, and converted into such a fluid form as admits of its being absorbed and assimilated by the tissues.

In this way, growth and waste of tissue are provided for, and the size and vigour of the body maintained. It will readily be understood that there is a maximum and minimum limit to the quantity of nutrient material thus required and consumed.

This quantity and kind of food is usually well known to those whose business it is to feed horses—taught by experience—but it is a department of management which is not sufficiently studied by our agriculturists. Yet it is well known that those who are experts in feeding are the most successful. It must be borne in mind, that the more work a horse has to perform, the more nutrient material he will consume; and that horses at hard, regular, daily work, require a liberal allowance of nitrogenous food to compensate for loss of substance in the performance of their work. On the other hand, when idle, the demand is lessened, and capability of consumption is also decreased—consequently, if a horse in vigorous health is, from some cause or other, kept idle for several consecutive days, no change being made in the allowance of nitrogenous food, an accumulation of unabsorbed or unassimilated nitrogenous elements takes place, the blood is surcharged with nutriment, and a plethoric condition is the result.

In such cases the animal spirits are buoyant; when he is taken out, he is playful and inclined to go fast. However, this false animation does not last long—he goes probably half-a-mile, then he stops, perspiration covers his body, he becomes stiff and unable to progress, the loss of power being most apparent in the hind quarters. Sometimes it becomes complete, and he falls down, unable to get up. The muscles of the quarter are swollen and hard, the pulse and breathing quickened, and the urine becomes thick and black, like porter or coffee, is rich in nitrogenous substance and the colouring matter of the blood; and, even under the best of treatment, it often proves fatal.

It is thus evident, that we cannot with impunity continue to feed idle horses as high as when at work.

It should be a rule, never to be deviated from, in every stable, to lessen the quantity of oats or other nitrogenous food when working horses have to be kept idle even for a day or two; not only so, but they should never remain twenty-four hours without exercise.

OTHER EFFECTS OF HIGH FEEDING IN IDLE HORSES.

Swollen legs.—In addition to the system of vessels which carry the blood to and from the tissues, we have a system of absorbent vessels and lymphatic glands whose duty it is to convey the lymph fluids of the body. Under high feeding and want of exercise, these glands, particularly in the hind leg, are apt to become inflamed, producing swelling and intense pain in the groin, and down the leg. It is usually called a *weed*. The swelling is due to interrupted circulations in the vessels which often burst, and the