

business organization to maintain prices, farmers can be to only a slight degree advantaged by protection on their lines of production, though compelled to pay artificially enhanced prices on the "protected" goods that constitute their purchases.

Is it, therefore, not reasonable to suppose that the farmer will fare better under a moderate tariff policy than under extreme protection? In this connection, it is pleasing to note that Andrew Carnegie is quoted as pronouncing in favor of low tariff or free trade now in practically all lines except luxuries. The steel industry he concedes, no longer needs protection. This is very generous of Mr. Carnegie. The only criticism of his position that might be offered is that he deferred advocating such a policy until he had built up, under protection, a bigger fortune than he knew what to do with.

## HORSE

The stallion owner will soon be making his rounds on collections. He has plenty of troubles buying a high priced horse and keeping him in health, so do the best you can for him by having his money ready.

A wag gives the following definition of a "cob": If a Canadian owns him he is a horse, but if an Englishman owns him he is a "cob."

A. A. Downey, of the Last Mountain Valley district, has a Belgian stallion that is leaving splendid stock off the common mares of the neighborhood.

Carberry farmers, as well as several from a distance, made Dr. Henderson's sale of thoroughbreds go off fairly well, considering that this is not a racehorse breeding country.

The horse market at Chicago is quite active and supplies come readily. Good to choice heavy drafters sell from \$175 to \$225, and poor to fair, \$125 to \$165.

Canada is importing more horses this year than for some time. Clydesdales lead, but there are a large number of Percherons coming in. Shires are not growing in popular favor so rapidly as the French breed, probably because they are essentially heavy drafters while Percherons suit the farmers better.

His Majesty the King had rather a bad season on the turf this year, his winnings amounting to about £5,000, which it is estimated would not pay entrance fees and forfeitures. Persimmon, the great sire, left many big money makers, but few of them fell to the lot of his Royal owner.

The Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain has issued a volume containing the index to stallions recorded in the first thirty volumes of the stud book. The index saves a lot of searching for pedigrees, and will be of considerable service. Incorporated with the volume is a series of essays on the early history of the Clydesdale by Thomas Dykes, first secretary of the association. There is much to interest one in these essays, and after reading them the conviction is fixed that no breed is so well furnished with early history and lore as is the Clydesdale.

### David Riddell

The unique tribute paid in the presentation to Mr. D. Riddell recently, says the *Scottish Farmer*, marks an important stage in the history of Clydesdale breeding in Scotland. For well-nigh 60 years Mr. Riddell has been a conspicuous figure in the Clydesdale world. For the first half of that period and more, he was easily the leading man among owners of Clydesdale entire horses. Beginning with the exhibition of Champion (126) at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Inverness, in 1856, it may safely be said that, up to a few years ago, his name was never absent from the catalogues of the national society. His career as an owner of entires was, for many years, associated in a marked degree with horses of the Sir Walter Scott (797) race, to which Champion—named already—belonged. After Champion, he

owned, in succession, his sire, Old Clyde (574); his son, Sir Walter Scott (797); his son, General (322); his son, Prince of Wales (673), and an almost countless army of his sons. He also owned several of another race of descendants of Sir Walter Scott (797), the most notable member of which race was the celebrated Time 'o Day (875); his son, Bonnie Breastknot (108), with which he took the Glasgow prize in 1879; and quite a number otherwise related to him.

But, while the race of horses bred by the late Mr. George Scott at the Barr, Largs, gave Mr. Riddell his first fame as a Clydesdale stallion-owner, his name is more surely engraven on Clydesdale history through his ownership of the world-famed Darnley (222), which he purchased from the late Sir Wm. Stirling Maxwell, of Keir, Bart., through his life-long friend, the late Alexander Young, who was so long factor on the Keir and Cawder estates. The history of Darnley is the history of the modern Clydesdale. When he passed into Mr. Riddell's hands, a three-year-old off, in 1875, or early in 1876, he was not the type that men had for long been setting store by in the Clydesdale world. But he was the type that eventually came to rule that world, and to-day the Clydesdale in his best estate is Darnley. That this is not a false reading of history is evidenced by the fact that Darnley was twice beaten in show-yards south of the Border, and yet the story of these defeats only awakens a smile today. It was a clear indication that the new and the old were at variance with Gleniffer (361) and Druid



BINSCARTH, MAN., CHILDREN AT PLAY.

