

the horse, comprehending the anatomy of the diseased parts, and the treatment and medicines applicable to them. In the description and treatment of such diseases, we shall refrain as much as possible from professional technicalities, and whenever we are compelled to employ them, we shall explain them, as we wish to diffuse useful information, and to render it easily understood by all descriptions of readers. In concluding this subject, we shall make some general observations upon the "principles of breeding," and upon "draught." Ignorance of proper management, unskilfulness in breaking, and quackery in the treatment of the diseases incident to horses, have all in their turns contributed to spoil, to injure, to ruin, and to kill them. Many excellent animals have been destroyed by the barbarities of those unprincipled pretenders, who employ the knife, the searing-iron, and the most dangerous medicines, equally ignorant of the anatomy of the part, which is the subject of their daring operations, and of the nature of the medicines and structure of the external and internal surfaces, to which they are applied. We shall devote one of our columns immediately to the diseases of horses, and the most approved treatment of them, so that our agricultural friends, who have not access to the best works on this interesting subject, may consult with safety "The New-Brunswick Agriculturist." We shall adopt similar proceedings with respect to all the other tenants of the stable and barn-yard; and as the sale and purchase of a horse is the prolific source of deception, disappointment and litigation, we shall give particular attention to the question of "soundness," and some useful recommendations respecting the purchase and sale of horses.

A proper knowledge of the general management of the horse is of the utmost consequence, not only as respects the prevention of diseases, but also the keeping of the animal in a state of health, strength, and fitness for activity and exertion. Accordingly, we shall in the first place consider the influence of

AIR

upon the constitution of the horse.

A constant supply of *pure* air is requisite for the life and health of man and beast. Impurities of atmosphere in a stable, and the sudden changes of temperature to which horses are so repeatedly exposed, are frequent causes of fever, rheumatism, catarrh, and inflammation of the lungs. A horse should breathe a pure, cool air, without being subjected to a current of cold wind.—A close atmosphere, particularly that which is occasioned by a number of horses crowded together in a badly ventilated building, is very injurious; it impairs the appetite and weakens the digestion of the horse, and has in many instances generated pestilential diseases. The ceiling of a stable should be twelve feet in height, where circumstances will admit of it, and the stall for each horse at least six feet in width. The common custom of feeding the horse from an opening at the head of his stall, through which the hay is passed from the hay-loft, is very objectionable. It causes a cold current of air in winter, which frequently induces cough, catarrh, and inflammations of the eyes and lungs; and moreover, the seed and dust falling from the hay, as the horse raises his head to seize it, is apt to fall into, and injure his eyes. Sudden changes from a cold to a hot, and from a hot to a cold air, are equally improper. The practice, therefore, of clothing horses warmly in winter, and keeping them at the same time in close stables, for the sake of improving the appearance of their coats, is wrong; in the first place, by retarding, or preventing the salutary process of nature, which thickens and increases the coat of the animal, to protect him from the severities of exposure in the winter; and in the second place, by rendering him much more liable to danger, when deprived of his clothing; and taken also from a hot stable into the cold air.—Cleanliness is of the utmost importance in the stable. In the summer, the urine and dung quickly ferment, and give out unwholesome vapours, in some instances producing chronic, or continued