

light more particularly suits horses of heavy work, and who draw almost as much by the weight of carcass which they can throw into the collar, as by the degree of muscular energy of which they are capable. In the quietness of a dimly lighted stable they can obtain repose, and accumulate flesh and fat. Dealers are perfectly aware of this. They have their darkened stables in which the young horse, with little or no exercise, and fed upon mashes and ground corn, is made up for sale. The round and plump appearance, however, which may delude the unwary, soon vanishes upon altered treatment, and the animal is found to be unfit for hard work, and predisposed to every inflammatory disease. As a general rule, dark stables are unfriendly to cleanliness, and the frequent cause of the vice of starting, and of the most serious diseases of the eye."

Grooming.

The less of this for a farmer's horse the better, with the exception of rubbing off the hard mud; for regular grooming, by removing the dandruff and lessening the coat of hair, renders the animal more liable to cold. But to the high fed, clothed, and stabled horse, grooming is important; for good rubbing and brushing to this animal, answers the purpose of exercise, by causing a free circulation in the vessels of the skin. Heat and dressing produce a fine skin. Heat, however, injures the health of the horse. Dressing excites the circulation and energies of the vessels of the surface. Rubbing is the best and safest method of obtaining a fine coat. Horses should never be cleaned and dressed in the stable, when the weather admits of their being out by the door. In the former case the dust mingles with and vitiates their food; in the latter case the air braces the

constitution of the animal. Horses should not be punished either with the curry comb, or hard, sharp brushes, when their skins are tender; in this case a soft brush is preferable. A hair cloth is best for thin skinned horses. Hand rubbing the legs, especially of tired horses, is very requisite: it revives the animal, it removes enlargement, relieves stiffness, produces warmth, and promotes the appetite; for after this process the animal attacks his food, and afterwards lies down to rest.

Exercise.

This applies more to the high fed stabled horse, than to the Farmer's, as this animal, like his master, has exercise sufficient for appetite and health. Every horse should have daily exercise. The horse that feeds high, and stands idle for three or four days, must suffer: it disposes him to fever, grease, or unsoundness of feet; and if after such idleness he should be ridden fast or far, the danger of disease, especially of the lungs, is increased. A stable fed horse should have two hours regular exercise every day; either under the care of the master, or with some trusty attendant. Regular exercise is of the utmost consequence in the training of a racer. A trained horse will accomplish the work with ease, which would fatigue and induce inflammation in an idle horse. It is a mistaken custom to keep a horse four or five days idle in a stall to prepare him for a future journey. This preparation renders him more liable to fail. Exercise should be proportioned to the age of the horse. A young animal requires more than an old one, but it should not be violent. The exercise should be moderate on quitting the stable; it may be quickened after a while, but the horse should return slowly to his stall.