(1120) were considered by some judges worthy to beat Darnley. To those who remember the type of both horses, these defeats appear now to have been admirable fooling. They are, however, noteworthy in an historical sense, as showing how the breed-type was modified. Darnley was the quality horse, with ideal feet and pasterns. Gleniffer and Druid had big bones, round rather than flat, and in respect of length and set of pasterns they had nothing to give away. To David Riddell unquestionably belongs in no small degree the credit of setting the new type of Clydesdale, the type of which Darnley and his whole wonderful race are the outstanding illustrations.

### To Examine a Sick Horse

According to Dr. David Roberts, Wisconsin State Veterinarian, the proper way to examine a sick horse is:

First, take the temperature of the animal by placing a fever thermometer into the rectum allowing it to remain there from three to five minutes. The normal temperature of a cow is 101 degrees (Fahrenheit). The normal temperature of a horse is 100 degrees; sheep, 101 degrees.

Second, take the pulse of the animal, which can be found at the angle of the lower jaw bone. The normal beats of a cow's pulse are from 40 to 50 per minute, and that of a horse from 33 to 40 per minute.

Third, count the respiration of the animal, or number of times it breathes, by watching the sides of flanks, or by pressing the ear to the side. The normal respiration of the cow is from 15 to 20 per minute, and that of a horse from 12 to 15 per minute while resting. If the temperature, pulse or respirations are found to be higher or faster than above described, you will know that the animal is ailing.

### Cracked or Chapped Heels and Mud Fever in Horses

The causes of mud fever and cracked heels are so similar, and, indeed, they are so frequently present at the same time in the same animal, that most of the remarks re prevention of the one are also applicable to the other.

Clipping the limbs, especially the hind limbs, renders them very susceptible to an attack of mud fever, and this susceptibility is increased if the practice of washing off dirt immediately on coming in from a journey is followed by the persons in charge, and it is a well-known fact that the dirt in some districts is much more liable to produce the disease than that in others. This is doubtless owing to its tenacious character and irritating properties.

Cold winds, and particularly draughts, acting on limbs and the under surface of the abdomen, when mud is splashed during progression, prove very great factors in inducing mud fever and cracked heels, and cold, hard water aggravates the irritating effects of both cold wind and mud much more than soft water.

To prevent mud fever and cracked heels, in addition to leaving the hair on the parts likely to be affected, which, as has already been mentioned, is one of the most effectual preventives of these troubles, care should be taken never to allow an animal to stand in a cold wind or draught from the bottom of a door, etc., when his legs are wet and he has been heated by violent exercise, such as on a return from a journey at a fast pace. Whenever a horse comes in with his legs so dirty that its removal is necessary for the comfort of the animal, either a rubbing down with dry cloths, to clear off as much as possible without wetting, and allowing the remainder to dry on until it can be brushed off, or washed off with water, preferably soft, and then thoroughly drying, should be resorted to, and the precautions taken not to allow the limbs to be exposed to a draught, as already mentioned.

It is the alternate chill and irritation acting on the skin when in a heated or congested state from exertion that produces both mud fever and cracked heels; thus, when a horse is splashing himself with mud while travelling, the wet mud sets up a certain amount of irritation (some kinds of mud being much more irritating to the skin when damp than others, hence the prevalence of mud fever and cracked heels in certain districts), the parts soon become partially dry and heated, then a fresh lot of wet or mud, or both, is splashed on, which suddenly chills the skin, to again become partially dry, and again chilled, until the horse eventually arrives home; and then, if the mud is washed off with cold water, the legs, etc., are thoroughly chilled temporarily, after which there is a reaction, corresponding to the "glow" one feels after a cold bath, and the parts are just in a condition to be seriously affected by a cold draught.

When, by reason of the large amount of dirt or other circumstances, it is almost imperative that the legs should be washed on returning from a journey, in districts where mud fever is prevalent, washing with "bran water"—that is, water in which some grist bran has been steeped—instead of plain water, followed by carefully drying and bandaging the legs, very considerably lessens the risk of an attack of both mud fever and cracked heels.—Correspondent in *Agricultural Gazette*.

I have been a reader of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for a great many years and think there is no better paper printed in Canada. Robert Martin, Roland, Man.

If there is anything I can do to promote the circulation of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* I shall only consider it a pleasure to do so.

I consider that many of the single copies of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* contain information equal in value to the yearly subscription price.

J. L. McKnight, Milk River, Alta.

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