THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Henry. He will say that he is compelled to do so if requested. That may be, as far as the ordinary "export" goes, but it does not apply to the following certificate, which is issued especially to conform to the rules regarding eligibility for the Canadian book :

THE CLYDESDALE HORSE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Certificate of Record and Pedigree. To Conform to Canadian Regulations re Importation of Animals for Breeding Purposes, and to be Placed on File in the Office of the Canadian National Records.

Pedigree of Stallion Gallant Gray (15092).	(Sire, Sir Henry (13200).	{ Sire, Prince Thomas (10262). { Dam, Gem (16116).
	Dam, Maggie Barmoorhill (23268	of / Sire, Rathillet (11870). 3). Dam, Maggie (16800).

I hereby certify that the above is the correct pedigree, as registered in the Clydesdale Studbook. (Sgd.) ARCH'D MACNEILAGE, Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Dated at Glasgow, Scotland. 18th December, 1909.

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Again, as late as April 15th, 1910, he issued for a gentleman who had never before imported a horse into Canada the following certificate :

THE CLYDESDALE HORSE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Certificate of Record and Pedigree. To Conform to Canadian Regulations re Importation of Animals for Breeding Purposes, and to be Placed on File in the Office of the Canadian National Records.

Pedigree of	Sire, Lord Lothian (Sire, Top Gallant (1850).
Mare	(5998). (Dam, Jessie Rankin (3855).
(21700).	Dam, Doll (Vol. XXIX, p. 10). (Sire, Scottish Banner (9671). Dam, Fanny.

1 hereby certify that the above is the correct pedigree, as registered in the Clydesdale Studbook. (Sgd.) ARCH'D MACNEILAGE,

Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Dated at Glasgow, Scotland. 15th April, 1910.

A casual glance will show the most ordinary observer what the pedigree lacks. Although the dam Doll is recorded, she is not numbered; the grandam Fanny is neither recorded or numbered. Importers should demand that all horses bought in Great Britain are bred as shown in the certificate of Baron Rothes; that colors are as described, and that all markings are correctly given. JNO. W. BRANT, Secretary.

National Records Office, Ottawa.



Bob, the Old Favorite with the Children. Contributed by Arthur L. Currah, Oxford Co., Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

Only one subject at this date (May 14th)) engages men's thoughts here—the death of King Edward VII. The end came so suddenly that few quite realized the fact, and only now, as new arrangements are being made, do we begin to know how great the loss has been. King Edward had many kingly qualifications. His occupancy of the throne was comparatively short. Scarcely one decade was given to him whose august mother held the seat for six decades. Hers was a wonderful reign in respect of all that was crowded into it of advance in science, art, trade, politics, and religion. The Victorian era, like the Elizabethan era, in British history, was a time of phenomenal progress and striking national growth. Names among the greatest in all departments of human knowledge flourished in these reigns, and he would be bold who would seek to appraise the value of the two eras to the human race. during his short reign of scarce ten years, Edward VII. did much. He added fresh lustre to the British throne by his liberal interpretation of the meaning of "constitutional monarchy. essentially a democratic ruler, and it would be interesting to trace the influences which went to the making of his character in that regard. The fact that he favored Gladstone and Campbell-Bannerman, and disliked Salisbury, among statesmen, is suggestive. He had a keen sense of justice equity, and was as far as possible removed from the attitude of the French monarch who, when asked about the people, said, " Let them eat grass." It is reported that when the Boer war was wearing to its sad close, he said, " The Boers are gentlemen-let us treat them as such." His commanding characteristic was tact, and in respect of consideration for those under him, King Edward VII. was in the best sense of the term a thorough gentleman. But those engaged in agriculture had a special interest in the late monarch. From both his father and his mother he inherited a love of rural pursuits. The lamented Prince Consort, husband of Queen Victoria, was a farmer-far in advance of his time; a stock-breeder, and a patron of agricultural development in every form. Queen Victoria's grandfather, old George III., was known as Farmer George, and the late King Edward VII. was thus, as it were, born in the agricultural purple. He was interested in agriculture in all its branches, and his visits to showyards, like those of the Royal, the Highland, and the Smithfield Club, were not mere perfunctory outings. He looked at everything, and asked about everything. On his last visit to the Smithfield Club Show, in December, 1909, he did what no Royal visitor had ever before attempted ; he ascended the stairs and inspected the implement and produce stands which crowd the galleries. His own successes with cattle, horses, sheep and pigs were always pleasant to him. He never won when he did not deserve to

