

countries. The Englishman was at the same time breeding a draft horse, or cart horse, of the same general type, and he was doubtless producing him in the same way, and it is practically an undisputed fact that until about 1877 or '78, when the Clydesdale and Shire Stud Books were introduced, there was a more or less constant importation of Shires into Scotland and Clydesdales into England, and that mares of each country were mated with sires of the other. In this manner it will be seen that the draft horse of each country was instrumental to a greater or less extent in the formation of the native draft horse of the other. In order to prove this statement, it is only necessary to state that a large percentage of the noted Clydesdale sires and dams trace, and many not far back, to Shire blood. The noted Clydesdale sire, Prince of Wales, whose reputation as a sire is probably exceeded only by that of the present-day sire, Baron's Pride, was produced by sire and dam, the dams of whom are generally conceded to have been Shire mares. The late Lawrence Drew, who died in 1884, and who owned Prince of Wales, claimed that the Clydesdale and the Shire were one and the same breed, and that the best draft horse could be produced by a fusion of the two. He made an effort to found a distinct breed of Scotch draft horses, by an amalgamation of the modern Clydesdale and the modern Shire. He succeeded in producing some excellent animals by Prince of Wales out of good Shire mares, but his death cut short the experiment when he was apparently about to establish, by practical results, the truth of his theory. As the horses so produced would not register in either stud book, the line of breeding was not continued after Mr. Drew's death.

Space will not permit of a history of individual horses and families since the establishment of the Clydesdale Stud Book. This, of course, contains many horses born and dead many years before its introduction. The earliest known head of a Clydesdale family is Glancer (335), generally known as "Thompson's Black Horse," who is supposed to have been foaled about 1810. A great deal of pains was necessarily taken in compiling the pedigrees of horses so long dead, and as there were no public records, those interested in the scheme had to depend upon the memory of men and records kept by the families for the breeding and individuality of those horses considered worthy of registration. Since the inauguration of the "Stud Book," the infusion of foreign blood into the breed has not been allowed, or at least those with foreign blood close up have not been eligible for registration. By careful and intelligent breeding, breeding with the idea of improving the quality of the breed, and at the same time not to too great an extent sacrificing size, the Scotsman has produced the "modern Clydesdale," than whom no better draft horse exists, and many claim none so good.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CLYDESDALE STALLION.
Head—Ear, of medium size and pointed; cranium, nicely rounded; forehead, broad and flat; eye, full, prominent and mild; nasal bones, straight in front; nostrils, large, firm and flexible; muzzle, rather small; mouth, of medium depth; lips, compact; muscles of cheek, well developed; space between branches of lower jaw wide at angles. The general appearance of head strongly masculine.

Neck—Of medium length, deep and full where it joins the body; crest, well developed, well arched, broad and strong, but not so heavy as to turn to either side; the whole neck to be powerfully muscled and strongly masculine in appearance, and surmounted by a full mane of hair of good quality; the neck attached to the head in a graceful manner, well carried and not too thick at the throat.

Withers and Back—Withers in line with the posterior border of the neck, without a depression where the neck ceases and the withers commence, tolerably high, rather broad and well muscled; back straight and rather short; loins, broad, strong, and well muscled.

Croup—Rather long, well muscled, not too drooping; dock coming out rather well up, and well clothed with straight and not too coarse hair, and well carried.

Chest—Ribs long and well sprung, with well-marked angles; false ribs long; deep through girth; breast broad and well muscled, but not so broad as to give the fore limbs the appearance of being attached to the sides rather than underneath the body.

Shoulder—Moderately oblique from above downwards and forwards, and heavily muscled; an upright shoulder very objectionable.

Forearm—Large and strong; rather short and well clothed with prominent muscles extending well down towards the knee.

Knee—Straight; deep from before backwards, and wide from side to side; large and strong in all direction; not inclined to kneesprung, nor yet to calf knee.

