



A good type of the Collie.

### The Collie Dog

Accepted as the popular favorite by the Canadian farmer, the light-footed, spirited and intelligent Collie is at the same time one of the handsomest and most useful of all the canine race. Just as the shrewd Scotch farmer or shepherd always strove to breed exactly what he wanted in his business, whether horses, sheep or cattle, and with what success the world knows, so he successfully bred a dog that has all the qualities of activity, endurance, pluck and intelligence that he needs in his business, which is often a very arduous one. Therefore a dog to meet these requirements had to possess the intelligence of the St. Bernard, with the activity and strength of the setter, and the spirit and endurance of the blooded sporting dog. Of late years the standards required for a winner in the show ring have not been of a nature calculated to really improve the breed, and this long-headed, expressionless and lacking character, would not seem to indicate all the intelligence which one could wish for.

The Collie Club of Scotland allows 30 points out of a total of 100 for the head, which places a great deal of their estimation on character. The following is a description of a standard collie head: The skull should be flat, and moderately wide between the ears, gradually tapering to the eyes. There should be but a very, very slight depression at the top. The proper width of the skull depends upon the proportionate length of skull and muzzle, which altogether should in turn depend upon the size of the dog, and should be inclined to lightness and cleanliness of outline of cheek and jaws. A heavy headed dog lacks the bright, intelligent look without which he is not a Collie, only a long haired dog. The ears should well be too small, if carried properly and a heavy leathery ear is to be shunned. They should be about three-quarter erect, a prick ear is very objectionable. Neck should be of sufficient length to give the dog a fine upstanding appearance, and to show off the frill, which should be very full. The body should be rather long, with ribs well sprung, chest deep and thick behind the shoulders, which should be very sloping. The loins should be well arched, and showing power. The fore legs should be straight and muscular, with a fair amount of bone, forearm moderately fleshy, pasterns flexible without showing weakness, the hind legs should be sinewy, less fleshy, and with hocks and stifles well bent. The pads on the feet should be strong, feet well arched and toes close together. The tail in the Collie should be moderately long, carried low when the dog is quiet, and with a slight upward swirl. The coat is a very important point in a well bred Collie. Except over the head and on the legs the coat should be abundant, the outer coat strong and harsh, the inner one fine and very thick, so that it is difficult on parting to see the skin. The mane and frill should be abundant. There should be a slight fringe of hair on the back of the fore leg, but none on the hind leg.

In service there is perhaps no kind of dog which is more useful than the Collie, but just as a spirited horse needs a skilful driver to manage him, so a spirited dog can only be brought to his best by a skilful master. The eager spirit of the Collie makes him chase domestic animals as hard as they can run, unless he is trained to take them more slowly, and this is just what very many of our farm dogs are never trained to do. For

(2) The cattle after the long and oftentimes rough sea voyage, arrive frequently in a jaded condition, and not in the "bloom" that catches the eye of the English buyer. Besides, they lose greatly in weight.

(3) Two car loads of live cattle can be sent forward in one car when killed and dressed, thus effecting a great saving in freight charges.

(4) Then there is the cost of feeding, loading and caring for the live cattle on shipboard. I have not been able to obtain the figures for 1904. But for 1903 it cost nearly \$2,000 per head to send our live cattle via Montreal to England, made up of \$1,125 for railway and ocean freight, and \$80 extra for feed, keep in yards, etc., or a total of \$2,044.30. If the 147,216 cattle sent over in 1903 had been converted into dead meat there would have been a saving of nearly two-thirds of this amount, or about \$2,000,000.

(5) By slaughtering on this side and

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and by exporting only the dressed carcass, we retain the by-products at home, and by utilizing them properly they will return a good profit to the producer and packer.

(6) Allied industries for converting the by-products into saleable merchandise would spring up, which in turn would give employment to more people and thus increase the home demand for meat.

(7) The American packer is satisfied if he can get as much for the dressed carcass as he pays for the live animal, the value of the by-product being sufficient to pay the expense of running his large establishment and leave a good profit besides.

(8) The dead meat trade would give us a steadier and more reliable market for our cattle, as the product could be held for a rise in case there was a slump in the market.

These are some of the advantages to be derived from exporting dressed meat instead of the live animal. It would not be wise to discontinue altogether the export trade in live cattle. The two plans should be utilized, and the cattle raiser's chances of obtaining a better price for his cattle thus greatly increased. Once

established we believe the dressed meat trade would increase at the expense of the live cattle trade, as the former would be found to be more profitable for both the producer and shipper.

(To be Continued.)

### To Prevent the Horns Growing

A simple method to prevent the growth of horns on calves, which is practised to some extent by stock-keepers in this country, is also being followed abroad. The English Board of Agriculture gives the following directions for the use of caustic potash: Clip the hair from the top of the horn when the calf is from two to five days old. Slightly moisten the end of a stick of caustic potash with water, or moisten the top of the horn bud, and rub the tip of each horn firmly with the potash for about a quarter of a minute, or until a slight impression has been made on the center of the horn. The horns should be treated in this way from two to four times at intervals of five minutes. If, during the interval of five minutes after one or more applications, a little blood appears in the center of the horn, it will then only be necessary to give another very slight rubbing with the potash.

The following directions should be carefully observed: The operation is best performed when the calf is under five days old, and should not be attempted after the ninth day. Caustic potash can be obtained from any druggist in the form of a white stick. When not in use, it should be kept in a stoppered glass bottle in a dry place, as it rapidly deteriorates when exposed to the air. One man should hold the calf while an assistant uses the caustic.

Roll a piece of tinfoil or brown paper around the end of the stick of potash which is held by the fingers, so as not to injure the hand of the operator. Do not moisten the stick too much, or the caustic may spread to the skin around the horn and destroy the flesh. For the same reason, keep the calf from getting wet for some days after the operation. Be careful to rub on the center of the horn, and not around the side of it. Caustic potash is poisonous, and must therefore be kept in a safe place.