

the city thing, and not seldom with some sober and grey-headed farmer, with his wife beside him, who generally looks the most excited and anxious of the two. Women have great spirit and ambition (I think this will not be contradicted) and I will, to prove it, give you a sample. An old Jersey woman, for the first time in her life, went on board of a North River steamer, she sought out the captain, informed him of her presence, and enjoined great caution in consequence. Soon after, and when the steamer was at the top of her speed, notwithstanding her caution, seeing another steamer passing, and every one running about excited, she also became excited and going to the Captain, begged him not to mind her longer, but to "let the boat slide."

Food.—When not required for work, and when grass can be had, the horse requires nothing else, nor is any other food so natural or so wholesome. Give a horse but a good sweet pasture, running water, a few shade trees, and he will never upbraid you with a look; but horses required to work hard, should be well fed on clean dry oats and hay, with a bran mash on Saturday nights. There is no occasion to weigh or measure their food, or in any way stint them. Just see that nothing is wasted, and when fed in this way, and worked in the same manner, a horse will use about 24 pounds of oats, and a like quantity of hay per diem. The oats may be kept back when the bran is given. The ordinary driving horse should be fed in like manner, but in most cases 11 pounds of oats and sixteen pounds of hay will be found sufficient. I should not object to giving a few Belgium carrots in either case. To an idle horse, kept in, I would give no raw grain but simply feed him on hay, carrots and bran, giving him more or less exercise every day; and Timothy hay alone will keep such a horse well. If you should give grain to idle horses, have it cooked; but never so feed to a horse tasked highly. Give your horses clean cold water, for they are so dainty that they will suffer before they will drink anything else, and not much of that while on the road. The hard worked horse fed as directed, will cost for food per annum, about £50; oat at 2s 6d per bushel, £32; hay at £3 15s per ton £15, and straw £1, for bedding. Keep your manger and box clean, free from dust and seeds, and clean salt within reach. An over fat horse I consider precarious property, and, besides, there is no occasion for obesity, for he can neither work or travel as well, is easily overheated, and susceptible of inflammation.

STABLES.—In building your stables, always provide for ventilation—and if you don't understand the principle, apply to Sheriff Rutan, of Cobourgh—do not make port-holes just in front of your horses' eyes; but if you do, look out for colds and inflammation in that organ. Give your stables good light, for dark ones have often injured good eyes, and more especially in the country, when snow is on the ground. Youatt says, "The breathing of pure air is necessary to the existence and the health of man and beast; it is comparatively lately that this has been admitted, even in the management of our best stables. They have been close, hot and foul, instead of airy, cool and wholesome. The effect of several horses being shut up in the same stable, is completely to enpoison the air, and yet, even in the present day, there are too many who carefully close up every aperture by which a breath of fresh air can by possibility gain admission; in effecting this, even the key-holes and thresholds are not forgotten.—What of necessity must be the consequence

of this? Why, if one thought is bestowed on the new and dangerous character that air is assuming, it will be too evident that sore throat, and swelled legs, and bad eyes, and inflamed lungs, and mange, and grease, and glanders, will scarcely ever be long out of that stable." Have a tight floor overhead to protect the horse from dust and seeds, make your feeding box on the floor, with a front so high that a horse cannot put his fore feet over it. Feeding out of a rack high up, is hard work for a tired horse, and besides, likely to fill his eyes and nose full of seeds, and is an unnatural position, and therefore, should not be practised. Give to your stable floor slope enough to carry off the urine, but nothing more, for a steep ascent is hard upon the back sinews, and an unnatural position likewise. Build your stables to be warm in winter, and they will be cool in summer, and if you have room, always provide for a loose box or two in case of lameness or sickness, or for an idle horse. I have two in my farm stable, and from one cause or another, they are never empty. Single stalls should be five, and double stalls eight feet at least in width; the division between stalls both high and long to prevent kicking and biting.

