

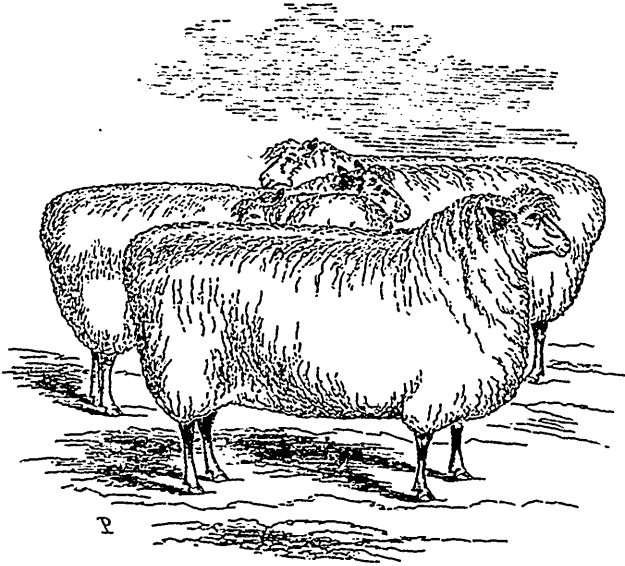
The Live Stock.

MR. MILLER'S COTSWOLDS.

Herewith we present a small but spirited engraving of a group of Cotswold Sheep, being part of a large importation made from England last summer, by Mr. John Miller, of Brougham, Ont., and shown by him with distinguished success at the Provincial Exhibition held in London last year. We are happy to know that Mr. Miller's judgment and energy as an importer and breeder of Cotswolds, are so well known and so widely appreciated, that he has found it necessary to make large importations during the

present season in order to keep pace with the demands of his customers. The North American Steamship which sailed from Liverpool on the 2nd of August, brought out four first-class Cotswold Rams and thirty-two Ewes, carefully selected from the stocks of Mr. Cole, Ashbrook; Mr. J. Gillet, Minster Lovell, Mr. J. Lane, Barton; Mr. Beale Brown, Mr. J. Godwin and Mr. Slatter. Among them were the second prize pen of Ewes at the Oxford meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and other prize sheep. More honours doubtless await Mr. Miller's flock at the approaching Provincial Show.

FIRST PRIZE IMPORTED COTSWOLDS AT THE PROVINCIAL SHOW OF 1869.



THE PROPERTY OF MR. JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT.

HOW TO CHOOSE A FAMILY HORSE.

A writer in the *London Spectator* says it need scarcely be said that a carriage horse is not often pleasant for riding, though conversely it may be improved by it. Practically therefore, a horse is not likely to do more than one thing well. This extends even to its pace. The high action of a good trotter is often accompanied by a slow, rather mincing walk; but a horse that gallops well is pretty certain to cover the ground rapidly in walking — We agree with a "knowing hand" that a "man who is a tolerable horseman had better choose a high couraged horse." A badly bred horse may be often a strong, hardy animal, but it will "let down" if it is pushed, while the thorough-bred will go on till it drops.

A thorough-bred ought not to be chosen for pounding along turnpike roads, as its legs will not stand constant hammering. A cob had better be avoided, unless its history is known, as no horse is more likely to be tricky. For several reasons it is

better to buy a horse under seven years old. With such a one a reliable guaranty of age can be procured, whereas the horses that are just aged, that is to say, just eight when they come into market, occur in numbers that might baffle a Quetelet. Again, horses are so badly used and so overworked in England, that it is quite uncertain how much strength an eight or nine year horse may retain. As a rule, no animal that has been hacked at such places as Brighton or Oxford ought to be bought. After a year or two of such work the mouth is generally spoiled and the sinews or the leg gone.

Some persons consider color an indication of temper, and distrust a bright chestnut. We believe that the rule is sound, but the exceptions are numerous. The eyes and ears of a horse when it is first led out, when its mouth is handled, when a whip is shaken near it, and when it is backed, are much better criteria of anger no less than of fear, and are easily recognized. Irish horses, excellent as fencers, are apt to be of difficult temper. A horse sometimes overhangs its fore legs, so to speak. This is a dan-