

Dozens of Back Numbers Coming In.

A request, printed in our issue of July 19th, for page 740 of the Christmas number of "The Farmer's Advocate" for 1900, has brought us over two dozen responses. Only one was needed, but we wish to thank our many friends for their kindness, and, at the same time, express appreciation of this tangible evidence that "The Farmer's Advocate" is being so faithfully preserved. One of the most gratifying facts in connection with our business is the universal esteem in which the paper is held, and the cordial relationship between subscribers and publishers. May it always continue.

Thoughts are like flowers—pluck one, and another takes its place; leave it, and the parent mind goes to seed, as it were, ceasing to put forth bloom.

It is not how much one does, but how much he accomplishes, that counts. It takes very little to keep some men busy a long while.

HORSES.

Unbroken range horses are being brought East, and Eastern work horses are being taken West. Is it because we are so good at breaking bronchos?

The foal is getting bigger and the grass shorter. See to it that the mare's milk does not fail too quickly.

Fly nets for the fly days.

Coach Horses.

THE CLEVELAND BAY.

The Cleveland Bay is one of the oldest breeds of English horses. He was formerly known as the Chapman or pack horse. The breed flourished when the roads in the more remote part of the Kingdom were little better than tracks, and when business was principally carried on by means of horses. These horses, being both powerful and active, were used as working horses on the farm, as well as to convey produce to the market-town and their masters to "kirk, market, feast or fair." In Devonshire and the north of Yorkshire he flourished the longest, and now it is said that in North Yorkshire and neighboring districts alone can any horse be found approaching in type the ancient pack or Chapman horse.

Many theories have been advanced concerning the origin of "The Cleveland Bay." Some claim that he is the result of an elaborate system of crossing between the Thoroughbred stallion and the cart mare. This theory is not received with favor among practical breeders or scientific men. A horse produced in this manner could not be expected to reproduce with such trueness to type and general characteristics as does the one under discussion. There can be little doubt that the Thoroughbred had much to do with the formation of the breed, as the Cleveland Bay in many points is very similar to him, especially in quality and form of bone, croup and quarters, appearance and action, and, to some extent, constitution and staying powers; but it is very probable that mares of more quality than the cart mare were the dams. The most probable theory is that the breed is the result of a careful selection from the original breed of horses found in the southern part of Great Britain, with frequent infusion of the blood of Eastern sires.

Leaving the region of theory, we come to the fact that there existed a breed of clean-legged, active horses, clear of Thoroughbred or carting cross, in England more than two hundred years ago. Unfortunately, the breeders did not keep records of them in writing.

During the latter half of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century farmers decided that they needed heavier horses, and, in order to get them, crossed their Cleveland Bay mares with cart stallions. At the same time it became the fashion to drive big, upstanding horses, and, in order to get these, the mares were crossed with leggy, flash-topped Thoroughbreds. These two different lines of breeding out of mares of the same class almost exterminated the true Cleveland Bay. About the second quarter of the nineteenth century an effort was made to re-establish the breed, and there being still some individuals of both sexes in existence, such was possible, and was accomplished, with probably an occasional infusion of Thoroughbred blood. From this time until about 1867 the breed again flourished, but now again came a reaction. The Cleveland iron trade made a demand for heavier horses, and the cart stallion was again used on

Cleveland Bay mares, and extinction again threatened the breed. About the year 1880 there was again a general interest taken in the renewal of the breed, and from that time to the present efforts have been made to keep it pure. The Cleveland Bay Studbook was formed in or about the year 1884, since which the breed has increased in numbers in a satisfactory manner.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The Cleveland Bay is a horse of quality and substance combined. He stands 16½ to 16¾ hands. His legs are short; shoulders oblique; back and loins strong; croup long, and approaching the horizontal; tail coming out well up, well haired, and very gracefully carried; ribs long and well sprung; breast broad and strong. His head is lean, but rather large and plain, but well carried. The bone is flat, clean, and devoid of long hair, except a small tuft on the fetlock pad; pasterns of moderate length and obliquity; feet rather large and round. In action, he lacks the heighth and snap of the Hackney. The shoulder action is free and extensive, and the hocks are well flexed. He is a good walker, and, while he lacks the high and flash action of some heavy-harness horses, he travels with ease, style and considerable speed. In color, he is bay, with black points, and without white markings. While the bright bay is preferred, the different shades of bay are admissible.

THE YORKSHIRE COACH HORSE.

The origin of this horse is supposed to have been the crossing of Cleveland Bay mares with upstanding, flash Thoroughbreds, as above mentioned, and while, of course, he cannot boast of as ancient an origin at the Cleveland Bay, he has claim to respectful antiquity. For over a hundred years he has been recognized, and prizes were



Cleveland Bay Stallion.

