

the number? It will be foreign to our purpose at this time to enter upon the distinctions and qualifications of the various breeds of farm-horses; I shall merely take this general rule — to select powerful draught horses for the heavy land farm, and light draught horses for the light-land farm; i. e., the large Lincolnshire, Cleveland, or Clodesdale horses for the heavy land; the Suffolk Punch, the Norfolk, and other lighter breeds of cart-horses, for the light land: these will amply suffice. The usual course to be pursued, in making this selection, and procuring them, is to attend the most popular horse-fairs in their respective districts, and to pick up individual specimens as required. Another mode is, to attend the various farm sales within any reasonable distance, and purchase such as are suitable. In the latter case, many admirable animals may be found; indeed, it is the only way to obtain first-class mares for breeding purposes, as few farmers will sell their best brood mares at any price.

To keep up our stock of farm horses it will be right to include both horses and mares our in selection, and the proportion, should be four horses to two mares; the latter to be chosen with a view to breeding. If more mares are taken on to the farm, it may occasionally put the occupier to inconvenience, as in the event of all of them producing foals in one season, the necessary rest they would require of course impeding the farm work; hence two would be found to breed a sufficient number of young horses to keep up the farm stock or supply, and for the occasional sale of a cart-colt—generally a valuable animal, and ever in demand. I name this as a general rule: but as we cannot expect to obtain just the farm we want, either in extent or proportions of arable or pasture lands, the number of horses required will vary accordingly; and the extra number should, I think, consist of a larger

proportion of mares than horses, because if the mares are not at all times required in farm work, they may be profitably employed in breeding, and there are certain seasons when they may be much better engaged suckling their foals than in the work of the farm; moreover, in busy seasons, and when the farmer is hard pushed for help, a little light work in cartage or the like, so as not to over-work or over-heat them, will do them or their foals very little harm, but foals should not partake of feverish milk.

Another very important part of this subject is the age of the horses we would select. I think they should invariably be young, or from two or six years old, and care should be taken to ascertain that they are sound, and good workers. Occasionally older horses may be purchased; indeed as respects "brood-mares" it will be found desirable; and as I have before said, they are generally best obtained at farm sales; and in such cases a good mare must not be missed because she is a year or two beyond our prescribed limit as to age. It is but seldom that really good and valuable cart-mares for breeding purposes are exposed for sale in the open market or fair. Every farmer has his pet mare. I would on this point also suggest that it is always desirable to have at least one horse on the farm qualified for riding or driving, or as an occasional plough-horse: this might constitute an extra horse for any emergency.

Laying out Gardens, etc.

Many gardens are wholly deficient in any distinctive character, from the fact of their having been designed, or more properly jumbled together piecemeal, without any design whatever. It cannot be denied that such gardens often possess many pleasing features; but, from the incongruity inseparable from such an arrangement,