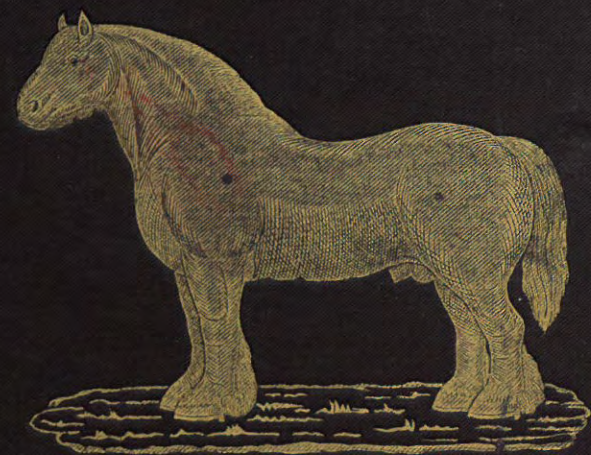


STUD BOOK
OF THE
SELECT
CLYDESDALE
HORSE SOCIETY
OF
SCOTLAND
VOL. I.



I have read with much interest the proof of the Introduction to the Select Clydesdale Stud Book. It is written with great fairness and clearness.

ALEXANDER BAIRD, Esq.,
of Urie, Stonehaven.

I have perused with pleasure the Introduction to the Select Clydesdale Stud Book, and have to congratulate the author for his industry in bringing out so many facts in connection with successful horsebreeding. Whatever may be the after results, one thing the compiler of the Introduction has proved is, that some of the best horses that have been seen for the last twenty years have been got by crossing Scotch with English blood.

MR. DUNCAN M'FARLANE,
Torr, Helensburgh.

I have carefully gone over the proof sheets of the Introduction, and I must say that you have made out a strong case in favour of the view that our so called Clydesdales are not only largely related by blood connection to the English Cart Horse, but that the best animals are the result of a cross. The early history of the horse, as traced by you, in many respects is new to me, and no doubt it is to many others, and will be read with great interest. The late Mr. Lawrence Drew did more to prove the truth of the statements contained in the Introduction than any other man living or dead.

PRINCIPAL M'CALL,
Glasgow Veterinary College.

I have carefully read the Introduction, and taking it for granted that the Historical Facts are correct, I have no hesitation in saying that "The Introduction" is altogether admirable in all respects. It is quiet and gentlemanlike in tone, and carries with it strong and in my opinion true argument.

COL. WILLIAMSON,
of Lawers, Crieff.

I highly approve of the "Introduction" to the Stud Book. It is certainly very interesting, and I cannot suggest anything for its improvement.

MR. JOHN PARK,
Farmer, Glenshinnoch, Renfrewshire.

INTRODUCTION.

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AGRICULTURE has been defined to be the art of cultivating the earth in such a manner as to produce, in the open fields, crops of such plants as are useful to man and the domestic animals, and includes the breeding and rearing of these animals. It is the foundation of all other arts, and is coeval with the dawn of civilization itself. On it the human family principally depend for the food they eat and the raiment they wear. It is therefore one of the most important industries in the world, and is more universally cultivated than any other art or science known. In the whole range of agriculture there is no more useful or valuable animal to be found than the horse. It possesses, in a higher degree than are to be found in any other animal, the three great qualities of strength, swiftness, and docility combined. Of what country the horse is a native is a question which is involved in obscurity; nor would it, at this time of day, be a profitable task to enquire. Suffice it to say, that ancient history, both sacred and profane, informs us that the primary use to which the horse was put was as an auxiliary in war; and his strength, courage, and swiftness have been sung by the ancient poets. Some of the sublimest passages in the Book of Job are employed in depicting the war-horse: "Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? Canst thou make him afraid as a grasshopper? The glory of his nostrils is terrible. He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength; he goeth on to meet armed men. He mocketh at fear and is not affrighted, neither turneth he back from the sword. The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield." The first mention of horses made in Scripture is in the time of the famine in the land of Egypt, when Joseph gave the Egyptians bread in exchange for horses. Indeed, horses seem at all times to have been plentiful in Egypt, for we read in sacred writ that Solomon brought horses out of Egypt; and at the time of

his death he had 40,000 stalls for horses and 12,000 horsemen. Agriculture seems to have been the last use to which the horse has been put. The earliest suggestion that horses were used in agriculture is derived from a piece of tapestry which was discovered in the Cathedral of Bayeux in the year 1728, on which a horse is represented as drawing a harrow. The tapestry is supposed to have been the work of Matilda, queen of William the Conqueror, assisted by her attendants, and to have been presented by Odo, bishop of Bayeux, the half-brother of William, to the church in which it was found. According to tradition, it is a contemporary representation of the invasion and conquest of England by the Normans, and exhibits the manners and customs of the people at the time of the conquest. The case of the horse and the harrow must have been an exception to the general rule that horses were not used in agriculture, for we know that until a comparatively recent period oxen were used, and that a law existed in Wales forbidding the use of horses in the plough.

Before the time of King John, who began to reign on the 27th May, 1199, and for long after his death, there were almost no draught-horses in England, in any manner to be compared in substance and quality with the English cart-horse of the present day. King John, however, did much to improve the breed of horses in England, for agricultural purposes, by the infusion of fresh blood into the then existing breed. During the early years of his reign, which extended from 1199 to 1216, he imported into England a hundred Flemish stallions, with which he served numerous native English mares, which were then of stunted growth. The result was that the progeny of this combination far outstripped their progenitors in size and substance, and the king thereupon set about acquiring a valuable stud for himself. From this circumstance the English draught-horse dates his origin; and it is due to the proper selecting and mating of the horse by the English horse-breeders ever since, and the fine salubrious climate of that country, that the present English cart-horse has been improved and developed into the splendid animal which he now appears to be. Thus we find from facts in history which are indisputable, that it was the blending of Flemish and English blood, more than 600 years ago, from which the English cart-horse springs. The improvement in the English

