

# The Morgan Horse Magazine

"His neigh is like the bidding of a monarch, and his countenance enforces homage."  
— KING HENRY V.

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## THE UNITED STATES MORGAN HORSE FARM

### *Its Work and Its Objectives*

RALPH W. PHILLIPS

*United States Department of Agriculture*

#### Founding of the Farm

The United States Morgan Horse Farm is located in Weybridge township, two miles north of Middlebury, Vt. The original farm of 400 acres was presented to the United States Department of Agriculture by Joseph Battell. Colonel Battell had long been an admirer and breeder of Morgan horses, and had founded the American Morgan Register. The farm was established in 1907. The area was increased by an additional gift of about 35 acres by Colonel Battell in 1908, and by purchase of about 550 acres from Middlebury College in 1917, so the present farm contains about 1,000 acres. It is gently rolling land, underlain with limestone, and is well adapted to the production of horses.

One of Colonel Battell's objectives in presenting the Farm to the Department of Agriculture was to have it serve as a place where the best Morgan blood could be perpetuated and improved. The Morgan breed had once flourished in New England, but much of the good blood was being diffused by crossing with the Standardbred and the American Saddle Horse, and little effort was being expended to preserve the qualities of the Morgan as a utility saddle and carriage animal. In 1906, a small band of

mares was assembled at the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station at Burlington, in a cooperative project with the Bureau of Animal Industry. These animals were transferred to the Farm at Middlebury in 1907. During the early stages of the work, considerable effort was expended in collecting additional mares and stallions. Purchases were made in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington and Vermont. Some privately-owned stallions were also patronized.

A view at the Farm headquarters is shown in figure 1.

#### Breeding Program Followed

In the selection of foundation breeding stock, and in planning subsequent matings, emphasis was placed upon size and quality, and ability to perform the three gaits, walk, trot and canter. These points continue to be emphasized. Also, every effort has been made to preserve adequate muscling and depth of body and to preserve and enhance desirable temperament.

General Gates 666 AMR was the main sire used during the early years after the stud was established. Many other stallions made contributions but the ancestral lines of the majority of the animals now in the stud trace to General Gates in one way or another, and the stallions that have had important places in the stud since his time are descendants in direct male line from General Gates. In some cases they also trace to General Gates through their dams. These relationships are shown in the pictorial pedigree in figure 2.

The composite pedigree in figure 2 emphasizes stallions and it is natural that a male makes a much greater contribution on the average to stud or herd than a female. However, it should be recognized that many excellent mares have contributed to the present make-up of the stud. Space will not permit detailed discussions of the many female contributors, but the stallions are discussed briefly below.

General Gates 666 AMR was sired by Denning Allen 77 AMR and was out of a mare called Fanny Scott. He was foaled in 1894 and was black with no white marks. He weighed about 1,000 pounds and was 14-2½ hands high. In Colonel Battell's catalog it is recorded that "he resembles Black Hawk, and to a remarkable degree also his colts have the graceful contour of form that was so marked in colts of Black Hawk. General Gates has a fine trotting action, but was never trained for speed. He is a horse of the highest finish and extraordinary beauty." Among

(Continued on page 40)

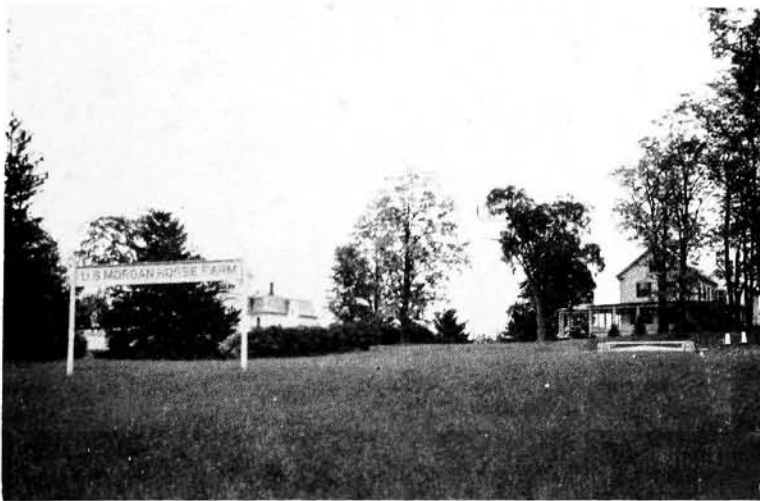


FIGURE 1. A view of the buildings at the headquarters of the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm. The superintendent's home and office is at the right. The main stud barn is in the left background.



**EARL B. KRANTZ  
REPORTS FROM U.S.  
MORGAN HORSE FARM**

EARL B. KRANTZ  
Supt. U. S. Morgan Horse Farm,  
Middlebury, Vt.

Earl B. Krantz recently returned to the superintendency of the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm at Middlebury, Vt. He replaced J. O. Williams, retired from government work after 38 years of service in the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Mr. Krantz was formerly with the Bureau of Animal Industry, having been in charge of the Morgan Horse Farm from 1929 to 1937. From 1937 to 1938 he was in charge of the Office of Horse and Mule Investigations, Washington, D. C., from which position he resigned in order that he and his family might return to Vermont. For the past seven years he has been superintendent of buildings and grounds at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.

Experimental work at the Morgan Horse Farm at this time consists primarily of genetic studies relative to improving Morgans from a saddle standpoint and in measuring performance of all offspring in both harness and under saddle. The present plan of breeding at the Farm includes the use of Ulysses, full brother of Mansfield, and Magellan and Mentor, two four-year-old stallions sired by Goldfield, of Mansfield-Juno breeding. Magellan is out of Topaz, a Mansfield-Lady Lyndon mare, while Mentor is out of Fairytop, a Delmont-Topaz matron. These two chestnut stallions are much liked by Morgan breeders of New England, and Magellan has already proven to be a strong breeder. Plans include the breeding of about 40 mares this coming season. Among these are two full sisters of Mansfield, Redfern and Willys, the proven matrons Topaz, Ulwina, Audrey and Fairytop, and some outstanding young daughters of Mansfield, Delmont and Goldfield.

