

stable where several horses are kept, by the constant exhalation of unwholesome vapours from the litter, the noxious air from the lungs, &c., and he will not be surprised at the long catalogue of diseases to which improper treatment has subjected the horse. Let him enter a stable early in the morning, and it will afford him ample proof of the noxious state of the atmosphere. Farm stables are in general built too low; the ceiling should never be lower than 13 or 14 feet, so that the foul air may circulate in the higher part, and find its escape through apertures made in the ceiling. These apertures should be made so as to admit rain, and to be readily opened and shut inside by means of a cord and pulley. Fresh air should be admitted by the windows, which should be large and on different sides of the building; so that when a cold wind blows from one side, fresh air may be admitted by the one opposite. By this means the temperature also of the stable can be regulated according to circumstances, and the more accurately if a thermometer is kept—a very necessary instrument in all buildings where animals are kept. Light is also of great importance in the stable; for there can be no doubt that horses' eyes are often injured by being kept in dark stables. Nothing injures that delicate organ more than being brought out of a dark stable into the light, particularly if brought immediately into sunshine. Though a light stable is desirable, the sun's rays should not be allowed to fall upon the horse while standing in his stall; this may easily be prevented. Nor should the walls or ceiling be whitewashed, for under such circumstances the eyes of horses are liable to be rendered weak. The best color for the ceiling and walls is a stone color, which can easily be made by mixing a little lamp-black with the common white-wash. The walls of all buildings, as well as stables, should be built hollow, less material will be required, and the building will be rendered drier and warmer, and will not cost half as much in building as if built solid. [1] The doors should be high and wide—what are termed folding doors are preferable, i. e., doors which open in the middle. In fitting up the interior, particular attention should be paid to the size of the stalls, which should never be less than 6 feet wide, and the sides should be sufficiently high and long to prevent any communication between the animals. I have no doubt it will be argued by some, that horses are sociable animals,

and stalls are not requisite. But I am convinced, that when horses are separated by stalls they thrive much better, and numerous accidents are prevented, as kicking, biting, and otherwise injuring each other. Horses should not be too much deprived of the liberty of motion, as they too often are, close confinement after hard labor will too suddenly abate circulation, stiffen their joints, and make them chilly. The halters should be long enough to allow the animal to reach any part of its body with ease. Long halters are disapproved of by some farmers, because of the animals entangling themselves in them; but accidents of the sort rarely occur. The floor of the stable should be laid with hard bricks, as a smoother surface can be obtained than by flints, and the horses are not so liable to injure their knees in the act of lying down and rising up. Very little declivity is necessary to drain off the urine. Great inconvenience often occurs from suffering a horse to stand where the fall in the stall is considerable. It has, however, been recommended, and is in use in many stables, to place the gutter in the middle of the stall, so that the fore and hind legs of the animal may stand on a level. This is the best plan for horses. In whatever way the stall is made, the fall should never exceed 1 inch in 10 feet. The gutter if placed behind should be broad and very shallow. Where a stable is properly attended to scarcely any gutter is necessary. Iron racks are preferable to wooden ones, which should be fitted up so that the animal can feed with the greatest ease; or, what is preferable, fit the racks in one corner on a level with the manger, so that the animal may feed as he does in a state of nature. The manger should be so constructed as to slide into the wall like a drawer, and should be rather deep and wide, which will prevent them from throwing out their food with their noses, which often occurs where shallow mangers are used, particularly when chaff or cut hay is mixed with their oats. I hope the above remarks will induce some of your readers to come forward on this subject, for it is shameful in some parts of the United Kingdom to see the manner in which the companion and co-laborer of man is fed and sheltered.—*Ag. Gaz.*

*Ointment for Ringbone.*—Corrosive sublimate, Spanish flies, hog's lard and Venice turpentine. Mix. This ointment it is said will dissolve a ringbone.