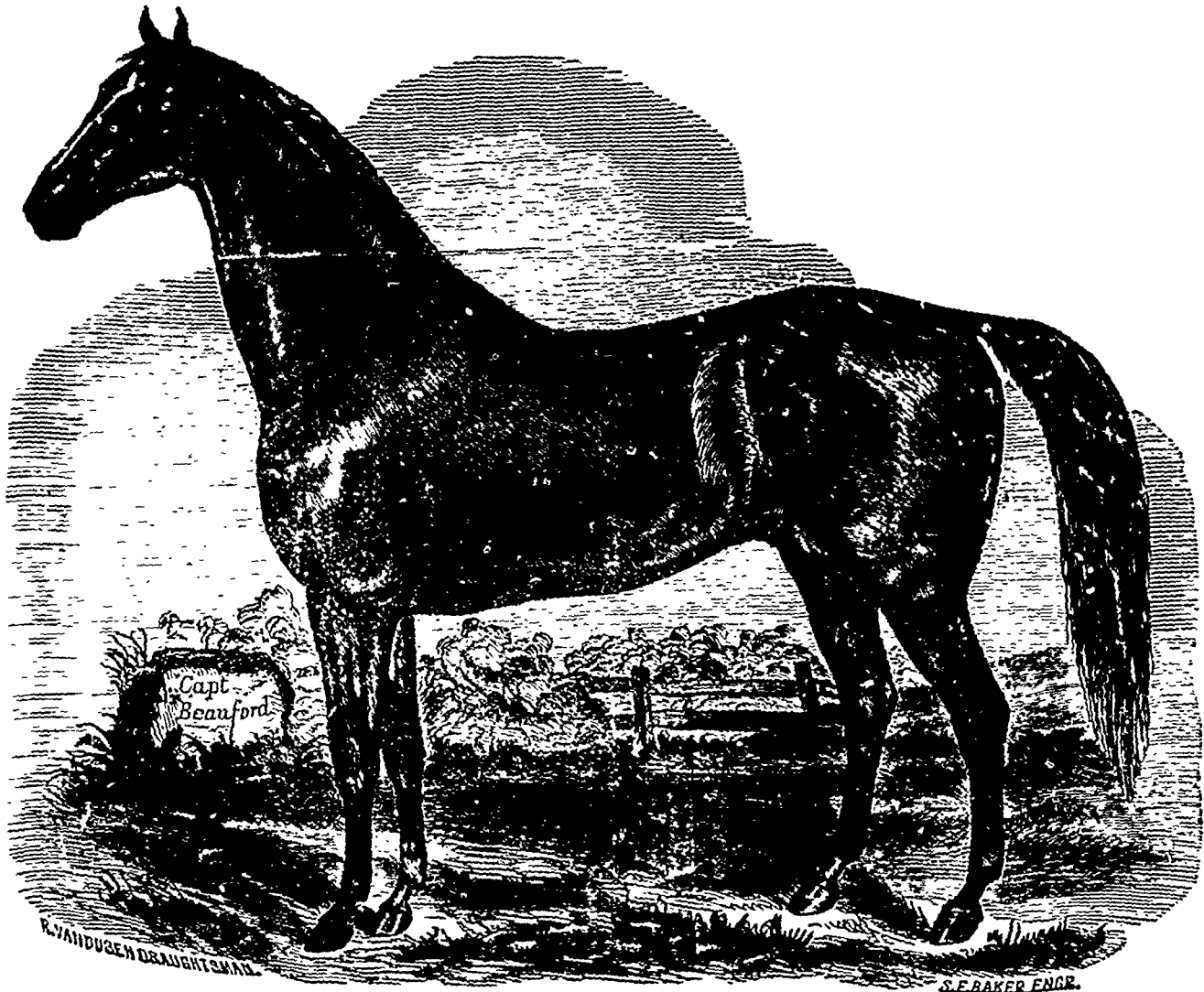


THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE



CAPTAIN BEAUFORD.