SHOES.—More importance attaches to this than many think. I have seen infamous blacksmiths go savagely at a horse's feet, doing more harm by cutting, burning and nailing, than the animal would suffer if he went half a year without a shoe of any kind, and endeavoring to stave in the poor fellow's ribs with the hammer, if he will not quietly submit. The shoe should never be heavier than required for the work to be done or the strength of the horse. The nails should be carefully driven, and never far back or high up. The shoe should be made to fit the foot after pairing, and not the foot to fit the shoe. The toe or front cork should be kept well under the foot, and never to advance or project the least in front, or your horse will travel at a great disadvantage. The shoe should be flush with the plate of the foot, unless a little projection just at the heel, and that is not necessary; the sole should be pared level, and the foot shortened a "till" in the front, where the foot will allow it, none but the ragged point of the frog should be cut away; the sole should be pared down so that the pressure of the thumb will be perceptible, and the leas taken from the base of the heel the better. I think I know better how a shoe should be put on, than to describe it, and I have myself fitted a new shoe, pointed and driven the nails, and completely dressed one of the feet of my old Milkmaid mare.

In the office of the Board of Agriculture, in Toronto, a Stud Book is now open, and has been for a year past; of course, no horse can be entered in that book unless of pure blood; the slightest stain excludes them; to enter, they must trace directly back to the English Stud Book. Every owner of blood horses should avail himself of the opportunity, and forward their pedigree to be entered.

The very liberal contribution of George Alexander, Esq., President of the Provincial Agricultural Association, added to the first premium for the best agricultural Stallion imported since the last show, makes the first prize now for that class £50. This, it is to be hoped, will induce some of our importers to try again. It is worthy of mention here, that the Association has always encouraged the importation of horses, by giving a triple premium when they took the first prize. The triple prize to fresh importations, when confined to the animal

taking the first prize only, is of great service, and prevents people from bringing out second class horses. I have heard that a new horse, carrying the Society's head prize, will almost make a fortune, in a few years, for his fortunate owner. The Society's standard in this class is, I am pleased to have it in my power to state, a high one, and will compare favorably with that of any Society whose shows I have visited.

One of the best opportunities ever known for improving the horses of this country, was lost some years ago, through what may be considered want of foresight:

In 1838, the British Government sent the Dragoon Guards to this country, both horses and men. The horses were chiefly geldings, of a very superior class; and these horses were left behind when the regiment returned to England. Now a little consideration, might have shown the Home Government what a benefit they could have conferred upon this colony, by sending mares in place of geldings, and at the same time do no harm to the Regiment at home. I believe that mares are always rejected for the service, if geldings equally good can be obtained, still many mares get into the service. Now, if orders had been given to draft mares from the other cavalry regiments, replacing them with the geldings from the Dragoon Guards, en route for Canada, the undertaking would have been as simple in its detail, as beneficial in its results to Canada and the service."

Some talk then took place upon the subject of the paper. In reply to an inquiry as to the origin of the horse "Sultan," mentioned by Mr. Denison, it was stated that he was of pure Arabian blood, that he had been presented by the Sultan of Turkey, through the French Consul to the Emperor (Napoleon I.) of France, and that he had by some means found his way to England, and ultimately became the property of Col. Smith, in this country, on the lake road near the Mimico. It was agreed by all, and in fact is generally well known, that the descendants of this horse proved remarkable for quickness, high spirit, and other excellent qualities.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND said the remarks in reference to ventilation were deserving of great attention. In England he had frequently seen the stables of noblemen and others, so completely secured against ventilation, in the attempt to make them perfectly warm and comfortable, as to be very injurious to the health of horses. He thought the principle inculcated in the paper of using old servants, though they were only animals, kindly, would do good. It appeared to him a very sordid and disgraceful thing for a man in good circumstances, without even the plea of necessity, to turn off a faithful old horse to end his short life in misery and starvation, for the sake of saving a few dollars. In regard to cooking food for horses, that had been practised in England with success.

MR. FISHER did not approve of bran mashes for horses when they were well. He would give them a little dry bran regularly every day with their other food. Since hay and oats had become so dear, the horse used for teaming at the mill he was connected