

daily ration for colts from two to three years old, take 12 lbs. of the peas and oats and flaxseed mixture, and 1 lb. of new process linseed meal, mix these 13 lbs. with 6 lbs. of cut and moistened timothy hay. Let this ration be given in three feeds, smallest at noon. Then the nutriment will be in such small bulk that the muscles will have free play, and the nutriment will contain all the elements required to supply the waste of muscle and bone and to continue the growth of the colts to maturity. I have given a definite ration, but do not mean to be understood that this is the precise amount to be fed to each colt, for the feeder must have judgment to meet the individual wants of each colt. The proportions of grain and hay are right, and the ration is sufficient in quantity for most colts of trotting blood at two years old. The proportions mean weight and never bulk. The flaxseed is necessary to correct the constipating effect of the peas. For colts from three to four years old, it may be well to add another pound of linseed meal, and then feed according to the needs of each."

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

The Clydesdale Horse.

BY D. M'CRAB, GUELPH, ONT.

(Fifth Paper.)

THE GALLOWAY CLYDES.

In ancient times the district of Galloway, in the southwest of Scotland, was celebrated for a breed of horses termed Galloways. Lighter than the pack-horses of the period and much larger and stouter than the ponies of the Highlands, they formed an intermediate breed. They were distinguished for elegance of figure, for activity and for "bottom," a very serviceable quality. They were from 14 to 14½ hands, strong, hardy, chunky animals, with broad and deep chests and considerable muscular development. Had clean bone with some feather; neat, clean heads; good legs and feet; were sure footed, specially safe on boggy ground, and made valuable saddle animals. They took their part in many a midnight raid and in many a border foray. But times changed; the days of the mossroopers passed away, and as the circumstances and the requirements of the district changed, so did the horses. A writer in the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*, 1830, says, "The Galloway breed of horses, long famed for their superior spirit and for their fitness to endure fatigues, is now nearly extinct. The excellent roads that traverse every part of the country admitting the employment of heavy carriages, and the demand for draught horses, occasioned by the extension of agriculture, have contributed to diminish this hardy race. Such of the ordinary breed of horses as have a considerable portion of the old blood, are easily distinguished by a smallness of head and neck and a cleanness of bone. They are generally of light bay or brown, with their legs black."

Mr. Dykes, in the introduction to the first volume of the Scotch Clydesdale Stud Book, says: "These Galloways were unquestionably the ancient indigenous breed, which had for a long time remained true to their ancient type and character." Again, speaking of the modern breed in Galloway, he says: "In recent years the Clydesdales of Kirkcudbright and Wigton have attained an enviable reputation. Many have been of opinion that the Galloway breed of Clydesdales formed a distinct branch from that of Lanarkshire; but this is a mistake. About the commencement of this century Galloway farmers purchased largely at Lanarkshire; and their soil being equally favorable, if not superior, for breeding horses to the rich haughs on the Clydesdale, several of them acquired a reputation for the strength and quality of their stock." How much of the blood of the old Galloway breed still runs in the veins of the modern Clyde of that district is not known, and may never be ascertained. That there may be some is very probable, and that it

will be a benefit is not denied. That it would modify to some extent the stock of that district is probable; but now the difference is not very apparent. Stallions of the very best Clyde strains have been for a very long time used in Galloway. In the early days of Clyde breeding, the Earl of Galloway and other gentlemen brought in imported stallions, and the quality of the horses of the district has been improved by careful and judicious selection.

Mr. Muir, Sornfallow, near Biggar, moved into Galloway and took with him several very good specimens of the Lanark Clydes. His descendants were leading farmers in the neighborhood of Kirkcudbright and Wigton, and were all more or less noted for their good Clyde horses. The late Mr. Robert Anderson, of Drumore, in Wigtonshire, was a very prominent breeder. About 1834, in company with Mr. Fulton, of Spraulston, he selected a stallion, Old Farmer, (576), and two mares, the best he could get in the land. One of these was a granddaughter of the dam of Glancer (335), and the other a black mare, afterwards known as "Old Tibbie," bred by Mr. Brown, Gledstane, Biggar. This mare won first prize at the Highland Society show in Ayr, 1835, and she was the progenitor of the very celebrated horse Victor (892). The writer well remembers in 1866 seeing at Gillespie, Wigtonshire, a two-year-old stallion, the property of Mr. Peter Anderson, off this stock, which a note made at the time states was the best stallion of the age the writer had ever seen. From this stock were bred many animals of great merit. For a number of years the Galloway breeders preferred stallions of large, heavy bone, with abundance of hair, and often defects of short pasterns and weak feet were overlooked. The mistake has been felt by experience, and opinion has changed so much that now legs and feet are chiefly considered, and the formation and appearance of the body is made too much a secondary consideration. Just as essential are the hardy constitution and powers of endurance often left altogether out of the calculation. These latter have in former years distinguished the Galloway Clydes, and still need to be carefully considered. From this Drumore stock came Salmon's Champion (737), and his celebrated son Lochfergus Champion (449), while the Farmers (284) and (286) did good service. Latterly the farmers of Galloway have gone into the selection of sires of the best class with a courage and enthusiasm which has not been equalled by the breeders of any other district in Scotland. With a good class of mares to start with the result has been the attainment of a very high grade of excellence. Such celebrated sires as Macgregor (1487), and many other good ones selected by Mr. A. Montgomery, of Netherhall, Sanquhar, Belted Knight, Sir Michael, Topgallant, and others, also famous, have found a home in Galloway. The most noted, perhaps, has been Darnley (222), engaged for several seasons by the farmers of the Stranraer district at \$4,000 for each season. The plan of farmers of a district clubbing together to select the best stallion available is a good one, and might with great benefit be adopted on this side of the water. It has done a great deal to give the Galloway men the very best sires.