cart-horse was of gradual development; and it was not until after extraordinary means had been adopted, and the authority of several Acts of Parliament in various subsequent reigns had been obtained for the improvement of the new breed, that it began to give promise of great development. Edward III. began to reign in 1327, and reigned for 50 years. He was a great admirer of the horse, and continued the efforts to improve the breed so successfully inaugurated by King John. He prohibited the exportation of the horse, and the breed in consequence improved so rapidly and increased in value to such an extent, that Richard II., the immediate successor of Edward III., compelled horse dealers to limit their prices to a fixed maximum. Our information on the whole subject, however, is but scanty down to the reign of Henry VII.,* who continued the enactment against exportation of stallions, but relaxed it in regard to mares. In his reign, gelding or castrating is believed to have had its origin, on account of numerous breeds of horses, belonging to different proprietors, grazing together especially in harvest time. Henry VIII. was particularly careful that horse-breeding should be conducted on right principles. He found, from observation and experience, that by the infusion of new blood, as well as by the careful selection and mating of horses, the breed rapidly improved, and gradually developed into something useful and profitable to the community; but, on the other hand, by neglecting to attend to these common-sense rules of horse breeding, the race of horses degenerated into mere cobs—creatures of small stature and diminutive growth. Accordingly in the twenty-seventh year of his reign, viz., in the year 1535, a "Bill for the increase of Horses" was introduced, which ultimately passed and became the Act 27, Henry VIII.,† Cap. 6. The preamble of that Act is in these terms—"The King, our Sovereign Lord, continually studying for the Advancement, Augmentation, and Increase of the Public Weal of this Realm, calling to his most gracious Memory the great Decay of the Generation and Breeding of good and swift and strong horses, which heretofore have been bred in this Realm to the great Defence, Profit and Common Commodity of the same, and now remembering that the like breed of horses is sore diminished

* See Appendix No. I.

† See Appendix No. III.

and decayed, the Occasion whereof is thought to proceed, for that in many and most places of this Realm, commonly little Horses and Nags of small stature and value be suffered to depasture and also to cover Mares and Felys of very small stature, by reason whereof the Breed of good and strong Horses of this Realm is now lately diminished, altered and decayed, and further is like to decay if speedy Remedy be not sooner provided in that Behalf." By section 2 of this statute it is provided that all "Owners, or Fermers, of parks and enclosed grounds of the extent of one mile in compass, shall keep Two Mares being not spayed, apt and able to bear foals, of the altitude or height of thirteen handfuls at least, to be measured from the lowest Part of the Hoof of the Foot into the highest part of the Shoulder, and every handful to contain four inches of the Standard, upon pain of 40/ for every month's lacking the same Mares contrary to this Act," and if the extent of land was four miles in compass then four mares were to be kept. So determined were the King and Parliament to improve the breed of horses that by section 4 of said Act a penalty of 40/ is imposed on the "Lords, Owners, and Farmers of all Parks and Grounds enclosed as is above rehearsed, who shall willingly suffer any of the said Mares to be covered or leapt with any stoned Horse under the stature of fourteen handful, to be measured in form before rehearsed." This Act, however, did not extend to the Counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, and the Bishopric of Durham. The country at this time was overrun by horses which had neither bone nor muscle, height nor weight, and which for purposes of draught were practically useless. His Majesty therefore determined to extirpate all horses, mares, and colts which did not give promise of growing into serviceable animals, and in the thirty-second year of his reign a "Bill for Improving the Breed of Horses"* was passed, the preamble of which runs thus—"Forasmuch as the generation and breed of good and strong horses within the realm extendeth not only to a great help and defence of the same, but also is a great commodity and profit to the inhabitants thereof, which is so much decayed and diminished by reason that in Forests, Chases, Moors, Marishes, Heaths, Commons, and waste

* See Appendix No. IV.

grounds within this Realm, little-stoned Horses and Nags of small stature, and of little value, be not only suffered to pasture thereupon, but to cover mares feeding there, whereof cometh in manner no profit or commodity." Section 2 of the Act provides that no entire horse, being above the age of two years, and not being of the height of 15 handfuls, shall be put to graze on any common or waste-lands in certain counties. Any one was to be at liberty to seize a horse of unlawful height; and those whose duty it was to measure horses, but refused to do so, were to be fined 40s. By section 6, all Forests, Chases, and Commons were to be driven within fifteen days of Michaelmas day, and all horses, mares, and colts not giving promise of growing into serviceable animals, or of producing them, were to be killed.

It will thus be seen that from the reign of King John, down to that of Henry VIII., a period extending over 350 years, great advancement was made by the infusion of new blood, and the careful selection and mating, in the improvement of the breed of horses. In fact, so great was the improvement thus effected in the English horses of the time, that the English people—who were always living in a state of bellicose alarm for the Scotch—made several parliamentary enactments against English horses being imported into Scotland. Thus in the first year of the reign of Edward VI. (1547) "An Act* for not conveying Horses out of this Realm" was passed, the preamble of which is as follows:—"Where before this Time divers of the King's subjects, and namely of the North Parts of this Realm, as well in Time of Peace as of War, have sold, given, and delivered out of this Realm, as well into *Scotland*, as into other foreign Realms beyond the sea, many and divers great Multitudes of Horses, Geldings, and Mares, which have been thought as well great Occasion, Strength, and Boldness to the *Scotish* Men. And other the King's foreign Enemies having in Possession the same Horses, Geldings, and Mares in Time of War to invade this Realm, as also in great Decay of the good Breed of Horses and Mares, which before Time hath been within this Realm, to the great Detriment and Hindrance of the King's poor subjects towards the Defence of this Realm and other his Dominions." By this

* See Appendix No. V.

