

uses, for which the particular description of horse is adapted. "Blood horses" appear to be a small class in this country. At the last Provincial Exhibition there were but eight entries of blood horses, against 226 "Agricultural!" In our opinion, their usefulness, as compared with the other classes, may be set down at about the same proportion. But, for breeding purposes, it may be desirable to encourage the importation of thorough-bred stallions. The class should not, therefore, be dropped, especially at our Provincial Shows.

The absurdity of entering all other horses, of whatever size or conformation, under the head of "Agricultural Horses," must be obvious to any one who has ever attended an exhibition. An attempt is made to distinguish between "Heavy Draught" and "Agricultural purposes," but this is only a sub-division, and the Judges must themselves select those entitled to the prizes from the whole number entered. Much labour, and sometimes disagreeable duties, are thus imposed upon the Judges. We observe that prizes are given at the New York State Exhibitions for "Horses of all work,"—stallions and mares in separate divisions; "Draught," "Thorough-bred,"—different ages, from four years and upwards to one year; "Matched horses,"—three divisions, 16 hands and upwards, 15 to 16 hands, and 14 to 15 hands; "Matched trotting horses," "Geldings," "Single mares," and "Single trotting horses."

The Provincial Prize List is much less specific as to classes, and has no place for trotting horses. If the offer for prizes in this class would be likely to convert our "horse-ring" into a race-course, as it has done in several of the States, we should hope to see its exclusion continued. But a class of "roadsters" might be very properly added to our lists, in which good action as a trotter would be a high recommendation.

We hope the list of premiums for our next Show, which comes off at Brantford, will include the class mentioned as distinct from all others; and that instead of sub-divisions, the "Heavy Draught" and the "Agricultural" may be distinct classes also, and that competitors will be compelled to choose the class in which they will exhibit.

HORSES AND CARROTS.—A correspondent of an *American Journal*, gives his experience in feeding carrots to horses as follows:—"For two months past I have fed my two horses upon carrots and hay. My horses are in constant service on the road; and under this treatment they usually come out at the end of the "pile" looking better than when they commenced. My dose is two quarts morning and noon, at night four, to each horse; they have as much good, sweet hay as they will eat, and cut, whether fed to them dry or otherwise. This latter I have always practiced ever since I have had the management of horses; and I am satisfied that it is the cheapest and best way in which it can be given to the horse. There is no waste, and horses eat it better, and have more time to rest, which is quite an important consideration, where the horse is liable to be taken from the stable at any moment. I am satisfied there is no better way of feeding horses, nor is there any cheaper one—that I have ever tried—than the one mentioned. If there is, will not some one who knows, please report? I always cut them quite fine before using.—Carrots are most excellent for horses whose wind is any way affected—such as the heaves, &c. Those who have tried them for this purpose will, I think, agree with me in this; if not, just try the experiment and be satisfied. They are unusually cheap, compared with other articles of food of equal nutritiousness. Last year I paid nine dollars per ton, this year eleven, and at the latter price I prefer them to oats—measure for measure.