

THE FARRIER.

If you meet with a horse you like and are desirous of buying him, do not fall in love with him before you ride him, for though he may be handsome he may start or stumble.

If you go to buy of one that knows you, it is not unreasonable to desire to ride him for an hour. If refused, you may suspect he has some faults; if not mount him at the door of the stable where he stands; let him neither feel your spurs nor see your whip; mount him easily, and when seated go gently off with a loose rein, which will make him careless; and if he is a stumbler he will discover himself presently, especially if the road in which you ride him be anything rough. The best horse indeed may stumble (a young one of spirit, a young one of spirit, if not properly broken will stumble frequently; and yet if he moves nimbly upon the bit, dividing his legs true, he may become a very good saddle-horse,) I say may stumble; but if he springs out when he stumbles, as if he feared your whip or spur, depend upon it he is an old offender. A horse should never be struck for stumbling or starting: the provocation, I confess, is great, but the fear of correction makes him worse.

In the purchase of a horse examine four things—his teeth, his eyes, his legs and his wind.

Every horse has six teeth before in each jaw, till he is two years and a half old, they are all smooth and uniform in their upper surfaces. At two years and a half old he sheds the two middle teeth, by the young teeth rising and forcing the old ones out, which at three years old are replaced by two hollow ones. When he is about three years and a half old he sheds two others, one on each side of the two middle ones, which at four years old are replaced by two others which are also hollow. The sharp single teeth in horses begin to appear in the lower jaw when the horse is about three and a half or four years old. When he is nearly six years old, they are full grown, pointed and concave on the inside. When he is four years and a half old, he sheds the two corner teeth, which are at five replaced also with two hollow ones, grooved on the inside which grooves mark the age precisely. At six years of age this groove begins to fill up and disappear; so do the hollows of the rest of the teeth, which continue till near seven and a half or eight years old, when all the teeth become uniformly full and smooth. Crafty jockies will sometimes burn holes in the teeth to make them appear young, which they call bishoping; but a discerning eye will easily discover the cheat.

If a horse's eyes are lively and clear, and you can see to the bottom, and the image of your face be reflected from thence, and not from the surface of the eye, they are good; but if muddy, cloudy, or cole black, they are bad.

If his knees are not broken, nor stand bending and trembling forward (which is called knuckling) his legs may be good; but if he steps short and digs his toes into the ground it is a sign he will knuckle. In short if the hoof be pretty flat and not curled, you need not fear a founder.

HEAVES.—We do not find the disease here called "heaves," described by that name in the English Works. The disease described under the terms *chronic cough, thick wind, broken wind, wheeze, roaring, &c.*, we are inclined to think are, in this country, frequently confounded under the term "heaves." They are all, in a greater or less degree, affections of the lungs. The best food for horses so affected, is that which is nutritious, rather succulent, and

condensed into a small compass. Dry food, entirely especially a large quantity of poor or dusty hay, is very bad for them. Vegetables, such as potatoes, ruta-baga, carrots, &c., are very good. The preference is, by some persons given to carrots, but we have tested the good effects of potatoes in such cases, and would recommend their use where carrots cannot well be had. The horse's stomach should not be crowded, and he should be only moderately exercised, especially soon after eating. We have known horses that were said to have the heaves, or to be broken-winded, perform a great deal of labor, with proper feeding and use, for several years; but a radical cure is not to be expected.

HOLLOW HORN.—A writer with the signature of "Grazier," in the Louisville Journal, describes very particularly a case of hollow-horn in a cow. He has no doubt that the disease is occasioned by "hard keep." He says he has frequently seen cattle bought from persons who had almost starved them, become fat and to all appearance healthy; but would suddenly exhibit all the symptom of the hollow-horn. Boring the horns, he thinks is only a palliative, not a cure—as the matter in some cases cannot be discharged at a gimlet hole. Boring was tried in the case he speaks of, but without effect. The horns were finely cut off, and the cow got well. In conclusion, he says—"Hollow horn, if treated as above, will *certainly* be cured, and the animal be rendered as useful as ever, either for milk for work, or for fat." We would suggest whether this is not rather a large conclusion to be drawn from a single case? We have known this remedy frequently tried, accompanied with all possible care, but without success. In desperate cases no remedy is infallible. *Preventives* are best; but if animals become diseased, they should be attended to as soon as attacked.

ON FEEDING STOCK.—Little and often says experience. In feeding all kinds of domestic animals particular care should be taken to avoid placing too much feed before them at a time, for it is observed that food which has been long *blowed* upon is never relished afterward, and will only be eaten from the most pressing necessity.

It is well known that the exhalations from the lungs of all animals contain great impurities, which have been thrown off from the blood; and these coming in contact with the food renders it unpleasant if not injurious, and the instinct of animals prompt them to reject all poisonous substances offered them as food. The true maxim is little and often—never crowd the trough with food, or the rack with hay, to avoid the trouble of soon replenishing them again, if you wish your stock to thrive and do well; and particularly, if you desire to economise your winter store of provender. Lazy boys always fill the trough and rack the fullest, in order to save the trouble of doing it soon again.

A GOOD ORCHARD.—Every farmer who is not in possession of a good orchard, should set about planting one. The profit and convenience of an orchard are almost invaluable to the farmer—good fruit will always sell if he happens to have a surplus, and a plenty of fruit takes away the appetite for intoxicating drink—this is a fact which cannot be too often repeated.

To him who has a great plenty of land, and great variety of surface, I would advise for an orchard, a valley between hills, if possible, so that the wash from the land surrounding, may always tend to the