

in a good condition. Where one has neither hay, nor blades, nor straw, much care should be, had lest highly nutritive food, like corn, produce eruptions on the skin, enlargement of the liver, yellow water, and other maladies. If no other bulky forage can be had, horses should have browse with their grain to aid in distending the stomach and intestines; for bulk is an important element in healthy digestion.

Glanders and *farcy* have a common origin, the vitiated state of the blood; and are regarded as only different stages of a progressive disorder. As induced by insufficient or bad food, farcy usually appears first; and may continue for some time before any symptoms of glanders present themselves. Farcy is characterized as an unhealthy inflammation of the absorbent vessels and glands, which become swollen from the deposition of lymph, and soon ulcerate and discharge matter of a morbid and varying character. The poison from farcy-buds is carried in the blood to all parts of the body, and under favorable circumstances, rapidly produces itself. Tubercles are formed in all the lymphatic glands and in the substance of the lungs. Ulcerations appear on the mucous membrane of the nostrils, which is attacked on account of its high vascularity. Those parts first undergo disintegration which require for their healthy existence the largest amount of blood. Between the first symptoms of farcy and glanders, and the fatal termination of the disease, a very variable time intervenes, according to the strength or feebleness of the constitution, and the virulence of the malady. Whatever impairs the general health, or in any way vitiates the integrity of the system, may be regarded as a cause of glanders.—It follows colds, influenzas, strangles, diabetes, and perhaps all other debilitating affections incident to bad shelters, over work, and insufficient food. Like all other diseases that mark the premature loss of vital power, farcy and glanders are much easier prevented than cured. When from any cause the glands, mucous or serous membranes of an animal become inflamed, while its general health and constitution are yet unimpaired, the purulent or aqueous secretions that may ensue, as in colds or common distempers, are of a healthy nature, and they serve to work off the inflammatory action, which results in a speedy and perfect recovery. To maintain the stamina of life in full vigor in all animals of any value, is an object of great importance; for the principle applies to persons as well as to beasts and birds. Proper care and protection, avoiding all extremes and unnecessary exposures, and feeding regularly, that the system may never be surfeited by any excess of nutrient matter in the digestive and assimilative organs, and never weakened by a deficiency of the same, are the

cardinal points in animal physiology to be kept constantly in view. All infected animals should be removed from those still undiseased, lest the exhalations from the former, and perhaps direct contact, communicate the distemper to the latter. In systems pre-disposed to any malady, it requires the least possible poison, acting as leaven, to excite a morbid action in organs previously in an apparently sound condition. Under skilful treatment, glandered horses sometimes live and perform labor for a number of years.—This, however, only proves what every close observer must have witnessed, that had the same care been taken of health before it was partially sacrificed, that was exhibited afterwards, no injury of the kind would have occurred. When medical men shall come to understand their noble mission, and the people comprehend their true interests, the *prevention* of maladies, not their *cure*, will be the grand purpose of what is now the Healing Art. Physicians ought to be better paid for the patient study and wisdom that prevents sickness, with its pains, loss of time, and other incidental expenses and misfortunes, than for the less skill of treating diseases according to the prescribed rules and theories of the profession.

THE BREEDING, REARING, AND FATTENING OF SWINE.

There is abundant room for the exercise of skill and talent in the breeding, rearing, and fattening of swine. Of all nations, the United States have the greatest facilities for prosecuting this branch of husbandry in the most economical manner, by reason of the fact that Indian corn may be grown by American farmers on which to feed hogs, cheaper than in any other country. It is our superior natural advantages for keeping this class of animals that makes the swine of American husbandmen excel their sheep in numbers nearly ten millions. Tennessee has four times more hogs than sheep; and the business of producing pork, lard, and bacon for foreign consumption, extends much more rapidly than wool-growing, although a pretty high tariff has been brought to bear in favor of the latter.

Less attention is paid to the breeding of hogs generally speaking, than to any other domestic animals. This neglect leads to their deterioration in many districts, particularly where pork or bacon is not a staple of agriculture. The remedy lies in keeping a smaller number, selecting both males and females with the greatest care as to form, quiet habits, tendency to take on flesh, and the females should be good nurses. Breeding in-and-in, or in too close relationship, is a common error with farmers who allow their hogs to run in large herds, and with little regard