

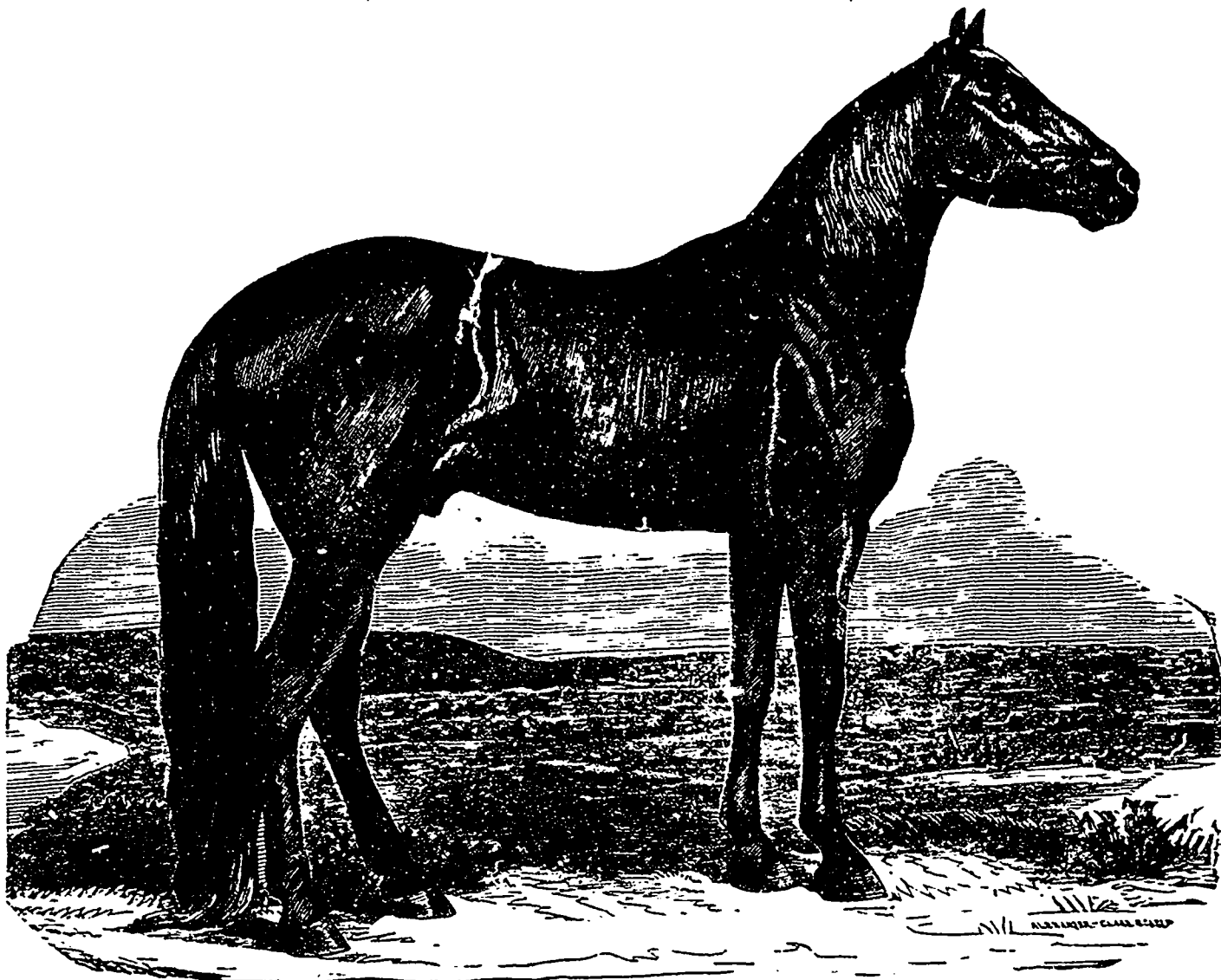
careful or careless management of the details of farming. One who is raising valuable animals can perhaps better afford to use his land to poor advantage than can he who raises common stock; but loss will come to him from bad management of his pastures, of his grain fields or of his labour, as certainly as it will come to the general farmer.

