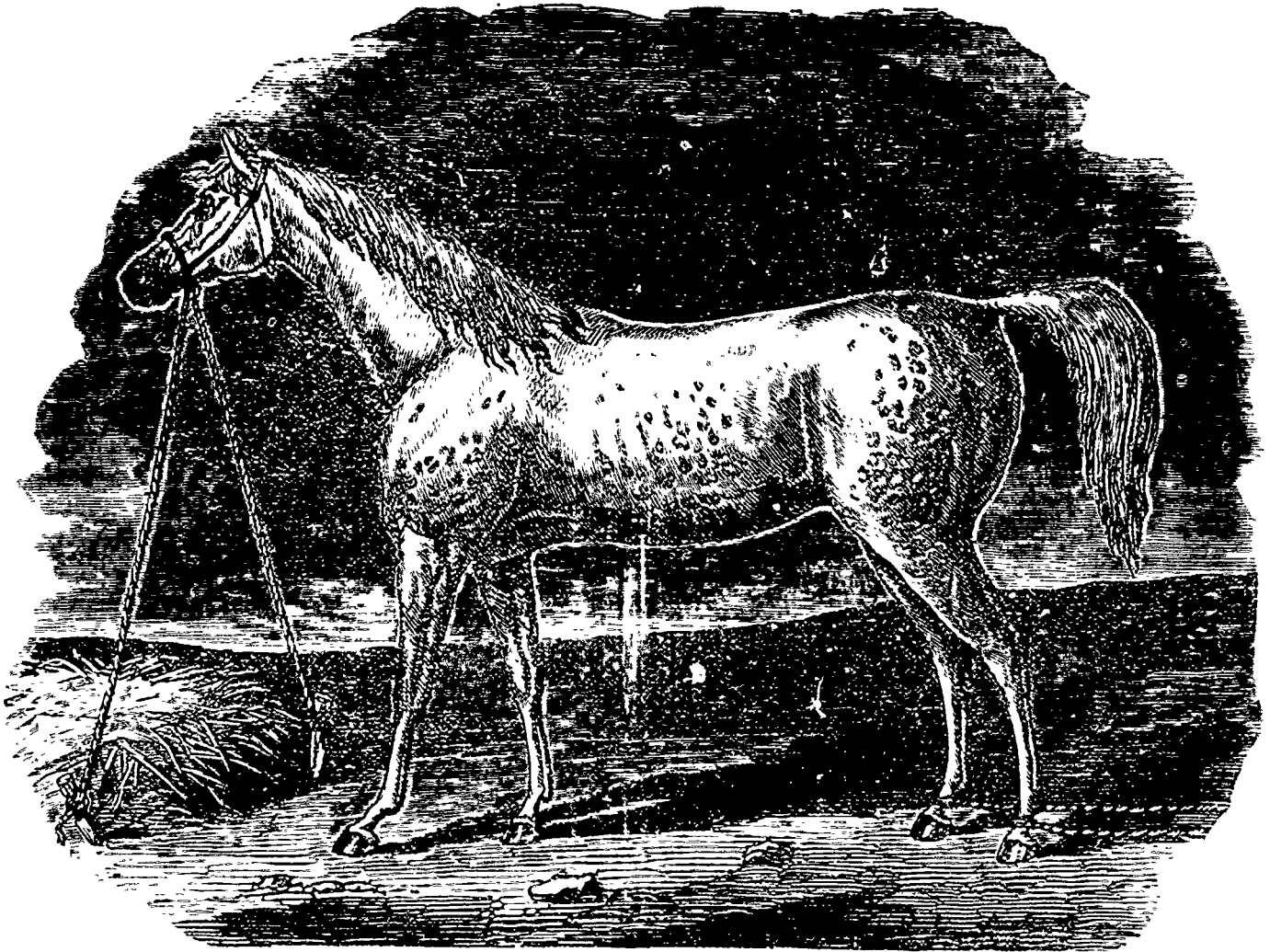


can sit contentedly and comfortably around the cheerful fire, or sleep in a warm and comfortable bed at night, while the poor dumb animals that God has committed to his care, in order that they may add to his comfort in this world, are exposed to the full power of the cold winds and storms. Surely such cruelty should be made punishable by fine and imprisonment. And yet in too many instances do we see people, surrounded with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, apparently quite unconcerned about the comfort of their stock. They will tell you they do not believe in stock farming; they live by raising grain. But the raising of stock is becoming a matter of great importance. Farmers are beginning to find that the raising of stock is more sure and certain than to depend altogether on the raising of grain; so much so, that there is danger in some places of the farms becoming overstocked.

