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ORGANIZA-

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acter has no doubt operated adversely to the suc-
cess of the movement in favor of creameries and
factories in dairying districts. Now, however, a
beginning has been made, and quite a number of
co-operative societies have been started in which
the principle of "all for each" and "each for all"
is allowed full play. So far the prospects of these
institutions are favorable. Not only in dairying
localities, but also in the remoter parts of the
country, such as Caithness and the Orkney and
Shetland Islands, societies have been formed for
the collecting and marketing of eggs, and other
produce of small farms, in such a fashion as re-
duce the cost and grades the quality. The chief
propagandist in this good work is the Scottish
Agricultural Organization Society, whose energetic
Secretary is John Drysdale. The results so far
have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The
small farmers of the Orkneys are getting 1s. 6d.
per dozen for their eggs, where they were formerly
only getting 1s. 2d. per dozen. This means a sub-
stantial addition to the revenue of each farm-
house, and the movement is spreading. Those who
have found it so profitable to combine for the
marketing of their produce are setting about pur-
chasing their manures and seeds in the same way.
In place of each small farmer buying his own
dribble, all are combining to purchase in one lot,
and the dividing out to each person will be done
locally at a minimum cost for distribution. Other
forms of self-help are taking shape in the dairying
districts. When milk-collecting centers are being
established, and instead of each farmer and his
household slaving and toiling, the whole is being
handled in an up-to-date fashion at the common
center, with a maximum of advantage and a
minimum of labor to all concerned. We are get-
ting on in this Old Country after all, and perhaps
by-and-bye we may be up-sides with our go-ahead
up-to-date colonies across the sea.

A REGISTRATION DIFFICULTY.

Now I must revert to a Clydesdale theme, and
it is not the most pleasant. Unhappily, a differ-
ence of opinion has arisen between the parent so-
ciety in this country and the Clydesdale Horse
Association of Canada, respecting the identity of
a horse exported a few years ago, by Messrs.
Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont. There is
no doubt at all regarding the facts of the case.
The horse exported was transferred to Smith &
Richardson as "Sir Henry," but he is certainly
not "Sir Henry." He is another horse of the
same age, bred by the same gentleman, and got
by the same sire, named "Braidlie Prince." The
Clydesdale Horse Society here, having had their
attention directed to the matter, found beyond all
possibility of cavil that Sir Henry is still in this
country. He was in Cumberland when Smith &
Richardson bought Braidlie Prince, and no excuse
can be offered for the mistake that was made, as
the horses were well known to several persons in
this country. The society here have no option
but to put the matter right. They have recalled
the export certificate granted in name of Sir
Henry; they have intimated their intention to
forward a correct certificate for Braidlie Prince
whenever the other is returned, but the Executive
of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada
have refused to consider the matter.

This refusal on their part introduces a novel
element into the relationships between breed so-
cieties throughout the world. Hitherto it has been
the universally recognized rule that the decision of
a breed society respecting an animal bred in the
country in which it is organized is final and bind-
ing on all societies of a like character throughout
the world. The Clydesdale Horse Society of
Great Britain and Ireland would never dream of
calling in question a decision of the American
Association regarding a horse bred in the United
States, or a decision of the Clydesdale Horse As-
sociation of Canada regarding a horse bred in Can-
ada. But in the present case the Canadian Asso-
ciation, without inquiry, refuses to give effect to
the decision of the oldest breed society in the
world, but one, respecting the identity of a horse,
concerning which the Canadian Association has no
possible means of forming any opinion or judg-
ment.

I do hope the Canadian Association will re-
consider their action in this case. If they decline
to do so, they are breaking the brotherly cove-
nant, casting a slur upon the work of the parent
society, and not acting towards its council as
they have always endeavored to act toward their
Canadian friends. "SCOTLAND YET."

A Boy's Farm is one of the noteworthy suc-
cessful concerns of New York State. It covers
one thousand acres near Canaan, and is superin-
tended by W. W. Mayo. It was founded twenty-
one years ago to provide occupation for city boys
whose parents could not control them, or who
were committed by magistrates. There are 80
on the farm now, and a long waiting list. They
receive a four-years' course in farming, black-
smithing, dairying and laundry work, besides regu-
lar schooling.

HORSES.

The Percheron Horse.

By F. R. Pike.

