

twelve hours a day, during the oppressive heat of summer, have an equal right with man, as far as the mere physical nature is concerned, to the privileges of the Sabbath. This noble and useful animal, when properly treated and cared for, will amply reward his owner; perform on the whole far more work than under an opposite course of management, or rather mismanagement; will be comparatively free from diseases, and live out a longer term of years. The health and longevity of the animal is greatly influenced for good by a judicious admixture of food, punctuality in feeding, ventilation, and the most scrupulous attention to cleanliness. The following practical hints on this subject from the *Woodstock Journal*, (N. B.) will be found of much importance.

STABLE MANAGEMENT OF A HORSE.

It is one thing to own a horse, but it is another thing to know how to take care of him. A stable horse needs special care and attention. His feeding must be as regular as the measurement of the hours. When a change offeed is made it must be done with great care—giving a small allowance at first until the stomach becomes used to the change. He must be cleaned every day; and when we say *cleaned*, we mean all that can be conveyed by that word. A good currycomb, brush, and an oiled woollen cloth, are the utensils necessary. First take the currycomb and begin at the top of the neck, back of the ears, working the hand both ways. Proceed in this way till you have gone over the entire body and legs. Then take both comb and brush, and every other stroke, draw the brush across the teeth of the comb to clean it. An experienced groom will do this instantly. This done, take your cloth and lay the coat and remove the dust which adheres to the outside. The face and ears must also feel the brush.

Few men know how to clean a horse properly. If the above directions are followed daily, your horse will enjoy good health generally. Stabled horses must be exercised daily. This is absolutely indispensable to good health. If the feet of your horses are brittle and liable to break and crack, they must be well oiled once a week. A horse thus treated will always be ready to go when wanted, and you will not be ashamed either to ride or drive him.

Another thing quite as important is a

clean and well ventilated stable. We cannot excuse any farmer or horse owner, who does not clean his stable twice a day. A stable should be so constructed as to have a wide passage way or floor in front to feed them. Above the manger a space should be left a foot or two in width clear, and the passage-way should be the avenue for the supply of fresh air to the nostrils of the horse.

A horse enjoys a good bed, and it should never be refused him. At night take your fork and make it up light, and you will feel amply rewarded for the humane treatment you have given your beast.

THE WONDERS OF INSECT LIFE.

The following interesting account occurs in Dr. Fitch's Report on Insects, for the year 1855, where he speaks of the aphides or plant-lice which cover the leaves of the cultivated cherry:

This species commences to appear as soon as the leaves begin to put forth in the spring; these first individuals being hatched from eggs which were deposited the preceding autumn. All the individuals which are bred during the spring and summer appear to be females, some of them with wings upon almost every leaf, but most of them without wings. The individuals which are hatched from the eggs resemble the mature wingless females, except that they are smaller and lighter colored, none of the species of this family passing through those remarkable changes in their form which most of the orders of insects undergo. They bring forth their young alive during the continuance of warm weather. These huddle around their parents upon the under surface of the leaves as closely as they can crowd themselves; indeed, they often are found two deep, a portion of the colony standing upon the backs of the others, requiring only sufficient space between them to insert their beaks into the leaves to suck their juices. The numbers which thus make out to stow themselves within a narrow compass are almost incredible. Upon the under surface of a small leaf three-fourths of an inch long and half an inch wide, I have counted upon one side only of the mid-vein, one hundred and ninety of these lice. Yet this leaf was not more densely covered than many others. The two surfaces of a small leaf but an inch long, would therefore furnish ample space to accommodate a thousand of these insects.