

the ropes are properly attached, the horse has changed his mind before he gets his heels up very high. Keep the ropes on him till the habit is thoroughly broken.

Clydesdale Horses.

By Prof. Duncan McEachran, LL. D., F. R. C. V. S., D. V. S., etc.

A legend has it that about 1715 the Duke of Hamilton brought home with him from the Continent of Europe five big black Flemish horses, which he gave to his tenants for the improvement of their stock.

Unfortunately, no records of this have been discovered, and some there be who doubt the accuracy of the legend. However it may be, we have the knowledge, in support of it, that his tenants in the upper wards of Lanarkshire are we indebted for the improvement in size and quality of this famous breed, whether we ascribe this to these Flemish importations, or to selection, proper mating and feeding by these men; to them belongs the credit of improving the Clydesdales throughout Scotland.

From Lanarkshire, Clydesdales found their way into Ayrshire, Argyleshire, Dumfriesshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, into the Lothians, Aberdeen and other counties of Scotland. At an early date, the stock-drives into the North of England were, in times of peace, regularly conducted, and, no doubt, Clydesdales were brought south and sold to farmers of the northern shires, Northumberland, Cumberland, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, where they were mated with the old black cart-mares, which had also been improved by European importations.

This, as stated by the late Sir Walter Gilbey, led to the development of the Shire horse as we know him to-day, a horse of more weight, heavier but rounder bone, a truly magnificent draft horse for heavy work at a slow pace.

As was to be expected, many of the English breeders continued to use Clydesdale stallions, and at the present day, every spring, the agricultural societies of the English shires compete with the Scotch in premium-giving for the service of Scotland's best horses, with the result of producing as good and as pure-bred large-sized Clydes as are to be found anywhere. The great majority, however, adhere to the Shire horse, which has long been recognized as a distinctive breed, and registered as such.

Besides these famous horses in early days, we find such noted sires as Farmer's Fancy (298), Clyde, alias Glancer (153), from which were produced such noted stallions as Sir Colin (772), Blackleg (71), Ivanhoe (396).

A horse that I remember well, travelling there when I was a schoolboy, owned by Sandy Campbell, was Rob Roy (714). This horse left good stock, and many of the best pedigrees go back to him.

For a long period, Kintyre was justly celebrated for producing prizewinning Clydes, and to-day as good Clyde blood exists there as in any part of Scotland. True, owing to the influence of the late David McGibbon, factor for the Duke of Argyll, several of the Riddell-Drew Clyde-Shire-cross stallions travelled there for a number of years, and many of the best Clyde families there are in the meantime excluded from Canadian registration and importation. Notwithstanding this, many mares of purest pedigree are there mated to the best of Clyde sires, and many of the prizewinners in Scotland have been bred there, and not a few from my native county have enriched Canadian Clyde breeders. The celebrated Silver Cup served there during the past season, and for the season of 1910 a very promising young horse, High Degree, one of the best of his age in Scotland, has been secured, £100 premium being paid, and his terms to be £3 at time of service, and £1 when the mare proves in foal.

SELECT CLYDESDALES.

The early sixties mark an epoch in Clyde breeding in Scotland, when David Riddell and Lawrence Drew visited the northern English shires, and brought back with them some Shire fillies, and set about breeding a select Clyde, such as attracted their attention in England, a larger type of horse, with more bone, and well-haired legs. It is not to be wondered at that this step was strongly resented by the pure-bred Clydesdale breeders, when Riddell and Drew, with the produce of this cross, such horses as Prince of Wales, Darnley, Banker, etc., swept the show-rings, and outsold them both by private sale and under the hammer.

From this time, two factions existed in Scotland among Clyde breeders, Drew and Riddell working for the large-boned, heavy type, represented by such horses as Prince of Wales, Darnley, Banker, Sir Walter Scott, The General, and a host of others; and another faction working for lighter bone, flatter leg, less hair on the legs, larger feet, longer and more oblique pasterns. At the head of this type is Baron's Pride, by Sir Everard, by Top Gallant, dam Forest Queen, by Spring Hill Darnley, and a long list of his progeny, Baron of Buchlyvie, Pride of Blacon, etc. Andrew and Wil-

liam Montgomery, the Clydesdale kings of Scotland, as owners of this phenomenal horse, must assume the responsibility of the new type of Clyde.

