

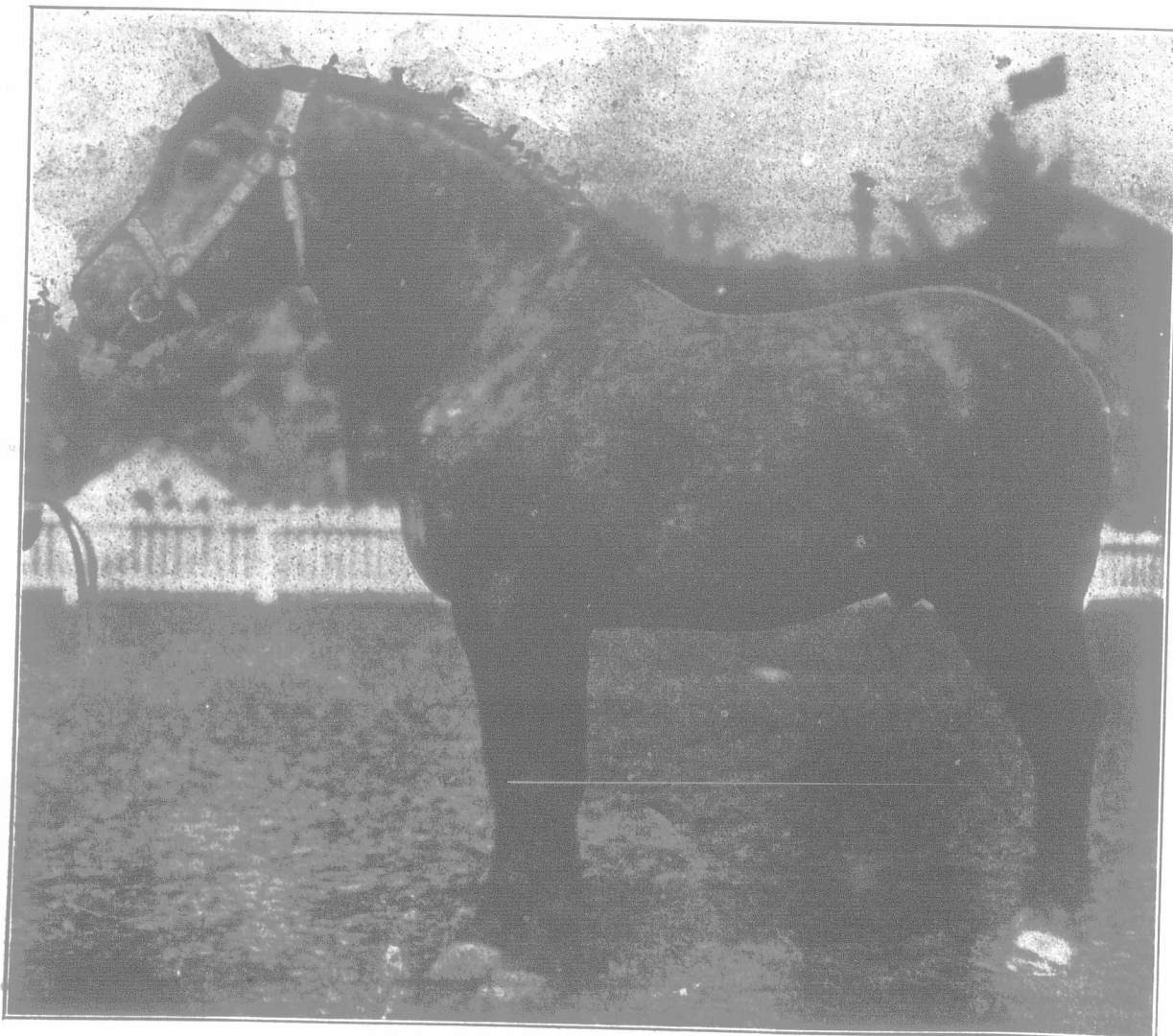
horses for driving purposes. The business has practically simmered down to a business for the experienced horsemen of means, and the saying seems to be coming true, that "men who cannot afford to drive a fancy horse run automobiles."

