

modes of detecting these diseases are various, but simple and easy of execution. The first is by grasping the horse's throat from the front, and forcibly compressing the mouth of the larynx, so as to compel him to cough. A sound horse will cough *once* and recover his wind, with a clear, sonorous inhalation and exhalation. The diseased horse will utter a broken, ragged, rattling cough, and recover his breath with a long, wheezing and laborious *r  le*. This sign is infallible; and the degree of labor and difficulty will certainly indicate the degree of the affection. A roarer may be detected, even in the stable, by approaching him suddenly and hitting him an unexpected slap on the belly, when he will utter a loud grunt, not unfrequently accompanied by a flatulent crepitus. When the affection is confirmed roaring, it will manifest itself when he is put to his speed; but if he is merely a whistler, the noise is often drowned, particularly when the disease is only in its incipient state, by the clatter of the hoofs. It may, however, always be detected by the rider suddenly putting him up, after a long sharp gallop, and listening with his ear inclined forward and downward, and brought close to the windpipe; or, if he be not readily able to accomplish this position while mounted which he may not be able to do if not a practiced rider, by dismounting quickly and listening with his ear applied to the neck, near its junction with the head. If the whistling be bad, it will be heard even without this precaution, and will continue for some seconds, or even minutes, after the motion of the animal has ceased; but this method of auscultation will detect it in its smallest and most incipient stage. There is no point in which a tyro in horse purchasing is so likely to be deceived as in the wind. It requires, therefore, the utmost precaution to detect it; and the

most positive determination when it is detected, even in the slightest modification, to reject the animal, however otherwise irreproachable.

### Maple Sugar Making.

In response to your solicitation for practical information relative to the making of sugar from the maple I offer my mite. It is well known that Maple Sugar is one of the staple productions of the Western portion of the "Southern Tier" of New York. It has of course, been a matter of no little interest to our farmers to manufacture in the best manner, both as to quality, and economy, an article of so much importance, and many have promptly adopted the means and appliances which ingenuity has suggested and experience proved worthy. The first premium awarded at the late State Fair, was given for an article made in Alleghany County. In offering a statement of the process and implements used, I give those adopted and used by those that are engaged somewhat extensively in sugar making, and who make a very superior article.

In tapping, a  $\frac{5}{8}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  auger bit is used, making the hole  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 inches deep. The spout is made of hard wood, four or five inches long, a hole bored with a small bit through its length, and turned in a lathe, one end to fit the hole made by the bit in the tree, and the other with a head, over which the wire loop attached to one edge of the bucket, is slipped and held. The end of the spout is made quite tapering, or "stunt" as it is sometimes termed, so as to fill the hole perfectly tight at its entrance in the bark of the tree. This allows all the sap to pass through the spout, and prevents its escape otherwise. To "freshen" another hole is bored and another spout inserted