Knee to Foot—Cannon bone rather short, broad, strong and flat, with an absence of beefiness; ligament and tendons well developed, and not too much tied in below the knee; skin lying close to bone and tendon; the posterior border from knee to fetlock pad to be well feathered with a moderate quantity of straight, silky hair, especially in the region of the fetlock (wavy, woolly or coarse hair very objectionable). Fetlock joint large and strong; pasterns of medium length, and well-marked obliquity (short, upright pasterns cannot be tolerated; at the same time, it is quite possible to have too much length and obliquity).

Foot—Of medium size, rather round, with well-developed coronet, the wall strong and moderately deep; sole not flat; frog, well developed and strong; heels, broad and strong and not too deep. There must be an absence of any indication of hardening or thickening of the lateral cartilages. He must not turn the toes either inwards or outwards when standing; must stand straight, with feet firmly planted; not too far apart nor yet too close. The whole limb from knee to foot should be perpendicular, not deviating either inwards or outwards from above downwards. Feet must be of equal size.

Haunch or Upper Thigh—Strong and heavily muscled, thick through ham; quarters broad and strong. Stifle—Strong, compact and well muscled; an absence of puffiness.

Gaskin or Lower Thigh—Muscles large and strong, and extending well down the limb; bone, large; hamstring, prominent and strong.

Hock—Large, strong and well developed in all directions, angular, an absence of coarseness or puffiness; point well developed, and posterior border straight; must stand with hocks well together.

Hock to Foot—Same general characteristics as from knee to foot; must not have a tied-in appearance below hock.

Fore Foot—Smaller, narrower and more concave in sole than fore foot, otherwise the same, but should stand somewhat like a soldier at attention, with heels slightly turned inwards and toes outwards.

nor the crest so highly developed, the withers not so broad, nor so heavily muscled. In temperament there is less impetuosity and more docility. The weight is usually less, and the action not so heavy.

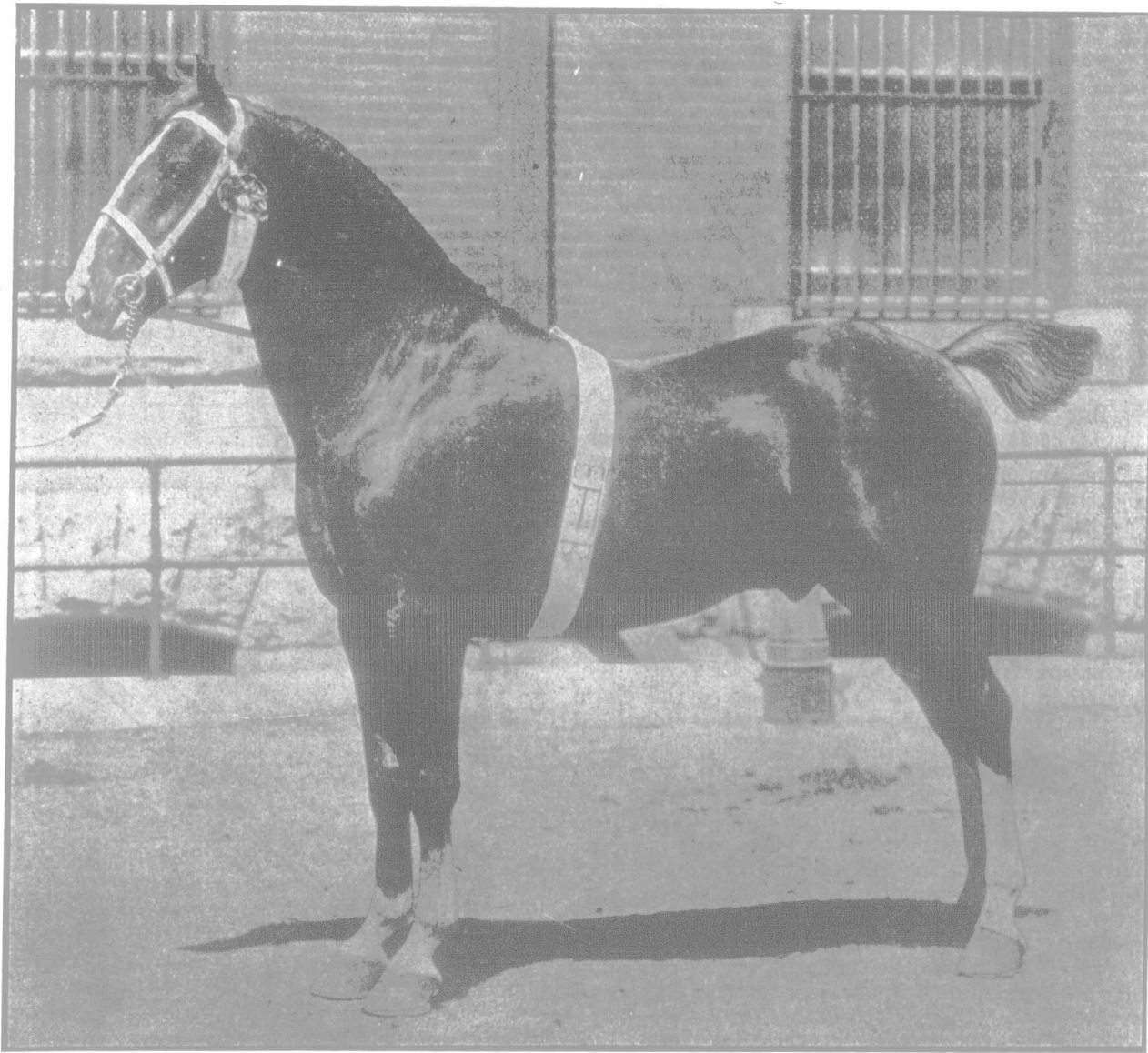
"WHIP."