Statute it is provided that after the 1st of January, 1548, "if any person or persons do sell, exchange, give, or deliver to any *Scottish* man within this Realm for the purpose of being conveyed into Scotland any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, he shall not only forfeit to the King and his heirs the same Horse, Mare, or Gelding, but shall also lose and forfeit the sum of forty pounds for every such Horse, Mare, or Gelding." Thus it appears from the very best evidence—viz., Acts of Parliament—that the improvement of the breed of horses was a matter which had long engaged the serious attention of Englishmen, and that after having increased and improved the breed they took means to prevent their Scottish neighbours from reaping the benefit of their improvements. So determined were they to prevent horses from being carried into Scotland that Queen Elizabeth—who is said to have been an excellent horse-woman—revived an Act which was passed in the reign of Henry VIII., making it felony to sell, exchange, or deliver within Scotland, or to the use of any Scotchman, any horse. On the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the crown of England, this statute was repealed. Soon after this carriages were introduced, and the use of them became so fashionable that a bill was brought in to restrain the excessive and superfluous use "of coaches." Prior to the introduction of carriages horseback was the means of locomotion. On the occasion of the Public Thanksgiving for the defeat of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth rode in State to St. Paul's on a pillion; but even after carriages were used horseback was considered the more dignified, for James I. and his Judges rode on horseback to Westminster Hall. It is a singular fact that during the age of chivalry no Knight or gentleman would ride on a mare, as in these days it was thought dishonourable or degrading, but no sufficient reason has been assigned for this singular custom, although many gentlemen prefer a gelding to ride even at the present day. During that time the breeds of horses most in repute were those of Normandy and Flanders, from their great size and strength. The heavy coats of mail which the cavaliers of those days wore added greatly to the weight of the rider, and necessitated the use of large and strong horses, but with the invention of gunpowder these coats of mail were laid aside, and this description of horse relegated to the waggoner, and

sedulous attention was paid to the breeding of animals of a lighter and more active character. While Englishmen had thus for centuries been paying the greatest attention to the increase and improvement of the breed of good and strong horses, and were enforcing the most approved methods of so doing by numerous Acts of Parliament, Scotchmen were resting content with the dwarfish horses which then formed the native breed—horses which were of such diminutive size as to be useful only for riding or driving. It is true that they drafted from time to time into their own country (a process which is largely indulged in still) multitudes of English horses, geldings, and mares, as appears from the preamble of the Act 1, Edward VI., above referred to, which was passed for the purpose of preventing it; but that Scotchmen gave no heed to the improvement of the breed of horses in any way is proved by the fact that not a single Act of Parliament referring to horses appears on the Scottish Statute Books, except one passed on the 1st of June, 1478,* in the reign of James III., making drunken and unskilful blacksmiths liable in damages for pricking horses' feet in the operation of shoeing; and another passed in 1581,† in the reign of James VI., imposing punishment as thieves on all persons who were guilty of slaying or mutilating horses and cattle by the cruel operation of "houghing." Thus far we have given some historical information about the improvement of the breed of horses in England and Scotland before these countries became the United Kingdom—information based on Acts of Parliament, the most authentic of all historical data. We do not intend to pursue the history of the horse into its minutest details. Suffice it to say, that after the Union of the Crowns in 1603, and particularly the Union of the Parliaments of England and Scotland in 1707, commerce in horses, as in other goods, between the two countries began, and ever since has gradually developed into the position which it now occupies. It was early seen by some of the more enterprising agriculturists among our Scottish nobility, that the blending of Flemish blood with that of our own native horses had the undoubted effect of improving the breed of the native horse; and in addition to introducing into Scotland horses from England of

* See Appendix No. VIII.

† See Appendix No. IX.

the improved type, it is said—with what amount of truth we do not pretend to say—that one of the Dukes of Hamilton, about the middle of last century, imported six stallions direct from Flanders, of which he gave the use to his tenantry in Lanarkshire. Another theory, that of the late Mr. Drew, as given in the introduction to his private register is, that James, the sixth Duke of Hamilton, who succeeded to the title in 1742, and died in 1758, imported a dark brown Flemish stallion for the use of his tenantry, free of charge, with the view of improving the breed of farm horses. Mr. Drew even bases his theory on the evidence of a living witness, who remembers the man who travelled this stallion, and the districts of Lanarkshire which he visited. This is unquestionably strong moral evidence in support of Mr. Drew's theory, and places it in a position higher and entitled to greater weight than the other, which is now a matter of mere tradition. It is not our business to question either theory, for either is sufficient as a cause to produce the effects which now exist. But theories at best are but theories. They may be very interesting to the antiquary, but are of very little value to the practical farmer, and are often far remote from truth. Farmers and breeders, like all practical men, however, are always amenable to facts about which there can be no doubt. We purpose, therefore, to give them a few facts about the origin of the best of the present Scotch horses—and they are worth knowing. They have this advantage over traditional theories, that they are within the knowledge of living witnesses, for they all occurred within the last forty years. Nay, more, some of the men who were the principal actors in bringing about these facts are at present in the full play and energy of health, and engaged in the buying and breeding of horses of the best Clydesdale type. The facts which we allege—and we do so without the least hesitation—are these, that the number of brood mares alone of the best Clydesdale type which have been brought direct from England to Scotland within the last forty years are more than sufficient to account for the present number and excellent breed of horses called Clydesdales. It is a well-known fact that draught horses of the very best quality could be purchased in England, less than forty years ago, at prices ranging from £25 to £35, which were brought to Scotland and sold at prices ranging from £70 to £90. Some of our most extensive as well as most

