

three-year-old filly is owned by Mr. Robert Crawford, Kilchattan, and was got by Chestlar. She is an evenly, well-balanced sort. The first two-year-old, owned by Mrs. Simpson, and got by Sirdar, was considered by the judges to be as good an animal as any in the field, but was not quite in form. She has first rate feet and legs, and is well built and well colored. The first yearling filly, as has already been mentioned, is by Prince Gallant, out of the dam of Sir Everard. She is owned by Mrs. Lamont, Killellan, Toward, and is a superior youngster.

The Lanarkshire Show, as might be expected, was a splendid affair. The first prize brood mare was the fine young beast, Elsie Marley, got by St. Lawrence, and one of the finest animals ever seen after that sire. She is owned by Mr. Richard Dunn, Udston, who took high honors with his stock at this show. The first yeld mare, Lady Corsewall, owned by Mr. Robert Murdock, West Hallside, Newton, is a big, well-colored good mare, whose sire is indicated in her name. The first three-year-old mare was My Aggie, a typical Clydesdale, got by Ardnacraig, and owned by Mr. James F. Murdoch, E. Hallside. Mr. Robert Murdoch was first with his two-year-old filly Duchess II., a very strong, big mare, got by the renowned breeding sire Prince Lawrence; she was awarded the female championship, her chief opponent being Elsie Marley. Mr. Dunn was first with an excellent yearling filly Sousie Lass, got by the Lesmahagow Buchan, and this season's Kintyre premium horse Loyalist. The same owner was also first with his three-year-old horse Master Robin, the Duke of Hamilton's premium horse for this season, and a beautiful animal he is. Messrs. J. & J. Wilson, Westburn, Cambuslang, were first with one uncommonly fine two-year-old horse named Royal Stewart, got by Lord Blackburn. He was second at Ayr, and can give a good account of himself anywhere. Yearling colts by Sir Everard gained first and second prizes. The first was third at Glasgow, and is owned by Mr. Robert Spittal. His dam is the Prince of Wales mare, Mary Gray, whose neighbor the Darnley mare, Bessie Bell, the Graham Bros. imported last season. The Messrs. Findlay, Springhill, owned the second prize colt, a promising animal, and the same owners were also second in the two-year-old class, with a grand, big colt named Caledonia, after Cairnbrogie Stamp, and out of Chrystal. Master Robbin got the championship as the best male Clydesdale exhibited.

As at Hamilton so at Alexandria, a three-year-old daughter of St. Lawrence was first in the brood mare class. She is named Lass O'Campsie, and owned by Mr. Hosie, Kirkintilloch. A black mare by Lucknow 3810, and owned by Mr. James Robertson, Duntocha, was first in the yeld mare class. She is quite a useful kind of mare. Mr. Archibald Bulloch, Milliken, was first with a fine, big three-year-old mare, got by Top Gallant. This is an animal of much strength and substance. The first two-year-old is owned by Messrs. Douglas, Kirkintilloch, but her breeding was not made known. She is a handsome mare, and was awarded the championship as the best female. The first yearling filly was bred in the north of Scotland and got by Glenfiddoch. She is owned by Mr. Duncan Fraser, Auchintoshan. Mr. Riddell was first with a nice two-year-old colt of good quality. He was awarded the championship as the best

male Clydesdale, and is understood to be got by Prince of Wales, out of a Darnley mare. The yearlings were chiefly got by the premium horse Top Knot 6360, and the first prize winner was a strong colt by him, and owned by Mr. Wm. Stewart, Milton, Duntocha.

These three local shows are good indications of what is being done in Scotland towards the maintenance of the quality of our Clydesdales. On the whole it must be acknowledged that greater progress was manifested by the Bute and Lanark shows than by the Dunbarton show. The first named is doing very well, and Lanarkshire also is improving its quota of the breed to which it first gave a name.

SCOTLAND YET.

