

tioned cause is frequently adduced by unprincipled horse-dealers, as a pretext to conceal more dangerous evils; and the utmost caution is needed. Slight inflammation and dimness of the eye result, sometimes, from the shedding of the teeth. Is one eye smaller than the other, it indicates impaired or lost sight. Wrinkles in the upper eyelid betray a weak sight. Periodical inflammation of the eyes may be recognized by the peculiar position of the inside corner of the eye, continuous slight flow of tears, hairless shiny spots below the eyes, and shunning the light.

Next in order, comes the examination of the mouth. Find out the age, but be not deceived by artificially-marked teeth. Often the dealer likes his horse to seem older than he really is, which he effects by drawing two milk-teeth, thus making the horse appear one year older. If the fore and middle teeth appear badly worn, it indicates a crib-biter. Knots on the lips, as large or larger than peas, betray farcy; also knots and stringy swellings on the throat, the ribs, and the inner part of the hind-leg. The nose and throat deserve careful looking into. A greenish yellow or whitish flow, from one or both nostrils, more or less swelling of the glands of the throat, and a cough, with expectoration of phlegm, shows the strangles. Suppuration of the glands of the throat results from the same cause, and is not dangerous. A sticky, ash-grey flow from the nose, and milk-white membrano, with a hard movable, and almost painless appearance of the glands of the throat, are bad signs; but if, at the same time, there are ulcers on the inside partition of the nose, then it is a complete case of glanders.

Dishonest dealers clean nose and nostrils, put oil or fat inside, to produce an easy flow, and prevent the hardening of the same. They also employ caustic to produce a healthy appearance of the glands.

The examination of the horse out of the stable, should be both in a state of repose and action. A healthy, lively animal breathes, on coming into the air, easily, and with open nostrils; while a wind broken horse breathes with widely extended ones, making a most singular motion with the same. Horses thus affected are exercised before the sale, which improves their breathing. Dropping or hanging the lower lip, is a sign of prostration. Mettlesome horses are apt to hang their tongues out. A touch with a hot iron is the rogue's cure of this fault.

After having carefully examined ears, gullet, crest, the posture of the head and neck, the mane, chest, withers, shoulders, fore-arm, knee, shank, pastern and hoof lift his fore-foot, to look at the sole, and also to find out whether the horse can be shod; and proceed likewise with his hind legs. Look also at the spot where the animal might have bled, or had application of an issue, on head, chest, belly, and throat.

Lifting the hoof, (stepping or reaching,) and putting the foot down, are three actions which should take place at the same time, regularly, vigorously, and quickly. Horses with lame withers or shoulders, cannot lift well the leading fore-foot, and are not sure in the act of

reaching. A bad hoof is seen in the incomplete act of stepping and treading. The tread of a horse with the staggers, is insecure and heavy. Avoid horses that strike the fore-feet with their hind-feet; those that throw their fore-feet outward too much; those with a too fleshy hock; and those that interfere or kick. Aside from all that has been said above, it is of the utmost importance that the buyer should always bear in mind for what purpose he wants to buy a horse.

Stiff horses are improved by exercise, prior to the sale; lame horses are exhibited on soft ground. Lazy animals, or stupid and inattentive ones, are kept attentive and active by the sound of the whip. Common, or even cayenne pepper is introduced into the passage, to make the horse carry his tail high, and improve the position of the croup. The latter trick may be discovered if the horse passes dung frequently during the examination. Grey hair over the eyes of old horses, light spots, and even the feet, are dyed, which trick can only be found out after the horse sheds its coat. To guard against all the tricks of the trade, requires a knowledge of the outward appearance of the horse, as well as its anatomy and physiology, to which may be added pathology; and no connoisseur or veterinarian should be without these qualifications.

#### PIG BREEDING AND FEEDING.

A short time ago Mr. Baldwyn, of Bredon House, near Birmingham, England, delivered a lecture on the breeding and feeding of pigs, and as it contains much which may prove of value to American pork raisers, we condense therefrom:

In opening the lecture, Mr. Baldwyn said:—"In 1845 he entered on a farm at Kingsnorton. In 1846 he purchased two gilts and a boar, of the Tamworth breed, from his cousin, who was famed for his breeds of Tamworths; and although he (the lecturer) commenced breeding with three pigs in 1846, in 1851 he sold £1,000 worth of store and fat pigs within one year; and in the years 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855 he sold £1,000 worth each year. When he had got his stock up to about 40 breeding sows, in picking the breeders he used to pick them several times over, as it frequently happened that those which looked the prettiest and best when young, altered considerably when they got three, four, or five months old. The rule was to pick long-growing pigs, and those that were straight and thick through the shoulder and heart; and experience had convinced him that his method of choosing was a correct one. There need be no greater proof of that than the number of medals and prizes he had obtained. He always kept to the Tamworth breeds, generally purchasing the boars, but breeding the sows. If he found the pigs getting too fine, he purchased a good strong boar, and if the animal exhibited tendencies the other way, he picked a boar of good small bone, but was always particular to pick a boar that was thick through the shoulder and heart, and a straight-growing pig of the same color and breed. By carefully following this plan he got the breed so good that it was a rare occurrence to see even a middling pig in the