Most authorities agree that the Percheron breed
of horses comes from the crossing of the stallions
left in Europe at the time of the Moorish invasion
with the larger horses of the lowlands. The horses
bred in the low-lying lands of Belgium and Hol-
land, feeding on the soft, rich meadow grasses,
grew grosser and heavier than their brethren raised
on the higher lands, and there is evidence to show
that all the draft breeds, with the possible excep-



A French Percheron Type.

tion of the Suffolks, as we know them to-day, have
had recourse to these horses of Flanders (as this
country was at one time designated) to increase
their size at some period of their history.

About seventy-five years ago the Percheron was
not what would be considered a heavy-draft horse
now; at that time he seldom exceeded 1,500
pounds in weight. They have always been sought
after where strength and endurance, combined with
activity, was required. The London Omnibus
Company, before the days of the motor, used
Percheron grades on their buses in London, Eng.,
almost exclusively, and were at one time the
largest buyers of this class of horse from the
French breeders. After the French breeders had
found regular customers in the American buyers.



American-bred Percheron Mares.

they began to devote their energies to increasing
the size of the breed to meet the requirements of
their customers, and succeeded in producing the
present-day Percheron, with a weight of from
1,800 to 2,000 pounds, without sacrificing to any
appreciable extent his ability to get out and go.

Many people claim that the only fault they find
with the Percheron is in his feet and ankles. While
the typical Percheron has not such sloping pas-
terns of the typical Clydesdale of to-day, still the
fact remains that his feet and ankles stand the
wear and tear of work on hard roads, and the
pavements of cities, better than those of any other
breed.

In the United States, where the Percheron is

the favorite draft horse, and has been ever since
his introduction to that country, about the year
1850, the buyers in the large markets pay higher
prices for grade Percherons than for any other
kind of grades, especially if they are gray in color.

During the last few years the Percheron has
gained considerable popularity with the farmers in
this country, especially in the Provinces west of
the Great Lakes. This is no doubt due in a
measure to the large number of our American
cousins who have crossed the 49th parallel of lati-
tude, and gone into the business of farming in
Canada. The Americans are not the only ones
who like the Percheron, however; there are plenty
of Canadians who find him a most useful animal;
and even if he was
a comparatively
small horse fifty
years ago, there has
never been any
trouble about the
size of his offspring.
They are as large as
any, and always
have been, for that
matter.

In connection
with this question
of size, there never
was a time when
good heavy draft
horses were more in
demand or com-
manded higher prices
than they do at the
present time, and it
seems to me that
the farmer is losing
money when so
many horses, under-
sized, and in thin
flesh, are offered for
sale. If the man
who raises a colt
or a few colts every
year were to give
them the same
amount of atten-
tion and care that
he would bestow
on a steer calf in

order to have him in tiptop condition for
the butcher at two and a half or three
years old, it would be money in his
pocket, and we would not see so many runty
horses on the market. Many men seem to grudge
the colt the grain it would take to keep him grow-
ing all the first winter of his life, and yet it is this
first winter that really makes a good horse or a
runt out of him. A colt properly fed from be-
fore weaning time, through the winter, is a far
different animal from the colt who has rustled his
living on scanty pasture, or perhaps run to a
straw pile all winter, with little or no shelter.
And this difference will never be made up, no mat-
ter how well the colt may be fed afterwards. Once
a colt starts to go backwards in flesh, he stops
growing for a time, and it
takes twice as much feed to
start him growing again as it
would have taken to have kept
him growing in the first place,
and the loss is never altogether
regained. The number of horses
that are sold as "expressers"
or "chunks" on the large mar-
kets, compared with the number
sold as "heavy drafters," is not
as it should be when farmers are
breeding their mares to 2,000-
pound stallions. These "chunks"
in most instances are merely
stunted "drafters," and would
have sold as "drafters" if they
had been properly fed during the
early period of their existence.
The difference between the price
realized for the "chunk" and
the "drafter" needs no further
argument as to whether it pays
or not. Therefore, farmers and
breeders, breed your mares to
the very best horse you can get,
whether it be Percheron, Clydes-
dale or Shire, and when the colt
comes, don't spare the oats and
bran until he has made his growth, and I venture
to say that you will be well repaid, especially if
you have suitable mares, and can breed them to a
first-class Percheron stallion.

In regard to the Canadian Percheron Horse
Breeder's Ass'n, this association was only organized
in December, 1907, and the membership now num-
bers over one hundred, and it is self-supporting.
The first year of its existence it had some pe-
cuniary assistance from the Dominion Government,
as most newly-formed Live-stock Record Associa-
tions have had. Now, however, it is able to pay
its share of the expense in connection with the
registration of pedigrees at Ottawa, and has do-
nated special prizes for Percherons at several of