

The Carriage Horse.

The first breed of carriage horses of which we have any account were the Cleveland Bays. A breed that originated near Cleveland in England, from whence they derive their name. They were a cross between the Suffolk Punch and common hackney or part bred horse. They were described by the early historians as a tall, powerfully built, bony animal, ranging from 15½ to 16 hands high, and were quite enduring on the road at the rate they were able to travel, which was about six or seven miles an hour. These have been superseded by a higher breed coach horse that is better calculated for the road, with finer form and more graceful movement.

One with a high head well set on to a clean cut out neck, with fine range of body and a more lofty step and more perfect in their paces. From these Cleveland Bays, now nearly extinct, a very superior animal has descended, called the modern carriage horse.

In order to increase the speed and endurance of this once famous breed, the best Cleveland Bay mares were stunted to thoroughbred stallions. The superior foals of these half-breed colts were re-

served for stallions and again coupled with the same kind of Cleveland mares. This cross culminated in the improved English carriage horse, and is now looked upon as an ornament to the coach and the finest animal of his species.

Another cross of the half-breed mares to the thoroughbred stallion has proved a capital roadster. After three or four crosses to the high bred horse the celebrated English hunter is said to have descended from the Cleveland Bays.

The importation of stallions of this class laid the foundation of the breed in this country. A Cleveland Bay stallion, obtained from the Emperor of France, was imported into Virginia by William C.

Rives. Cleveland Bays were imported into Massachusetts at an early day, and left their mark upon the horse stock of New England. A Cleveland Bay stallion was imported into New York and stood on Long Island in 1830. One was imported into New Jersey, and they were introduced into several other States.

The shoulder of the carriage horse should be a little thicker, containing more bone and muscle than the buggy horse, also broader on the loin and heavier in the quarters, because greater weights are attached to them. Weights require more strength than activity. The perfect shouldered coach horse will stand with his legs perpendicular to the ground. In walking he will put his fore foot forward to correspond with the point of the shoulder. If he exceeds this natural point of progression he is faulty in the shoulders and will prove imperfect in his paces. The carriage horse is most valuable for the pleasantness of his paces, his safety, good temper and endurance. We can judge of the comparative safety of his action from his shoulders. The upright shoulder is apt to be sluggish in the movement and awkward in appearance. The slanting shoulder forming the right slant in the angle throws out the foot and gives stride, when it swings like clock-work upon the pivot of a perfect shoulder it forms the graceful movement. The soundness of the horse can be estimated from his feet and legs. If he has good-sized, firm sinewed limbs, dry and hard to the touch, and open heeled feet, he may be set down as sound on his pins. One good body will wear out two sets of poor legs.

The carriage horse should throw his feet square out, and bring them down flat in the tread as a matter of safety. If he stubs his toe into the ground he will prove a stumbler. In examining the shoe if the toe be much worn while the heel is not worn, the odds are that the subject is not sure footed, and will prove unsafe for family use. A pair of good styled, fine acting, well matched carriage horses are seldom to be met with. There are so many good qualities to be combined that they are seldom found in the highest form with perfect similarity in two animals. They must be similar in color, size, form, disposition, speed and endurance to make them valuable. Any vicious habit, such as pulling, shying, stumbling, kicking or baulking, renders them nearly worthless for

family use. Kindness, obedience and safety are precious jewels in the family horse. They shine upon their own merits. The world can see their lustre, and recipients of their services will learn their worth.—*Observer in Michigan Farmer.*

GALLS ON HORSES.—There would be no necessity to cure galls if common sense were used in selecting a properly fitting collar. If a farmer wore a pair of loose shoes, constantly slipping up and down at the heels as he walked, he would be treating himself as he often treats his horse, and would learn by experience how galls might be prevented. Sometimes the collar is badly made as well as badly fitted. A good collar should be hard and smooth on the inside, and ought never to have anything applied to it that would interfere with its smooth surface. Anything of an adhesive nature would dry on the skin and create a sore spot.—*Ex.*

THE horse meat establishment in Paris delivered for consumption during the past year 6865 horses, asses, or mules, which yielded 1,249,190 kilogrammes (2.2 lb. each).



The Hog Engaged in Farm Labor.

Nothing new, some will say, to see the hog turning up the soil; but none of our readers, we are sure, ever saw him, as he is here represented, in harness, and actually assisting the farmer in his labor. In olden times, he was trained to the plow in some of the Eastern countries, and was prized for his good day's work. He possesses great strength in proportion to his size; but we think none of young Canadians would care much to hold the plow after an animal of his class.

Horse Diseases.

