

## The Kennel.

### THE TRUE TYPE OF COLLIE.

DRAWN UP BY THE COLLIE CLUB IN JULY, 1885.

The skull of the Collie should be quite flat and rather broad, with fine tapering muzzle of fair length and mouth the least bit overshot, the eyes widely apart, almond shaped and obliquely set in the head; the skin of the head tightly drawn, with no folds at the corners of the mouth; the ears as small as possible, semi-erect when surprised or listening, at other times thrown back and buried in the "ruff."

The neck should be long, arched, and muscular, the shoulders also long, sloping and fine at the withers; the chest to be deep and narrow in front, but of fair breadth behind the shoulders.

The back to be short and level, with the loin rather long, somewhat arched and powerful. Brush long, "wi' upward swirl" at the end, and normally carried low.

The fore-legs should be perfectly straight with a fair amount of flat bone, the pasterns rather long, springy, and slightly lighter of bone than the rest of the leg; the foot with toes well arched and compact, soles very thick.

The hind-quarters, drooping slightly, should be very long from the hip-bones to the hocks, which should be neither turned inwards nor outwards, with stifles well bent. The hip-bones should be wide and rather ragged.

The coat, except on legs and head, should be as abundant as possible; the outer coat straight, hard and rather stiff, the under coat furry and so dense that it would be difficult to find the skin. The "ruff" and "frill" especially should be very full. There should be but little "feather" on the fore-legs, and none below the hocks on the hind-legs.

Colour immaterial.

**SYMMETRY.**—The dog should be a fair length on the leg, and his movements wiry and graceful; he should not be too small. Height of dogs from 22 to 24 in., of bitches from 20 to 22 inches.

The Greyhound type is very objectionable, as there is no brain room in the skull, and with this there is to be found a fatuous expression, and a long, powerful jaw.

The Setter type is also to be avoided, with its pendulous ear, full soft eye, heavy feathered legs, and straight short flag.

The smooth Collie only differs from the rough in its coat, which should be hard, dense, and quite smooth.

#### SCALE OF POINTS.

Head and expression.....	15
Ears .....	10
Neck and shoulders.....	10
Legs and feet .....	15
Hind-quarters .....	10
Back and loins.....	10
Brush .....	5
Coat with frill.....	20
Size .....	5

Total.....100

**NOTE.**—Point judging is not advocated, but figures are only made use of to show the comparative value attached to the different properties; no marks are given for "general symmetry," which is, of course, in judging, a point of the utmost importance.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW circulates through the entire Dominion, and has a large and increasing circulation in the United States and Great Britain.

### CURE FOR CABBAGE WORM.

Mrs. Kate Gebhardt, in Rural World.

I have read of so many recipes in different papers to kill the cabbage worm, that I think one more will be read, too. For four years I had not raised any cabbage on account of the worms eating it up, so I concluded to give up cabbage raising; but, seeing some very fine cabbage on a farm about six miles away, I ventured to ask what they had done to keep the worms away, and was told, bran, simply bran. I tried it last year and raised nice cabbage, some of which I have in my cellar now. When the worms first appeared, I took a bucketful of bran and sprinkled a handful on every head, when the dew was on in the morning. I only sprinkled them once. Two of my neighbors did the same, and they got rid of their worms and raised fine cabbages.

### THE SILO SYSTEM ABANDONED.

Correspondence, New England Farmer.

When I built my silo it was my intention to winter from 30 to 40 cows. This I could easily do by purchasing some fertilizers to grow ensilage corn; but the experience of one year taught me that, taking into account the cost of fertilizers and grain, and the shrinkage in the price of cattle bought in the fall, milked all winter and sold in the spring, and the low wholesale price of milk, would leave me just about even from one year to another. There was no use in doing so much work for nothing. My object was to make money, not simply manure and labor. So my better judgment told me to stop where I was and I did so. I made a mistake in building a silo and I acknowledge it. And if anybody in the future asks you, Mr. Editor, if you know of an abandoned silo, tell him yes. There are two of them in Stow—my own and Fred Conant's.

### WHAT A COW.

From the Boston Post.