All young stock are retained at the Farm until they are at least three years old, the time at which performance is measured, after which a few individuals are retained for breeding purposes and the others dispersed for breeding or saddle purposes in other studs.

Fourteen coming three-year-olds are now in training in harness and under saddle in preparation for the tests to be made in June. Of these, nine are sired by Canfield, two by Mansfield and three by Hudson. Seventeen yearlings and 16 foals of the following breeding are being handled:

**Yearlings**

- Oakland 8992—Laddie 8464 × Redfern 04360
- Osage 8996—Mansfield 7255 × Jasmine 05401
- Orlando 8994—Canfield 7788 × Audrey 04670
- Olympia 8995—Canfield 7788 × Goodgirl 05028
- Overland 8999—Canfield 7788 × Ingrid 05292
- Orpheus 8997—Canfield 7788 × Kitts 05588
- Ozark 8993—Canfield 7788 × Ulwina 04510
- Oldfield 8998—Canfield 7788 × Karina 05587
- Ora 06320—Mansfield 7255 × Ishtar 05288
- Olivia 06327—Canfield 7788 × Damsel 04822
- Oratress 06328—Laddie 8464 × Willys 04622
- Orchid 06323—Canfield 7788 × Hermina 05137
- Optic 06326—Canfield 7788 × Fairytop 04960
- Ophelia 06324—Laddie 8464 × Gladly 05020
- Oh 06322—Canfield 7788 × Katrine 05589
- Oriole 06325—Canfield 7788 × Fawn 04968
- Oleta 06321—Mansfield 7255 × Kila 05596

**Weanlings**

- Pennstate 9200—Magellan 8625 × Willys 04622
- Pyle 9201—Canfield 7788 × Evadne 04870
- Pennant 9202—Magellan 8625 × Romance 04355

- Purdue 9203—Canfield 7788 × Audrey 04670
- Percy 9204—Canfield 7788 × Lana 05744
- Perky 9205—Magellan 8625 × Jasmine 05401
- Pan 9206—Canfield 7788 × Karina 05587
- Plainfield 9207—Canfield 7788 × Goodgirl 05028
- Payday 9208—Mansfield 7255 × Gladly 05020
- Partner 9209—Canfield 7788 × Jacqueline 05404
- Paxton 9210—Canfield 7788 × Fairytop 04960
- Patton 9211—Canfield 7788 × Leah 05740
- Pinup 06620—Canfield 7788 × Hermina 05137
- Pert 06619—Canfield 7788 × Janice 05402
- Pennyroyal 06621—Magellan 8625 × Redfern 04360
- Penny 06622—Magellan 8625 × Ileana 05285

**REPORT ON THE RECORD OF HALF-MORGAN HORSES**

The first entry in the Record of Half-Morgan Horses was made shortly after the first of January 1944. Now that this Record has been in operation for two years, a report of its operation may be of interest.

The total registrations received during the two-year period was ninety-two, and seven transfers were made. As a matter of general interest, these registrations have been broken down both by the sex of the animals registered and geographically.

Of the ninety-two animals registered, seventy-two were mares and twenty were geldings (this Record does not register stallions) and the ratio in the two years was virtually constant.

Geographically there is an appreciable difference. In the Eastern States (New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) there have been sixteen registrations, of which fifteen were mares and only one was a gelding. There has been one transfer in this territory.

In the middle western states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, etc., there have been twenty-six registrations, of which twenty-one were mares and five were geldings. There were four transfers.

In the Plain States of Arizona, Texas, etc., there have been twenty-six registrations, four of which were made in 1944, and twenty-two were made in 1945. Of these, twenty were mares and six were geldings. There has been one transfer.

On the Pacific coast out of twenty-four registrations, sixteen were mares and eight were geldings and there has been one transfer.

These statistics are interesting because they show that there has been a universal acceptance of this Record over the whole area where Morgan Horses are used. Actually, in the Eastern States where this Record was started, the number of registrations is smaller than in the West. Perhaps this is due to the fact that in the western states the Half-Morgan Horse has been found particularly valuable as a cow horse and for general utility purposes.

The list of registrations of mares and geldings and transfers recorded during 1944 and 1945 were as follows:

	Registrations			Transfers
	Mares	Geldings	Total registrations	
<i>Eastern States:</i>				
New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, etc.	1944 8	1	9	
<i>Middle Western States:</i>	1945 7		7	1
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, etc.	1944 6		6	
<i>Western States:</i>	1945 15	5	20	4
Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, etc.	1944 3	1	4	
<i>Pacific Coast:</i>	1945 17	5	22	1
California, Oregon, Washington	1944 10	5	15	
	1945 6	3	9	1
		<i>1st period</i>	<i>2nd period</i>	<i>Total</i>
Mares registered		27	45	72
Geldings registered		7	13	20
All registrations		34	58	92
Total transfers				7

## THE MORGAN HORSE

By F. B. HILLS

Secretary *The Morgan Horse Club*

From September issue *The Cattleman*

Morgans have always been noted for their versatility and their usefulness in nearly every field of activity in which the horse has a rôle. A century ago the Morgan was the leading trotting horse in America, and prior to that had been used both under saddle and in harness for all sorts of country purposes.

During the period when the Morgan was the leading family of the American Trotting Horse, Morgans were introduced into nearly every state in the Union, and had a profound effect on the development of horses of all classes. The names Black Hawk and Ethan Allen were household words throughout the United States, and were well known in many foreign countries.

When the American Saddle Horse Register was established, the foundation animals selected to head various families were in many cases Morgans, and in many others had Morgan blood. This was largely due to the fortunate fact that when Morgans were being distributed throughout the United States, Kentucky and Tennessee secured some quite exceptional animals, such as Blood's Black Hawk, who, with his sons, Blood Chief and Indian Chief, were outstanding in the show ring. The Morgan stamp was also left in Kentucky by other Morgan stallions, such as Golddust, Rattler, Peavine and Honest Allen.

In Tennessee, Morgans had a part in the development of what is now known as the Tennessee Walking Horse. Allan, the stallion chosen as foundation of that breed, was a great grandson of the great Black Hawk.