enterprising horse dealers soon became alive to this; and it is not too much to say, that much of the colossal fortunes which some of them have amassed is due to the enormous profits they made on these English horses; and notwithstanding the great prices paid by their customers here, particularly for the brood mares, the customers were almost invariably well pleased with their bargains. In fact, it is no uncommon thing yet for these customers, as well as their descendants, to inquire anxiously of the dealer for the pedigree of such and such a mare, in order to get others of the same strain of blood, her breeding powers and the stock she produced were so remarkable in excellence. In some of the southern counties of Scotland the breed of horses of the Clydesdale type has greatly improved during the last quarter-of a century. The climate is said to be better for breeding and rearing purposes than the more northerly counties; and if we examine the prize lists of the leading open shows we shall find that of late years the horses from that locality have often come to the front. In Lanarkshire and the central counties of Scotland, as well as in Aberdeenshire and the northern counties, the breed of these horses has been greatly improved within a similar period. The cause is due in a large measure to the infusion of new blood; and that new blood has been infused is a matter about which there cannot be two opinions. For upwards of twenty years of his very successful career as a horse dealer, Mr. Michael Teenan of Dumfries, who was a good judge of a Clydesdale, was in use to attend the great horse fairs of the midland counties of England, and draft into Scotland a large number of mares and fillies for breeding purposes every year. These were distributed among his numerous customers in Dumfries and Galloway. The late Mr. James Clark, horse dealer, Glasgow—than whom a better judge of Clydesdale horses did not exist—for very many years attended English fairs, and invariably brought back to Glasgow many English mares and fillies also for breeding purposes, which were scattered over Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, and Dumbartonshire. So also did the late well-known Mr. James M'Kinlay, then of St. Mungo Street. Some of these dealers travelled their horses by road from England to Scotland, sometimes distances of between 300 and 400 miles, but Mr. M'Kinlay found it the more speedy and convenient way to collect his English purchases at Liverpool and

forward them thence to Glasgow per steamer. These horses he disposed of to his numerous customers in Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, and Dumbartonshire.

The late Mr. John Brown, horse-dealer, Biggar, also largely took advantage of the English markets for brood mares, and that for very many years. His business largely consisted in supplying the farmers of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire with good brood mares; and he found that greater profit could be made for himself on English mares, and his customers were better pleased, than with Scotch animals. The number of these mares which he brought from England must have been at least at the rate of 50 per annum; and as his customers extended from Biggar to the remotest parts of Lanarkshire, they must have been distributed over the very localities where the best Clydesdales are now to be found. Another well-known horse-dealer in the north of Scotland did much to improve the breed of horses in the northern counties. We refer to Mr. Alexander M'Bey of Aberdeen. He for nearly 30 years regularly attended the English fairs, and conveyed every year from England to Aberdeen a large number of geldings and mares. These were distributed by him in Aberdeenshire and the north. Another well-known dealer was Mr. Peter Elder of Aberdeen, who, during the time of the Crimean War, when wheat was dear, imported direct from England to Morayshire many hundreds of English mares for breeding purposes, all of which were readily bought by the Morayshire farmers. Hence the large number of prize horses of the Clydesdale type which year after year appear from the counties of Aberdeen, Moray, and Banff. Another well-known horse-dealer in the south of Scotland, viz., Mr. Robert M'William, Craichmore, Stranraer, early saw the great advantage to the farmers in his district of introducing horses, and particularly mares, from England. This matter engaged his attention largely for very many years, so much so that he purchased at the great fairs in Derbyshire at least 50 mares and fillies for breeding purposes every year. These were conveyed by him from England to Stranraer, where they were readily disposed of in that enterprising district; and no doubt many of their progeny will this year have the benefit of Darnley's services, which, it is to be hoped, will improve the breed

there, if there should yet be room for improvement. Nor ought we to forget to mention the name of Mr. Hugh Crawford of Burntshiels, Kilbarchan, than whom there is no more highly respected horse-dealer in the country, and who has for many years purchased both mares and geldings to a very large number in England and conveyed them to Scotland, and that the mares which were distributed among his customers in all the midland counties of Scotland invariably turned out excellent breeders. That these large annual importations of English brood mares into Scotland were taking place, were facts within the knowledge and experience of Mr. Drew, Merryton, and Mr. Riddell, Blackhall. In fact, Mr. Riddell himself has brought from England to Scotland in a single year upwards of 200 choice mares and fillies of the Clydesdale type for breeding purposes; and Mr. Drew, who was not what is called a dealer in, but a breeder of, horses, purchased in England for several years many mares and fillies, the showyard careers of which are too well known to need any comment here. It is nearly 30 years since Mr. Drew went to England and purchased three geldings, which were exhibited at the principal shows in the central counties of Scotland, and at these carried off the principal honours. These gentlemen knew that what was wanted was merit in the individual horse, and they discovered how this can be obtained, viz., by careful selecting and mating. They discovered by careful observation that these large numbers of English mares and fillies drafted into Scotland for breeding purposes every year had the undoubted effect of improving the breed. Hence their successful showyard careers. Those who survive of the above-named dealers are unanimous in stating that within their experience—that is within the last 30 or 40 years—the only horses for agricultural purposes which could be had for money at such places as Stranraer and the Rhins of Galloway, Dumfries, Ayr, Lanarkshire, Aberdeen and Morayshires, were hardy enough animals, with good feet and pasterns and excellent action, but clean legged. They possessed, however, neither the bone nor the size, the weight nor the symmetry of the horses which in these localities are now to be had in abundance. Whence then this marked and visible improvement in the breed of Scotch horses? Can it be by carefully selecting and mating the old, clean legged stock of Scotch

