

The Dingley Bill Becomes Law.

The new U. S. tariff law, called the Dingley Bill, having passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, was on July 24th signed by President McKinley. The following table gives the chief items of interest to farmers in this Bill and its predecessors:

ARTICLE.	McKINLEY BILL.	WILSON BILL.	DINGLEY BILL (1897).
Horses under \$150	\$30	20 per cent.	\$30 per head.
" \$150 and over	30 per cent.	20 "	25 per ct. ad.
Cattle, less than 1 year	\$2	20 "	\$2 per head.
Other cattle worth not more than \$14	20 "	20 "	\$3.75 "
Cattle, more than \$14	30 "	20 "	27 1/2 per cent.
Sheep, under 1 year	75 cents.	20 "	75 cents.
" 1 year or more	\$1.25	20 "	\$1.50
Hogs	\$1.50	20 "	\$1.50
All other animals	20 "	20 "	20 per cent.
Hides	Free.	Free.	15 "
Wool, per pound	12 cents.	Free.	11c. to 12c. lb.
Bacon and hams	5 " lb.	20 per cent.	5 cents lb.
Fresh beef	2 " "	20 "	2 " "
" mutton	2 " "	20 "	2 " "
" pork	2 " "	20 "	2 " "
" veal	2 " "	20 "	2 " "
Lard	2 cents lb.	1 cent lb.	2 " "
Poultry, live	3 " "	2 cents lb.	3 " "
" dressed	5 " "	3 " "	5 " "
Barley	30 " bu.	30 per cent.	30 cts per bu.
" malt	45 " "	45 " "	45 " "
" pearled, patent or hulled	2 " "	2 " "	2 " "
Buckwheat	15 cents bu.	20 per cent.	15 " "
Corn	15 " "	20 "	15 " "
Cornmeal	20 " "	20 "	20 " "
Rye	20 " "	20 "	20 " "
Oats	15 cents bu.	20 "	15 " "
Oatmeal	1 cent lb.	15 "	1 cent lb.
Wheat	25 cents bu.	20 "	25 cts. per bu.
Wheat flour	25 per cent.	20 "	25 per cent.
Butter	6 cents lb.	4 cents lb.	6 cents lb.
Cheese	6 " "	4 " "	6 " "
Milk	5c. per gal.	Free.	2 " gal.
" preserved, sterilized, etc.	2 " lb.	2 " "	2 " lb.
Beans	40 cents bu.	30 per cent.	45 cts. per bu.
Eggs	5 " doz.	3 cts. doz.	5 cents doz.
Tallow	Free.	Free.	3 cts. per lb.
Hops	8 cents lb.	12 " "	12 " "
Straw	Free.	Free.	Free.
Hay	\$4 per ton.	\$2 per ton.	\$4 "
Honey	20 cts. gal.	10 cts. gal.	20 cts. gal.
Onions	40 cents bu.	20 cents bu.	40 cts. per bu.
Potatoes	25 " "	15 " "	25 " "
Other vegetables	25 " "	25 " "	25 " "
Cashew beans	50 cents bu.	25 cents bu.	25 cts. per bu.
Apples	25 " "	20 per cent.	25 " "
Dried apples	2 " lb.	20 "	2 " lb.
Peaches, plums, pears	25 " "	25 " "	25 " "
Berries	25 " "	25 " "	25 " "
Cranberries	30 cents bu.	20 cents bu.	30 cts. per bu.
Flaxseed	30 cents bu.	20 cents bu.	30 cts. per bu.
Grapes	60 " bbl.	20 per cent.	20 " cu. ft.
Flax, dressed	Free.	Free.	\$5 per ton.
" not hack'd or dress'd	1 ct. per lb.	1 ct. per lb.	1 ct. per lb.
" hack'd	3 " "	3 " "	3 " "
Fresh water fish	Free.	Free.	Free.
Salt (packages)	Free.	Free.	13 " p. 100 lb.
" (bulk)	Free.	Free.	8 " "
Maple sugar and syrup	Free.	Free.	4 " per lb.
Hides	Free.	Free.	20 per cent.
Lumber	Free.	Free.	\$2 pr 1000 ft.
Paving, posts, ties, telegraph and telephone posts, etc.	Free.	20 per cent.	Free.
Clapboards	Free.	Free.	\$1.50 pr 1000 ft.
Fence posts	Free.	Free.	10 per cent.
Laths	Free.	Free.	25c. per 1000.
Florets, palings, staves	Free.	Free.	10 per cent.
Shingles	Free.	Free.	30c. per 1000.
Manufactures of wood	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	35 per cent.
Wood pulp (mechanical)	10 " "	10 " "	1-12c. per lb.
" (chemical)	10 " "	10 " "	4c. per lb.
Plows, harrows, harvesters, reapers, drills, planters, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, and cotton gins	20 per ct. ad.	20 per ct. ad.	20 per ct. ad.

* Provision is made for doubling and trebling the duty on wool when washed or scoured.

