

perfect, produces gradual deterioration. The truth here, as in other cases, lies in the middle. Crossing should be attempted with great caution, and the most perfect of the same breed should be selected, but varied, by being taken frequently from different stocks. This is the secret of the course. The pure south-eastern blood is never lost, but the stock is often changed with manifest advantage.—*Youatt.*

From the New York Spirit of the Times.

SECRET FOR TAMING VICIOUS HORSES, &c.

Dear Sir,—My secret for taming vicious horses is gentleness and patience, which removes fear and gives the animal confidence in man. Rubbing a horse in the face will cause him to present his head to you, and talking kindly to him will attract his attention. After having cleared the stable or paddock of every thing (dogs, chickens, etc.) that will tend in any way to frighten the horse, drive him as gently as possible into a corner and approach him by degrees, that he may see there is no cause for alarm. You must now rub his face gently downwards, (not across nor "against the grain" of the hair,) and, when he becomes reconciled to that, as you will perceive by his eye and countenance, rub his neck and back till you come to his tail, repeating the operation several times till he will permit you to handle his tail freely. You may now lead him out, and call upon him constantly, in a steady tone, to "come along!" (whispering the words, to some horses, is better than to speak aloud,) and, in about ten minutes or less, he will follow you about quite tame and gentle.

In breaking a horse to harness or saddle you must be very gentle with him. For the former, you may commence by throwing a rope over the back, and letting it hang loose on both sides, then lead him about, caressing him as above, until he becomes satisfied that you will not hurt him; then put on the harness, and pull gently on the traces. In a short time, by this kind treatment, he will be prepared for work.

In breaking for the saddle you may begin by showing him the blanket, rubbing him with it, and throwing it on his back. In a short time you may lay the saddle on; and, after fondling him for a few minutes, you may fasten it, and ride him with perfect safety. It is better for one person to stand by his head at first and keep him quiet, and then to lead him along until all danger is over. If he is dangerous, you may exercise him for some time by leading him, and leaving him, as he becomes more and more gentle in working. You can then manage him with more safety. It is better to work a horse to make him very gentle, but if this cannot well be done, I would recommend the use of bit and harness, that he may learn to be governed by the bridle. Be careful not to get his mouth sore. Put on at first a loose harness, and let it remain on for some time; if the harness is tight it will make an unbroken horse sweat and faint. You may, in the case of a very vicious horse, side-line him. In a little time, he will pass a carriage without shying, and will not caper in gear or under the saddle.

If a horse lies down, and will not get up, drive a stake in the ground and fasten him down for ten or twelve hours; then loosen him, and he will "know better next time."

A vicious Cow may be cured by the same treatment.

To make a horse follow you.—You may make any man's horse follow you in ten minutes, or sometimes less. Go to the horse, rub his face, jaw, and chin; leading him about, still saying to him, "come along." A constant tone is necessary. By taking him away from persons and horses, repeat rubbing, leading, and stopping. Sometimes turn him round all ways, and keep his attention by saying "come along;" put your arms around his neck, whispering in his ear, saying "come along." I suppose in some horses it is important to whisper to them, as it hides the secret, and gentles the horse. You may use any word you please, but be constant in your tone of voice. The same will cause all horses to follow. If a horse has an injury in his face, you had better put off taming him until it is well.

To accustom a horse to the use of Gun, Umbrella, etc.—Commence showing your friendship, by rubbing the horse's face with your hand; then snap and explode percussion caps with a pistol. Let the horse frequently smell the powder and smoke. Then you will fire small reports, until you shall see fear removed; then overhead, and behind the horse, until all is free. If you have a very wild horse, place him in a stall, or a small pen, so as to have him safe: then fire a gun all around him, and go often up to him, speak to him, and rub him in the face, and then

fire the gun again, until he is free from starting. To make a horse used to an umbrella, walk before him, raising it up and shutting it again. Let him smell it and rub it over his head. Then get on him, gently raise it, and ride him along, until the fear is over. It is, in all cases, better to take the horse to some new place away from home; for if you go to the place where he has been spoiled, you will find he is apt to prove unkind there than elsewhere. Sometimes horses will remember for five years places and habits, both good and bad. You must rub your horse on both sides; for he may be gentle on one side, and not on the other.

How to manage a kicking Horse.—First make a stall, or pen, for your horse, in which he cannot turn round, and with slats, through which you can put your hand to rub him. Then commence by rubbing him in the face, and all over, two or three times, raising his tail gently, three or four times; then touch one of his fore-legs, and say to him "foot," "foot," until he shows willingness to raise his foot. Raise the foot up, and put it down some three or four times; then go all round, until all fear is removed. All you wish a horse to do ought to be done three or four times, repeated two or three days in succession.

How to manage a Cow.—Tie her to some place, so that you can rub her all over, then salt her from your hand, feed her from your hand, on half-feed, and in three days you may do as you please with her. Rub her near the root of the tail, as that has a good effect.

In breaking a shy or skittish Horse, never strike him for swerving; but if he is frightened, be gentle. Get down, rub him in the face, lead him to the cause of alarm, then back to where you got off; and then ride him back again to the object. Repeat this in the force of his habit, and he will be submissive. If an old horse, you may mend his habits. In training horses to go over bridges, it is a good plan to lead them over some three or four bridges.

To make a Horse stand still while you mount.—Get on and dismount four or five times before you move him out of his tracks, and by repeating this any horse will stand still.

In conclusion, I would advise all breeders to be kind and gentle to their foals, and by so doing I will venture to say they will seldom have vicious horses to tame. D. O.

AGRICULTURE.

Many of the remarks made in introducing the last subject, may, with slight alteration apply to this. A Bill provides for a Board, and discussions, if any, will probably arise on the Report of the year's proceedings. The formation of many County Agricultural Societies, the prizes awarded, the stock and implements imported, the books and papers distributed, must, one would hope, have produced considerable good.

There is something in the very name of Agriculture that bespeaks men's sympathies. The antiquity of the culture of the soil, and the cultivation of grain and fruits and flowers, is at once suggested. We think of Adam's amusement before his fall; and his labour after, when the "world was all before him where to choose." We see the patriarchs amid their fields and flocks,—Boaz among his reapers, and the great Shepherd of Israel, and his disciples, walking by the ripe corn, plucking and eating as they went.—We acknowledge the vast importance of the art,—as the basis of manufactures and commerce and nobility,—the first essential to the existence of mankind, the mother of nations.—We consider its haunts, amid the lovely solitudes of nature; by streams and groves and surrounded by fragrant zephyrs,—we behold it subduing the forest and the barren,—making gardens amid the swamps, and rearing cottages and mansions where the wild fox and the bear had their dens. This great humanizer and precursor of civilization, blends the essential and the picturesque, in its recommendations, and every man feels as if he had somewhat of the nature of a farmer in his own bosom. To keep his horse, and cow, and to till his garden, form the usual day dreams of the citizen, as he rises above dependence, and feels himself able to select his lot for the evening of life. No wonder then, that the practical agriculturist sometimes, in legislation, expects his full meed of attention, if he does not "o'er step the modesty" of his profession, and ask for more than the claims of his fellow men would warrant.

Many complaints have been made since the setting in of winter, by farmers who resort to the Halifax Market, respecting the prices obtained. Very often these were fair; sometimes, owing to an accidental glut, and the perishable nature of the articles in unexpectedly mild weather, the prices were wretchedly low; and in a