At present there are more registered Morgans in California than in any other state. The Forty-Niners began buying Morgans as soon as they were located there, and outstanding Morgan stallions went to California, Pacific Northwest and the Mountain States during the 1840's and the subsequent decades.

Texas at one time had the largest Morgan breeding establishment in the world, the famous Sellman Ranch at Rochelle. This establishment was dispersed about twenty years ago. Both Morgan stallions and mares from it were scattered widely throughout western states and many of the successful cow horses now in use trace to that base. Morgans have always been sought after for range work. There are many large cattle organizations that prefer Morgans to any other breed or combination of breeds, and as a result are breeding their own Morgans for cow work.

On the farm, the Morgan has been widely used for 150 years. At one time the majority of farm horses in New England were Morgans or part Morgan. At present Morgan stallions are in many areas being bred to draft mares to produce a medium type farm animal which is faster walking, more vigorous and with greater stamina than many of the draft animals. Depending on the size of the draft mares used, the Morgan crossbred farm animals will weigh usually from 1,350 to 1,550.

Following the period when some Thoroughbred strains developed more speed in the Trotting Horse than the Morgan families, Morgans were used throughout the country as roadsters and were exceptional in that field. When the development of the automobile and hard roads put an end to driving and the use of the horse in this form of transportation, Morgan breeding had a period of decline, particularly in the eastern part of the United States. The tremendous increase of interest in riding for pleasure and sport has occurred since that time. The natural result has been that breeders of Morgans had to shift their emphasis from harness to saddle qualities. This period of readjustment is past and the majority of Morgans being produced in the areas where the interest was largely in harness are now almost entirely for riding. The annual rate of registration of Morgans in the American Morgan Horse Register has more than quadrupled in the past decade and the rate of increase seems well sustained.

The foundation sire from which all registered Morgan horses descend was Justin Morgan that lived from 1789 to 1821 mostly in Vermont. He was one of the rare individuals that was destined to establish a type which would persist. It seems

remarkable that for 150 years Morgan horses that stem from this one foundation animal should have certain well-defined characteristics that distinguished them from other breeds. This is particularly interesting in view of the various shifts of emphasis from saddle to harness and back to saddle, and the wide variety of the fields in which the Morgan horse has proved his usefulness.

In some states secondary country dirt roads have been developed into systems of saddle trails, and trail riding is becoming a favorite vacation activity. Vermont developed the first such system which covered the entire state and their plan has been copied widely throughout the United States. The Green Mountain Horse Association of Vermont was the pioneer in the competitive trail ride and this activity also has been widely copied, so there are probably fifty similar competitions held in various states. The Vermont Ride has sixty or more competitors each year made up of representatives of all the light breeds of horses. During the nine years that the ride has been held, Morgans have won it on six occasions and have been among the top five every year.

The present field of usefulness for Morgans is on the range, on the trails and for general country use. Whatever place horses may have in our scheme of life in the future, the versatility of the Morgan assures for it an active and useful rôle.

### NEW OWNER FOR LUCKY MOON 8308

Having just recently joined the Morgan Horse Club of New York, I am enclosing \$1.00 for THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE.

I have also just purchased Lucky Moon, registered Morgan stallion 8308, and if he is an example of Morgan horse, I sure am sold on them; and would like to learn more about the Morgan horse.

Will send some pictures and advertising as soon as I can.

E. R. WILSON

New Rockford, N. Dak.



### ARNONA TJ DAWN

Half-Morgan filly owned by Mrs. Mary L. Arnold, Kanona, N. Y. Foaled September 5, 1945.

Sire: Townshend John RM 8700.

Dam: Bubbles PHS 206.

(Donald McGlynn at halter—a little boy who tips the scales at over 300 pounds.)



# THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE

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## EDITORIALS

### U. S. MORGAN HORSE FARM

This number of the Magazine contains a comprehensive article by Dr. Phillips describing in detail the development and work of the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm. It should receive careful study by all of our readers—particularly the breeders of Morgan horses and other members of the Morgan Horse Club. There has been a rather general lack of comprehension of the role of that Institution as a Station of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The breeding of Morgan horses in the United States declined to its lowest point during the twenty or twenty-five years after cheap automobiles became available and our general system of hard roads was developed. Prior to that time the emphasis of most Morgan breeders had been on harness type and the Morgan as a superior roadster was generally popular. During this period of decline, probably the most important group of Morgans in the country was at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm. The few active Morgan breeders remaining came to look upon it as the principal breeding unit in the country. This idea led to the feeling that the burden of preserving and developing the breed, fixing the type, etc., rested wholly upon the Middlebury establishment. A careful reading of Dr. Phillips' article will lead to a more realistic attitude toward the work and policies of the Bureau of Animal Industry as applied to the Farm. The responsibility for breed progress and the development of more uniformity in type rests upon the breeders themselves. The Morgan Horse Club should be their coordinating agency, and should be made more effective for that purpose as rapidly as its resources warrant.

During the past decade there has been a remarkable revival of interest in the breed throughout the country and we have a great many new breeders. The annual number of registrations has more than quadrupled. Breeding stock from the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm has been of very great importance in this regeneration.

In the future as in the past we undoubtedly will have splendid cooperation and friendly assistance from those responsible for the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm. Let us reciprocate in every way possible.

F B. HILLS.

### PICTURES IN THE MAGAZINE

We have received many letters commenting on the fine pictures contained in the August (Trail Ride) number and also the November issue of our magazine.

The pictures which received so much favorable attention in our Trail Ride number were the work of Warren E. Patriquin, staff photographer of the *Boston (Mass.) Herald*, and Ira Haas, well-known animal photographer of New York.

Our subscribers all want to see more pictures in the magazine, and we would like to have you all send in good pictures of your Morgans. Even though your snapshots may not have the photographic perfection naturally present in the pictures of the two

above mentioned professional photographers, they will be of interest to each of you and give you the opportunity to see what the other fellow has.

One nice thing about animal lovers—and especially horse lovers—is that even though your neighbor's horse may have a better pedigree and a better conformation, if your horse is a Morgan—ah, well, then, there is absolutely no question but that you own the smartest, handsomest and most intelligent looking horse in the country.

### WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE CANADIAN HORSE?

Please find enclosed my renewal to THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE. It is with a great deal of pleasure that I look forward to receiving this quarterly. I wish it came every month instead of four times a year.

I often look back to the time when I was young and drove the local school team. There were nine of us and we used to all pile into the old democrat wagon and were taken to school by Molly, our little Morgan mare, which I am sure did not weigh nine hundred pounds. The greatest trouble I had was to hold her especially if someone was trying to get ahead of us. She did not object to going around the corner on two wheels, as the saying is. In our case it was more truth than fiction. All I could do was just hang onto the reins as my strength at the age of thirteen years did not make much impression on her.

I have been reading in your last issue of THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE that two Canadian-owned Morgans figured quite prominently in the 100-mile Trail Ride, one coming second and the other fifth. I understand that there is a Morgan enthusiast at Granby, Quebec. Going back quite a few years, Black Morrel 223 was owned by a Mr. Solomon of Waterloo, Quebec. All of these horses, both past and present, are within a few miles of my home at Abbotsford, which makes it all the more interesting.

Now I must confess, I do not own a Morgan horse, although I greatly admire them. I do own a registered French Canadian mare, which is two years old. After studying the history of both the Morgans and Canadian horse, I have been wondering how much influence the one breed has had on the other. Do you know, Mr. Editor, if anyone has made a study of this matter?

In reading the origin of the Canadian horse, the records tell us that in the year 1665, King Louis XIV of France sent out to Canada twelve horses which remained his property for three years, and then they were given to some of his noblemen. A few years later, two more shipments were sent until there were twenty-six of these horses. It is presumed that these horses were a cross between Arabian and the horses of Normandy. From these few horses the Canadian horse has sprung. During the years that have passed, a hardy and sturdy race of horses has been developed, perhaps not through planned selection but rather through the survival of the fittest.

In the case of the Morgan horse, they are traced back to the one horse, Justin Morgan. In his ancestry there was some Arabian blood. In many of their characteristics, the two breeds are very similar. In reading the history of the Canadian Horse I found that in 1880 the breeders of the Canadian horse in Canada became quite alarmed about the number of horses being shipped to the United States. It was also around this time that Black Morrel was foaled in Canada at Waterloo, Quebec.

One thing I would like to know, what became of those Canadian horses, and it makes me wonder as I have said before, have these two breeds had any influence, one on the other. I am not making comparisons, the one breed against the other, as there is room for them all. I am a great lover of horses, whether they are Morgans, Canadian or Thoroughbreds.

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to think that again so much interest is being shown in horses. They are one of God's animals that seems almost human. It is really a compliment to man when he is told that he has horse sense.

STEWART F. MARSHALL

Abbotsford, Que., Canada.

## "TRIGGER" PART MORGAN



### ROY ROGERS AND "TRIGGER"

(Photo by W. E. Patriquin, Staff photographer, Boston (Mass.) Herald)

The most famous horse in America today is Trigger, Roy Rogers' beautiful Palomino stallion. This horse and its very capable rider is probably the idol of every child from Vermont to California. This horse, aside from being a high school horse and a very intelligent one at that, is one of the calmest stallions I've ever seen. He'll stand in a crowded area and not be the least bit worried about what's going on beside him, but when it's his time to go in the arena and perform he'll be off like a bolt of lightning.

Trigger has a wonderful disposition combined with good conformation and type. He's about 15.2 and weighs over 1,100 pounds. How could a horse with such a description be anything but a Morgan? He couldn't, because that's just what Trigger is. He was sired by a Morgan and was from a mare of Steel Dust breeding.

Roy bought Trigger when he was a colt and the fellow who sold him to him explained the breeding, but the sire is not known by name, other than he was a Morgan.

The Quarter Horse seems to be the most popular horse in the rodeo but the Morgan still is up on top holding his own. For example, the rodeo's featured trick horse, Danger, a very pretty black gelding, that would perform without a rider and bridle and was the picture of a Morgan not to mention his brains, is one-quarter Morgan.

Yes, if the truth were known, I think that a lot of famous horses would trace back to the good old Morgan, "the horse that made America."

The picture enclosed is one I made of Roy Rogers and Trigger at the rodeo here in Boston recently.

WARREN E. PATRIQUIN

Staff Photographer, The Boston Herald, Boston, Mass.

### CAN'T DO WITHOUT MAGAZINE

I have changed my mind about not taking the magazine any longer as I love to read it too well. I am enclosing a dollar for another year's subscription. The copy with the letter to the

editor of *Life* by J. C. Abbett of Portland, Ore., was alone worth more than a dollar.

JESS V. WELBORN

Knickerbocker, Tex.

### THE INDIANS USED SADDLES

It is a common belief in America that the Indians of this continent always rode without saddles. Actually, all of the horse-using tribes knew how to make saddles, and very few horsemen chose to ride without them.

Indian saddles generally were of two main types. The earliest saddles known to the Indians were those stolen from the Spaniards, so it is not unusual that their first saddles were patterned after the Spanish ones. These saddles had wooden trees, and stirrups of iron or rawhide-covered wood. The other type of Indian saddle was merely two pads of leather, filled with animal hair, and joined together so as to fit over a horse's back. The stirrups were of wood or of rope. In flight, if a man was fleeing for his life and needed to get the utmost from his horse, he might ride bareback.

Many of the Indians of the Southwest owned saddles and bridles stolen from the Spaniards. In battle, those Indians used leather armor on their horses, after the manner of Spanish soldiers. The horse-using Indians seen by the French in eastern Texas and the Plains all used saddles and bridles, generally of Spanish style. Not all of them could obtain Spanish gear, and they began using a piece of horsehair rope around the horse's lower jaw for a bridle. The Hasinai used rope bridles around 1700, and some of them had for saddles a few folds of deerskin, with a piece of rope serving for a stirrup.

In the Southeast, where horses were acquired from the Spaniards of Florida, the Indians also made saddles after the Spanish fashion. They used white oak boards for making trees, and covered them with green buffalo hide. A trimmed bearskin served as a pad. Formerly their bridle was only a rope around the animal's neck.