#### Canadian and American Stud Books.

In last month's issue I noticed an article on the above subject by a Clydesdale breeder, and as the event he foretold has come to pass, and pedigree certificates issued by the Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Stud Books have been refused at the lines, on the ground that they were not sufficient guarantee of the purity of the animal's breeding, perhaps a few words on the subject may not be inappropriate. That certificates from Goderich, or even from the Canadian Draught Horse Stud Book, should be refused is, I think, not at all surprising, as in the case of the first the standard of the record is undoubtedly such as to render it of no value whatever, while in the case of the second, although the standard calls for as many top crosses as either the Clyde or Shire Book, still the fact remains that horses registered in it, although they may show a great deal of individual merit, are not *pure-bred horses of any recognized breed*. But when our neighbors over the line commence to tell us that our Clydesdale and Shire Books are N. G., and that they cannot accept our certificates of registration, I think it is quite time for us to let them know exactly how the standard of the Canadian book compares with that of the American. When the American Clydesdale Book was founded animals were accepted for registration in Vol. I. that were of mixed breeding, *i. e.*, whose pedigrees contained crosses of both Clyde and Shire blood. This, it is true, occurred only in the first volume, as in succeeding volumes no animals were accepted unless out of registered sires and dams, or having the requisite number of top crosses of pure Clydesdale blood. But just as any taint of hereditary disease that is found in a parent is liable to be transmitted to the child, so I would point out to American Clydesdale breeders that the "bad drop" in Vol. I. is liable to taint later volumes, for although where an out cross exists in a mare's pedigree it is more or less an easy matter to breed it out by the continued use of pure-bred stallions, what is to be said about those stallions registered in Vol. I., whose pedigrees contain out crosses? *e. g.*, I know of a stallion purchased from a friend of mine by a past president of the American Clydesdale Association; this horse's pedigree contains more Shire blood than it does Clyde, yet he is registered in Vol. I. American Clydesdale Stud Book, and consequently his get from a registered mare is eligible for succeeding volumes. Now, let us suppose that this horse should be bred to a mare also registered in Vol. I., and having a similar

pedigree, and the produce a horse colt; this colt is eligible to register in Vols. II. or III., although he is really more Shire than Clyde, and once he is registered his produce from registered mares is also eligible; and so, from the fact of animals of mixed breeding being admitted to registry in Vol. I., it cannot be denied that a taint of this mixed breeding is liable to linger round many of the later volumes. Now, when the Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book was first started by the Agriculture and Arts Association, animals of similar mixed breeding were accepted, but at a large meeting of representative Clydesdale breeders, held for the object of forming a Clydesdale Breeders' Association, this way of doing business was, I am glad to say, condemned by a majority of those present, and no animals were admitted into Vol. I. of the Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book that could not show the requisite number of top crosses of pure Clydesdale blood, thus laying a foundation from which every trace of Shire blood has been rigidly excluded; and yet our neighbors in the adjoining republic shrug their shoulders when the Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book is mentioned, and decline to accept our certificates on the ground that they are not sufficient guarantee of purity of blood, and when unable to deny the plain fact that our standard is higher than theirs, they fall back upon the assertion that our methods of registration are too loose to insure the absolute correctness of all pedigrees accepted for registration, and on several occasions it has been hinted pretty plainly through the American press that Canadians were too handy at fixing up a pedigree, etc. With regard to these two statements I would suggest as to the first that there is an old saying to the effect that "those that live in glass houses should not throw stones," and it might be as well for Friend Jonathan to adopt a standard equal to ours before he commences to find fault with the way our stud book is conducted, while in the second case I can only say that it is a curious fact that in almost every case where a false pedigree has been presented for registration in the Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book the parties by whom the applications have been made have been Americans, and in several instances members of the American Clydesdale Association, although they have not always given evidence of Yankee cuteness in their attempts to make fraudulent entries, *e. g.*, the gentleman from Michigan who sent in a pedigree of a stallion alleged to have been bred in Ontario and bought from the breeder by the then owner, although, strange to say, not a single stallion mentioned in the pedigree had ever left Scotland. No! Friend Jonathan, such flimsy excuses as these won't do, and the putting forward of them does no credit to Americans.

If American breeders are afraid of the competition from Canadian horses let them act like men, and first acknowledge that we breed better horses than they do, and then put on all the duty they want to, and in such a case we must try to find other markets for our draught horses. But in the name of common fairness do not first declare that breeding stock with registered pedigrees are admitted free and then refuse our certificates of registration, when it is patent to the world that the Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book is, like the Canadian Clydesdale horse, of a much higher standard than the American.

BLUE BLOOD.