

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.]

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 catalogue 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—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 offset 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 a 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 to-day. It was a clear indication that the new and the old were at variance with Gleniffer (361) and Druid (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, notable in an historical sense, as showing how the worthy in an historical sense, 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 unadmittedly 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.

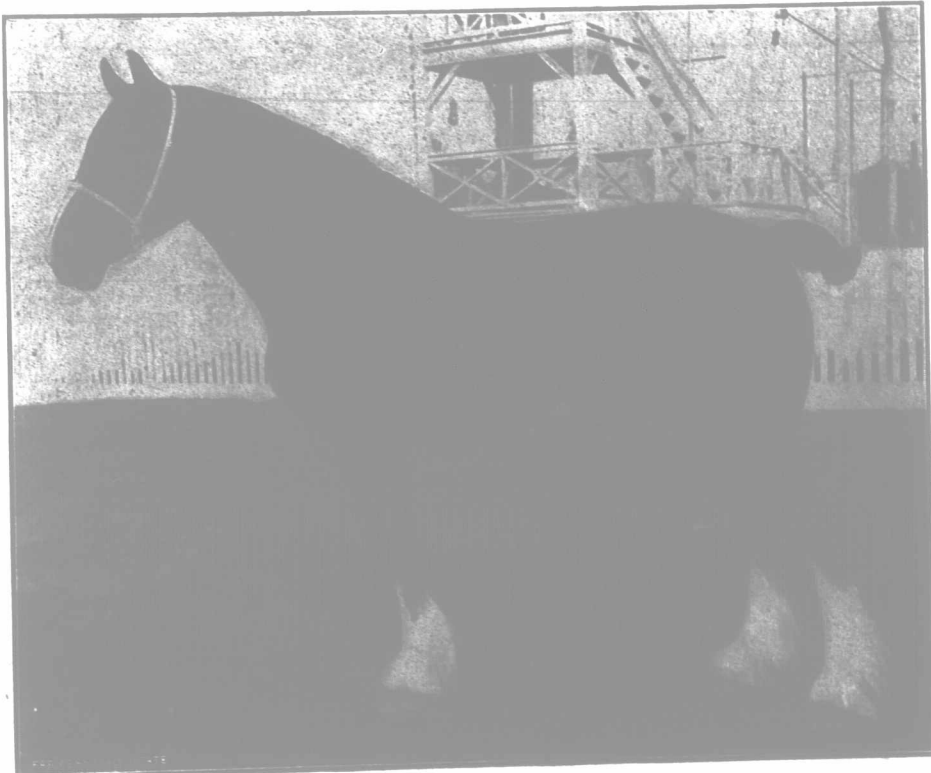
The use of sawdust above the knees of Shire horses at English shows has been stopped by the Shire Horse Society. In future, "the use of rosin, soap, sawdust above the knee, or any other substances designed to give an artificial appearance, etc., etc., will act as a disqualification." It has also been decided to notify exhibitors at the London Show that two inspectors will be appointed to examine all horses before entering the judging-ring.

SWAMP FEVER.

Swamp fever is characterized by a progressive, pernicious anemia, remittent fever, polyuria, and gradual emaciation, in spite of a voracious appetite. The disease begins to manifest itself by a dull, listless appearance, and by general weakness, the animal tiring very easily. This stage is followed closely by a staggering, swaying, uncertain gait, the hind limbs being mostly affected. There is also noted a weakness and tenderness in the region of the loins, and at the same time the pulse increases rapidly, and may run as high as seventy.

The temperature may rise to one hundred and three (103) degrees, or higher, remaining high for several days and then dropping, to rise again at irregular intervals. Towards the end of the disease the temperature occasionally remains persistently high. The horse may improve for a time, but this temporary improvement is followed by a more severe attack than the first. Venous regurgitation is sometimes noticed in the jugular before death. The quantity of urine passed is enormous in some cases. Death finally occurs from exhaustion or syncope.

If the blood is drawn from such an animal, the resulting red clot will be about one-fifth of the amount drawn. Occasionally, a slow dripping of blood-tinged serum from the nostrils is observed as a result of this very thin blood oozing from the mucous membranes. Often a fluctuating, pendu-



Thorncliffe Duchess 2nd.

