

people. As a further proof of what could be done by such agencies he referred to the achievements of the English, Irish, and Scotch Agricultural Societies. The "County Agricultural Society" was replied to by the Chairman, Mr. Thompson, who after pointing out the progress that had been made in agricultural improvement by County and Township Societies, referred in complimentary terms to Mr. Perry, the member for the Riding, who was the originator of these ploughing matches between townships. F. Jackes, Esq., the Warden of the County, replied to the toast, "Township Societies," and pointed out their benefits. "The Press" was proposed by the President in a few remarks upon its usefulness, particularly in disseminating information in reference to such performances as had been witnessed that day. Mr. McDougall of the *North American* being called for, replied. After a brief allusion to the subject of the toast he adverted to the President's reference to Mr. Perry, and stated that he was happy to learn from some members of the Hon. gentleman's family that he was rapidly recovering from his late illness. He had little doubt, that if no untoward change took place, their worthy and independent member would be able to take his place in parliament on the 20th May or soon after. As the originator of these ploughing matches which promised so much benefit to our agricultural interests he thought on that occasion they could not do less than drink his better health. He begged therefore to propose "The health of Peter Perry—may he soon be restored." The toast was received with three times three. One or two other toasts followed and the company separated.

We understand that the Judges could not agree in their award and the matter was referred to the umpires.

"KNOWLSON'S COMPLETE FARRIER."

HOW TO CHOOSE A HORSE—CURE FOR A COLD
ASTHMA, ETC.

We have frequently been asked to publish receipts for various diseases in horses, cattle, &c., but we have felt a reluctance to do so without at the same time presenting some information relative to the diseases themselves. A remedy that might be good in a particular case, would perhaps be useless, if not injurious, in another case of a similar kind. We have met with a little work of high reputation—"Knowlson's Complete Farrier," and believing from the plain practical style in which it is written, that it will prove of great value to every reader who keeps a horse, or has charge of that noble animal, we shall publish the *whole* of it in successive numbers of the *Agriculturist*. It will be completed by the end of the volume without occupying an undue share of our space. The index will be added, and our subscribers will thus have a valuable book in addition to the one they have gained for.

Of all the things that the Creator has made for the use of Man, the Horse is the most serviceable. It is also the most tractable, if broken when young; but if not, it becomes restive and stub-

born. No creature is worse used among the brutish part of mankind.

There are only three kinds of these useful creatures, viz. the *Horse*, the *Ass*, and the *Zebra*; but by crossing the breeds, many different sorts are produced. You may raise a cross breed from a horse, with an ass, but you can go no further. We cannot learn with certainty from history from where horses came at first, but it is very likely from Asia; although the extensive plains of Africa abound with them, and they run wild in many other parts of the world, where the natives know no other use of them than to eat their flesh.

In more civilized countries the horse becomes more tractable, and then, and not till then, its proper value appears. Our own country may challenge all nations for a good breed of horses, proper for all uses. We have them from eight to eighteen hands high; some as heavy as any in the world, and some very small; some calculated for swiftness, and some for drudgery; and some which are kept for show, and are of little use: but that is the fault of the owner, and not of the horse.

Many of these useful creatures are slaughtered by sinful men, and many are ill treated through that abominable and soul-destroying evil—*drunkenness*; and these poor animals which are so useful to man, are hungered, whipt, and ill treated many other ways. A horse is agreeable for its beauty, as well as valuable for its usefulness; but neither of these things prevents wicked men from using him ill. But it is not my intention to give you a history of the horse in this little treatise, but to inform you how to cure it when out of health.

HOW TO CHOOSE A HORSE.

In my time I have bought and sold hundreds of horses, as well as had thousands under my care when unwell, but still I am at a loss how to give my readers proper directions *how to choose one*; for among all the difficulties attending the common affairs of life, there is not perhaps a greater than that of choosing a good horse; nor will this appear strange when we consider the number of niceties attending this animal, with regard to its shape and manner of going, which are so numerous that it would fill a volume to describe them. Indeed, the best judges are obliged to content themselves with guessing at some things, unless a sufficient trial be allowed.

The *Eyes* are the first things to attend to, and should be well examined, as the best judges are often deceived in them. *Clearness of the Eyes* is a sure indication of their goodness; but this is not not all that should be attended to: the eyelids, eyebrows, and all the other parts must be considered; for many horses whose eyes appear clear and brilliant go blind at seven or eight years old. Therefore be careful to observe whether the parts between the eyelids and the eyebrows are free from bunches, and whether the parts round the under eyelids be full, or swelled; for these are indications that the eyes will not last. When the