

the pasturage at that season, the ewes might be injured by an overflow of milk; 5 months' suckling was quite enough. He wished to impress it on all, that the common belief, that sheep could do without water, was very erroneous. *Sheep could not do without water.*

Thanks having been voted to Mr. Parkinson for his address, and to the Press for their attention in reporting, it was resolved that the subject for consideration at the next meeting should be, "The best and most profitable mode of Wintering Horned Cattle;" Mr. D. Stron, of Puslinch, to open the discussion.

The next meeting of the Club takes place on Friday, the 9th of December, at 4 o'clock, P.M. Mr. Harland stated, that at a recent meeting of the Board of Agriculture, it had been arranged that after the close of the College Session, the Secretary, Professor Buckland, should make a professional tour of the Province, to deliver Agricultural Lectures. Mr. Harland had made the request, which he had no doubt would be complied with, that the lecture in Guelph would be on the occasion of the next County Show.—*Guelph Herald.*

ON FEEDING HORSES AND PREVENTING GLANDERS AND FARCY.

A distinguished veterinary surgeon, Professor DUN, of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, calls attention to the following errors in the dieting of farm horses, which are not less common in this country than in Scotland.

1st. Much too long an interval is allowed to intervene between the times of feeding. Horses are frequently worked six hours consecutively, during which time they receive no food whatever. This practice has been found by experience to be prejudicial to their health, inducing debility and predisposing to diseases of the digestive system. The natural habits and digestive organs of the horse alike prove that he is not designed for long fasts; as the smallness of his stomach indicates the necessity of supplying it with comparatively small quantities of aliment at short intervals. When at liberty, he eats during twenty out of the twenty-four hours. This natural habit may be modified, but pains should be taken not to run into the opposite extreme. A horse or mule when at work through the day on the farm, should have some nutritious food every five hours at the outside, if the purpose is not to impair his constitutional powers. When a plow team is taken up early in the morning, and expected to work till noon before regular feeding, it is the present practice of the best Scotch farmers to give each horse a lunch of a pound or more of oat-meal or bean-meal between nine and ten o'clock. Some prefer to mix oat and bean or pea-meal, which is wet with water and "fired" or baked; the cooking enables the digestive organs to render the nutritive elements at once available for the support of the exactions of labor. Dr. Dun is acquainted with several farmers

"who give these cakes whenever the work is severe and the hours long, and all of them agree that their horses are now in much better heart and condition, and less frequently attacked by indigestion and colic, than they were when subjected to protracted abstinence, and without any intermediate meal."

2d. Food may be improper on account of over quantity, excess of nutritiveness, or bad quality. By taking too large a quantity of food into the stomach at once, the immediate bad consequences may be wind colic, inflammation of the bowels and the surrounding membranes, a founder; and occasionally, the swelling of food eaten dry causes a rupture of the stomach or intestines.—An animal scantily fed from day to day, sometimes gets loose and finds access to a bag or bin of grain, and being hungry, gorges himself almost to suffocation; or a bad servant may feed to excess, and out of all reason. We have frequently wondered why grain or water taken into the stomach of a horse should so immediately affect his feet, producing the inflammation called *laminitis*—an inflamed state of the extreme vascular membrane or lamina of the hoof. Let us see if we can get at the philosophy of a common founder. A translation of a positive disease from one part of the system to another, by what doctors call *metastasis*, is common enough; but a horse may be foundered where there is no positive disorder in the digestive organs, and only an unnatural irritation from the presence of water or food improperly taken into the stomach. The exercise and heating to which he has been subjected on the highway or elsewhere, have brought the vascular and tender parts within the hoof into a condition approximating inflammation, before either water or food is swallowed. The antecedent hard service of the feet is a material fact in the case; for without previous driving, and too often hard driving, an acute founder is seldom seen. A sudden shock is inflicted on the nervous system in the stomach, which is sound, and its force shatters first, not the sound stomach, but the heated, enfeebled, and partially inflamed feet, which are connected with the stomach by abundant nerves. If the feet of a horse be covered with water this revulsion from the stomach to the lamina of the hoofs seldom occurs to an injurious degree. This brief explanation indicates the propriety of bleeding, and letting a recently foundered horse stand in a stream of water to cool his feet.—Give him rest and physic. Proper feeding implies the use of neither too much nor too little grain, and a due proportion of hay, corn blades, shucks, straw, pea-vines, or other forage, which had better be cut before it is consumed. If this forage is sound, bright, and was harvested at the right time, less grain will suffice to keep horses