Pure-bred stock for breeding purposes are admitted free as heretofore.

The Pest Spreading.

Mr. W. M. Orr, Superintendent Experimental Spraying in Ontario, has made a report to Hon. John Dryden, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, on the existence of San José scale, which can be found in many orchards from Chatham in the west to Niagara, affecting both trees and fruit. Mr. Orr brought in specimens of plums badly affected. It was found on trees, some 800 of which were imported from New Jersey a few years ago, and 50 of which have been located. Mr. Orr emphasizes the warnings and confirms the advice frequently given during the past year in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and regards the total destruction of trees as the most effective measure. We publish in this issue a further letter on the subject from Prof. Craig, of the Central Experimental Farm.

Exports of Canadian cheese and butter show enormous increases in 1897 compared with 1896, packages of the latter being nearly double. For details see our Market Department.

Queensland, the very hottest of the Australian colonies, recently shipped sixty tons of butter to the English market, and sold it at the highest price going there. It was kept at an even temperature of 30 degrees, but not frozen.

STOCK.

Horse Breeding.

BY A. G. HOPKINS, V. S., NEEPAWA, MAN.

Readers of agricultural papers, and the horse market reports in those papers, cannot but be struck by the fact that horses are going up in price, and also from the figures adduced a scarcity of horses, good ones especially, is near at hand. The progeny of mares bred this spring will not be of use till 1902, so that with a scarcity now, a horse famine in the future is not improbable. In spite of bicycles, motor cars, etc., the demand for first-class carriage, saddle, roadster, and draft horses is likely to be good. As this is the season of the year when the majority of mares are bred, an address on horse breeding will not be out of place. For convenience we will arrange the subject matter under three heads: 1st, the sire; 2nd, the dam; 3rd, the progeny. Before proceeding, I would mention three laws that govern breeding, viz., heredity, or the law "that like breeds like"; atavism, i. e., the faculty of throwing back to more remote ancestors; and evolution, which by its action sometimes compels heredity to give way to different causes, modifying both the physical and mental organism, thus placing in the breeder's hands the power of developing breeds or varieties. The laws are given in the order of their importance.

THE SIRE.—In selecting a sire you should have a clear idea of what you wish to get; in other words, select a type, and then select your sire from among the horses that come the nearest to the desired type. The securing of a good sire is half the battle. No matter how good the mare is, if a poor sire is used her influence on the progeny will be to a great extent lost, and your work will be for naught. Don't breed in a haphazard style; e. g., Clyde one year, trotter the next, carriage the next, and so on. For the general farmer I think line breeding is the safest; that is to say, classify the mare you have, and use a sire as nearly perfect of the same class as the mare. Too violent crosses are not to be commended at any time. If you follow the haphazard methods as outlined above, the results will be disappointing, to say the least. Possibly one man in a thousand by this method may get a specimen for a museum, but the other nine hundred and ninety-nine will have stock only fit to be canned and shipped to Europe. As the prices for full-grown horses for canning only range about \$5 to \$10 a head, it is readily seen there is no money in the haphazard method. We might sum up by saying "don't breed scrubs." Few intelligent people dream of using a scrub bull, but unfortunately there are yet plenty who will patronize the mongrel stallion. If you intend using a draft sire, see that he is of good size, good quality, limbs and feet the same, and that he is sound, and it won't do any harm to examine his pedigree. If possible get him strong in the points where the mare is weak, see that he has plenty of life, is a good feeder, and don't be afraid to pay a reasonable fee—anywhere from \$8 to \$20 is about the figure; a person wanting the services of a good horse for less money should not be in the business. If you use one of the lighter breeds pay special attention to the limbs, feet, and wind; not that you should overlook these points in the drafts—not by any means—but without these excellencies the lighter breeds are valueless. If you prefer the lighter breeds be sure you have size; there are far too many weedy trotters, known as "bloods," used. Size is an indispensable condition when the light horse is used as a cross, for the reason he is used is principally to give quality and speed. I might as well name the breeds of horses, and incidentally remark there is no such a breed as the "blood." The draft horse is represented by the following breeds: Clyde, Shire, Suffolk Punch, and Percheron. The lighter horses may be subdivided, according to the stock they are qualified to beget, into: (a) The carriage class, including Cleveland Bays, Yorkshire, French and German Coachers; (b) roadsters, Hackneys and Standard-breds; (c) running horses, including the Thoroughbred and Arabian. An opinion exists which I am convinced, both from observation and reading, is erroneous, that in all cases the male should be smaller than the female. While it may not be good policy to use an extremely large stallion with a very small mare, I have never known a case of dystocia or trouble in labor to arise from the use of a large male. The trouble has invariably been due to wrong presentations, debility, plethora, or faulty construction of the generative passages in the dam. To sum up, the sire must have size, style, and be sound; in fact, be a good specimen of the breed. The use of such a horse with a pedigree that further recommends him will insure you a reasonable amount of success.