The Blackfeet Indians, one of the first horse-using tribes of the Northwest, made hair halters, and used buffaloeskin pads and rope stirrups for saddles. The saddles of the Northwestern tribes were of wood, well-joined and covered with rawhide, or the pad type, stuffed with moose or red deer hair. The wooden saddle frame rose about ten inches before and behind, and the tops were bent over horizontally forming a flat pommel about six inches in diameter. The stirrups were made of hide-covered leather, and were attached by a leather thong. When a man rode on one of these saddles he first threw his buffalo robe over it; otherwise it would have been too uncomfortable. Under both types of saddles were placed several folds of soft dressed buffaloeskin which served as a saddle blanket.

The Crow Indians were skillful saddle-makers. The saddles they made for the women and children had cantles which reached as high as between the shoulders of the rider.

Spanish saddles were seen among the Blackfeet and other tribes as far north as the Canadian border, and there is no doubt that these saddles served as models for the Indian saddles.

The Indians west of the Rockies used the same kinds of saddles as those used in other areas. Spanish bridles were rare in this region; hair ropes generally served this purpose.

In view of the many early accounts of Indian saddles that exist, it is curious how such a myth developed. Probably some popular paintings depicting mounted warriors were responsible for the birth of the misconception that Indians rode bareback. Even when the Indians went on foot on extended horse-stealing raids, though it was necessary for them to be unencumbered, they generally carried empty leather pads. These they filled with grass when they were about to make off with their enemies' horses. Nevertheless, the popular belief probably always will picture the Indian as a rider whose tough skin and hardy nature made him insensitive to the torture which the constant chafing of a bareback horse would have given him.—Reprinted from (October-November) *Horse Lover*.

## THE HORSE IN WAR

By A. M. HARTUNG

From *Horse Lover*

This is the "Motor Age" we are living in at present, the age of the greatest mechanized engines of destruction for warfare ever known to man; yet the noble horse has not been entirely replaced in this "pastime of barbarians" known to man as "war."

During the great Civil War in America in the 1860's, the wastage of horses was at the rate of 500 a day in the Union Army, and the service of a cavalry horse under an active commander then averaged four months. During the campaign of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley the requirements were 150 fresh horses a day, and in eight months the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was remounted twice, nearly 40,000 horses having been required.

In the great World War I, 1914, the average life of a horse on the firing line in France was about 10 days; this was the report of a British army officer of the Remount Department. Horsemen were prepared to hear of unexampled wastage, after reading about the havoc wrought by modern artillery and machine guns, but this report indicates such slaughter as had not been dreamed of in America.

For this World War I, the British Government had placed orders in the United States for 45,000 horses to be delivered at Montreal, Canada. It was also reported at this time that Germany was getting some American horses by way of Sweden; they had been going out in small lots from New York and other Atlantic ports so horsemen claimed, bound for the Scandinavian Peninsula, where they were transferred to German vessels. As most of the animals which equipped the vast armies then in the field were commandeered from farmers and others who had been using them in agriculture and industry, of course it was expected they would have to be replaced for this work when peace was again restored. This it was believed would cause a shortage of horses and mules, as it was estimated that much more than 2,000,000 were then engaged in the European War. All the horses sent to Spa, Belgium, for the horse show there in August, 1914, were seized by the Germans. Some of the best show horses of England, France, Italy, and Belgium were among them.

Count Vorontoff-Dashkoff, well-known Russian buyer of American Standardbred trotters for racing and breeding in Russia in the past, also equipped and mounted a regiment of Cossacks at his own expense for the Russian War against Germany; this was before the Russian Revolution.

"Time marches on"; here we are in 1945, at the close of World War II—the most savage, barbarous and destructive war of all. And with all the modern mechanized weapons of warfare, on land, sea and in the air, we in America alone in 1941 had over 50,000 horses and mules in the service.

It is an old cavalry axiom that "a horse can go wherever a man can travel." This is still not true of the tank, truck, or even faithful "jeep." The past winter, 1944-45, on the Russian front, horses have packed men, munitions, supplies and wagons over impossible and impassable terrain, pulling wagons, caissons, sleighs and guns; horses have kept pace with the Red army. In Italy the cry for horses and mules was strong during the past winter months, as troops operating in treacherous mountain country faced the problem of packing in food, ammunition and other supplies, and packing out wounded men.

The German army used the horse to supplement the motor-transport from the first day of the war, and on the eastern front developed the use of animal-drawn vehicles to a scale almost equalling that of World War I. In China, both the Japanese and Chinese found the military value of the horse undiminished when used to support campaigns in mountainous terrain, and the "god of war," still mindful of horses, has given many a victory to the army commander who has been able to assemble sufficient animals to meet the need of the military situation—planes, trucks and tanks notwithstanding. Once again the horse has filled the vital need. Just the past year the Russian Cossacks, wonderful cavalrymen, rendered valuable service near the border of Germany. In a recent issue of *The Stars and Stripes*, the mili-

tary publication, gave full credit to the value of the horses in winning campaigns. Despite motorization of modern weapons of war, the value of the horse on the field of battle was dramatically rediscovered during the past winter and made the difference between success and failure on the Russian front.

The importance attached by the Russians to their mounted troops is well known; the Russian officer, General Pronin, has reported, "Not a single big-scale operation was undertaken on the Soviet-German front without active participation of the cavalry. Mounted forces consistently attacked the German flanks and rear and helped materially in the encirclement and rout of the enemy. The word 'Cossack' caused fear and created confusion in the camp of the enemy."

The discovery of motor-power has really been a boon to the horse, relieving him of much drudgery on city streets and public highways. It is sincerely hoped the nations of the world will be able to preserve the peace recently won, but if this cannot be accomplished, it would be an act of mercy that the spirited and sensitive horse, the companion and slave of man since history has been recorded, be left out of future wars: as he is entirely helpless to defend himself, and is a prominent target for machine guns and artillery. The question continually arises, since England, Europe and Asia have been devastated by wars, and millions of horses and cattle totally destroyed, where is the future demand for these animals to be supplied from? America has been asleep at her post, as far as horse and mule production is concerned. These animals cannot be produced over-night, nor any faster than nature intended for them to be produced. The few stock-breeders in the U. S. who have been "carrying on" (and they are not many) will certainly reap their deserved reward.

