

cough, and weakness and inflammation of the eyes. Distemper is frequently produced from such causes, in close stables in the spring and fall of the year.

It is true, we find that the horse, like man, may become familiarised to circumstances entirely at variance with his nature, and that he may live in the "pest-house" of a close and crowded stable without contracting any disease, but, although he may not manifest any outward signs, still we may safely assert, that he does not possess a state of activity and endurance, equal to that which he would have enjoyed, when taken from a pure and well ventilated stable. The vapour from manure heaps, and from other nuisances contiguous to stables, is injurious; indeed, any cause depriving the air in a stable of its purity, either by mixture with, or decomposition of the air itself, should be carefully avoided; for we may here observe, that a sound state of the lungs, is of the utmost importance to this noble animal, subjected, as he is, to the burdens, caprice, and hurry of his owner. The greater number of diseases, with which horses are afflicted, arise from impurities of stables, and careless exposure to sudden changes of temperature. Therefore, much attention should be given to proper ventilation, to the removal of impurities, and to the judicious regulation of clothing and temperature, so as to avoid as much as possible those extremes, which will always jeopard the comfort, health, and constitution of the animal. The farmer can plead no apology for a close, impure, and crowded stable; for he has space and air at his command, and any impurity in his stable argues the imperfection of his agricultural system, and his inattention to composts, which would be benefited by the urine, dung, and vapours, that are so mischievous and hurtful in the stall. It is in livery stables, that the comfort and health of the horse are so often sacrificed to the cupidity of the proprietors of them; and horses are crowded together in these dark and unwholesome dens, deprived of the requisite air, which proper venti-

lation and a better arrangement would furnish. The inn-keeper is the gainer by this impure system, as the horse will not eat his usual quantity of hay; and his owner, after paying for impurity and starvation, returns home with a coughing, feverish, or glandered animal.

The blood of the animal body undergoes an important change in the lungs, through the agency of the air, in the process of respiration. This change is requisite for respiration itself, for digestion, and for the healthy action of all the functions of life. Any cause, therefore, vitiating the purity of the atmosphere, must injure the process of respiration, and consequently the whole animal economy—and hence we see the necessity of wholesome air, and proper ventilation in the arrangement of stables.



DISEASES OF THE HORSE.

*The Pulse—Natural number of it—
Varieties—When it indicates Disease
—The best place to feel it.*

EVERY farmer, and owner of a horse should have a knowledge of the pulse, sufficient to enable him to distinguish between its healthy and diseased action. This would enable him, in many instances, to check the progress of inflammatory diseases, which would otherwise either destroy the life, or ruin the constitution of the animal. The pulse may be full and strong—hard and contracted—feeble—frequent—or slow, according to the nature and seat of the disease. The beat of the pulse corresponds with the pulsations of the heart, and the varieties shew the effect which disease causes upon this important organ of life. Pulsation is peculiar to the arteries—veins do not pulsate.

"In a state of health, the heart beats "in the farmer's horse about 36 times in "a minute. In the smaller, and in "thorough-bred horses, the pulsations "are 40 or 42.—This is the standard "pulse." This number may suffer a temporary increase from fear, exercise, or a hot stable. Therefore, before the pulse is counted, the horse should be