

of the disease months after a cure has apparently been effected, and where suspicion exists we are not justified in giving the horse "the benefit of the doubt." His ear should now be carefully examined, then his forehead, then his eye. This is a very important organ, and one in which disease may exist, even to cause total blindness, and still there be no apparent alteration of structure to attract the notice of the casual observer. In order to examine the eye it is necessary to stand the horse in a clear light, but the sun must not be shining, either in the eyes of the horse or the examiner. Being familiar with the appearance of the healthy eye, we look carefully into his eye, and if we become suspicious that there is anything wrong, we can make motions to strike the face with our hand; if sight be all right he will draw the head away at each motion. We know that the pupil is quite elliptical in the healthy eye, and if we see an eye in which it approaches the spherical, we suspect disease. We also know that the pupil dilates in darkness, and quickly contracts when the light strikes it, so that if we are suspicious we can shade the eye with our hand to allow the pupil to dilate, and then suddenly remove the hand and watch it contract. As contraction is very rapid, it requires quickness to detect it, but if we see an eye in which the pupil remains quite large in a strong light, we may at once decide that the eye is diseased. If cataract be present, except in the early stage, we are able to detect it. When we cannot decide in the way mentioned, we take the horse to a darkened stall and examine with a candle, but this examination can be done successfully and satisfactorily only by a veterinarian. Passing from the eye we look carefully for bony or other enlargements or malformation of the face and cheek. We then come to the nostril; we look carefully at the mucous membrane, in order to detect disease which alters its condition, as nasal gleet, influenza, glanders, etc. Then we reach the mouth, which should be carefully examined. It is good practice to examine both sides now, so that when we are examining the right side of the animal we will not need to open his mouth. We look carefully at the incisor teeth to see that he is neither undershot nor parrot mouthed. While either of these conditions is more correctly termed a malformation than an unsoundness, it is a serious matter and must not be passed unnoticed. We find that either condition, if well marked, interferes more or less with the feeding abilities of the animal, and is often accompanied by an improper working together of the upper and lower molars; hence, we condemn a horse with a mouth of either kind. We examine his incisors carefully, also to determine age, as it is principally by the condition of these teeth that we are able to judge. The molars will indicate age until four years, but they are difficult to see, hence we depend upon the incisors. In cases of parrot-mouth, or the reverse, the teeth do not undergo the normal wear, hence we cannot put much dependence on them. We should also examine the molars to see that there are none missing or decayed. The mucous membrane of the mouth, and the tongue should also be carefully observed for abnormal conditions.

"WHIP."

(To be continued.)

The Siberian Horse.

John Foster Fraser tells us that Siberia is a good country for horses. They are sturdy workers, and as hardy as you can find. In Central Siberia there are eighty-five horses to every hundred of population. In the United States the proportion is twenty-two to the hundred, and in France seven to the hundred. The Siberian proportion, indeed, is only excelled by the Argentine Republic, where the rate is 112 horses to every hundred inhabitants. In the region of the Trans-Siberian Railway from Chelyabinsk to Irkutsk it is estimated there is something like three million horses. The average peasant horse is worth from 24s. to 30s. The horses used for the post, and which have enormous powers of speed and endurance, cost from £2 10s. to £3. The finest horses, which would fetch about £60 in England, are to be got from £5 to £7.

The "Advocate" has no Equal.

I have been a subscriber of your valuable paper going on two years, and have received much good from it, and prize it more as I am a Canadian myself. In talking to an American horse-breeder the other day on agricultural papers, he showed me a copy of the "Farmer's Advocate," and said it was a better paper than any published in the States.

WM. JAS. THOMPSON.

One of the Many.

I have been a subscriber of the "Advocate" for three years, and like it very much. Your Immigration Number was worth the subscription price alone. Yours truly,

ROBT. MILLS

Sec.-Treas. Summerberry Branch T. G. G. A.

Stock.

The Stock at Collynie and Tillycairn.