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win, and he always delighted to be fairly beaten. His Shorthorn herd at Windsor would rank next to that at Collynie in respect of the quality of the stock bred and reared there. The Royal family were splendidly served by their stewards. The late Henry Tait, an Angus man, was appointed by the Prince Consort to manage the Shaw and Flemish farms at Windsor. He was succeeded by his son, William Tait, who only died a few years ago, leaving no one of his own family to succeed him. King Edward VII. appointed to the honorable post a young Scotsman, William Mc-William, son of J. McWilliam, Stoneytown, Keith and Garbity, Fochabers, and under his skillful management the Royal farms and herds have continued to hold their own against all-comers. At these farms the King bred Shorthorns, Herefords and Devons. At his own seat, Sandringham, in Norfolk, he bred Shorthorns, Southdowns, Thoroughbreds. Shires and Hackneys. He always had a large collection of Highlanders in the parks and policies at Sandringham, and at his Aberdeenshire farm of Abergeldie Mains, in the Ballater district, he bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Clydesdales. The Prince Consort founded a Clydesdale stud at Windsor, and Clydesdales have always been kept there. Of the Royal successes on the turf, enough will be said by others. King Edward VII. was a thorough Englishman in his love for racing, and it is said one of the proudest moments of his life was when he led in Persimmon after he had won the Derby. The owner of four such racing notables as Florizel, Diamond Jubilee, Persimmon and Minoru had no reason to be dissatisfied with his luck on the turf. Doubtless, the proletariat loved King Edward VII, because of his sporting proclivities. It made them feel that he was human like themselves

The weather has been a trying problem during the past month. March gave us one of the best seed-times on record. April seemed to have changed places with March, and between cold east winds, heavy rains, snowstorms, frosts, and what not, it was difficult to believe that the year was not a month younger than the calendar proved it to be. Now we have had about a fortnight of a May in whose lap winter has undoubtedly lingered. One day we have had of delightful summer weather, but generally it has been cold and most uncongenial. I see you have had bad frosts in Alberta, with threatened if not realized loss of winter wheat. This will be an unfortunate experience for the new settlers, and some of them may lament the change they made. However, all will come right in time, and we will see good harvests, and plenty of food for man and beast

The export trade in Clydesdale horses and Ayrshire cattle is unusually brisk. Seldom have so many horses been exported at this early season of the year Ayrshires, with the advent of publiclykept Milk Records, are coming to their own, and Robert R. Ness, of Howick, Quebec, has taken away a most valuable shipment, while other purchasers have been much in evidence. Nothing has done more to deepen the belief of the Canadian farmer in the Ayrshire than the system of public Records. The class of cow most like build up a Milk Record has been more in favor this year at the spring shows. At Kilmarnock, Ayr and Glasgow we had first-rate displays of dairy cattle-big, roomy cows, with bags and teats that suggested quantity of milk and easy extraction of the same. The championship at Kilmarnock for the best female Ayrshire was awarded to the first-prize two-year-old heifer. This was an unprecedented result, and those responsible for it are to be congratulated on their courage. A few years ago such an award would have been impos-So far as Clydesdales are concerned, this has been a year of triumph for young stock. At Kilmarnock the female championship went to a yearling filly by Baron o' Buchlyvie (11263), the stallion concerning whose ownership a case is pending in the courts. He is breeding splendid stock, and is quite easily the best breeding horse of the day, apart, possibly, from his sire, Baron's Pride and Hiawatha. It is dangerous to prophesy what the finals may be; the present would indicate possible supremacy for Baron o' Buchlyvie against allcomers. The weight of years is beginning to tell on the older sires, and a good return may be looked for in favor of the younger horses. Mr. Kilpatrick's Oyama, a Cawdor-cup winner, is promising well, and Scottish Crest, the champion as a two-year-old at the H. & A. S. Show, at Peebles, in 1906, is promising to rank among the foremost. He is a son of Baron's Pride, and his own brother is somewhere in Canada, having been imported thither by Mr. Ness, Howick, Quebec, some years ago. Ireland is flourishing agriculturally. The annual spring show at Dublin was this year an unqualified success. There was a very large entry of Shorthorns, but the greatest advance in quality was seen in the Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The Hereford is bred in some parts of Ireland, and as grazing cattle they are not easily beaten. Shorthorns, however, hold the field, and throughout the length and breadth of the Island they hold sway.

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Duty had to be paid on both Gallant Gray and Alston, or the animals had to be returned to Scotland. Besides, these animals or their progeny will never be eligible for registration in Canada.

While Mr. MacNeilage possibly could not refuse to issue the ordinary export certificate, he had no right whatever to issue the originals of the above, knowing, as he did, that the horses would not be accepted for registration in Canada, and that the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada demanded that the Scottish Society issue these certificates as a guarantee of the eligibility of Scottish horses for the Canadian book. "O consistency, thou are a jewel."

The following certificate shows the breeding necessary to entitle a Clydesdale Horse to registry in Canada and free customs entry :

THE CLYDESDALE HORSE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Certificate of Record and Pedigree.

To Conform to Canadian Regulations re Importation of Animals for Breeding Purposes, and to be Placed on File in the Office of the Canadian National Records.

Pedigree of Stallion Baron Rothes ((15001).	(12447).	Sire, Full of Promise (10753). Dam, Baron Polly (15494).
	Dam, Nance of Bruntlands (21754).	Sire, Urieside (11569). Dam, Nelly of Trochail (13925).

I hereby certify that the above is the correct pedigree, as registered in the Clydesdale Studbook, (Sgd.) ARCH'D MACNEILAGE, Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Dated at Glasgow, Scotland.

24th September, 1909.

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