

wretchedly behind. They display immense energy in their lift, dwell or stay unduly, and throw their feet about, they often turn their toes out, English horses more often in, but a horse that casts his foot well away and horizontally is the horse of our choice, and this direction is the acme of perfection in the horse's mode of progression. To walk well, sound feet, truth in disposition of the limbs, obliquity and proportion in the shoulder, a good high wither, and elasticity in the pasterns, are points demanding the closest attention.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

THE BOOM IN LIVE STOCK.

The demand for oxen to send to the North-West has been so great for months past that almost every yoke that could be got has been bought at handsome prices, in one case \$160 being paid for only a fair yoke of cattle. We fear that some will find that they have sold themselves short of help to work if they have gained in purse. Cows have also so far advanced in price that medium quality brings \$80, and sheep have shared in the rise. In this way the stocks of farmers are worth considerably more than they were a few years ago. This we believe is chiefly owing to the higher prices got for butter, and the demand arising from the establishment of cheese factories. A great many sheep have found buyers from the States, which is all well for the farmers, and arises from causes in which legislation had no part. This must give a stimulus to stock raising in the northern townships, which are better adapted for that than for raising grain. The demand for horses, chiefly by American buyers, has led to greater attention to the class that seems to find favour with them. They generally select animals in good sound condition, with plenty of flesh, and not too old. They have cleared off a great many of this class at fair prices, and left the country well thinned out of what may be termed good horses. Of course farmers are beginning to see that it pays to raise good stock, as a poor class does not pay. While on the subject of horses, we may remark that the exportation of them to Britain seems to have come to an end, as we see little notice of it. The reason of this appears to be that only horses of a certain age, say from four to seven years old, and of good breed, were profitable, and there were too few of these in the country to furnish shippers with such a supply as to make the business pay. What they would not buy for shipment are now finding a market in the United States; and whether it would pay better to raise first-class horses for the British market or a somewhat inferior class for the States will be a point for breeders to decide.—*Fenelon Falls Gazette.*

TAKE CARE OF THE STABLE.

1. Let your stable be well drained and sufficiently lighted. The vapours from a damp putrid floor, and the sudden change from darkness to light, will almost certainly cause blindness.

2. Let the floor of the stalls be quite flat and level. Standing on a sloping place is very painful, and causes lameness by straining the ligaments and membranes. It also produces grease and sore heels.

3. Every stall should be at least six feet wide, and nine feet long. This will enable the horse to turn around without bruising himself, and to lie down and stretch himself with comfort.

4. Let the stalls be separated by partitions, not by bars. They prevent the horses from fighting and kicking each other.

5. Let proper openings be made just under the ceiling to permit the hot foul air to escape, and proper openings at the bottom of the wall to admit

fresh air. Impure and confined air will cause broken wind.

6. The fresh air should enter through a number of small holes, rather than a large hole, such as an open window. That prevents draughts, which cause chills and cough.

7. The temperature of a stable should be that of a sitting-room or a parlour, not over 70° in summer nor under 45° in winter. Hot, close, or foul stables will bring on glanders or inflammation, while a very cold or damp one may cause an incurable cough or disease of the lungs.

8. Do not keep the hay over the manger. The steam and breath of the animal make it both unpleasant and unwholesome. If the hay must be kept over the horse, the coiling should be of plaster. This will prevent the vapours from passing up to the food.

9. Have no opening in the manger from the hay loft. Dust is very often thrown into the horse's eyes when fed in this way, and thus blindness is begun. The breath ascends directly to the food through the opening, which at the same time pours a continual draught down on the horse's head, thus causing chills as well as bad food.

QUARTER-CRACK.

The edges of the crack should be rounded off without cutting into the depth of the crack. Cleanse the parts and soften the hoof by means of poulticing, the shoe being removed. With a view of preventing the split from extending upward, make a cross cut or horizontal out, through the horny fibres, immediately above the split. In extensive cracks, the edges may be held together by means of carefully inserted rivets. To prevent entrance of dirt, fill the crack with shoemakers' wax. If the split extends through the length of the hoof, remove the bearing of the hoof from the shoe, back of the split to the heel, and apply a bar shoe. Apply a mild blister above the hoof. If the horse can be spared from work, he should be given liberty on pasture during two or three months.

