

Hints from the London Horse Book.

FOOD.

1. All horses must not be fed in the same proportions, without due regard to their ages, their constitution and their work. Because the impropriety of such a practice is self-evident. Yet it is constantly done, and is the basis of disease of every kind.

2. Never use bad hay on account of its cheapness. Because there is not proper nourishment in it.

3. Damaged corn is exceedingly injurious. Because it brings on inflammation of the bowels and skin diseases.

4. Chaff is better for old horses than hay. Because they can chew and digest it better.

5. Mix chaff with corn or beans, and do not give the latter alone. Because it makes the horse chew his food more, and digest it better.

6. Hay or grass alone will not support a horse under hard work. Because there is not sufficient nutritive body in either.

7. When a horse is worked hard its food should chiefly be oats; if not worked hard, its food should chiefly be hay. Because oats supply more nourishment and flesh-making material than any other kind of food. Hay not so much.

8. For a saddle or a coach horse, half a peck of sound oats; and eighteen pounds of good hay is sufficient. If the hay is not good add a quarter of a peck more oats. A horse which works harder may have rather more of each; one that works little should have less.

9. Rack feeding is wasteful. The better plan is to feed with chopped hay from a manger. Because the food is not then thrown about, and is more easily chewed and digested.

10. Sprinkle the hay with water that has salt dissolved in it. Because it is pleasing to the animal's taste, and more easily digested. [A teaspoonful of salt in a bucket of water is sufficient.]

11. Oats should be bruised for an old horse, but not for a young one. Because the former, through age and defective teeth, cannot chew them properly; the young horse can do so, and they are thus properly mixed with the saliva, and turned into wholesome nutriment.

12. Vetches and cut grass should always be given in the spring to horses that can not be turned out into the fields. Because they are very cooling and refreshing, and almost medicinal in their effects; but they must be supplied in moderation, as they are liable to ferment in the stomach if given largely.

13. Water your horse from a pond or stream, rather than from a spring or well. Because the latter is generally hard and cold, while the former is soft, and comparatively warm. The horse prefers soft muddy water to hard water, though ever so clear.

14. A horse should have at least a pail of water, morning and evening; or (still better) four half-pails, at four several times in the day. Because this assuages his thirst without bloating him. He should

not be made to work directly after he has had a full draught of water; for digestion and exertion can never go on together.

15. Do not allow your horse to have warm water to drink. Because, if he has to drink cold water, after getting accustomed to warm, it will give him colic.

16. When your horse refuses his food, after drinking, go no further that day. Because the poor creature is thoroughly beaten.

"Nellie Bly,"

MR. MILLER'S IMPORTED TWO-YEAR OLD SHORT-HORN HEIFER.

THE annexed engraving is a fine likeness of a beautiful red two-year old imported Short-horn heifer, which deservedly took the highest honours in her class at the last Provincial Exhibition. She is owned and was exhibited by Mr. John Miller, of Brougham, township of Pickering, having been purchased by him last summer from a noted Western stock-breeder, Mr. W. R. Duncan, of Tawanda



"NELLIE BLY,"—The Property of MR. JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Township of Pickering.

Meadows, Illinois. She cost the sum of \$1,000 Am. Cy., and is well worth the money. She was calved Nov. 25, 1865, sired by "Burnside" (see Herd book, page 4618), dam "Nelly Bly," by "Havelock" (see Herd Book, page 2588). She won the first premium as the best heifer, one year old and over, at Bloomington in 1867. At the State Fair held at Quincy the same year, she took the first premium of \$20, as the best heifer one year old and over. At the Missouri State Fair, held at St. Louis, she carried off the prize of \$20 as the best heifer one year old and over. She also won in the sweepstakes ring the second prize of \$15 as the second best Short-horn animal of any age. Mr. Miller purchased two other promising young Short-horns from the same breeder, and the trio form a valuable addition to the improved stock which Canada can boast.

Colts Need Care in Winter.

CARE is essential for the proper wintering of any kind of stock, but especially requisite in the case of colts. Some allow colts to struggle on among cattle and sheep and store hogs, deeming them com-

petent to fight their own way through, no matter how rough their treatment may be, nor how much they may be robbed at the stated periods of feeding. They, even when thus treated, manage to worry through, but it is at the expense of that development which the season should bring to them. The aim should be, when colts are weaned, to keep them from falling away in flesh, but this cannot be accomplished by hap-hazard management. They require shelter during storms, and suitable food and plenty of it, till the return of the season of verdure shall enable them to range in search of that which is congenial to them and promotive of their development. Colts, like their dams, find an occasional application of the card agreeable, and it is certainly healthful.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Winter Feeding.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

SIR,—Would you or some of your subscribers be pleased to send us, through your most valuable paper, a few more good hints respecting the manage-

ment of sheep and cows in the winter? I will try and give you a brief account of the manner in which they are managed in this section of the Dominion. To begin, our farmers always allow too many cows for the amount of pasture, upon which they are suffered to remain until they are almost as poor as they were in the spring, on account of the terrible effects of the fall rain, snow, and sleet, to which they are exposed, and the frozen grass and briars, not to mention old fence rails, &c., which they are compelled to eat, in order to keep themselves from starving. They are then driven into the barn-yard—a won-

derful-looking affair indeed; sheep, cows, pigs, colts, and hens, all together,—after which a few armfuls of well-threshed straw are thrown out to them three times a day, which they can tread into the ground, eat, or manage otherwise just as they please. But the cows, as long as they are able, generally amuse themselves by trying which can gather the most wool on the point of their horns, and the sheep, in retaliation, run races over the straw, which renders it unfit for use. Now, this, with very few exceptions, is the general rule. Please point out something better and oblige. H. C.

Plantagenet, Nov. 26, 1868.

BOOTH SHORT-HORN HERD.—It is rumoured that the State of New York is ere long to have a herd of Booth Short-horns. Messrs. Wolcott and Campbell, already distinguished as breeders of Ayrshires, &c., are the parties who are said to have decided on this undertaking. We understand they have an agent now in England negotiating the purchase of some choice stock animals for them. Mr. Cochrane will have to look out for his laurels. It is highly probable that his achievements have stimulated the gentlemen above-named to go into this enterprise, and this is one of the ways in which one energetic lover of improvement rouses others to copy his example and if possible outrival him on his chosen field.