

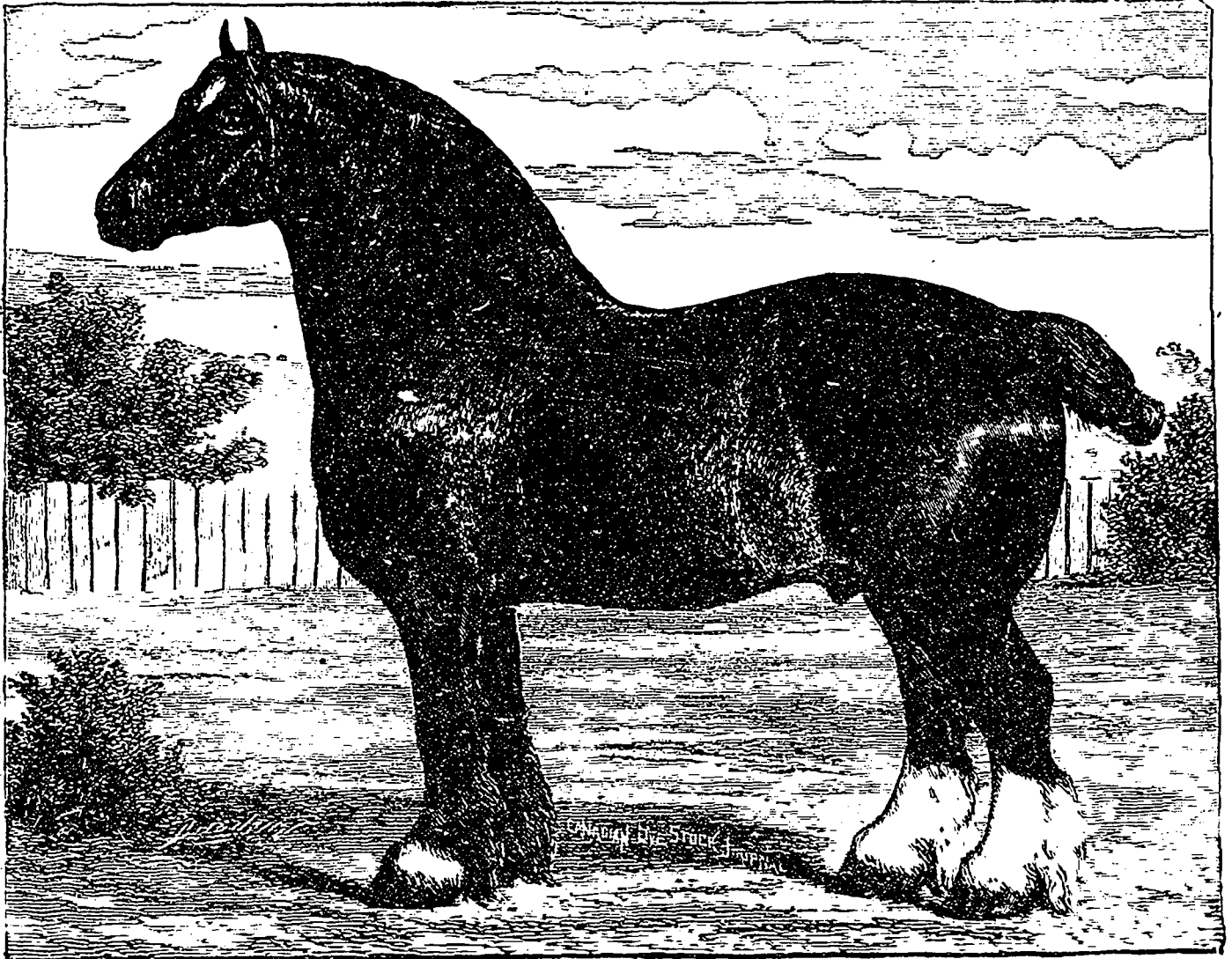
# THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STOCK-RAISERS AND FARMERS OF CANADA.

VOL. V.

HAMILTON, CANADA, MAY, 1888.

No. 55



## THE CLYDESDALE STALLION REFORM (3947).

*Imported by and the property of Mr. John Duff, Everton (near Rockwood), Ont.*

### The Clydesdale Stallion Reform (3947.)

This exceedingly serviceable horse, a beautiful mahogany brown in color, foaled in 1883, and bred by Mr. James Bruce, Collithie, Gartly, Scotland, was imported by his present owner, Mr. John Duff, Everton, near Rockwood, Ont., along with two others in the spring of 1886. His sire is Prince Albert (617), for a time the stock horse at the Castle Farm of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. Bred by the late Lawrence Drew, of Merryton, and a second winner at the Royal of England at Birmingham in 1876. Prince Albert is by old Prince of Wales (673), one of the most famous show and stock horses that ever set foot in Scotland. Twice a prize-winner at the H. and A. S., and twice second, he was first at the R. S. at Manchester in 1869, and was sold by public auction when 18 years of age for £945. Old Mallie, the dam of Albert Victor (617), by Lochend Champion (448), one of the most noted prize-winners in her day, was exhibited at the leading shows in Scotland, and was placed first when one, two and three years old. Rose (1056), the dam of Reform, has been a local prize-winner in her own section. Her

sire, Duke of Wellington (252), is by Wellington (906), a H. and A. S. first-prize winner at Inverness in 1865, and by a horse named Lofty 3d, equally famous. Going still up the stream of Reform's pedigree, we find blood equally famous.

Reform (3947) is as good as his pedigree. He is faithfully delineated by our artist, and evinces great muscular strength and development, with enough of flinty bone to sustain his body, and sufficient spirit to enable him to use his well-placed feet, with pasterns at the right angle, to the best advantage. He stands 16 $\frac{3}{4}$  hands high on short legs abundantly feathered. His heavy body carries deep quarters, and his breast is powerful. His weight is about 2,000 lbs., and for style and action he is not easily surpassed. He took first prize at Aberdeen as a yearling in 1884. In 1886 he came third at the Glasgow Spring Show in a class of 120 three-year olds, beating Pickwick, which was first at Toronto Industrial and the Provincial, Guelph, the same year.

But the greatest value of a stock horse does not consist so much in the renown of his ancestry, the shapeliness of his form, or his prowess in the show-rings, as in his ability to get stock of the right stamp. In this

respect Mr. Duff's favorite horse is proving a magnificent success. Some of his foals last year were very successful as prize winners at the autumn shows, and have since been sold for very high prices. With a promising outlook for the future the owner of Reform is to be congratulated on the possession of so good a horse.

Mr. Duff did not, like many of the farmers of Canada, chop his home out of the forests, and pay for it from products grown on a virgin soil, but he secured possession and finally complete ownership, in a way equally creditable, and even more advantageous to his country. When his earnings had sufficiently accumulated he invested his all in the Clydesdale stallion Agricola [334], bred in Cumberland and brought him out himself about 21 years ago. It was considered a bold venture at the time, but gave very satisfactory all round results, and seventeen years of similar work at Everton have more than put him in possession of his farm, notwithstanding the loss of the Duke of Argyle [56], during that period, a horse which cost him \$3,000. Further particulars of the work done by Mr. Duff are given by Mr. D. McCrae, Guelph, in a paper on "The Clydesdale Horse of Canada," April issue, p. 104. The full extent of the work accomplished by Mr. Duff, who always makes his selections in person, is very difficult to estimate, and the stimulating influences on breeders of horses in the adjoining counties during three years of pioneer work can never be fully known.