

worth 4 qts. of oats. Feed liberally, but do not over feed. Feed regularly, and see that the horse has its breakfast, dinner, and supper before you have your own. It is a poor policy to give horses no grain until they are about to do some job of a hard character or a season's work. Overfeeding with grain or grass causes derangement of the digestive apparatus, and impaired digestion means impaired usefulness in the long run. A horse will do more work on oats than on maize, and while maize will prepare a horse for labor, oats make a better ration during hard work; oil and starch in maize make it an undesirable summer food, as it is heating. Old hay, cut and mixed with bran, or a little meal, makes a good working ration, but if old hay is not plentiful, give newly cured clover or timothy. Give also an occasional feed of roots, apples, and the like, as they afford a variety, and help digestion. If at all possible, let the team during hard summer work drink once in the forenoon, and once in the afternoon, besides at their regular meals. See that the breast and shoulders do not chafe, to prevent which see that they have fitting collars, and bathe the shoulders with cool, but not cold water in returning from the field.

RESTING

Hard-working horses which lie down and take their rest regularly, are in a much better condition for the performance of their work than those which sleep at broken periods, or sleep soundly in a standing posture; indeed, it has been said that perfect and refreshing repose can only be obtained while the animal is reclining, and that although food is necessary to its health, sleep is equally so, and there is much truth in the remark. It sometimes happens that young, nervous horses on being brought into the stable for the first time refuse to lie down, and these therefore, should be induced to do so, in some way or other, before they are removed, it may be, to cities or large towns, where, if they have become at all conformed to the habit of sleeping while standing, much trouble will be caused in making them sleep in the proper way, if, indeed, the task is accomplished at all. Two things should be remembered—first that regular rest or sleep is absolutely necessary to a horse; and second, that it can best be obtained when the animal is in a reclining posture.—*Stockbreeders' Journal*.



HORSEFLESH AS FOOD

France is not the only country where horseflesh is popular; in Denmark it is preferred by many people to beef. Hippic butchers at Copenhagen have been in existence since 1830, and in Belgium for 20 years. In Germany and Austria business is brisk in horse-meat preparations, and is becoming more so every year. England is still reluctant about accepting the new aliment and classes that kind of food alongside snails and frogs. The first hippic butchers in Paris were only established in 1866; ever since that special trade is legally carried on, and is considerably increasing, as demonstrated by municipal statistics—so much so that to-day over five thousand tons of horseflesh are consumed annually in Paris, sold by sixth licensed horse-butchers, who receive supplies from two special hippic slaughtered houses, both outside the city proper. In both these abattoirs the sanitation is faultless, while the inspection of the meat itself is of the severest and most satisfactory nature, the same as for oxen, sheep and pigs.—*Sanitary Record*. (1)

BONE IN THE HORSE'S MAKE-UP.

An English live stock authority said recently: When considering a horse's points no practical man will begin to judge from the top. It is true that a horse with a taking head and general appearance is certain to attract anyone; but if upon examination of his feet and legs it is seen that he has not sufficient bone to carry him, however good his other points are, he is useless, not only for carrying weight but for standing much hard work of any sort.

This principle applies to all classes of horses alike. The draft horse requires sound, strong "underpinning" to carry his massive body and successfully move tremendous loads. The massive leg, however, is not always indicative of that strength of bone alluded to. We must learn to judge of bone by appearance and feel. Commonly we hear of "flat bone," in a horse's leg, but there is no such thing in any breed. The bones forming the leg of a horse have, when sawed through, an elliptical section slightly flattened in front

(1) We well remember Lord Assulston's cab-horse, a splendid beast, being fatten by a party of "Swells" at the Langham Hotel. The meal was pronounced exquisite. Ed.