AN HONEST MAN.

One day in the years ago a stranger arrived at Dearborn, and enquired for a citizen commonly known as Uncle Ike. The old man was soon found in a grocery, and after the usual "how-de-do," the stranger said:—

"Do I address Uncle Ike Barlow?"

"You dew," was the reply.

"Well, my name is Thorburn, of Ann Arbor."

"Jess so."

"They tell me that you are a good horse-trader."

"Well, I dew make a trade now and then. What ye got?"

"I've got a horse I brought along on purpose to trade with you. Let us first understand each other. You are a member of the Church?"

"Y-es; I expect I be."

"Then, of course, I shall expect you to be honest with me. I've been looking at your old nag over there by the post. How old is he?"

"That 'ere hoss," slowly replied Uncle Ike, as he puckered his lips and squinted his left eye—"let's see—let's see! Well, now, I quite forgit whether he is 9 or 10 years old, but we'll say 10."

"Uncle Ike, isn't that horse all of 20 years old? Come, now, as a member of the Church, give me an honest answer."

"Look a-here, mister," said the old man after a strong gaze at the stranger, "I never trade hosses but one way."

"How's that?"

"When I'm buying of a hoss, I'm a purty good member of the Church. When I'm a-selling of a

hoss, I reckon on skipping about two prayer meetings. When I'm a-trading hosses, then I calkulate on backsliding altogether for a hull month, or until I know the victim won't begin no lawsuit. Now, stranger, that's me, and if you have come here to trade hosses, don't reckon that Matthew, Mark, Luke or John ever writ a line advising a Church member to come right down and give away the ringbones on his own anamile!"

LAMPAS.

Although the iron is not so often employed now to fry the palate as in former days, still, the mere cutting of these parts for no better reason than that our forefathers did the same when a horse did not feel well (which might arise from any one of numerous different causes), is not very flattering to us as a horse-loving nation. These practices could only continue under cover of darkness or culpable carelessness. Might not conscience say to one or to another of us, did that horse's mouth which you saw the other day require lancing or burning? If there was matter formed which required exit to be given to it, it did not require lancing; but if the horse had what is called "lampas," then, most certainly it did not; and more, having mutilated the mouth, you, feeling satisfied that nothing more was necessary, neglected the true cause of the horse's ailment, and thus, it may be, endangered his life. Be it remembered, the horseman's "lampas" is not restricted to cases in which the horse has a sore mouth inducing what is termed quidding. Let a horse but refuse his food, and if the prominent palate be observed (which is natural to every young horse), he is said to have the "lampas," and treated more or less cruelly according to the amount of prejudice existing in the mind of the operator. We occasionally meet with horses that have been burned for "lampas" not once, but twice, or even oftener, and belonging to men of intelligence, who appear surprised that such decided measures have failed to restore the animal's appetite. If we could but induce the average horseman to think for himself, we shall not have this stain remaining with us. If our enquirer and others would make a practice of examining all the horses they can in the mouth, say for three months, we venture to predict that they will be fully satisfied that the appearances in health are identical with those they were accustomed to attribute to the so-called "lampas."—*Breeders' Gazette.*

OATS FOR YOUNG STOCK.

Prof. Henry: I would urge that our farmers feed more oats to young stock, colts as well as calves. There is no food easily obtainable that will so well correct acidity of the stomach and keep the whole system in good order. To "Inquirer," who wishes to raise calves on very little milk, I would say, use oats and oil meal freely, and by studying the wants of your calves you will be able to raise fine animals on a small allowance of milk.

TONICS FOR MAN AND HORSE.

Bruised Columba-root, quarter ounce; pour one pint of boiling water on it, and allow it to stand till cold, then strain. Take half a wine-glassful two or three times a day. For a horse, take three times the quantity of Columba-root, bruised gentian-root, quarter ounce; pour half a pint boiling water, and proceed as above.

For early winter feeding the sugar beet is perhaps better than the mangold, but for late winter or spring feeding the mangold is more profitable. They keep firmer and better in the spring.