The following is vouched for by a brother editor, and notwithstanding his general reputation for veracity is, without doubt, true. An elderly and well-known gentleman of Boston, who, while he likes to sit at the convivial board, will not touch anything spirituous, devoting all his attention to the lacteal fluid, was invited out a few nights ago by a party of choice spirits. A huge milk punch had, however, been prepared for him, and when he was asked what beverage he would prefer, his reply was as usual: "Well, I guess I'll take a little milk." The punch was brought, and all eyes were turned toward him to note the effect. Raising the glass, he took a sip, and then another; at the third, however, he drained the tumbler, smacked his lips, and looking lovingly at the empty glass, observed: "Great Cæsar! What a cow!"

### Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER  
AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,  
TORONTO, August 6th, 1885.

The sharp break of 1½c. per lb. in the British cattle market chronicled by our cables of last week has been followed by some rally, the weather having moderated enough to give the

trade a more healthy tone. Receipts from Canada and the United States however, have continued heavy, and buyers are slow to respond to any improvement. Consequently trade has ruled extremely dull, although better prices have been made. At Liverpool Monday there were free offerings, and the demand dragged along slowly at an advance of about half a cent. There were fair supplies from Ireland and the Continent. The supply of sheep has continued heavy and the trade dull. Dressed beef in Liverpool is cabled at 4½d., which is extremely low. Another Liverpool cable quotes refrigerated beef at 5½d. for hind-quarters and 2½d. for forequarters. A London cable quotes refrigerated beef at 3s. 10d. for hindquarters, and 2s. for forequarters per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

Quotations at Liverpool on Monday, being calculated at \$4.80 in the £, were:—

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 12½	to 0 00	per lb.
Fair to choice grades.....	0 12	to 0 00	"
Poor to medium.....	0 11	to 0 00	"
Inferior and bulls.....	0 07½	to 0 09	"

#### TORONTO.

The live stock trade does not present any new features worthy of special mention this week. The condition of affairs remains very much the same as it was a week ago. Shipping cattle are in fair demand; butchers' are steadier; sheep are dull; lambs steady; hogs firm and higher. Supplies of everything excepting hogs, which are wanted, are equal to the demand. Receipts so far this week are 29 loads against 28 for the same time last week.

**CATTLE.**—Shipping cattle are in fair demand but at easy prices; owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the British cattle trade shippers will not operate excepting at lower prices. Only a portion of this week's offerings were sold here, the remainder being sent east. For the best cattle 5½c. is the top price; 30 head averaging 1,350 lbs. each were bought yesterday at \$5.55 per 100 lbs., and a load of 20 head weighing 1,150 to 1,200 lbs. was taken at \$55 per head. The market for butchers' cattle shows some improvement. The demand is slightly better and the offerings are not so heavy, being but little in excess of the demand. The market is on the whole steadier than a week ago. About 4c. is the highest price paid for choice cattle; the majority sell at 3½c. per lb. Among yesterday's sales were 22 head averaging 1,100 lbs. each at \$36.50; 18 do. 1,150 lbs. at \$45; 3 do. 1,000 lbs. at \$31; 20 do. 1,050 lbs. at \$36.75; 22 do. 1,065 lbs. at \$36.25 and \$5; 4 do. 1,025 lbs. at \$33. A few light stockers are being sold about 3c. per lb. Milk cows are very dull, there being no demand; a good many are offering; there was only one sale reported yesterday, and that cow was bought for shipment to Manitoba.

**SHEEP.**—Trade is dull owing to the low prices. The demand is fair and all offering are selling. Quotations are about ¼c. per lb. lower than a week ago. Best are selling at 3½ to 3¾c. per lb., and inferior and rams at 3 to 3¼c. For culls there is no inquiry; prices are unchanged.

**LAMBS.**—Continue firm. The demand is good and there are not too many offering. Prices rule from \$3 to \$3.50 per head. A lot of 125 averaging 65 lbs. sold at \$3 each and another of 96 head, 68 lbs., at \$3.10 each.

**CALVES.**—Not many offering and not many are wanted. Sales are made at \$3 to \$7 each according to quality.

**HOGS.**—Have advanced since last report. Fat are in better demand at 4½ to 5c. per lb.; a bunch of very choice was sold at the latter figure yesterday. Stores rule at 4½ to 5c. Light fat are wanted at 5 to 5½c. per lb.; a double-deck was bought to-day at 5½c. per lb., the average weight being 200 lbs.

Cattle, export, choice.....	5½	to 5½	per lb.
" " mixed.....	4½	to 5	"
" bulls .....	3½	to 4½	"
" butchers', choice.....	4	to 0	"
" good .....	3½	to 3¾	"
" common grass-fed.....	2½	to 3¼	"