---

### THE STORY OF BETTY

I was bred to be a fox hunter, but I would not jump. My owner soon tired of me and sold me when I was between three and four years old. My new owner soon tired of me and so did many others until I was ten years old. One day I heard that my owner had decided to "kill" me. I did not understand what that meant until one day a middle-aged man came into the barn. He looked me over, patted me and put a saddle on me, jumped on my back and rode me a long way off.

I came to the conclusion that "killing" was pretty nice, for it was a pleasure to be out and away over the road. I lived with him for nine years. He was poor but kind to us all, and I gave him five colts—three mares and two horse colts.

T. TEMPLE PYLE

Rising Sun, Md.

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### FROM ILLINOIS:

Please find enclosed a dollar bill for my renewal to THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE. I get a lot of enjoyment from the magazine. Our entire family have a great interest in the Morgan filly foal that has been growing up on our farm this past summer. She is the smartest thing going.

S. M. PHELPS

R. 1, Monmoth, Ill.

Mr. C. J. O'Neill of Manteno, Ill., reports he has a yearling filly and a weanling colt out of Lippitt Miss Nekomia, sired by Archie O, and that they are outstanding "real, true Morgans."

---

### Easy—easy—easy

For a temperit pace ain't a crime.  
Let your mount hit it steady, but give him his ease,  
For the sun hammers hard and there's never a breeze.  
We can get there in plenty of time.

CHARLES BADGER CLARK  
(Reprinted from *Horse Lover*)



## MORE REMINISCENCES AND AN OPINION

O'NEILL BROS., Manteno, Ill.:

Dear Sirs:—Your letter of recent date has been received. In regard to what I wrote about "The Morgan Horse" some time ago which is in your possession, I will say that you are at liberty to use it in any way you see fit.

It has long been my belief that the Morgan breed of horses could not be improved in any way except by keeping strictly to the Morgan blood, because there is no breed to go to for improvement. That is what I desired put over.

I am not interested in whether the Arab or some other breed is responsible for creating the old Morgan Horse. I contend that the Morgan Horse is superior to any horse in the world so far as utility goes. It is my experience.

I am glad to know that the Morgan Breed has come back. I wish it had come back sooner.

Thanking you for the letter, I remain

R. FULLMER

Lincoln Park, Mich., 11-24-45.

O'NEILL BROS., Manteno, Ill.:

Dear Sirs:—Your letter of the 7th of the month has been received. I wish to thank you for the picture of the stallion which I requested. My comments on Archie 'O are all in favor of the horse if the picture is true. I'll also say that the picture on the cover page of the *Breeders' Gazette*, September 1944 is not so good. It is a rather poor drawing of the living thing but better than I could do.

If I were to go so far as to criticize your stallion (which I am not going to do), probably I would say he is shorter in the croup than I would like, but after all, I am only looking at the picture. The head, throat, neck and pasterns have all the appearance of the old Black Hawk.

I knew the breed very well when the Civil War vets were still telling stories about Phil Sheridan and his Black Morgan.

I also wish to state that your horse has not been mongrelized by any infusion of blood from the forty and one branches of the Hambletonian line as was the case in the days gone by with the breed in general. There is nothing of the freak racer to be seen which is to his credit; the arm and gambrel are powerful to say the least. Taken all in all the horse shows great strength in every line and that is what the old Black Hawk breed was. I guess the horse has not a white hair and that is as should be.

I am an old timer who has seen the Noble Breed in its heyday and also its decline to near disappearance.

On page one of *The Morgan Horse*, published by the Morgan Horse Club of New York, is the statement that Justin Morgan was rich in blood of the Thoroughbred and Arabian through both his sire and dam is certain.

Who am I to criticize statements published by a Horse Club? Well, since the breeding of Justin Morgan is not recorded, I feel at liberty to express my opinion of the breed from the start to finish entirely from observation and experience.

My own experiences and observations have taught me that the old Morgan as a breed could not take anything in bloodlines from any source whatever that was in any way a real benefit to the breed itself. This is not said to belittle the many valuable families of horseflesh. If there is a horse on earth superior to the old Morgan then I am only glad. But I am entirely ignorant of any such. The Morgan was never a race horse in the modern sense and yet he could get places sooner than any horse that ever lived. He was not and is not a Saddle horse and yet no horse on earth has ever been so valuable under saddle. He was not and is not a Draft horse but could kill any other horse near his size at hard farm work. He was in all ways useful to man to a degree not equalled by any other. If there be one drop of Thoroughbred blood in the real honest-to-goodness orthodox Morgan it doesn't show to this eye. If there ever was a one-purpose animal bred it is the Thoroughbred. Outside of the race track he is worthless. If there ever was a horse that was not a one-purpose horse it is the Morgan. When the Morgan

horse becomes a Saddle horse in the modern sense *he ceases to be a Morgan*. For something to admire and gaze upon in the arena there is nothing that can equal the American Saddle Horse. But only a fool would put him to any real work and he has the Morgan to thank for even his showoff.

Fifty years ago in my Ohio neighborhood the importation of Draft stallions was in full swing. The quality of the stock was mighty poor judged by the standards of today. The owners of the Draft stallions were always delighted to mate these horses with mares of Morgan blood for the simple reason that it was the only way to show a colt with quality.

I believe the most perfect specimen of horseflesh I ever saw that boasted not at all of bloodlines was a mare of two crosses Clydesdale Blood. You are well aware that the Clydes shipped to America in the gay 90's were not perfect specimens of horseflesh, the mares being three-quarter Clyde, was still Morgan in every way except color, markings and size. The influence of Morgan blood almost wiped out that of the Clydesdale and the owner of the stallion boasted of the get of his horse. That horse today would not get a second look from any breeder.