Very Well Put.

A copy of the *Farmer and Breeder of Elkader*, Iowa, reached us lately with a paragraph marked, for which we freely make room for the advantage of the lovers of scrub stock. We take it for granted that we have none of those among the readers of the JOURNAL, but our reproducing this precious little item will give them the opportunity of showing it to their neighbors who

may be wedded to the system of a dying age, which we trust they will not fail to do. It reads thus:

"Are you raising scrub stock? If you are, and it is paying you well, keep right at it? Don't let go of a good thing when you have it. If there is more profit in raising a \$60 horse than a \$160 one, then raise the first. If there is more profit in a three-year-old steer, weighing 900 lbs., at three cents per pound, than in a two-year-old weighing 1,100 lbs. at 5 cents per pound, then by all means keep right on raising the three-year-old. Look at your most prosperous neighbors, and if they made their money by feeding scrub stock, then there is a chance for you. If most of the men who have gone west to grow up on a *homestead* after losing the farm they lived on for 25 years in your neighborhood, have been obliged to do so on account of raising or trying to raise the best horses, cattle, hogs and sheep they possibly could, then if I were in your place I would steer clear of all such things, and do exactly the opposite. Investigate these matters for yourself carefully, and act as your judgment tells you is right."

The Holstein-Friesian Interest in Canada.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE D. H. B. ASSOCIATION.

(Too late for June.)

FELLOW BREEDERS:

Owing to the extremely busy season of the year, I have, after consultation with Mr. Gifford, our secretary, and others, concluded that it would be inadvisable to convene a meeting of breeders to take united action in condemning the course of the Industrial Exhibition Association regarding the adoption of a standard of purity for Holsteins at their coming exhibition, but instead, have taken this means of placing my views before you, which I trust will meet with your approval.

The Holstein breeders in Canada have already shown by their tact and perseverance in pushing their favorites to the front, what honest energy will do. Only a few years ago they could easily have been numbered on the palm of one hand, now they can be counted by hundreds spread over every province of the Dominion. Indeed, there is no breed in existence that has made more rapid strides in numbers and popularity than has the Holstein since her advent into Canada, and in my humble opinion there is no breed having a more brilliant and successful future in store. This, however, can only be realized by a united and harmonious action on our part, as you will presently see.

At last year's Industrial Exhibition unregistered stock (ineligible for registry in any herd book) competed alongside of thoroughbreds in the ring against the protests of both the judge and the breeders. It was pointed out by members of the cattle committee that the rules permitted this, and that either they or the judge had no power to rule out unregistered stock. The rule then read, "The pedigrees of others" (than Shorthorns) "must be as full and correct as possible," and according to their own interpretation was framed for the very purpose of admitting unregistered stock. A meeting of exhibitors was then and there held. Among other resolutions the following was passed:

"Resolved, That we, the Holstein breeders here assembled, bind ourselves not to exhibit at any future exhibition of the Industrial Exhibition Association unless the rules are amended so as to distinctly specify that Holsteins must be registered in the Holstein-Friesian herd book, to be eligible for exhibition."

This resolution, among others, was signed by the following: A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee; H. & W. T. Bollert, Cassell; Simon Shunk, jr., Edgely; Wyton Stock Breeders' Association, Wyton; Smith Bros., Dundas; M. Cook & Sons, Aultsville; E. Macklem & Sons, Fennella; H. M. Williams, Picton; Wm. Shunk, Sherwood, and others, and presented to the officials of the Association, who admitted the reasonableness of the demand, and gave a distinct pledge that the rule would be amended to meet the views of the breeders next year. Has that pledge been redeemed? Let us see. The rule has this year been slightly amended, apparently with no other intention than to create another cunningly-devised loop hole for the admission of grades and unregistered stock. It now reads: "The pedigrees of others (than Shorthorns) must be full and correct; exhibitors must produce pedigrees or certificates if required." Who