horses? No. To look for such a result by any such process of selection and mating would be to look for a physical impossibility. If it is impossible to bring about such a result—that is to improve the breed—by keeping the purity of the old blood intact, what in nature or art could produce so desirable a change as has admittedly been effected in the breed of horses for agricultural purposes? Are we not forced to answer that it is only by the infusion of new blood. If the horse has merit, that is, if it has all the good points of a first-rate draught horse—substance, symmetry, size, weight, bone, sinew, muscle, durability, and action, and if it be free from all hereditary disease, you may depend that blood and pedigree are in that horse in a degree sufficient for the purpose of breeding first-rate stock, or of performing hard work. “Give me five crosses and a good beast rather than a thousand crosses and a brute,” says a writer in the *Breeder's Gazette*, Chicago. “He who gets in the beast he drives the value of his money can afford to laugh at fashion. Pay nothing extra for any asserted excellence which you cannot see in the animals and their living kindred, and you will be safe, but don't pay a cent. for any fancied excellence on paper, which is not a reflection from tangible excellence on four legs. This is the only safe rule, and it is safe from the dangers of ‘fashion.’” These are views which breeders and dealers would do well to ponder. It will thus be seen that the present breed of horses for agricultural purposes in both countries is due to the blending of Flemish blood with that of the native horse; and, reasoning inductively from effect to cause, we have no hesitation in asserting that the best horses for agricultural purposes, both in England and Scotland, sprang from the same common origin. And they are now so thoroughly mixed and blended together that there is no distinction generically or practically between them. It is a remarkable fact that no scientific writer of any note has ever ventured to call this proposition in question. Some men who have neither practical knowledge nor experience of horse-breeding have been airing their views of late in the public prints on this question. They dogmatically assert that the Clydesdale breed of horses is a pure breed, distinct in every sense of the term from the English cart horse, and that it possesses an “impressiveness,” whatever that may mean, to which its English neighbour cannot pretend.

They even name certain well-known horses which they call pure Clydesdales, and hold them up as instances which, they maintain, demonstrate to a certainty their peculiar views. What we, on the contrary, assert, is that the expressions “Clydesdale horse” and “Shire horse” are synonyms for the same class of animal, and that they are no more and no less than simply descriptive of the same type of horse. In proof of our assertion that the English cart or Shire horses and the so-called Clydesdale horses are for all practical purposes one and the same breed, and that whether the sire be English and the dam Clydesdale, or *vice versa*, if they be properly selected and mated, they breed as true as any horses of the same species can, and transmit to their progeny to the remotest degree all the excellent qualities which they themselves possess.

We do not propose to trace the pedigree of individual horses beyond the third or fourth generations, but we shall give a few instances of horses which are admittedly among the best stock-getters of any horses which have appeared in Scotland during the last five-and-twenty years. We cannot begin with a better known horse than the—

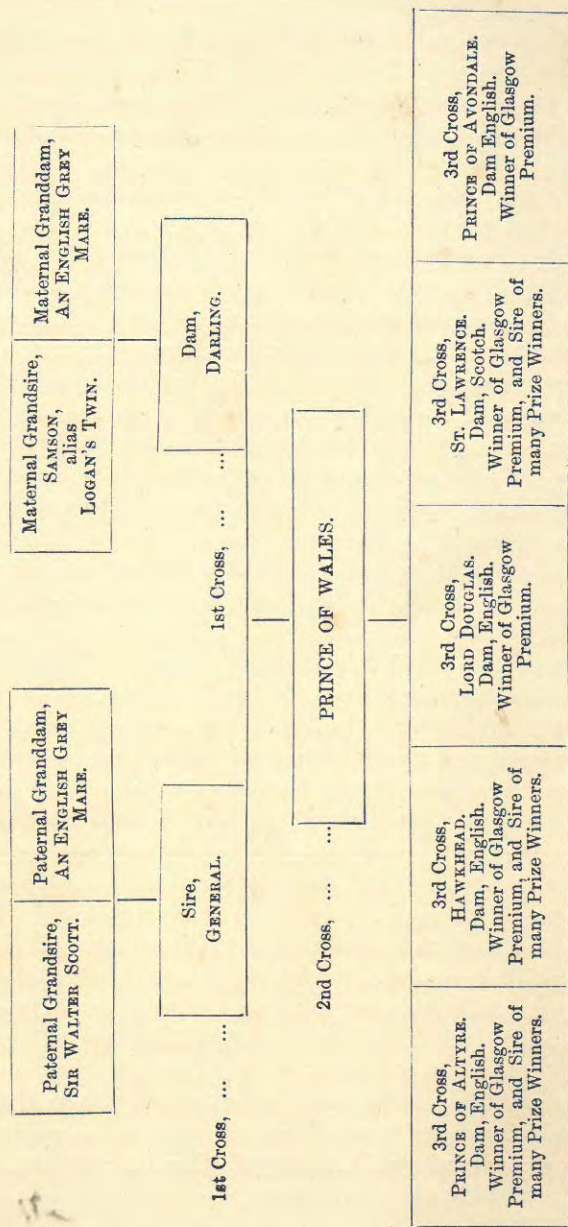
“Prince of Wales,” No. 1.—This celebrated horse, which is still among us, is admitted on all hands, both at home and abroad, to be about the most perfect specimen of a horse for agricultural purposes and heavy lorry-work in cities, that has yet appeared. He possesses all the good points of a horse which indicate substance, weight, strength, courage, durability, and action in union with perfect symmetry, and is said to be the most “impressive” Clydesdale of his time. Nay more, he has been truly called by Mr. Thomas Dykes, the able compiler of the Retrospective Volume of the Stud Book of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, in his admirable Introduction to that work, “the most fashionable Sire of the day.” He has now completed his eighteenth year, and looks as fresh and vigorous as he did when twelve years younger. It is horses of the stamp of the “Prince of Wales” which are now required more than ever. Lorries are an invention of a comparatively recent date, and in large cities are greatly more in use than the old box-cart. The splendid qualities of this horse are unquestionably due to the blending of the English and the Scotch blood, for his granddams on both sides were English mares, having been both purchased in

