

state here distinctly the particular purpose for which cake is given at the different stages of their growth. At first, the object is to accustom them to a wholesome and nutritious diet, which will supplement the milk obtained from any given number of cows, so as to admit of a greater number of calves being reared, and, at the same time, have greater justice done than could otherwise be practicable. At weaning-time, again, it is given to help the young animal over the transition from milk to grass alone, without check to growth or loss of condition. During the following winter, however, the special object of its use is to prevent black-leg, as, but for this, turnips *ad libitum* would be sufficient. When put to grass as year-olds, they decidedly thrive better on sown grass of the first year than an old pasture, differing in this respect from cattle whose growth is matured. They are laid on turnips again as early in the autumn as these are ready; and it is a good practice to sow a few acres of globes to be ready for this express purpose. It does well to give the turnips upon the grass for ten or fourteen days before putting them finally into the feeding yards; and then, if they can be kept dry and warm, and receive daily as many good turnips as they can possibly eat (globe till Christmas and Swedish afterwards,) they will grow at a rate that will afford their owner daily pleasure in watching their progress, and reach a weight by the 1st of May which, if markets are favourable, will reward him well for all his pains. The leading features of this system are, good keeping and progressive improvement; in other words, to get them fat as soon after birth as possible, and keep them so till they reach maturity. The details given above are a description of the expedients generally adopted by the breeders of this district for securing these objects.—*Mr. Wilson, Transactions of the Highland Society.*

MANAGEMENT OF THE HORSE.

This noble animal is an indispensable servant and companion of the farmer. He ploughs, he harrows, he carts over the farm. He goes to market, to mill, and to meeting; he also accompanies his master to election frolics, political gatherings, and winter sleigh rides, and his company is as much sought after, at such times, as the orator's or the fiddler's.

The horse is more often abused than any of our domestic brutes. He is too generous to spare his limbs or his wind when we are in haste, and his generous ambition too often causes his ruin.

On the farm, however, the horse is not so generally over driven as on the highway, when we attempt to outstrip the wind, and leave steam engines behind. It is fast driving and subsequent neglect that bring on sprained joints, broken lungs and premature old age.

Horses that are worked on a farm and are well attended to, will often be good in harness at 35 years of age; while those that travel in stages are not expected to last longer, on an average than six or seven years. They are then turned off to the farmer to serve in better business, or are sold to the tanner for what the skin is worth.

We have thrown out a few hints in a former number, on the subject of horse breaking. We hold that any horse, well broken, may be made to draw as surely as an ox. The horse requires different treatment because he knows more. And this circumstance makes it absolutely necessary that his driver should be wiser than the driver of an ox. We cannot vouch for the saying of the Irish,

"that a horse knows as much as man according to his bigness." Still we conjecture that some horses have more understanding than some men have.

How to treat Horses on a journey.

Much judgement is requisite to keep a horse in good trim on a long journey, and when your jaunt is but twenty miles it is worth your while to look well to your horse. The first step is to fit the horse for the journey. If he has been kept out at pasture he should be taken up and put to hay and grain for a number of days before starting. Hay and grain must be his food while he labours hard, but when you first commence giving grain you must limit the quantity. When he has become used to eating grain you can make that his principal food on a journey; and this you will find cheaper than any other food.

We have known farmers, of very good sense in other matters, act most absurdly in the management of a horse. They will give "dobbin" a mess of grain just before starting in the morning though he has not been used to eating it before. Just as if a half a peck of oats or corn, crammed down hastily, would aid him in his journey. Dobbin would perform much better through the day without a mouthful of grain. Even one that has been long used to it, should never have his stomach stuffed full of it just before starting.

Your most hearty food should all be given at night, unless you have ostlers on whom you can depend, to feed them two or three hours before morning; in such case, a part of your grain may be given at night, soon after you stop, and the remainder two hours at least before you renew your journey.

We are aware that some over-wise teamster will argue, that if you give your horse his grain at night, he will eat no hay of consequence, and that you will throw away the money you pay for hay in feeding. They, therefore, endeavour to stuff in as much hay as possible at first, and give the more palatable food for a dessert or stuffer. This is most unwise on two accounts—your horse needs his most hearty food soon after his day's work is over,—and very hearty food hurts him when fed just before his work commences.

If the grain is given at night your horse soon eats enough to cloy him sufficiently to induce sleep and rest; but if he must have poor picking for some hours after being put up, his time of sleep and rest is delayed; it may require the whole night, on fodder that he must pick over, to satisfy the craving of his appetite.

If your are used to travelling you know you cannot always be sure of the best of hay for your horse. In New York the Dutch tavern keeper advises you to feed with his latest cut hay. He argues that more heart is found in this than in what is cut while in full blossom. Well, give a knowing horse such hay, and he will stare you in the face and whinow for grain.

We have travelled much, and on long journeys—we have learned from long experience that grain must be our chief reliance for horse food—that the horse wants something substantial soon after being put up—that his grain then benefits him much more than at any other time, because he is then most in want of it, and because it then has time enough to digest and to go into the system.

The best mode is to rely chiefly on grain. One peck of good corn is equal to two pecks of oats, but as your hay may not be good, prefer turning down half a bushel of oats, before your horse soon after putting him up at night. He must have