First-prize winner at the Royal Show, England.

given for him in Howdeshire in 1805. In form and general characteristics he resembles the Cleveland Bay, but has more quality, i. e., more of the Thoroughbred type. His head is smaller, neck more arched. He is narrower, and has less substance generally. In action, he has more style. The different shades of bay and brown are allowed, but there must be little or no white.

FRENCH AND GERMAN COACH HORSES.

These, of course, are the heavy-harness horses of their respective countries. They originally were large coach horses, of solid colors, principally bay or brown, with little white. They are large, stylish horses, somewhat after the pattern of the Cleveland Bays, but with finer, more stylish heads, longer and more graceful necks, and more fully-developed crests and more flash action. The German Coach horse still retains these characteristics, but there has been such frequent infusion of Hackney blood into the French Coach horse that he strongly resembles the Hackney in general style and characteristics, except that in most cases he retains the solid color; in fact, some individuals so strongly resemble the Hackney in style, form and action that, if given a Hackney pedigree, they might pass as a good representative of the breed.

"WHIP."

Can Deny His Stomach, but Not His Brain.

Mr. R. Robinson, Vancouver, B. C., writes: "Please find my subscription for 1906. One can do without an occasional meal, but not without 'The Farmer's Advocate.'"

Glanders and Its Detection.

The importance of some knowledge of glanders by the horse-owner, is sufficient warrant for the publication of a short description of the disease, which, while well known and understood by the modern veterinarian, is yet a subject regarding which the average horseman knows very little. At the outset, we would advise horse-owners to suspect every nasal discharge as dangerous until proved harmless.

It is also necessary for everyone to disabuse their minds regarding the spontaneity of glanders, be assured that when cases appear in localities hitherto free of the disease, that the contagion has been brought there. The following are excerpts from Canada's leading veterinary authority on this disease, given by him before the agricultural committee.

Mallein is the glycerized extract of cultures of the bacillus mallei (the germ cause of glanders). During its preparation it is sterilized, and contains no living germs, and, therefore, it cannot communicate disease to a healthy animal.

Injection of mallein is usually done on the side of the neck, being most convenient, and the skin thin. Before injecting, the temperature is taken twice at three-hour intervals to get the normal (natural) temperature. As nearly as possible, the normal temperature is taken, and this injection is made in the evening. The next morning, about eight hours afterwards, the veterinarian begins to take the temperature.

SYMPTOMS OF A REACTION.

If the horse is affected with glanders, there will be a rise. The temperature will go up, and about noon, or in the afternoon of the following day, it may register from a normal of 100 or 101 up to 103, 104, 105, and in some cases perhaps 106. At the same time, in the great majority of horses there is a swelling at the point of inoculation; there is a stiffening, also, sometimes a distinct lameness on that side, showing the mallein's effect. There is a general uneasiness, malaise, depression. The horse is dejected, and does not want to eat. He is very unhappy generally, and this condition continues for some time. The swelling in a case of glanders at the point of inoculation will generally be larger on the second day than it was on the first. In any horse that is injected with mallein, even if quite healthy, there will be a small swelling at the point of inoculation. In most cases it will not be over a couple of inches in diameter. It is comparatively free from painful sensation, but the local reaction which I have described, combined with the symptoms, form almost positive evidence of the existence of glanders in some form or other in the system of that horse.

THE CLINICAL SYMPTOMS

of a horse affected with glanders were formerly looked upon, or rather the absence of the clinical symptoms was formerly looked upon, as evidence that the horse was not diseased; that day has passed away, and a great many cases of glanders show no external evidence whatever. As a rule, the first clinical symptoms shown is a tumefaction—swelling of the submaxillary lymphatic gland.

This is a small gland which is situated on the inside of the lower jawbone on each side, which is known by the name mentioned. That gland, which is often easily detected by any horseman, becomes enlarged and hard, and feels very often as if it were attached to the bone itself, instead of being movable and free. If close observation is made, it will invariably be found to be accompanied by a slight nasal discharge. It may be so slight as not to attract the attention of the owner or the groom, or anybody else. It is almost invariably the case that, with an abnormal enlargement of that gland, there is a little nasal discharge. It may only be occasional, but it is there, and a close examination of the membranes of the nose would show a slight tumefaction, a slight reddening and irritation, but hardly an inflammation. Now, that can go on for a long, long time—it may go on for years—and that horse, although he is not showing any other symptoms, is really infective (capable of giving