

and these must come from a thoroughbred parent, or grandparent at furthest. Intelligence and good temper are denoted by a placid countenance, kind eye, and broad forehead. A little pricked ear is a thing of beauty. A donkey's ear is not. Activity is indispensable. He must be an Arab at both ends, muscular and compact, that is to say, with a comparatively short middle piece, short on top and with length underneath. His back must neither be hollow nor roached. It is well for his elbows to work quite free of his body, insuring liberty and freedom of movement. He must have good feet, neither flat nor mulish; his knees must not be back nor yet too much arched, nor "cut-in-under." He must stand firm and square on his legs, and not carry his hind legs too far behind him; nor should his legs be gummy, but the middle tendons (better called suspensory ligaments), must stand out clear and distinct. The knees and hocks must be big and strong. Disfiguring windgalls are said to be the result of using a horse too freely before he is in condition to stand the work. Nothing, short of being "knuckled," gives a horse such a second-hand appearance as bursal enlargements. He must go with, but not on his shoulders.

He must be sound as a matter of course, but on that inexhaustible subject it is unnecessary here to speak at any length. Nor need I dwell particularly on stable management and shoeing. Regular feed and regular exercise are absolutely essential and riding horses should be fed with hay and oats on the ground. If they take hay from a rack it falls into their ears, and besides their knees are injuriously affected. Avoid delicate horses. A good doer, who will manage twenty miles fast, and not be knocked off his feed is what you want. Transition from green to dry food should be gradual and *vice versa*; as also from out of doors to a stable, or from a farmer's barn to a city hot-house. Nine horses of every ten coming from the vendor's farm to a Toronto stable get an attack of influenza.

In every horse-book there are plates which show the "marks" of a horse's age by his teeth from one to seven years of age. Learn these. You can also learn to estimate pretty nearly the age of a horse being ridden at your side by his chin. The young horse's chin is round, full and plump. It gets flatter and flabbier with each succeeding year.

Also learn to measure a horse. Apply the standard to a dozen horses of various heights, and then "chin" them till you know