

"Mabel of Biallid, 3242," bred by Mr George Gordon, Tullochallum, and out of "Rosa of Westerton, 1908," which was the highest-priced yearling heifer at the dispersion sale of the Westerton cattle, and after "Talisman, 646," bred at Rothiemay: the other is "Fanny 3d, 3922," dam "Fanny 2d, 3951," by "Baronet of Ballindalloch, 406," out of "Bertha, 980," the first prize cow at the Highland Society's Show at Stirling in 1873. She is accompanied by a very nice cow calf, purchased from and bred by Mr J. Macdonald, Tormore, Advie, out of "Myrrha, 1735," and after "Petrarch, 1259," which gained the second prize at the Paris Exhibition in 1878. From the fine polled herd at Mains of Advie two very promising young animals have been purchased. The one is Mr Grant's stock bull, "Highland Chief, 1590," an animal of great substance and good style. He is after "Judge, 1150," and out of Miss "Fanny, 3111," by "Juryman, 404." "Highland Chief" has inherited many striking features of the Jilt family. The other animal from Mains of Advie is a splendid three-year-old heifer, with bull calf at foot, named "Britannia," both of which Mr Grant intended for exhibition this season.

She has remarkable substance, is very level over the top, and was shown successfully last year at the Strathspey Farmer's Club Show. Of the Galloway breed, two cows with calves at foot, and a bull have been purchased. They are from a famous breeder—Mr Cunningham, Tarbreoch, Dalbeattie, and are considered excellent representatives of the breed. The sire of the two calves at foot gained the first prize at the Highland Society's Show at Perth last year. Three fine Ayrshire cows, with calves at foot, were secured at the Castlehill dispersion sale in Dumfriesshire. The first one is "Yellow Bess," whose sire is "Bogwood," out of a first prize cow, "Ayrshire Lass," that was sold for £70. The second is "Hamilton," whose sire is "Geordie III," descended from a cow that was founder of the Castlehill stock. The third one is "Daisy," of equally good origin. They are of a famous stock which has been line-bred for half-a-century. A pure bull of good breeding has been obtained from Mr Bramwell, Blackaddie, Sanquhar. The shaggy Highlanders are to be more largely represented. A capital selection has been made of two cows with calves, and a young bull, at the dispersion sale of Corrychrone, Callander, Perthshire, a herd which has been celebrated for upwards of fifty years. The cows are of a light colour and great substance, with fine level broad backs. The bull was bred by the Duke of Argyll, and has a capital head and long hair. A black cow, and a dark-red one, were purchased at the Killichuntly sale the other week. Their calves are of the same colour as themselves, and very curly in the hair.

Three others are from Mr Mackintosh, South Kinrara.

Four fine Hereford cattle are from Mr Duckham, M. P., (1) and these, with a small lot of carefully-selected Blackfaced gimmers and two fine-bred tups from the well-known flock of Mr M'Gilivray, Docharn, Strathspey, complete the important consignment. Mr M'Gilivray, at the request of his old friend Mr Whitfield, has superintended the arrangements for the shipment.

The Foot of the Horse, and its management.

The importance of an accurate knowledge of the subject to our readers induces us to endeavour in a series of articles to familiarize them with this useful organ, which is as beautiful in its mechanism, and as wonderful an adaptation of a means to an end, as we can find in the whole range of the Creator's works. We all admit the truth of the adage "no foot no horse", we acknowledge the fact that it is perfectly adapted to its purpose, yet, we are painfully aware that derangements of the feet, directly and indirectly, cause more loss to owners

(1) And a genuine tenant-farmer, too.

of horses, than all other diseases to which the animal is subject.

Surely this is not as it should be; surely, under a proper system of management, this wonderful provision of nature, so perfect in its adaptation to its purpose, can be preserved in its utility even under the altered condition of domestication.

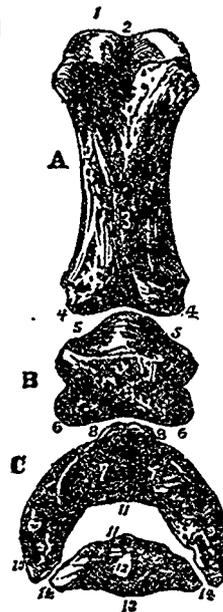
We hesitate not to say that it can; and that it requires but a knowledge of its structure and nature, and the practice of a little common sense on the part of those who have the management of horses, to maintain it free from disease.

ANATOMY OF THE HORSE'S FOOT.

The foot must not be looked upon or studied by itself; it must be studied in its relation to the limb of which it forms the terminal portion or end. It is the base of support, the fulcrum of the levers on which the efforts of the muscular contraction resulting in progressive movements of the body are concentrated. On the fore-limbs they are the weight bearers; while, on the hind, they are not only the bases of support, but the graspers of the ground on which the propulsive movements are executed.

No mechanical structure with which we are familiar has to serve so many important purposes, as has the horse's foot. It consists of the hard bony terminal digit, which is covered by sensitive vascular tissues necessary for the attachment of a softer, yet firm and elastic protective covering, capable of resisting tear and wear, which we find in the horny covering, the hoof.

We must refer to the uses and arrangement of the limbs, before studying the feet.



Horse's foot.

Fig. 1: represents the limbs in position. The fore-limbs will be observed to have no direct articulation with the trunk, being attached merely by muscles covered by the skin; the scapula *b* is placed obliquely on the side of the chest, on which it moves loosely, and articulates by its lower end with the humerus *c* at nearly a right angle, which in turn articulates with the radius *d* and ulna *e* by a large hinge joint. The radius *d* is a large strong bone, forming by its upper end the elbow joint, and by its lower the upper articulation of the carpus. This bone extends obliquely downward and forward, slightly arched, with the convexity in front. The knee (carpus) *f* is formed of two rows of irregularly shaped bones, covered by cartilage and joined by ligaments, the whole resting on the head of the metacarpus, forming a resilient buffer by which concussion is broken, and the effects of concussion avoided.

The metacarpus *g*, consisting of the head of the bone *h* and the heads of the two splint bones, *i*, is placed nearly perpendicularly, though, in most, slightly inclining downward and backward to the fetlock joint. The fetlock is formed by the lower end of the cannon bone and the large pastern which inclines forwards and downwards. To enable the tendons to be carried over the back part of this joint without hindrance to the action of either, a beautiful pulley surface is formed by the two *sesamoid* bones *k* lined by a cartilaginous ring. The small pastern bone *l* articulates with the large *in* nearly