Naturally, about this great herd, the animals that attract most attention are the stock bulls. This is natural, because one looks for any improvement in a herd to come from the bull side, as the females are to a great extent the groundwork of the herd. We must look to more perfect ideals being introduced on the sire side if the standard is to be raised from a lower to a higher plain. When we speak of a Collynie stock bull, we naturally speak of an animal that has in him the best qualities obtainable as a breeder. I need not enlarge on this, because the Collynie herd is recognized as one of the three leading herds at the present day, and the standard can't be either maintained or improved unless the sires introduced are nearer perfection than at any other time in the history of the Shorthorn, so with the array of stock bulls at Collynie we are at once face to face with the best that the breeders' art has as yet produced.

Mr. Duthie as well as Mr. Marr are ever on the lookout for something special, and an animal that nearest approaches their ideal is never let slip. Mr. Marr draws solely for his supply from Dean Willis; Mr. Duthie goes further afield, and draws for his supply anywhere, wherever the animal and the pedigree suits his case. The stock bulls at Collynie are six in number, having been reinforced the previous day by the red Union Jack, by Challenger, bought at the Perth bull sale from Mr. Anderson, Ballachraggan, at \$900. He is all over a great yearling, dark red, and a great handler, covered with an even coating of flesh, and looks like a coming bull. Of all the bulls that attracted our fancy most, was the rich roan, Alastair. This bull was bred by Lord Lovat, and is got by that great breeding bull, Royal Star, the sire of so many good ones. He was champion at Inverness sale, two years ago, and was then purchased at the long figure of \$2,000. One must see this bull to appreciate him. He embodies most of the good points we are all after, and there is something stylish and rich in his whole appearance that marks him out as a prince among Shorthorns. Next in review came the roan Royal Edward, bred by Mr. Marr, sired by the old Cruickshank bull, Wanderer, and a Missie on the dam's side. Royal Edward is a bull much the same style as Alastair, being a year younger, but does not attract the fancy so much as his older companion.

It has been said that it takes every kind of people to make a world. It might in some respects be true to say that it takes every kind of a bull to make herd headers. This is true, undoubtedly, so far as color is concerned. At Collynie we find two reds, one white, and three roans; outside of type altogether this is necessary, as the great demand is for roans, and to produce that color a red cow must be mated to a white bull, and a red bull bred to white or certain roan cows. Mr. Duthie is voucher for the statement that this color problem is hard to understand, and no one has yet found the secret of it. For instance, breeding two dark roans together is far more apt to produce a white offspring than two light roan matings. The fourth bull we were privileged to see was the white Scottish Fancy. The white is so unpopular on this side the Atlantic it is a little refreshing to see not a few in the herds of most breeders in the Old Land. Mr. Duthie not excepted. Scottish Fancy was bred by Mr. Marr, and is from the Roan Lady family on the dam's side. Next came the rich roan Bapton Champion, of the Cruickshank C. family; he was bred by Mr. Deane Willis, and sired by the great white bull Silver Plate, now in the herd of King Edward VII. He is a bull of great length and depth, deep in his quarters, and true in all his lines. The last on the list was Nonpareil Courtier, a dark red, also bred by Deane Willis. He is a first-class bull, but it seems from the opinion of most good breeders in Britain, and from my own observation likewise, that it is impossible to get a red to compare with a roan, everything else being equal. They lack those fine handling qualities and covering of silky hair so familiar to the sappy roans.

THE FEMALES AT COLLYNIE AND TILLYCAIRN.

To try and describe all the females at Collynie would be a herculean task, and so I shall confine myself to a few outstanding ones that call for special remark, and an impression of the females generally. Among both Mr. Duthie's and Mr. Marr's there is a uniformity of type and quality and a great strength in important points not seen in any other herd I ever visited. If I were asked to name the strong points possessed in common by both herds, I would say that it is their great barrel-shaped bodies and wide chests, indicating great lung power. Their great outstanding strength in beef points lies in what they carry over the roasts and well down on the ribs. I never saw females with such a thickness of flesh down over their ribs as possessed by these two herds.

