

a stud of horses 300 in number, each of which was valued at £100. Returning to Europe we find in Transylvania a superb breed of the bay stock, averaging 15½ hands, with slender bodies, fine heads, and high withers, with long silky manes and tails, and in Greece a chestnut variety of the same stock, but with a much coarser head, though of great vigour and endurance, and excellent temper.

We have already noticed the Spanish horse of this stock, imported at an early period from the coasts of Asia Minor, and highly increased in all its good qualities by the infusion of pure Arab blood at the period of the Saracenic conquest. Spain has now no good horses to boast of; the brutal order of one of Bonaparte's Marshals to disable and put out the right eye of every serviceable horse in Andalusia, and the subsequent and long-continued civil wars have utterly extirpated the once celebrated Spanish blood-horse. It must be observed, however, that in those countries in South America, once Spanish colonies, the Andalusian blood is found in all its purity, while in speed, safety of foot and endurance, the horse of the American Pampas far surpasses its European progenitors. In Jamaica there are beautiful horses of English origin, with an Arabian cross, generally brighter and smaller than the English thorough-bred, but elegant in form, fleet of foot, and gentle in temper. From the Tarpan Bay stock, originally imported from England, are derived the horses of the United States, where, towards the frontier, there is a mixture with the Canadian horse, originally brought from Normandy, and also of Tarpan descent. The English is the last on our list of horses derived from the Bay stock; and of it, it may be simply said, that at this day, whatever be the species, race horse, hunter, charger, coach horse or dray horse, it has not its superior in the world, such has been the care bestowed on the breeding and after treatment of this noble animal. From the monarch to the humblest peasant, there is hardly a man in England that does not take more or less interest in the horse, and statutes passed at different times by the earlier English Kings, and in later periods the encouragement to the production of the thorough-bred horse by the munificent kings' plates given at the different races, have contributed to render the English thorough-bred horse the finest in the world, far surpassing in speed the original Arabian horse, from which the pedigree of every well-known racer can be distinctly traced. The prevailing colors of the best English horses—bay, brown and chestnut—sufficiently mark the Tarpan origin; the most celebrated race horses have been bays, with the exception of Trumpeter, a black, and some of his descendants, no horse of any other color has ever done any thing on the turf. A very few words will suffice to dispose of the remaining primitive stocks. The white or grey race, originally indigenous on the great table land of Pamir, on the Steppes to the north of the Euxine, and in Armenia and Cilicia, spread gradually over all Asia. This breed was originally of higher stature than the bay, with greater breadth and more solid limbs, and at all times mixed better with the Bay stock than any other race, and added to its bone and stature. This at all times attracted attention from its color, and was regarded as a fit distinction for kings and divinities; the Sun Gods of the old mythologies, Apollo, Odin and Kinsha, had all either possession of or access to the original locality of the white primeval stock, and in the migrations of the tribes, it was carried over the whole civilized world. For ages this breed has existed in the Spanish Pyrenees, the primeval companions of that race now known as the Basques, the descendants of the Ouralian Finns; we find the race again in the Lower Alps, and in the neighborhood of Arles in France, and in the Belgian Forest of Ardennes, where the worship of the Christian Saint, Hubert, the patron of huntsmen, supplanted the worship of Arduenna, a type of the Goddess Ertha; and again we hear of it in the Holy Isle of Ruga, where our Northmen fathers sacrificed white horses to

their deified hero-progenitor, Odin. The distribution of this race was evidently connected with the religion of the Teutonic races, and accords with what is known of the western migration of their different tribes. The Plantagenet Kings of England paid great attention to this breed, importing grey horses from the Pyrenees and Gascony, and from a judicious intermixture of these with the Bay stock, has resulted the superb grey breed now so common in England.

The sooty, crisp-haired or black stock, originally indigenous in Europe, has, like the Bay and Grey races, now spread over the whole world. The gigantic black horses which we see in England, particularly in London, were originally derived from Flanders, and it is generally believed that the first were brought over by the Flemish knights who accompanied William the Conqueror. The great Brewer's dray horse is chiefly bred in Lincolnshire and Staffordshire, and of this stock also is the celebrated Clydesdale breed, stallions of which race have been sold for from 5 to 400 guineas. A judicious cross with the bay race has produced the superb chargers of the Queen of England's household troops, against whose weight and speed it is acknowledged that no equal number of horses in the world could stand for a moment. This race prevails through every part of Germany.

Of the Dun and Taugum, or Skewbald race, I shall say but little more than this, that neither of them have produced any marked effect on the Equine race by intermixture; the Skewbald is a worthless animal, generally speaking, devoid of all good qualities, except that of a gentle temper; the Dun is a hardy animal of great endurance, but possesses little spirit or speed. Both varieties are met with in every part of the world, and the Dun particularly in the South of Russia, where it forms the Cossack cavalry.

In conclusion, I will state that the Tarpan or Bay stock is to the Equine family what the Caucasian family is among the human race; wherever it is found it either obliterates the other races or assumes over them an indisputable pre-eminence; from it are derived the best and most beautiful horses in the wide world.

[At a late meeting of the Canadian Institute, a distinguished and highly respected member directed attention to a passage in the essay "On the Horse and its Rider," which appeared to call in question the Divine origin of a certain portion of Holy Writ. It was then distinctly stated by several gentlemen directly interested in the editorial management of this Journal, that the introduction of the objectionable passage was quite accidental and much to be regretted. In a report of the proceedings of the Institute, published a few days afterwards in a Toronto paper, notice was taken of the explanations elicited at that meeting. We find, however, that one or two of our co-temporaries have again called attention to the subject, apparently in ignorance of any explanation having been offered. We do not desire to shelter ourselves under the "*fig leaf covering*," that we are not responsible for the sentiments of our correspondents, we wish rather to state explicitly that no one can regret the appearance of such sentiments as those alluded to, in any form or publication whatever, more than ourselves, and that their introduction into our pages was the result of misapprehension of instructions received by the person to whom the correction of the proofs was intrusted.]—(ED. CANADIAN JOURNAL.)

On the Fruiting and Flowering of Plants.

The following scanty notes of a few of the phenomena to which the article, on page 182, in the March number of the Journal refers, may serve to assist persons commencing this very interesting class of observation. They were made in or near the College Grounds, Toronto. Any person addicted to out of door pursuits, can follow up the subject with little trouble: it would be difficult to name one of which the interest grows more upon the observer; or which, when full data have been collected, will throw more valuable light upon many points of climate and meteorology. It should be remarked that differences of soil and