Dr. John N. Navin, V. S., in reply to an inquiry in the *Indiana Farmer*, says:

Distemper is not a name for any particular disease, but is applied alike to any disturbance of the animal economy. Dr. Dodd, a very able writer says: "strangles is erroneously called distemper, horsetail, pinkeye, and many other unscientific names." Mr. Perival, of London, the ablest physiologist in England, says: "I have known it (strangles) to largely prevail all over the country among young horses, up to eight years old, and some entirely escaped it for life." Just so, a man might as well try to prove that measles attack only children below a certain age, as to try to prove that strangles, which is highly epidemic, as well as contagious, attacks horses in a state of colthood. The true facts in the case are, that while horses are young, whether kept in stable or field, rarely escape contracting it, from the fact that they never take it twice, therefore, of course, it seldom touches horses in old age. It being epidemic as well as infectious, the majority of colts go through it before maturity, but are liable until the turn of life, not materially differing from those diseases among the human family that are a preventive to a future attack, for life, such as measles, whooping cough, etc., therefore, diseases that impregnate the system with their influence for life, are all both epidemic and contagious, and therefore the young are more susceptible to their attack than those of mature age. Just so among horses.

Let me also state that catarrh fever is not infectious to any certain degree, but is epidemic and exoratic, and may be taken ten or more times by the same patient, either man or beast. I have doctored horses for catarrh fever more than three times within nine months, and have had it myself several times. It was the disease we had in this

country a few years ago some called epizootic, which is, like our distemper, no positive name for any disease, but a prefix signifying a general disease among beasts, as epidemic signifies a general disease among the human race.

Heaves in Horses.

By Professor Wagner.

Heaves produces increased action of the flanks. The inspiration is natural, but the expiration requires two motions to expel the air. There is always a short cough, or grunt, and at the same time expels wind while coughing. Heaves are never found in the racing stable, where horses are properly fed. They are always found among cart or team horses, where the owners suppose they must feed a large quantity of coarse food or hay.

The seat of the disease is located in the air cells of the lungs, causing enlargement and sometimes a rupture of these cells. This disease is often produced by forcing too large a quantity of food into the stomach and bowels, and the greedy animal, not being even then satisfied, eats the bedding. He is then taken out and worked or driven hard, the bowels and stomach pressing on the diaphragm,

thereby not allowing the lungs to expand by being filled with air, and by this increased pressure the air cells are enlarged or ruptured, and the horse is said to have the heaves.

Much has been said by different authors regarding the curability of heaves. Some advocate one means and some another, among which is that of feeding on Western plains, or prairie grass, or feeding prairie hay, which is said to contain resin weed that will effect a cure.

Prairie hay or grass is more laxative than timothy hay, and the animal cannot eat half as much in a given time of the former as of the latter, consequently it not only promotes a condition favorable to respiration, by stimulating the bowels, but does not cause the pressure upon the lungs that the timothy, in consequence, does. While prairie hay has a decidedly beneficial effect in alleviating heaves, there are several other kinds of food equally as good, or better, than prairie hay or grass. One is cornstalk fodder. As it is the amount of saccharine matter that food contains which makes it valuable, and the less compass it occupies in the bowels the better, we must arrive at this conclusion, and experience proves it to be correct. One quart of oats is equal to an armful of hay, and three pounds of corn leaves contain more sugar than six times the bulk of hay. The cause, the cure and treatment is marked in these words, the heaves are produced by pressure on the diaphragm, by too much food in the stomach and bowels, and is cured by lessening the quantity of a better quality of food, to occupy the same space. If horses are turned out to grass, after a few days heaves will generally disappear, from the fact that the bowels are generally relaxed by taking exercise and having pure air.

"The only treatment which will prove in any degree effective is as follows: First, give one of the following balls: Ginger, powdered, ½ oz.; capsicum, ¼ oz. Form a ball. This ball to be given three nights in succession; then omit two or three nights, and one or two balls may be given again in succession, or eight or ten drops of tincture of phosphorus may be given in drink several times a day for eight or ten days. The horse should have regular exercise, be watered often (small quantities at a time), and have straw instead of hay to eat (corn fodder would be much better). Under this treatment heaves will disappear.

FAVORITE REMEDIES OF GREAT VALUE FOR HEAVES.

"1. Spanish brown, 2 oz.; tartar emetic, 2 oz.; resin, 4 oz.; ginger, 2 oz. Mix and give two teaspoonfuls twice a day in the feed.

"2. Vegetable tar, in mass, ½ oz.; gum camphor, ½ oz.; tartar emetic, 1 drachm. Form into a ball, one of which is to be given once a day. If proper attention is given to feeding, this will cure the heaves in three days, unless very bad.

"3. The following prescription is one of the very best remedies known for heaves, and will in many cases cure: Take indigo, 1 oz.; saltpetre, 1 oz.; rain water, 1 gallon; mix and give a pint twice a day in the feed."

Advantages

The adoption of food for cattle in France, the chief cause of fuel economy, is, M. Audry, 1836 Dr. So advantages; ture in this c advocate of f straw, he em with sliced t trodden in a gallons; each containing 1 salt; the mas is then given

The climate of the continental far two camps tion of maize preserved, Maize require when so tre freshly recla by its dead In a dry sun tain a crop is divided as yield. M that he can preserved three month them, when receive farin age must n state, but lengths of c pig likes, a mastication In some p grass, nett given to potatoes. francs per chopped m M. d'Ester on the 27th francs, and the 12th of 235 francs, which has keep, valu leaving a n 44 days fee days he g pounds of pounds of pound of p days they of maize, 9 1½ pounds Foreign Co Journal.

Breeds

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