A great part of the value of a driving horse rests in his breeding, but much more is added through education. Many a well-bred colt is a tame affair until placed in the hands of an expert trainer. Training puts on the finishing touches, which the moneyed city buyers demand. In this connection it is also noticeable that the strings of light horses brought out by the largest breeders and dealers in these classes are not weakening in the least, on the other hand, they improve each year. There is a significance in this fact. Their owners are getting a ready market at advanced prices for this class of stock, or they would not be continuing to improve their holdings at greater expense. Only the best are carried in their stables. Only the best win at the shows, and only the best are in demand.

The wealthy man has his six-cylinder motor car fully equipped and up-to-date. His pleasure is not all derived from this, however. He must have his carriage and saddle horses, and they must be of a very high order to merit his attention. They must, in the first place, cost a large sum of money, and they must have the style and quality to warrant the paying of the price. In short, they must compare favorably in every respect with the automobile. The automobile has become an influence in business, and is used for this purpose. The horse will always hold his place for pleasure.

Only the well-bred, well-trained horse comes up to the standard, but the best of them attain it, and will continue to hold their place. The result is the ordinary driver, while useful on the farm where a driving horse is not a luxury, but in most cases on farms of any size an essential part of the equipment does not command the highest price on the market. True, good drivers are scarce and sell at a keen demand, and rightly they should, and no doubt they will continue to do so, but we are speaking of the class of horse that has a place in the stables of the wealthy—the horse that is kept for pleasure particularly, not for his usefulness in the economics of life.

As the amateur is practically shut out in this class of horse, and the farmer can at most be no better than an amateur, since he has not the time to devote to training to produce world-beaters, it is for him to drop the breeding of light horses, other than those required for farm operations, and devote his energies to heavy-horse production, for while the fancy light horse strings may dwindle at shows, the heavy-horse classes improve in numbers and quality yearly. The light horse will never disappear, but the poor animal has no place left.



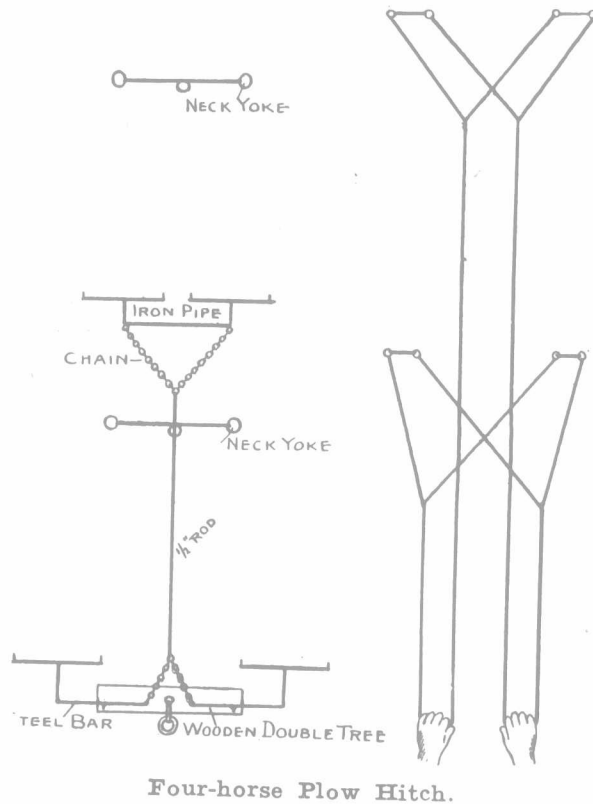
Tetinus.

First-prize aged Percheron stallion at Toronto. Owned by J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont.

### A Four-in-hand for Plow.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

On reading your issue of September 12th, I noticed the question asked by R. S. and your answer, re "Plowing with four horses without working any of them on the plowed land," and I thought it might be of interest to your readers to know how they do it in the West. I will try to explain how the lines and whiffletrees are arranged.



Four-horse Plow Hitch.

Cut No. 1 shows the whiffletrees, which, I think, will explain itself. Cut No. 2 is the lines. The teams are put together the same as if used separately, and then the lines from the lead team are put above the lines of the other team and attached, so as to look like the cut. The driver then takes hold where the lines double with his thumbs up, and the continuous line running through his hand.