Some breeders pay quite too little attention to such questions as the drainage of pastures and meadows; the full stocking of the pastures; the selection of suitable varieties of corn and oats; the utilization of waste products of the farm, etc. There are cases in which it is cheaper for a breeder to buy feed for his stock than for him to produce it on his farm, but these are exceptional rather than the rule. There is no good reason why the man who grows good stock should not also grow good hay, corn, oats, roots, etc. In fact, the better taste and greater enterprise mani-

and timothy the next best; a change to straw, if free from rust and smut, is not injurious, and when not working is beneficial fed once a day, as it tends to maintain a good appetite. A mare in foal should be allowed exercise daily in the barnyard to give opportunity to roll, and it would be better to confine her loose in a box-stall rather than tie her up. Gentle driving on the road, or even work, will not injure her. Many persons work their breeding mares in a team up to the time of foaling, and have them do well. This is a much better plan than to keep them tied up in a stall. I kept a breeding mare eleven years, wintering her on hay left by the sheep, and she had a colt each year, every one being perfect in health and form. This mare did no work, and did not get any grain. The mare should never, when advanced in foal, be turned in a yard or field with other horses. If there is a

1. The so-called disease, *Lampas*, the bugbear of the groom, never exists. The arrangement of the palate is just as it should be, as it enables the animal to gather the grass more readily. The horse's molar teeth may require attention, but not the incisors nor their surroundings, whose functions are prehension, and not mastication. If then the horse is off his feed, in most cases the use of a slight alterative medicine, with soft and easily digested food, will effect a cure. Don't inflict that barbarous, terrible punishment of burning out the gums, and thus disable the poor brute from afterwards performing those natural functions which sustain life.

2. Another mistaken kindness is horse shoeing. It is not only injurious, but is a great tax—a twofold reason why it should be discontinued. Much time and ingenuity have been expended in the effort to make a shoe free from objections; but



THOMAS JEFFERSON, A "ROYAL GEORGE" HORSE.

festated by his choice of improved animals ought to be qualifications for good farming in all departments.

The sooner all breeders of improved stock cease to think of this work as anything else than an important part of the business of agriculture, the better. Good business management is needed in raising fine cattle or hogs as much as in corn growing.—*Breeders' Gazette*.

CARE OF A BREEDING MARE.

The best feed for a breeding mare is wheat-bran and oats. If she is old, the oats should be ground and the feed mixed half and half. If in good vigorous condition, and not worked, two quarts a day is ample; but if required to labour, the feed should be increased to eight or twelve quarts per day, according to circumstances. Breeding mares will generally do well when fed on hay alone, but the hay should always be free from mould. Clover hay is the best, and clover

scanty supply of milk when the colt is born, the mother should be fed wheat middlings at the rate of eight or twelve quarts a day, beginning with four, and increasing the feed daily. Excessive feeding might lead to derangement of the bowels, which would be injurious to the colt. A very little salt should be given at a time, and care should be taken to avoid exposure to either wet or cold. It is always best to let a mare have a run to grass, if it is large enough for a bite, before foaling; it will help to make milk, and to put the system in a healthful condition to meet the wants of nature. At night she should be brought into a dry yard or suitable enclosure.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

TWO POINTS IN HORSE MANAGEMENT.

If there be an animal that commands our kind care it is that noble quadruped, the horse. But the kindness that kills is worse than neglect. I want to refer to two inhuman and cruel customs that would be more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

all produce, more or less, physical injury, and do not prevent the horse from slipping. When a shoe does prevent slipping, it is from high, sharp heels. But such shoes strain his foot, cut his ankles, cork his hoof, make him stiff and sore, and cause him to wound his mate. All the best authorities declare that nine-tenths of the diseases of horses proceed from their feet as a consequence of shoeing.

A physician in Virginia—Dr. Perkins, of Hanover county—says that for a number of years he has not shod his horses, believing it to be the shoe and not the road that injured the foot. He rode and drove in his daily practice a horse for eight years without shoes, and during the whole period the hoofs were sound and good, and less liable to slip on ice than a shod horse. A slight rasping to keep the feet in shape was all the care bestowed upon them. This gentleman gives the example of a bold riding fox hunter who would leap fences and ditches and gallop on ice to show the superiorities of a barefoot animal to one shod, which feats his companions riding shod horses dared not imitate.—*Cor. Farmer's Review*.