

quantities of different kinds of wine, of good quality, have been manufactured, with every prospect of a continued increase. Numerous experiments have been made in preserving meat in a fresh state (beef and mutton), chiefly with a view to exportation, and after overcoming many difficulties, the prospect for the future appears to be encouraging.

Notwithstanding the frequent droughts to which Australia generally is liable, it would appear, from Mr. Mitchell's report on farm experiments, that root crops are often highly successful in Victoria. He speaks of the sugar beet and common mangel wurzel as being very productive and of superior quality; and in feeding cows, he gives the former a decided superiority over the latter. He contends that protection from cold and wet, in an Australian winter, is quite as necessary for the well doing of milch cows as it is in Britain; and concludes with the following remarks on the use of "Picksley & Sims' Combined Pulper and Slicer":—"My practice is to dress the roots as clean as possible, pulp them down, and mix the pulped mass with moistened chaff and bran; it is then laid upon a heap and covered with bags, until fermentation sets in, before it is given to the cows. The eager manner in which cattle rush to get this food, and the way they lick out the troughs in which they are fed—clean as ever dog licked platter—is proof of their liking for it, and the result in milk and cream is pleasing, because profitable evidence of its value." This practice appears to be widely extended, embracing countries of diverse climates; and the few instances of it in Canada that have come to our notice have been of a favourable character.

HORSE EDUCATION.

Endowed with wondrous intelligence and great docility, no animal which man has occasion to use, is more easily educated than the horse. In fact he is what man makes him. His faults and bad habits are taught him by his human master. You cannot name an evil trick which lessens his value for the service of man, into which he has not been initiated by some one who has owned him.

Horses learn very quickly, and have amazing tenacity of memory. Hence the importance

of educating them rightly. One of the most needful things to a farmer, is knowledge of horse nature and horse taming. Very few professional horse-breakers are to be found in country places, and there is no need of them, for the science of horse-breaking is very simple, and every farmer ought to master it, so as to be able to manage his own animals without dependence on any one. "Horse-breaking," by the way, is a very unsuitable phrase, in fact, a misnomer. The young horse must be subjugated, but when once his will is broken, which is a matter of but a few minutes, there is nothing else to break. There are no bad habits or vicious ways to reform. He is like wax in your hands, ready to be moulded, and if he does not become a pattern of equine virtues, blame the preceptor, and not the scholar.

Three requisites pretty much express what is needed rightly to educate a horse;—firmness, kindness, and common sense. To know how to blend these, and make them bear on the noble animal, whom you would train to usefulness, constitutes the whole science, art, secret and philosophy of horse education. There is nothing mysterious or occult about the thing. It is within the reach of any person possessed of ordinary intelligence.

We have been led into these remarks in consequence of having lately made the acquaintance of Prof. Graves, a professional horse-tamer, who makes a specialty of curing vicious horses of the bad tricks their stupid masters have taught them, and teaching how to educate the horse. This gentleman is making a tour of our province, temporarily establishing at central points a school both for horses and men. We have had an opportunity of studying his methods and mastering his secrets, and can give him our most unqualified endorsement and commendation. We consider him a public benefactor, and would say to all our readers, in whose vicinity Mr. Graves may open a school, by all means take a course of instruction. Prior to our attendance, we thought we knew a thing or two about horses, but five times the instruction fee would be no inducement to relinquish the additional knowledge thus gained. If everybody who has to do with horses would only learn and practice what Prof. Graves can teach, our equine