Warwickshire, than in which no better specimens of horses of the Clydesdale type are to be found. The one granddam was purchased when she was four years old, and the other when she was two. Both were brought to Glasgow, the one to Mr. Buchanan, of Wellshot, and the other to Mr. Knox, of Foreside, Nelston; and, what was a most remarkable fact, both mares were grey. The one in due time became the dam of "General," and the other the dam of "Darling," and the colt of the last named pair was the world-renowned "Prince of Wales." To speak of the benefits this horse has been to the country at large by his distinguished gets, whether out of English mares or Clydesdales, which now number many hundreds, would be superfluous here, but it is a circumstance worthy of note, that the most renowned of his offspring have been got out of English mares. When we examine the list of the winners of the premiums at the Glasgow Stallion Show for the last few years, we find that out of the seven successful horses—for in several cases the same horse gained the premium two years in succession—"Prince of Wales" is the sire of no fewer than five, four of which are out of English mares. This proves that the progeny of the "Prince of Wales" begotten out of English mares did not in the least degenerate in the male line, and the same may be said with equal truth of the female line. The difficulty is not to find instances in proof of this statement, but rather that the instances are so numerous, the difficulty lies in making a selection. Take in the male line one instance, viz., "Hawkhead," the property of Mr. Allan Mackay, and one instance in the female line, viz., (237) "Grand Duchess," the property of Mr. Allan Kirkwood, Killermont. "Hawkhead" was foaled at Merryton in the year 1877. His sire was "Prince of Wales" (No. 1), and his dam "Lawhead," a pure English mare. In 1881, he gained the premium among the aged horses at Glasgow Stallion Show, which is admittedly the finest exhibition of stallions of the Clydesdale type in the world. Ever since, his progeny, both male and female, have taken many honours at most of the principal shows in Scotland, notably so at Kilmarnock and Ayr of the present year. This proves beyond a doubt that the progeny of the so-called "first cross" does not in the male line of descent degenerate in the very least; on the contrary, it proves the very reverse, for horses of the Clydesdale type are admittedly improving every year, and the standard of excellence by

which horses exhibited are tried, is in the same ratio becoming higher. "Grand Duchess" (No. 237) is an instance, and a very remarkable one, of a "first cross" in the female line. Her sire is "Prince of Wales" (No. 1), and her dam was "Flora," a pure English mare. She was bred at Merryton, having been foaled in the year 1878, and seldom has any mare had a more brilliant showyard career than she. She gained First Prize as a three-year-old, and Cup for best animal in showyard at Glasgow; first at Maryhill in yeld mares; first at Hamilton, Edinburgh, East Kilbride, and Bishopbriggs, as a three-year-old in 1881; first at Stirling, and Challenge Cup for best female in yard; and first at Dumbarton, and Challenge Cup for best female in yard in 1882. Some persons have a fear that while the immediate offspring, or, in other words, a "cross" between a Clydesdale sire and an English mare, or *vice versa*, may be equal in merit to its immediate progenitors, there is no certainty that the descendants of such "cross" will have like merits; on the contrary, the probability, according to their view, is, that these descendants will degenerate into worthless animals, and on this assumption—an assumption which we shall immediately show is utterly unfounded—they maintain that it is better to stick to the pure Clydesdale, although that should lead to the vice of inbreeding—a vice in horse breeding which ought never to be named but to be reprobated. We may mention that it is now upwards of twelve years since the late Mr. Drew began on an extensive scale to use Shire Mares for breeding purposes, and he never castrated any of his colts. All therefore have gone forth as stallions. If the breed was deteriorated by their use, as the opponents of the system persistently maintain, surely by this time their predictions would be beginning to be manifest, and that in consequence the farmer would evince a disinclination to accept their services. So far, however, from this being the case, they are daily becoming more popular, as is proved by the success attending the Prince of Avondale and Bloomsberry this season.

To prove how groundless are such fears we take the case of the "Prince of Wales" (1), and in the following table it will be seen that he is a second "cross" himself, and we can safely leave it to the agricultural public to say whether the stock he has left has degenerated in any degree whatever:—

TABLE SHOWING PEDIGREE OF THE "PRINCE OF WALES," AND NAMES OF SOME OF HIS MORE DISTINGUISHED DESCENDANTS.



The last honours awarded to one of the offspring of this celebrated horse were gained by "Florence," a celebrated mare owned by Mr. James Cunningham, Tarbreoch, Dalbeattie. She was placed first among brood mares at Kilmarnock and Glasgow, and second at Ayr in the year 1884. Her sire is "Prince of Wales," and her dam a pure English mare.

"Darnley."—This is another of the most perfect type of horses, and one of the best stock-getters in Scotland. His great granddam was a pure English mare, having been purchased at Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, by the late James Clark, horse-dealer, Glasgow. It is needless to speak of the honours which "Darnley" has won in the showyard, as there is no better known or more excellent horse in the country than he. His showyard career is far too bright to dread being outshone by any horse of the present day. Suffice it to say, that his services for this season have been secured by the Stranraer Agricultural Society at a premium, the amount of which is unprecedented in the annals of horsebreeding.

"Tintock."—This horse was a pure English horse, having been purchased in Cambridgeshire by the late Mr. Alexander Galbraith, of Croy Cunningham, Killearn. He was exhibited at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show, and obtained high honours. He travelled in the Strathendrick district, and never did any sire within living memory leave a greater number of better filly-foals than he. Among some of his more distinguished gets we need only mention the names of Auchintroig "Darling," the dam of Mr. Martin's "Damsel" and "Diana Vernon." He was the sire of the dam of "Lord Salisbury," a horse which fetched the enormous price of £1500. He was likewise the sire of Mr. M'Nab's famous mare, "Princess," and of the celebrated mare, "Keir Fanny."

"Topsman."—This horse won the first prize at Liverpool; first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Stirling; and gained the Highland Society's premium at Glasgow, to travel in Stirling. "Topsman's" dam was a pure English mare, having been purchased at Horncastle, in Lincolnshire.

"Lord Lyon."—Everybody who knows anything of the Clydesdale type of horse has heard of the great "Lord Lyon." His dam was a pure English mare, having been purchased in Derbyshire, and he left an offspring, many of which shone pre-eminently in the

show ring—among others, the celebrated Auchendenan mare, “Alice Lee,” and “Queen of Quality.”