At Tillycairn about one-third of the females are kept. In stable No. 1 we first noticed the cow Rosetta 6th, of the Rosetta tribe. This tribe is of the same foundation as the Uppermill Roan Lady tribe; Rosetta 6th is the dam of the \$1,250 bull at the annual sale three years ago. She is a great cow in many respects, her spring of rib and the flesh she carries down over them is remarkable. In the same stable we noticed the roan Violet cow, of the same foundation as the Lovat Broadhooks tribe. At the rear of the cows in this stable was a pen of eight calves, all young, some of them recently dropped. One calf, a red, specially attracted our attention, as being a type altogether different from the others. The calf stood far from the ground, and lacked the depth of body of its companions. Being anxious to get at the root of the problem, we asked to see its dam, and found her a real Cruickshank in type, and on a par with others around her as to merit. Mr. Webster explained the secret. The dam was a Bates and Cruickshank combination, but her Bates breeding was away back, and he explained how it was apt to show itself in stock more or less bred in this way. I considered it a grand object lesson, both in regard to pedigree and combination. It showed that the blood in an animal's veins, even of very remote ancestors, is apt at any time to show in the progeny. Now, I have no quarrel with the Bates nor Booth fanciers, but this combination breeding undoubtedly produces more culs than straight Cruickshank breeding. This has impressed itself on my mind in attending the bull sales more than anywhere else, and where Bates or Booth breeding showed itself the animal suffered in price accordingly.

In stable No. 2 we noted specially a red of the Mysie tribe, one of the oldest tribes in Aberdeenshire. Next, a dark roan, of the Golden Drop tribe; this cow is the dam of Mr. Cargill's Golden Drop Victor. Another grand cow in this stable was Village Maid, dam of Mr. Edwards' Village Champion; also the bull purchased by Prof. Curtiss, for the Iowa College. She is of the same tribe that produced Brave Archer, Scottish Crown, and many other good ones.

In stable No. 3 the yearling heifers held sway, and as I said before were only an ordinary lot to look at, and giving little indication of what some of them will prove ultimately. To particularize a few, we might mention we noticed a roan Mysie, a Scottish Fancy; again, another roan Mysie, sire Caledon Chief; a Golden Drop Victor; a roan Caledon Chief; a red Lovat Champion; a nice roan by Bapton Diamond, the bull purchased at a long price by Mr. Hanna, for his Cottage Hill farm, Ravena.

AT COLLYNIE.

In stable No. 1 at Collynie, we noted first the roan Maiden, of the Roan Lady family, a great cow with remarkable spring of rib. Another cow worthy of special mention in this stable was a dark roan, of the Lovely tribe; this is one of the early tribes owned by Mr. Duthie's father. She is a great broad and smooth cow, carrying a wealth of flesh. Next in order, a roan Mistletoe, out of the same dam as the champion Marengo. The next calling for special attention is the light roan Mistletoe 8th, eight years old, sire Pride of Morning, dam Mademoiselle 6th, by Field Marshal. This cow is of the same foundation, on the dam's side, as the Missie tribe. She is from the same cow as Merry Hampton, Mr. Dustin's well-known bull, considered by common consent the best bull in the United States at the present day. This cow will, I am sure, to everyone who sees her, be considered the Queen of the Shorthorns at the present time, both by her breeding and individual excellence. For my part, I never looked upon a cow that approached nearer perfection than this. She is as nearly perfect as we can ever hope to attain. When we look at her breeding, we see in her veins the blood of such monarchs in the Shorthorn world as Field Marshal, Pride of Morning, Merry Hampton, and many others. Field Marshal was, undoubtedly, the greatest breeding bull in recent Shorthorn history. Mr. Duthie has received many tempting offers for this cow, but has hitherto refused to part with her. Another cow of note in this stable is Rose of Sittyton, of the Cruickshank C. tribe. She is roan in color, and a great breeder, being the dam of the \$3,000 bull at the annual sale in 1901. Next in order is Mistletoe, a red cow, dam of Mr. Hanna's stock bull, Silver Mist, sire Silver Plate. Mistletoe was sired by Scottish Archer. She is a great fleshy cow, with remarkable spring of rib. In a stable of two-year-old heifers we noticed some fine specimens, the red color predominating. Among the lot we noticed a sister to Marengo, a roan; dam Beaufort Beauty. Others were Mistletoe and Red Rosetta, a roan with calf at foot of the Sittyton Crocus tribe. Having found that we had exhausted the list at this stable, we departed, sorry to leave what proved to be such fine sights to a lover of the red, white and roans.

AT UPPERMILL.

We were unfortunate in having too little time at our disposal to go into the Uppermill herd properly, and had to content ourselves with a