thought know that there are several varieties even of them. The Nedjedian horse is to be considered as the purest type, and the nearest approaches to him in appearance and certain qualities are the most valuable. A recent and well-informed explorer has stated that the horses of Nedjed are not to be bought. If so, and if they be otherwise inaccessible, it may be consolatory to some to know that a good imitation is procurable by a good judge who will pay for his fancy. Whether or not a fresh infusion of Arab blood would benefit our racers is a point not likely to be settled as long as really well-bred Arabs are not imported here; but I cannot but think that our saddle-horses, and troop-horses especially, would be improved by it. There are men, and lots of them—some decent judges, too, of English horses—who can be persuaded that any under-sized long-tailed animal, particularly if he be a grey, and in possession of all

Shoulders well laid back, looking rather thick, and none the worse for that when nice and free at the points. Girth deep, and back ribs of enormous depth; so big are all the ribs as to make the saddle-girth seem carried forward, whence the common idea that Arabs are bad shouldered horses. (Some are, of course; so sometimes are winners at Newmarket.) The croup is high to a degree seen only in horses of this high caste, and the tail is set on very high, and carried right off the back. The fore-arms of the Arab are remarkably muscular. Very short from the knee downwards, he has great flat, clean legs, that no ill-usage can cause to puff. His feet are high at the heel, a little "donkeyfied," but hard as flints, and with as much wear in them. His thighs are to match his arms. His hind legs are well under him, and his hocks often turn in a little. He is hard as nails, will eat anything or nothing, and you may ride him



Domestic animals claim and should obtain a large share of the attention of every farmer, for those who give such care reap a rich reward.

JAMES LOVELL.

BROOKE, October 21st, 1867.

### The Arab Horse.

IN a former number of THE CANADA FARMER, our readers will remember, we gave a brief account and illustration of the English thorough-bred horse. This beautiful animal owes much of its excellence to the qualities inherited from its Arab progenitors. The accompanying illustration gives a characteristic representation of the pure-bred Arabian, showing his general form, and special points of excellence, as well as incidentally the manner in which he is usually tethered near the tent of his owner. The engraving is copied from the *Field*, in which also we find the following notice of this noble breed.—

"Most people who have given the Arab horses a

heavy or "beefy," and the head nicely put on. his faculties, is an Arab. Think of the brutes brought over by officers after the Crimean war, which were dignified with the name of Arabs, and whose numerous faults were brought forward in evidence against the real son of the desert. A Turkish pony is a good beast; his feet and legs are capital, his appetite good (often better than his temper), and he is an enduring sort of slave; but the best of them cannot hold a candle even to an inferior Arab horse. The well-bred Arab is an example *per se*. For his apparent size there is more of him physically, and more spirit, gameness, and strength, than in any other horse. If well-bred, he is much more likely to be under than over fourteen and a half hands; but when on him you don't feel as if on a pony. His head is a picture by itself—so fine at the muzzle as to make the cheeks look almost coarse, the nostrils wide, eyes prominent, mild, but bold, with little ears that, seen alone, could be taken as bail for the family of the owner. The neck is strong and muscular, without being

for a month at a time. As a charger he is best. Intelligent and obliging as a poodle, he is still bold and resolute. When he once sees what vagaries are required of him, he will perform them. He is startled at neither lance-flags, swords, firing, nor music, nor any of the bugbears of English remounts, but he hates a camel (small blame to him) and detests an elephant. He will fast as long as you like, and you may tire him if you can, being careful not to fatigue yourself in the attempt. He is not perfect, owing to bad breaking; his walk is often a shuffle, nor is his trot even. He sometimes "runs," and mostly stumbles. Good riding and English bridles improve all this, though. His fast pace is a nine miles an hour canter, at which he can stay till the week after next. Among other horses he is, though entire, quiet; quiet also to saddle and groom, unless ill-treated. As a race-horse he often knows too much; but he has many qualities that, disseminated among our saddle-horses, would make the possession of a stable less of a care than it often is."