It must not be supposed that the little, neat type of horse, too long sought after by Canadian breeders and by Canadian importers, which until recently were representative of the show-ring class of Clydes, will continue to be sought after. If we visit the extensive establishments of Andrew Montgomery, at Netherhall, or William, at The Banks, our minds will be disabused of that idea; at both places ponderous animals predominate, and if you want size combined with quality, you can find it there.

dell's services to the breed of Clydesdale horses lie mainly in the fact that he retained the great horses, Prince of Wales and Darnley, in this country, when the demand for such horses for exportation was very strong; so that, had he parted with any of these horses to any foreign buyers, the whole course of Clydesdale history would have been different from what it is. Had he sold Darnley for exportation, for instance, there would have been no Top Gallant, no Sir Everard, no Baron's Pride; and had he sold Prince of Wales to any foreign buyers, there would have been no Prince Roberts, and no Hiawathas.

Mr. Riddell was on the right lines of breeding

all along. He brought out The General, the sire of Prince of Wales, and he also brought out Sir Walter Scott, the sire of The General, and also Old Clyde, the sire of Sir Walter Scott; and, besides, he put through his hands Samson, the sire of the dam of both Prince of Wales and Darnley. So that he was well entitled to be called the Grand Old Man of the Clyde breed.

I extract the following remarks from Mr. Riddell's speech at the presentation dinner already referred to as worthy of our consideration:

"One of the most remarkable of his associates in Clyde breeding was Lawrence Drew. Taken all in all, he was a man of rare gifts, and, above all, a trusty friend and thorough gentleman. When he thought of the type of draft horses which was in fashion when he was a young man, meeting such men as Samuel Clark, Peter Crawford, William Park, and Robert Findlay, of Spring Hill, and again, when Mr. Drew and he went to Lincolnshire and other parts of England to buy mares and fillies, the change struck him forcibly, and they of the younger generation would perhaps pardon him when he said that there was danger of overdoing the fancy points, to the neglect of those which were of the utmost importance for work and durability."

In the North British Agriculturist, 7th October, 1891, is a report of a Clydesdale Symposium, where nearly all the prominent breeders of Clydes in Scotland met at Professor McCall's stock farm, Alexander Galbraith, of Janesville, Wisconsin, said:

"Clydesdale breeders are making a fatal mistake in making big feet and long, sloping pasterns the 'be all and end all' of draft breeding." Professor McCall supported this view. Mr. Galbraith agreed with Professor McCall in saying that very large feet were sometimes a positive source of weakness to a horse.

A good-sized, well-shaped foot, with moderate length of pasterns, were much to be preferred in draft horses to unduly big, wide feet, for the above reason.

THE CLYDESDALE HORSE FROM THE UTILITY STANDPOINT.

I have been asked why I prefer Clydesdales, and selected them as the breed to which I am devoting my time and money. Various circumstances have contributed to that decision. In the first place, probably my acquaintance with the breed since my earliest recollection. It is truly said, "Find a Scotchman where you will, and you will find the Clyde horse." My countrymen are well known to be frugal in their habits, and they would not long stick to the Clyde horse unless he aided them in



Pyrene.

Bay; foaled 1900. Winner of Challenge Cup, Highland Society's Show, 1906.

If asked what my views are as to the points of variance by these two factions, my answer would be: Combine the two; let the showing judges judge by points, and give more value to the general conformation, size, weight, color and action; give up the present exclusive attention to feet; oblique, long pastern; flat, light bone, and clean legs—all of them important; nay, imperatively so—and base their decisions on the essentials to strength, endurance, soundness of body and constitution, prepotency, breeding, action and color—a combination of qualities which give the animals the highest commercial value. Let them

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Hiawatha (10067).

Clydesdale stallion, bay. Foaled 1892. Sire Prince Robert.

carry themselves erect, and in their line of vision take in the whole horse, and not his feet and legs only.

While not agreeing with David Riddell in everything, I am bound to say that he did a great deal for Clydesdale breeding in Scotland, and a great many good ones came to Canada from his stables. For these reasons, I take pleasure in quoting the following extracts from a Glasgow newspaper of November, 1908, being the report of a dinner and presentation of a portrait in oil to him by his numerous Clydesdale-breeder admirers: "Mr. Rid-

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