In my boyhood days in Ohio we were fortunate enough to own a few mares of the old breed. How much of pure stock they were we had no way of proving. No stallions of the breed ever stood in our county to my knowledge. These mares, strange to say, did the most successful purpose when mated with the Draft horse of the day. I have bred Morgan mares to race stock only to meet disappointment. Morgan mares would get better roadsters from a medium Draft horse than from the best of racing stock we ever tried. So I am convinced by experience and observation that there is just one way to improve the Morgan breed, and it lies in the breed itself. The muscles of the Morgan horse are not race horse muscles at all. They cover the frame in a thickness that gives the appearance of fat but there is little fat present. The racer is thin even when fat—if ever. The race horse has been a curse to every branch of the Morgan family but the breed has still a few good specimens and here is hoping they may increase in years to come. Thanking you again and hoping to see your stock in the coming year, I am respectfully yours,

Lincoln Park, Mich., 1481 Reo St., 11-9-45.

R. FULLMER

## SETTLES FOR MORGANS

I am enclosing a check for \$5.00 to renew my subscription to THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE.

I have owned and ridden about every breed there is, but have settled for Morgans from here on. I bought three head from Sam Hesselgessen of Burwell, Neb., and liked them so well that I went back the next year and bought two more—four mares and one stud colt in all.

Although these horses are not purebred, they are all over seventy-five percent Morgan. The stud colt has developed into a very smart cattle horse for a two-year-old. My daughter, age seven, went after the cows with him for me night and morning this summer. He is light bay, with a small star and both hind feet are also white.

I would like to see Pop R. S. Sentney in his good Morgan horses, as I am in the market for a young registered stud.

Guess I've written enough for now.

Axtell, Neb.

GEORGE C. NICKEL

## FOUNDATION STOCK FROM BRUNK

I am enclosing \$1.00 for the renewal of THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE. I have always been interested in the Morgan horse, and I wouldn't be without this magazine, as I bought my foundation breeding stock from J. C. Brunk, Roy Brunk's father, Springfield, Ill., many years ago.

I am always interested to read some of Roy Brunk's writings of his Morgans in your magazine, also Mr. Jackson from Harrison, Mont.

338 W. 2nd St., Willmar, Minn.

MISS BERTHA MAIER

## TOPS . . . FOR WINTER SPORTS

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## HORSE AND MULE MEN MEET

From *Newsletter*, the Horse and Mule Association, 407S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

About 13 million horses and mules existent in the United States, had their interests and future discussed by men from some 20 odd states, on Wednesday, December 5 at the Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of members of the Horse and Mule Association of America, Inc., Vice-President Charles J. Lynn presiding.

Secretary Dinsmore reported on work done by the Association. Treasurer F. M. Holmes' report disclosed the Association to be in an excellent financial position. Members of 4-H Clubs, winners of trips paid for by the Association, as prizes for excellent work done with horses in their home states, were introduced and presented with silver medals.

"Moon blindness" or periodic ophthalmia, which in some years and some places causes temporary and sometimes permanent blindness in horses, has been found to be due to a food deficiency, according to Brig.-Gen. R. A. Kelsner, Chief of the Veterinary Service of the U. S. Army. His address, a masterly one on Preventing and Controlling Disease Among Horses and Mules, will be printed in full for members of the Horse and Mule Association of America, Inc.

"Moon blindness," as the trouble is commonly called, has been known in foreign countries for 2,000 years, and in this country for a long time. Veterinarians and research workers have sought for more than 400 years to determine the cause or a cure. In the last 20 years, research specialists at the University of Pennsylvania, at Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, and at the Universities of Ohio and Kentucky, have endeavored to solve the problem. Three years of work at the Veterinary Research laboratory, located at the Army Remount Station at Front Royal, Va., finally disclosed a hint that the trouble lay in a food deficiency.

At Front Royal Remount Station, new cases of periodic ophthalmia had affected more than 109 horses out of each 1,000 brought in there. For a year 130 horses held there received 40 milligrams of crystalline riboflavin per day (cost about 1 cent per day), while control horses coming in and out did not. No cases occurred among those receiving riboflavin, while new cases continued at the same rate among those not receiving it.

To be exact, from November 1943 to June 1944 no cases occurred among the 130 receiving riboflavin, while new cases continued at 109 per thousand among those not receiving it. In June, 1944, riboflavin was added to the diet of all animals—care and feed remaining the same—and since that time *not one new case* of periodic ophthalmia has occurred among the horses at Front Royal Remount Station. So it looks as though this eye trouble among horses, known for at least 2,000 years, which has cost the horsemen of America losses of at least 17 million dollars per year, has been solved by the splendid work of the Army Remount Veterinary Research Laboratory established and directed by General Kelsner. Maj. T. C. Jones, brilliant research scientist, has been the "man on the firing line" in this work for the past five years, with Maj. Fred D. Maurer and Lt. Thomas O. Roby as his able assistants. All three are veterinarians well trained in research and their work has been made possible, according to Secretary Dinsmore, only because of the enthusiasm and zeal of General Kelsner, who was the first head of the Army Veterinary Service to realize the unrivalled facilities the Remount Service offered for scientific studies of this age old problem.

Crystalline riboflavin is cheap, readily available and can be fed by mixing it at the rate of 80 grams per ton with other feed.

S. Eustace Fletcher of England stated that horses had increased in use in England during the war years. Those used in cities were stabled at night far underground.

Erwin Dygert reported that 10,300 horses and 300 mules had been purchased in this country for UNRRA and that most of them had been exported, save some held now at Baltimore because of strikes at that port.

Secretary Dinsmore added that he had just received, by long distance telephone from Washington, information that about 15,000 animals owned by the U. S. Army in Europe, had been



declared surplus and turned over to UNRRA. Most of them are mules.

Greece, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland are the countries receiving such work stock through UNRRA channels. Belgium has bought some horses here. France and the Netherlands are now negotiating contracts for considerable numbers, but no purchases of consequence have been made as yet.

Col. Thos. Johnson made a very interesting address on horses in military use and need for them in South America, where he has been stationed for the past two years.