THE DAM.—Choose the best mare or mares you have; don't use the cripples, unless they are so by accident; remember the law of heredity, "that like breeds like," and your choice will likely be a good one. Some people breed their fillies so that they foal at three years old. I don't advise you to follow that course, as the dam is not mature at that age; immature dams mean greater risks in foaling, besides having weaker foals. If such a method be followed, after having the first foal give her a year's rest before breeding again, and the results obtained will be more satisfactory than if the rest had not been given. Allow the mare a reasonable time after foaling before again stinting her to the horse. Having the mare in foal, give

steady work; don't use the in-foal mare to draw very heavy loads, such as separators, etc.; don't use her to back up loads, but plenty of light work will do her good; above all, don't send her out to the pasture in charge of the dog; neither is it good policy to exercise her on icy ground; feed generously, as the mother needs a good supply of nourishment for herself and the foal she is carrying. Some time before foaling give soft feed—bran mash, bran and oatmeal mash, boiled flaxseed, and, if possible, grass; by so doing, the foal will likely be healthy, and you may be able to avoid that bane of early foalhood—constipation. If it is allowable, I would like to interject a piece of advice: If you find your mare does not foal within an hour after the presentation of the bag of water, get skilled assistance. Delays at this period may mean loss of both dam and progeny.

THE FOAL.—The foal has arrived; the theories employed by you with regard to the sire and dam are at an end, and it remains with you, by the employment of good care and feed, to build up a good horse on the foundation given you. If you are present at the foaling, the navel string (umbilical chord) may need attention. Tie a piece of clean chord tightly around the navel string about an inch and a-half from the body, another cord an inch further on, then with a knife or scissors cut between these cords. If the mare has foaled in the open, the navel string will, as a rule, not need any further attention. If foaling took place inside, you may, in spite of apparent cleanliness of the box stall and surroundings, have a case of navel-ill or joint disease. Antiseptic and febrifuge treatment is called for, and if convenient to a veterinarian, seek his advice immediately; delays are fatal in cases of this kind. Two common ailments of foals are constipation and diarrhoea, the latter especially being very fatal. The first-named disease is caused by the foal not getting the colostrum (the first milk, which contains a purgative principle), and here is where the danger comes to foals whose dams were running milk previous to foaling; another cause being the mother's milk, owing to dry feeding, being constipating in its effect. Diarrhoea is very prevalent among the progeny of mares that give a large supply of rich milk; the remedy, or better, preventive treatment, is to limit the foal's allowance for the first week or two. Another cause is allowing the foal to suck the mare and get the hot, stale milk after she is brought in from work. Don't let the foal go around with her while working; it is too hard on the little fellow. If forced to work the mare put the foal in a box stall, fix up a feed-box for it, and give it a mixture of oat chop and bran made up with milk. After it is a month old, give it all the milk it will drink, and it won't hurt the mother to take some too. Should you possess more than one foal, put them in a box stall together while the dams are at work; they will do better, as a result of not fretting. With such treatment as I have endeavored to outline, you should by weaning time have a foal which gives promise of making a good horse.

Our Scottish Letter.

THE HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL.

A most successful gathering of the Highland and Agricultural Society has just been concluded at Glasgow. The show of 1897 will rank as one of the most successful held by the Society for many years, and the character and quality of the exhibits left little to be desired. All the breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and poultry reared in Scotland were exhibited, and it may be of interest to summarize these. There were Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Highland, and Ayrshire cattle; Clydesdale, Hunting, and Hackney horses, with Hackney and Shetland ponies; Blackface, Cheviot, Border Leicester, Shropshire, Half-bred, and Oxford Down sheep; Large and Middle White with Berkshire pigs; and a great variety of poultry, but few exhibits of either variety. Besides the living stock there were exhibits of butter, cheese, and wool; and altogether the little country of Scotland gave a good account of itself. Following the order now specified a few notes and general impressions of the show will now be given.

With the exception of Shorthorns, all the breeds of cattle scheduled are indigenous. The red, white, and roan is an importation, but an importation of such marked merit that the native Shorthorn now surpasses the imported. In days gone by it was the unfailing custom for breeders to go south for their bulls, now they come north. No south country bull has been used in the north of Scotland at least for several years, and the reverse process is in vogue. Many of the best breeders come north to purchase what they want in that line. The championship of the breed on this occasion was secured by an Irish exhibitor, the Earl of Caledon, but this exhibit was the Scottish-bred bull, Sign of Riches 66324, which has now secured the highest possible honors in Scotland as well as in Ireland. Sign of Riches was bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Tarves, at whose sale he was purchased as a calf in 1893 for £31 10s. He is a grandly-fleshed red bull, with a capital back and ribs, and he walks with wonderful freedom for his years and weight. His sire was Lord Mayor 61193 and his dam was one of the Uppermill Bessies by Athalesea 47359. Uppermill stock have been doing well this year. The dam of the reserve champion and the dam of the second prize two-year-old bull at the Royal were both bred by Mr. Marr and got by his famous stock bull, William of Orange. Not many bulls have