It will be seen that this way allows all horses to walk on unplowed land without crowding, as two horses walk in the furrow. With a little practice the two teams may be turned in about

twenty feet, and if a strip this width is left all around the field it can easily be finished by going right around the field at last.

Waterloo Co., Ont. JAS. E. HAMMOND.

[Note.—Through a momentary lapse of memory we failed to refer to this hitch in the answer referred to. The four-in-hand with one pair ahead of the other is all right in the West, and not without its advocates in the East. The width of headland necessary in a fenced field is, of course, the objection, and while we have never tried it ourselves, we do not see how a neat and satisfactory corner finish could be obtained in an enclosed field by plowing round and round.—Editor.]

### Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis in Horses.

Hundreds of horses are said to have died recently in different parts of the United States, and bacteriologists have succeeded in isolating an organism, very similar to that which causes cerebro-spinal meningitis in the human race, and to this is attributed the cause of the disease, which at first was believed to be forage-poisoning. A press notice from the United States Department of Agriculture deals with the trouble as follows:—

During the last five months numerous reports have been received by the Bureau of Animal Industry relative to the existence of forage-poisoning in various sections of the United States, particularly in Louisiana, West Virginia, Kansas and Nebraska. It has usually occurred when a hot, dry period has been followed by rains, or during wet seasons, especially those which are characterized by frequent rains alternating with hot sunshine, producing a damp sultry atmosphere. Such conditions are most favorable to the production of molds, and all outbreaks that have been investigated by the Bureau have been traced to the eating of unsound or moldy forage or feed, or to the drinking of water from wells or pools containing surface water drained through decomposed and moldy vegetation. The disease has been shown to be also due to eating damaged ensilage, hay, corn, brewers' grains, oats, etc. Horses and mules at pasture may contract the disease when the growth is so profuse that it mats together and the lower part dies and ferments or becomes moldy. No specific organism or virus has yet been found which can be considered as the cause of this disease.

#### HOW THE DISEASE MAY BE RECOGNIZED.

The so-called cerebro-spinal meningitis of horses being an entirely different disease from that which occurs in man, the symptoms as well as the cause are distinctly different. In the most rapidly fatal attacks death takes place in from 5 to 48 hours. Such cases begin with violent trembling or stupor and extreme weakness, or with staggering gait, partial or total inability to swallow, impairment of eyesight, followed by partial or complete paralysis, inability to stand, with marked delirium, during which the animal, lying flat on its side, becomes violent and knocks and bruises its head. In the second form of the disease the same line of symptoms may be noticed in a milder degree. Difficulty in swallowing, slowness in chewing the food and inability to switch the tail are observed. Breathing becomes heavy and noisy, and delirium may develop with stiffness of the spinal muscles or partial cramp of the neck and jaws. Death occurs in from 6 to 10 days. In the last or mildest form the lack of voluntary control of the limbs becomes but slightly marked, the power of swallowing never entirely lost, and the animal has no fever, pain, or unconscious movements. In those cases which get well the animal generally begins to improve about the fourth day and goes on to recovery. One attack does not protect against a second attack, as horses and mules have been known to have the disease two or three times.

#### HOW THE DISEASE MAY BE PREVENTED AND TREATED.

The first principle in the treatment of this disease consists in a total change of feed and forage. Horses kept in the stable should be fed with sound forage and grain from an uncontaminated source, even if such feed has to be brought from a distance. Horses that have become affected while at pasture should be removed from the field in which they have been running. The animals should be brought to the barn or corral and fed on wholesome and clean feed and forage. The water, unless from an unpolluted source, should likewise be changed.

At present this preventive treatment is the only satisfactory method known for checking the disease, as all medical remedies used have been unsatisfactory in the vast majority of cases. The first step is to empty the bowels and remove the poisonous products, but on account of the difficulty in swallowing, an aloes ball or Glauber's salt is hard to give. In fact no remedy should be given by the mouth if the throat is paralyzed, as pneumonia is liable to result. Fifteen grains of barium chloride injected into the jugular vein,