

| 1848.    |    |                       |        |    |    |      |
|----------|----|-----------------------|--------|----|----|------|
| January  | 16 | To 12 bushels Wheat,  | 5s.    | £3 | 0  | 0    |
| Do.      | 29 | " 20 lbs. Ham,        | 4d.    |    | 6  | 8    |
| March    | 7  | " 5 bushels Potatoes, | 1s 3d. |    | 6  | 3    |
| May      | 10 | " 6 dozen Eggs,       | 6d.    |    | 3  | 0    |
| December | 20 | " 1 Hide, 78 lbs.,    | 3d.    |    | 19 | 6    |
|          |    |                       |        |    |    |      |
|          |    |                       |        |    | 4  | 15 5 |
| December | 30 | To BALANCE,           |        |    | 1  | 3 9  |

You find in settling with Charles W. Raymond, that he owes you £1 3s. 9d., for which you give him credit on the *Cr.* page, "By Balance" for the amount, and after adding up the columns and drawing the lines as before di-

trained mates, he seems to consider his discipline rather a privilege than a task. He may be taken in hand for breaking at three years old, and thoroughly broke to light work at four, but should not be put to hard service till six or eight. A due regard to humanity and sound judgment, in thus limiting the burden in his early years, would save much disease and suffering to the animal, and profit to the owner, by his unimpaired strength and prolonged life. The annual loss from neglecting this precaution is enormous, which might be avoided by less eagerness to grasp the substance, while as yet the shadow is only within. Many animals are thus broke down at twelve, and are in their dotage at fifteen, while others of good constitution, if well treated, perform hard service till thirty.

**Feeding.**—The vigor and duration of the Horse depend much on the way and with what he is fed; he may be made to subsist on animal food, fish, and every species of nutritious vegetables, but his natural and proper aliment is grasses, grain and roots. In this country, his dry forage is almost invariably good meadow-hay, generally timothy, which is the richest of the grasses. When put to hard labor, grain ought always to accompany his hay in some form. Oats are peculiarly the horse's food, and they are always safe, digestible, and nutritive. Barley is probably the best substitute for oats. Wheat and Indian corn are unsuitable—the first being too concentrated, and the last too heating; they may be sparingly used, when ground and mixed with chaff. The offal of wheat is never objectionable; grain is more advantageously fed when ground or crushed, and wet some time previous to eating; and it is still better when cooked. When confined to dry food, roots or apples fed once a day are beneficial; they keep the bowels open, the appetite and general health good, and contribute largely to the nutriment of the animal. Carrots are the best of the roots, as besides giving muscle and working power, they, more than any other, improve the wind, and prevent all tendency to heaves; they have been found effectual in removing an obstinate cough. Horses ought to be fed, and

| 1848.    |    |  |
|----------|----|--|
| January  | 6  |  |
| February | 12 |  |
| March    | 27 |  |
| April    | 10 |  |
| May      | 8  |  |
| December | 23 |  |
| Do.      | 28 |  |
| Do.      | 31 |  |

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Dr. page.

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2. The horse  
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3. The legs  
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4. Attacks a  
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accompanied b  
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5. There are  
terminations.