Clydesdale mare; bay; foaled 1903. Winner of first and grand championship, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and Western Fair, London, 1908. Owners, Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park, Ont. Sire Lyon Macgregor.

lous swelling may appear on the lower lip, point of elbow, sheath, legs, under the belly, on some other pendant portion, especially late in the disease, which is indicative of poor circulation, thinning of the blood, and consequent loss of capillary action.

After death, the carcass is found to be very emaciated and anæmic, the visible mucosae being very pale. This marked absence of adipose tissue makes skinning a difficult task. Subcutaneous and intermuscular edema and hemorrhages are frequently observed, although it is remarkable, in many cases, to see how few macroscopic lesions may be present. The predominating and most constant lesion is probably the petechia, so often observed in the muscles or on the serous membranes of the heart. The heart is generally enlarged, and may be the only organ to show evidence of disease. In other cases the lungs may be studded with petechiae, with a serous exudate present in the thoracic cavity. The liver is generally normal. Kidneys may appear normal or anæmic. Lymph glands may be enlarged and hemorrhagic.

The diagnosis of the disease is not difficult, especially in advanced stages. The insidious onset, remittent fever, progressive emaciation and anæmia, unimpaired or ravenous appetite, staggering gait, and polyuria, form a train of symptoms which make the disease sufficiently characteristic to differentiate it from other diseases affecting horses in this country.

The prognosis of the disease is very unfavorable. Veterinarians in different sections of the country where the disease is prevalent claim a mortality of seventy-five per cent., or even higher. Recovery only takes place when treatment is begun early, or when the animal has a long convalescent period.

Treatment has, so far, been far from satisfactory. The iodide, permanganate and carbonate of potash have been used. Arsenic, axytol, quinine and silver preparations have been suggested, but all have been without uniform success. Intestinal antiseptics have been resorted to, and the results are encouraging, but not altogether satisfactory. Symptomatic treatment seems to be the most dependable. For instance, Dr. Davison was able to reduce greatly the mortality from this affection by giving an antipyretic of forty (40) grains of quinine, two (2) drams of acetanilid, and thirty (30) grains of powdered nux vomica four times daily. In the late stages, with weak heart action, alcohol should be substituted for acetanilid. Cold-water sponge baths may be given, and, in addition, frequent copious injections of cold water per rectum, which has a beneficial effect in reducing the temperature, and likewise in stimulating peristalsis of the bowels, which, as a result of the disease, show a tendency to become torpid during the fever. Avoid giving purgatives unless absolutely necessary, on account of their debilitating effect; but, instead, give laxative, easily-digestible foods. Not infrequently a dirty, yellowish tinge of the visible mucous membranes has been observed, in which case, twenty (20) grains of calomel in from two to four (2 to 4) drams of aloes, in a ball of two-dram (2) doses of fluidextract of podophyllin may be given. Following the subsidence of the fever a tonic was administered, composed of iron, quinine, nux vomica and gentian, in combination—[J. R. Mohler, U. S. Department of Agriculture, at the Inter-State Association of Live-stock Sanitary Boards, Washington, D. C.]

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 38 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.

LIVE STOCK.

A HOG-FEEDING ACCOUNT.

A Prince Edward County feeder writes: "I figure that I lost about \$5 on my last lot of seven hogs. When finished and delivered at six months old, they weighed nearly 160 pounds average, and sold for \$5.85. When weaned, I valued them at \$2 each, and valued the corn fed them in the ear at 25 cents per bushel, other stuff at current prices, and threw my labor in, or took the manure for it. With the cured meat selling from the corner store at 18 cents per pound, I fancy the packer must be getting a better dividend than I am."

[Note.—Have any other readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" been figuring out their returns from hog-feeding lately? What was the result? It will do good to let others have the benefit of the experience, with itemized statement of the feeding outlay.—Editor.]

WHAT TO GIVE FOR A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

No better Christmas present can be made to a friend than a year's subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate." It will prove not only a holiday remembrance, but a constant help and pleasure throughout the year. The Christmas Number, which will be included with each new yearly subscription while the supply lasts, is alone worth half the money. Order now, and have the new subscription commence with the Christmas Number.