“Emperor.”—This horse gained several premiums in Scotland among a large number of competitors. He was a pure English horse, and was purchased in Cambridgeshire when a two-year-old, by Mr. Andrew Johnston, of Aberdeenshire. He travelled in the neighbourhood of Glasgow when three years old, and left a number of rare colts and fillies, among which were the late Mr. Samuel Clark’s “Lord Clyde,” which was the sire of “Old Times.” “Emperor” was the sire of a mare which won first prize at the Highland and Agricultural Society’s Show at Dumfries, and many other animals which distinguished themselves in the showyard.

“Lord Clyde.”—This horse was bred by Mr. Duncan M’Farlane, Torr, Dumbartonshire. His sire was “Emperor,” the pure English horse before referred to. His owner exhibited him when a yearling at all the principal shows in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and gained all the first prizes.

“Farmer’s Glory.”—This horse, which was the property of Mr. Hendrie, of Ayr, was an English horse. He travelled in the neighbourhood of Ayr, and left among his progeny the famous mare “Rosie,” which was dam of the still more famous Knockdon mare “Rosie,” and the granddam of Knox’s celebrated black mare.

“Champion.”—This horse is the property of Mr. Robert O. Watson, Kirkwall; is English, and has had a very distinguished career. He was bred by Mr. Neville Melbourne, Lakehouse, Fillingham, Lincolnshire; and when a foal he gained first prize at Lincoln. He also carried off the first prize at the Lincoln Show, held at Brigg, when a year old. The first prize of £100 was awarded to him at Whitby against all ages, when a two-year-old. He afterwards came to Scotland, and carried off the first prize of £30 at Haddington, when three years old; nor did his success end here. He was exhibited at the Royal Northern Agricultural Society’s Show at Aberdeen, in 1872; and carried off the first prize, beating “Topsman,” which had never been beaten before. The second prize fell also to him at the same Society’s show in 1873, and he was successful in carrying off the second prize of £40 at the same Society’s spring show, and the second prize at the summer show of 1874.

“Time o’ Day.”—This horse was one of the most celebrated of his day, having been awarded the Glasgow premium of £100 two years in succession, was Champion Clydesdale Horse of Scotland, and was ultimately sold to a gentleman in Melbourne at the enormous price of £1500. His granddam was Brisk, a pure English mare, the property of Mr. James Nicol Fleming of Knockdon, the breeder of Prince of Wales (No. 1). Mr. Fleming purchased her from the late Mr. James Clark, who brought her direct from Horncastle to Glasgow.

Hitherto, with one exception, we have spoken only of sires in particular, but we shall now give a few instances of celebrated dams. We cannot begin with any better than the celebrated little English mare commonly known by the name of “Old Brickhouse,” which was the property of the late Mr. William Park, of Balquharran. This mare was as pure an English mare as ever walked, having been purchased at Horncastle, Lincolnshire, by the late Mr. John Brown, of Biggar. She was brought to Scotland and sold by him to Mr. Alexander Fergus, of Brickhouse, from whom the late Mr. Park acquired her. Hence the name “Old Brickhouse.” She was exhibited at Kirkintilloch Open Show shortly after her arrival in Scotland, and gained high honours, notwithstanding that she had among her competitors some of the best mares in Scotland. After Mr. Park became her owner she gave birth to a filly-foal, of which a Scotch horse was the sire. This filly was exhibited at most of the open shows in Scotland, and took high honours wherever exhibited; and when a three-year-old carried off the first prize at the Highland Society’s Show at Inverness in 1856. “Old Brickhouse” gave birth to another filly-foal, of which the Scotch horse “Champion” (Riddell’s) was the sire. This filly ultimately became the celebrated brood mare “Balquharran Jane,” whose brilliant showyard career must be fresh in the memory of many local farmers, having carried off, among many honours, the first prize at the Highland Society’s Show at Perth. “Old Brickhouse’s” next foal was the famous “London Maggie,” her sire being the Scotch horse “Sir Colin,” and whose showyard career has seldom been surpassed. Thus the splendid breed of horses of the Clydesdale type owned by the Park family are descended from a pure English mare.

"Lucy."—This mare was purchased by Mr. Drew in Derbyshire, her sire being the renowned English horse "Lincolnshire Lad." She gained the first prize and the gold medal at Paris as the best Clydesdale, as well as the first prize at Maryhill show, 1880, which is open to all Scotland. Lucy gave birth to a colt-foal, of which Darnley (2) was the sire, which gained first prize at Hamilton Open Show, and was afterwards sold to go abroad at a great price.

"Queen" (No. 1).—This celebrated mare, which stands at the head of the list of mares in the "Stud Book," was bred by Mr. Chapple, near Derby, and is a pure English mare, her sire being "Lincolnshire Lad." She was foaled in the year 1872, and was brought to Merryton by the late Mr. Drew, when a four-year-old. She gave birth to a colt foal, of which Prince of Wales (No. 1) was the sire, and which, as a yearling colt, fetched the handsome price of 300 guineas at one of the Merryton sales. Her showyard career is one of the brightest on record. She gained first prize at the Glasgow Autumn Show; second prize at the Highland Society's Show, and at Paris, 1878. Second prize at Highland Society's Show, and first prize at Edinburgh, both in the year 1881. Also, first prize at Edinburgh, Kilbride, Kilmarnock, Johnstone, and Highland Society's Shows in 1882. First prize at Kilmarnock, Kilbride, Johnstone, and Highland Society's Shows at Inverness, 1883. And first prize and silver cup for best animal in showyard at Glasgow, 1883. She was purchased by Mr. Weir, of Campbeltown, Kintyre, at the late displenishing sale at Merryton; and notwithstanding that she has reached the respectable age of twelve years, she fetched the handsome price of 360 guineas. She has this year been served by "St. Lawrence" (No. 61), the winner of the Glasgow premium two years in succession, and it is to be hoped that in due time she will add at least one other to the many distinguished progeny which the good folks of the Kintyre peninsula already possess.