STOCK

A Study of Breeds of Swine.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Hampshire, until recently known as the "Thin-Rind," is the latest addition to the recognized pure breeds of swine in the United States, the American Thin-Rind Record Association not being organized until 1893, with about a dozen herds eligible for registration. According to the secretary of the association, the Hampshire traces to hogs brought from Hampshire, England, and hence the origin of their name. The name "Thin-Rind" was discarded and the name Hampshire adopted in 1904. The breed, as now known, originated in Kentucky, and the original hogs from which it sprung were taken to Kentucky



ROSARY (imp).

Champion Hackney Stallion at Toronto Exhibition 1905 and Toronto Horse Show 1906. Imported by Graham Bros., owned by H. J. Spenceley, Box Grove, Ont.

Color—Bay, chestnut, brown, black, roan, gray, with reasonable modifications; reasonable white markings not objectionable.

Skin—Soft, mellow, loose; not like parchment.

Temperament—Energetic, docile; not nervous.

Style and Action—General appearance attractive; movements firm, smart and elastic; must be a good walker, all joints moving freely; knees and pasterns and hocks and pasterns well flexed, showing the soles of the feet plainly; must not roll or paddle with the fore feet, but lift them smartly from the ground, fetch them forward in a straight line and plant them firmly; must not go wide with hocks or hind feet, nor yet close enough with feet to interfere. In the trot, these movements to be carried out in a more marked manner.

Weight—Say, 1,800 pounds and upwards. The heavier the better, so long as he retains the desirable quality.

Height—Say, 16½ to 17½ hands.

The desirable points in a mare or gelding of this breed differ from those of the stallion only in the absence of the masculine appearance noticeable in the head, neck and general physiognomy. The head lacks this appearance, which is more easily recognized than described. The neck is not so massive in general

from the eastern States in 1835. Being a new breed, the Hampshire is not, as yet, very generally known, and there are no breeders of Hampshires in Canada.

According to Hon. H. F. Work, secretary of the association, the general characteristics of the breed are: Head small; ears medium length, and slightly inclined forward; light jaw; broad back, of nearly uniform width, slightly arched; heavy hams; standing very erect on feet, with legs set well apart; active and muscular, denoting great carrying capacity, and devoid of excess of bone, jaw or belly.

According to some of its admirers, the Hampshire is of approved bacon type, but it will be seen that, with the exception of the head, jaw and belly, the above description does not very well accord with what is recognized as bacon type in Canada. There is no doubt, however, that the Hampshire is a useful hog in the United States, being active, hardy, thrifty and prolific, through the claim that they excel all other breeds in these respects must be accepted with a good deal of