

ference in the minds of horses as in the human race.

The two-horse Yankee wagon has superseded the four-horse wagon, because a quick trip to town, with thirty bushels of wheat drawn by two horses, is much better than a slow one of fifty bushels with four horses; and speed, now-a-days is desirable, even of a Sunday, when the wagon conveys the family to church. This is a fast age in all things, and the slow, poking, dull, stupid horse is wanted nowhere.

That Government will need many more horses than it has in past times, is pretty certain. For cavalry, the good qualities I have particularized, are demanded. Whether to reconnoitre or to cover a retreat, or to pursue a retreating enemy, or surprise guerrilla parties—for all the purposes of war, a heavy cavalry horse is not wanted. Greater strength is needed for the artillery service, but even here speed, too, is demanded, and the large showy fast trotting horse of the carriage, is more desirable than the slower draft stock.

Even in the dray a good walk is important, although weight of body is absolutely necessary to resist by its momentum the jarring arising from the uneven surface of city pavements.

Choice of Animals for Fattening.

Mr. Hedley contributes the following valuable hints on fattening cattle to the Newcastle Club, and which we find published in the *Agricultural Gazette*, England. He says:

"In my close identification with fat cattle for several years, I have always found that the best animals have the most massive heads, most capacious chests, and the strongest spines. I have, therefore, evolved a few rules to go by in the purchase of lean ones, and scarcely with one exception I have found them to be applicable. The head of any of our bovine races ought to have the first consideration; this is the true index to the vital acumen, and even bodily construction, and will be found to foreshadow all good or bad that may be accomplished. Thus an animal possessed of a broad, full, spacious skull, with strong evenly-bent, deflective horns, will be found to have a thick neck at the base, wide thorax, and strong nervous system; while one with long, narrow, contracted skull, and puny, abruptly-bent horns, will be characterized by weakness, wildness, and slowness to fatten. A small, dull, sunken eye betokens hardness of touch and inaptitude to fatten; and a bright, large, open, eye, *vice versa*. A staring, dark, fiery eye often accompanies a small forehead and hereditary wildness, and when combined with small, drooping horns, and a chin with no loose skin hanging from it, is a very depreciable animal indeed, weak in constitution, predisposed to lung disease, and sterile in fattening propensities.—Animals with weakly formed heads have always small loins, and the width of these parts will

always be found in an exact ratio with strength of the head. The nose, instead of being long and fine, as Virgil, Aristotle, several other naturalists recommend it, ought, in my opinion, to be thick, strong, and as near as possible, if only in proportion to the size of the frame. Thickness of nose and thickness of chest are often twins, and so are thin, irregular noses and consumption. Snipy noses oft snuff the air into frames of small capacities, and are joined to mouths that crop but very small morsels at a time. From observations I have found to be applicable to any of the kinds of cattle shown at Newmarket. But besides the shapes of animals, age and class must always have especial consideration, and be adapted according to the situation; otherwise, the realization of relative profit will be uncertain."

Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANCE OF SLEEP.—One most effectual method of promoting the health of children is to allow them a sufficiency of "Nature's restorer, balmy sleep." Till they are six or seven years old, they daily require from ten to twelve hours' sleep, particularly if they have ample door exercise; as they grow older, the quantity may be gradually diminished. Children ought to rise early, say by six in Summer and by seven or half past seven in Winter; consequently ought to go to bed, when young, by six or seven o'clock; when they require less sleep, they ought to sit up longer with safety; but there are few more injurious to children than sitting up late at night. If children sleep soundly, they are generally awake at the proper time in the morning, and will often rouse their parents by their cheerful prattle or simple song. To secure sound sleep for them, it is necessary that their beds be not too soft; a hair mattress being certainly the best. The bed should be so far raised by the bolster as to be on a line with the spine, so as to preserve free circulation in the blood-vessels going to and from the head. They should not be over-loaded with clothing; but during the first three or four years of their lives they need the warmth of a blanket. Warmth can only be obtained by sleeping in blankets, especially if they sleep alone; and in this respect this is very desirable. Till a child is able to get out of bed himself, he should sleep in bed with some one whose watchfulness can be depended upon. Children should always be permitted, but encouraged, to rise as they awake; indeed, when they are old enough to rise without help, they should, if not stimulated by reward to get up immediately. Such a habit, formed in childhood and persevered in through life, may avoid much physical and moral injury. To this end should be taken that every needful ex-