We need not continue the instances longer; we need only mention the names of such horses as "The Pope," "Thumper," "Lord Douglas," "Prince of Avondale," "Blossberry," "Hawkhead," "Lord Harry," "Bold Briton," and "Roderick Dhu." We cannot close, however, without calling attention to the case of "Rosebery,"

for he, by a practical argument of which there is no gainsaying, dissipates to the wind the theory of some persons who maintain that while the progeny of a so-called pure Clydesdale horse and a pure English mare, or *vice versa*, may have all the good points of a Clydesdale, there is no guarantee that there will be any progeny from such stock, or at least there is a probability that it will degenerate and fall away from the high qualities of which they are pleased to call the "first cross" was possessed. "Rosebery's" case sets such theories at rest. His sire is "Prince of Wales" (No. 1), and his dam, "Ruby" (No. 144), a pure English mare. He was one of three stallions of which Prince of Wales (No. 1) was the sire, which travelled in recent years in the Kintyre District, two of them being the celebrated horses "Prince David" and "Luck's All," and of the three the stock got by Rosebery was by far the best, yet he was the only one of the three not eligible for entry in the Stud Book of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland." He gained the second prize at the Glasgow Stallion Show, and the first at the Highland Society's Show, at Perth, in 1879. He gained the Campbeltown district premium, 1881. Out of ninety-three mares which he served he left in one season upwards of seventy foals. Many of these foals have been exhibited in the showyard both as yearlings and as two-year-olds, and nearly all which have been exhibited have taken prizes. In one show in the Kintyre district, in the year 1883, five of the progeny of "Rosebery" were placed 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th respectively, notwithstanding that the stock of such well-known pedigree horses as "Lorne" and "Doncaster" were competing in the same class. Such an instance as this happening in a district where it is well known the very best horses for agricultural purposes are bred, is, to say the least of it, unique in the history of horse breeding.

The horses we have named are examples of the best blood at present to be found in the country, and the instances given prove with irresistible force the following propositions:—

1. That the so-called Clydesdale horse and the English or Shire horse are of the same genus and origin.
2. That the Clydesdale and the Shire horse, when properly mated, breed as true as any horses can, of the same species.
3. That the progeny of such a combination possess all the

attributes so far as substance, quality, and those kindred excellencies are concerned, in as high a degree as their progenitors, and, when properly selected and mated, are capable of transmitting these attributes with equal impressiveness to their progeny.

4. That for agricultural purposes, and heavy lorry work in cities, they are as well, if not better adapted than any other breed of horse. And,

Lastly. That they are as valuable for work as any horses which can be had in the market.

Select Clydesdale Horse Society of Scotland.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

Directors.

- *LAWRENCE DREW, Merryton Home Farm, Hamilton,
Chairman.
DAVID RIDDELL, of Burnhead, Lanarkshire, Blackhall,
Paisley.
PETER BROWN, Craigton Farm, Bishopton Renfrewshire.
THOMAS MUIRHEAD, Farmer, Townhill, Dunfermline.
THOMAS BROWN, Farmer, Skellyton, Larkhall.
JAMES SMELLIE, Farmer, Stravenhouse, Carluke.
JOHN WHITE, Farmer, Nether Craigends, Renfrewshire.

Treasurer.

W. D. WHITE, Banker, 8 George Street, Glasgow.

Secretary.

JAMES DUNBAR, Solicitor, 191 West George Street, Glasgow.

Bankers.

THE CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

Solicitors.

Messrs. DUNBAR & MACKINTOSH, 191 West George
Street, Glasgow.

* On the death of Mr. Lawrence Drew, Mr. David Riddell was appointed
Chairman of the Directors.

PROSPECTUS.

THE demand, both at home and abroad, for superior horses of the Clydesdale type has become so great during recent years that it is necessary, in order to maintain, and if possible increase, the reputation which the farmers and breeders of Scotland have long enjoyed for the best breed of horses in the world for agricultural purposes and heavy lorry work in cities, that an authentic and popular Stud Book of select horses of that inestimable type should be compiled.

It is with this view that the "Select Clydesdale Horse Society of Scotland" has been formed. The rules applicable to the enrolment of members, and the tests of admission of horses to the Stud Book will be found below. The conditions under which members may be enrolled are such as to ensure a very large membership, and the tests of admission of horses to the Stud Book cannot fail to make it a register of select horses of the Clydesdale type. Since no other horses than those which have obtained honours at some of the agricultural shows in Scotland, or have secured a premium at the Glasgow Stallion Show, or have been selected in Scotland to travel in any part of Scotland or elsewhere, or have passed an entrance examination by the judges appointed by the Directors, the Stud Book will contain none but horses which have gained admission on their own individual merits. While pedigree will be respected, and will be preserved and easily traced in this Stud Book, it will be no factor in the tests of admission, for, while a horse may have a pedigree whose length is lost in the mists of the past, if it suffer from any hereditary disease which is at all likely to impair its usefulness, if, in short, it be not a good, sound horse of the Clydesdale type, it cannot get admission here. Individual merit alone, therefore, is the sum of the tests.

The Directors would specially call attention to the local examinations of horses proposed to be held throughout Scotland, which will enable every farmer and breeder in the country to get

any horse or mare, which may be found qualified on examination, entered in the Stud Book.

The Fees payable for Registration, viz.:—Five Shillings for every Entire Horse, and Two Shillings and Sixpence for every Mare, are such as, it is hoped, will enable every farmer and breeder who possesses horses qualified, to take advantage of the Stud Book. The Society will be self-supporting, and it is expected that from the fees payable on the enrolment of members and the registration of horses a considerable surplus will remain after paying the working expenses in each year, which will be distributed in prizes to be awarded at such of the agricultural shows in Scotland as the Directors may approve. The first volume of the Stud Book, it is expected, will be issued in the course of a few months, notice of which, and of the cost to members and subscribers, will be duly given.

By Order of the Directors,

LAWRENCE DREW, *Chairman.*

REGISTERED OFFICE:
191 WEST GEORGE STREET, GLASGOW,
30th August, 1883.