We present herewith an engraving of the thorough-bred blood stallion, Captain Beauford, recently imported from Lexington, Kentucky, by Mr. Joseph Grand of this city. He is of a beautiful rich chesnut colour, 16 hands high, and is heavier, and stronger built than the blood stallions we have usually had in this country. Mr. Grand informs us that he is renowned as a sure foal-getter, that he has taken first premiums wherever shown, and that his colts are very highly prized. He is of excellent descent, his sire being the celebrated Giencoe. We consider him a valuable acquisition to Canada, and hope his present owner will find the large sum he has expended in his purchase, a profitable investment.

The Breeder and Grazier.

Will it pay to soil Cattle?

This is a question which well deserves fair and full discussion. Generally speaking, it is assumed that it will not pay in a country like this where land is abundant, and labour is high. Perhaps however, this may be mere assumption. The subject is one of great practical importance, and we commend the following remarks of the *Country Gentleman* in regard to it, to the attention of our readers, more especially as they deal definitely with a matter which is too often left to vague impression.

"The great objection is the increased labour and attention involved—every farmer likes to turn his animals out where they will take care of themselves. The only way to obviate this objection is to show, by calculation or actual experiment, that a saving will result—if this can be done, thorough business men will adopt it. To assist in approximate estimates of this kind, we suggest the following:—Soiling would obviate the necessity of interior division fences. On these 70 acres about one mile would be thus saved, costing, if made of posts and boards, about \$1.50 per rod, amounting to \$180. The annual interest on this is \$33. The annual cost of replacing, if lasting 20 years, would be \$25, or \$61 saved annually in fences.

Secondly, the increase in manure would be about as follows:—A well managed farm of this size should yield every year about 200 loads of manure. If doubled by soiling, it would yield about 400 loads. But this would not be a clear gain, as the ordinary droppings on pastures are valuable; probably it would be safe to put the gain at 100 loads, worth, at \$1 a load, \$100. Thirdly, the increased growth of forage, when not trodden down by hoofs, and the free use of cornstalks and sorghum for feeding through summer, would doubtless double the feeding products of the soil. If 20 acres were in pasture, therefore, worth ordinarily \$5 per acre, a doubling of this would amount to \$100 more. These three items would amount to \$261, and would much more than pay the wages of a hired man to cut and draw the 20 acres of forage and take care of the animals in summer—even with the disadvantage of cutting by hand instead of the appliances of mowers and other machinery used in cutting wholesale in baying time. Probably this estimate may be considerably varied on examination."

Wintering Colts.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

SIR,—Will you permit me to make a few remarks in your most valuable journal, on the subject of raising colts? I wish more particularly to speak of their management at the present season of the year. As soon as the weather begins to get cold, I com-

mence stabling my spring colts. A colt should never be allowed to stand on anything but the ground for a floor. For one colt a box 10 x 12 is a very good size, 12 x 20 feet for 2 colts.

I fix my manger on the side opposite the door, I elevate the bottom plank for a good sized spring colt, 3½ feet from the ground, the upright plank leaning towards the colt, say 12 x 15 inches high, this manger should be at least 15 inches wide at the bottom, and 18 at the top. Across this manger, from one end to the other, I place strong, round, smooth sticks of hard wood, about 16 inches apart, the back end about 6 or eight inches higher than the front, this makes a nice, handy feeding box for either colt or horse in day time. I put a nice, soft web head stall on my colt and tie him up to the manger for 2 or 3 hours per day, and then let him have the range of the box to walk about in. All the hay and grain is put in this box, and the colt in order to get his food, is obliged to stand over with his head elevated, which has the tendency to raise him on the shoulders, throws his chest well forward and teaches him to stand square upright on his feet, which habit he never forgets in after-life, and it adds 50 per cent. to the beauty and value of the horse. The stable must be kept clean, and be well bedded with good dry straw every day. Never put your stable in a low wet spot, and never