

thickening of the back sinews of the leg; thrush; ossification of the cartilages of the foot; defects or diseases of the eyes; coughs, roarings, broken wind, or any defects of the lungs; quidding, or imperfect mastication; crib-biting; biting; kicking; restlessness.

"In order to complete the purchase, there must be a transfer of the animal, or a memorandum of agreement, or the payment of earnest-money; the least sum will suffice for earnest. No verbal promise to buy or sell is binding without one of these; and the moment either of these is effected, the legal transfer of property or delivery is made; and whatever may happen to the horse, the seller retains or is entitled to the money. If the purchaser exercises any act of ownership by using the animal without leave of the vender, or by having any operation performed or done to him, or medicine given, he makes him his own. The warranty of a servant is considered to be binding on the master.

"A man should have a more perfect knowledge of horses than falls to the lot of most persons, and a perfect knowledge of the vender, too, who ventures to buy a horse without a warranty. Where there is no warranty, and a defect is discovered after purchase, an action may be brought on the ground of fraud; but this is difficult to be maintained, for it is necessary to prove that the dealer knew the defect, and that the purchaser was deceived by his false representation. If the defect was evident, the purchaser has no remedy—he should have taken more care; but if a warranty was given, it extends to all unsoundness, palpable or concealed. Although a person should ignorantly or carelessly buy a blind horse, warranted sound, he may return it—the warranty is his guard, and prevents him from so closely examining the horse as he otherwise would have done; but if he buys a blind horse, thinking him to be sound, and without a warranty, he has no remedy. The law supposes every one to exercise common circumspection and common sense. If the horse should be afterward discovered to be unsound at the time of sale when the warranty was given, the buyer may return it and recover the price; but this proof is requisite; coughing on the following morning will not be sufficient, except the horse was heard to cough previous to the purchase, for the horse might have caught cold by change of stable. Although not legally compelled to give notice to the seller of the discovered unsoundness, it will be better for it to be done. The animal should then be tendered at the house or stable of the vender. Should the latter refuse to receive him, he may be sent to a livery-stable; for, in case of action, the expense will be recovered with the price; and it will be prudent for the buyer to refrain from any medical treatment. If a person buys a horse warranted sound, and discovering no defect in him, and relying on the warranty, resells him, and the unsoundness is discovered by the second purchaser, and the horse returned to the first purchaser, or an action commenced against him, he has his claim on the first seller, and may demand of him not only the price of the horse, or the difference in value, but every expense that may have been incurred. When an action is brought, the lawsuit is usually very intricate; a fair trial of the horse is allowed, and a certain time specified; but it is not always easy to ascertain whether the fault lies with the horse or his rider, and sometimes the dealer, as well as the buyer, is hardly used. If the horse is detained after the specified time of trial, he is supposed to be sold, and with all his faults.

"In London, and in most great towns, there are repositories for the periodical sale of horses by auction. They are of great convenience to the seller, who can at once get rid of a horse with which he wishes to part, without waiting month after month before he obtains a purchaser, and who is relieved from the fear of having the horse returned on account of breach of the

warranty; because in these places only two days are allowed for the trial, and, if the horse is not returned within that period, he cannot be returned afterward. They are also convenient to the purchaser, who can thus find a horse that will suit him, and by which, from this restriction as to the returning the animal, he may, perhaps, obtain 20 or 30 per cent. below the dealer's prices. But although an auction may seem to offer a fair open competition, there is no place at which it is more necessary for a person not much accustomed to horses to take with him an experienced friend, heedless of the observations or manoeuvres of the bystanders, the exaggerated commendations of some horses, and the thousand faults found with others. There are also always numerous groups of low dealers copers and chanters, whose business it is to delude and deceive."

THE CAPITAL OF AGRICULTURE.—As statistical facts form the basis of our reasonings and conclusions, it is highly important that they should be accurately stated. Mr. Spackman, in his "Analysis of the Occupations of the People," estimates the farmers' capital at 500 millions of pound sterling, being a fraction over £10 15s. per acre on 46,522,970 imperial acres. My own calculation and impression is, from the perusal of sundry evidence on the subject, and from facts within my own knowledge, that the average would not exceed £8 per acre, even if it attained to near that amount, which I very much doubt, when we set off against a few rich gardens and hop grounds an immense extent of very poor grass lands. If I am correct this deduction alone would diminish Mr. Spackman's estimate of the farmers' capital by 128 millions, a most important item. Perhaps you, or some of your talented correspondents, will throw a little more light on this interesting subject. Am I right in calculating that the farmers' gross produce per acre is considerably under £4. If so, his capital would only be turned over once in two years, which I apprehend is correct. I believe the slowness of return is one principal cause of farming being so slow a way of getting money, or rather, in some cases, so quick a way of losing it.—*J. J. Mechi, Tiptree-hall, near Kelvedon, Essex, Jan. 3.—Agric. Gaz.*

SALT FOR CATTLE.—In giving salt to neat cattle or sheep when stall-feeding, care should be taken not to give too large a quantity, or so much as would relax the bowels. If hay that is given to animals has been salted when storing, every farmer should be aware that this would be sufficient salt for the animals consuming it. One gallon of salt put to the hundred bundles of hay when storing, will never act injuriously upon any animal fed on this hay, as some of the salt may be lost. For hay that has been injured in curing, perhaps double this quantity of salt might be applied, but damaged hay should not be given to animals that were stall feeding for the butcher. The object of giving salt to animals confined in stalls in winter, and fed on dried food, is to keep their bowels in a proper state, without scouring them. When such animals get a proportion of roots, however, there is not much danger of anything wrong with the bowels. We have unquestionable authority that a due proportion of salt may be given to stall-feeding animals with excellent effect, but of course, the farmer requires to be careful that too large a quantity is not given, whether in the hay, or in any other way. There is no part of the farmer's business requires closer attention than the stall-feeding of cattle to make it profitable. Without this, food may be wasted, and the animals not improved, and unless they are constantly improving by the food given to them, and the mode of management adopted, something must be wrong, and a loss is almost certain to be incurred instead of a profit.—*Agricultural Journal. (L. C.)*