### MORGAN SALES

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter requesting report on the prices received for the horses sold for the year 1945. I am very sorry that the Federal policy is against the advertising of prices received on sales of this type. As the bids are opened in public on the date specified it is of course possible that future sales can be attended and bids received. I think it would be perfectly all right, however, for you to make a statement that both the summer and fall sales were received with much interest. A number of bids were received on each animal offered and sales satisfactory. The top stallion of the two sales brought better than \$600 and the top mare better than \$400.

EARL B. KRANTZ

Associate Animal Husbandman in Charge, Middlebury, Vt.

### THE MORGAN TOPS THEM ALL

While I have been very much interested in your articles of Morgans of the past, I agree with Mr. Roland Ditlow that we should have more about Morgans of today.

I have been around horses since boyhood and have always had the ambition to own a Morgan stallion.

However, it was not until I had passed my fifty-second birthday that I finally owned a Morgan stallion.

I purchased a six-months-old colt from Upwey Farms and I never handled anything like him. I have never had to correct him more than twice for the same thing. Since boyhood I have handled most every kind of horse—show, saddle, race and commercial—but I hope I never have anything but Morgans from now on.

JOHN A. C. LIVERMORE

The Village Stable, Weston, Vt.

### WANTS MORE NEW ENGLAND NEWS OF MORGANS

Enclosed, please find \$2.00 and please keep on with the magazine. I like it very much; it is the nearest I shall probably ever get to having a Morgan horse.

I would be glad to see more items and write-ups from New England, rather than so much from the western country. After all, it was here that the Morgan first took root and started.

GORDON D. BEVIN

23 Summit St., East Hampton, Conn.

### CHILOCCO MORGANS MUCH IN DEMAND

The Chilocco Indian Agricultural School at Chilocco, Okla., has been breeding Morgans extensively for several years and during the past two or three has been offering surplus animals from their stud for sale to the public. Many new owners and breeders are securing their foundation in this way. The most recent one is Mrs. Gladys Barbour, Route 1, Norman, Okla., who has recently purchased from the Chilocco School four fillies and a stallion colt.

Mr. L. E. Correll, superintendent at Chilocco, has advised that at present he has a list of forty people who have requested notification when they have animals for sale.

### THE OLD MORGAN GIFFORD HORSE

So well known in Vermont and New Hampshire as the highest blooded Morgan stallion now remaining, will be found the coming season at the subscriber's stable in Walpole, N. H.

Terms—\$15. of which \$5. is to be paid at the time of service, and the remaining \$10. if the mare proves in foal. Pasturing will be provided for mares from a distance, and the necessary attention given them. Accidents and escapes at the risk of the owners. A cut of this horse may be seen in the September No. 1846, of the *Cultivator*.

FREDERICK A. WIER.

Walpole, N. H., March 9, 1847-3.

From *The Cultivator*, April, 1847.

### FROM MARYLAND:

Enclosed you will find one dollar. I like your MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE more than I can say. I have loved horses all of my life and I like to read about them and work with them. I worked one place for sixteen years, saved money enough to buy a farm but lost it in 1937 by sheriff's sale. Couldn't keep them off. It took more money than I could make. A mare was given me by Henry Stuart, manager of Wana Dairy Farm, where I worked for sixteen years. She was half-Thoroughbred and sound and the sweetest horse I ever worked, and her five colts were pals of mine. Of course, it hurt more than I can say to part with them. I cannot own a horse now, but in about one year I think I can, and I hope it will be a Morgan. There are none here that I know of. I am now 64 and I reckon that in thirty years I may not be here. Thanking you for your grand magazine.

T. TEMPLE PYLE

Rising Sun, Md.



Archie "O" 7856 AMR

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90 Broad Street New York 4, N. Y.

## TRAIL RIDE INTRIGUES MID-WESTERN SUBSCRIBER

The recent MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE arrived the other day and what a delightful surprise it was with so many beautiful pictures and the most interesting and exciting account of the annual G. M. H. A. 100-mile Trail Ride by Dr. Earle Johnson. I can fairly picture in my mind the thrilling week when so many fine people, lovers of the best in horseflesh, gathered together for such a gala occasion. I like, too, the way Dr. Johnson singled out those who helped make the celebration a success like the Withams for the delicious banquet; those responsible for the barn decorations; and the generous prizes for the books about all the preceding trail rides; and to the town of Woodstock for getting into the spirit of the occasion.

This widely known ride has even gotten under my skin way out here in the Mid-west by just reading about it. It spurs me on to plan some day to attend, bringing my own Morgan along.

This past summer I took part in a small Horse Show and attended a Society Horse Show here in this state. After seeing all those doped and crooked-tailed horses I was more resolved than ever to purchase a Morgan when my purse allows. Morgan horse lovers appear to have a little more sense and I've spent some time locating breeders close to me.

I know of no nicer carriage of the tail than the Morgans pictured in the new issue of the MORGAN HORSE. They don't look like mules nor are they waving an artificial mopstick behind. Tails of Morgans are carried like flags—natural and graceful and giving the horse a chance to use it effectively also. There is nothing artificial about a Morgan, and he doesn't need racking boots and such paraphernalia to do five gaits as smooth as velvet. I suggest they take these racking fools of a certain breed and put them on a race track and let them go, a show ring is too small. We again are sacrificing speed for beauty, utility, and smoothness of gaits. Morgans are stylish, but they don't waste motion; they are level headed, are good keepers, and look well with ordinary care besides giving you a smooth, comfortable ride. I know; I've ridden them and enjoyed working with them.

To a person who has always had the great outdoors as a riding ring, I am prone to judge a horse as to his ability to go over all kinds of terrain, because to me riding in a two-by-four piece of ground with a fence about it, is just the most monotonous and boring kind of recreation I can think of. Therefore, I think we should have more trail rides instead of this show ring competition where "dog eats dog."

Upwey King Benn 8246 is my idea of a beautiful, intelligent animal, capable of giving you a smooth ride under all conditions. Sadwin is my size of a Morgan. I like horses under fifteen hands and she is certainly an example of good care and horsemanship, as well as made of good material to take so many prizes in the trail rides and still unblemished. I hope more owners will see to it that their Morgans grace the pages of THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE.

I believe my subscription is about out so here is another dollar (\$1.00) for the next year. I sent my recent copy of THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE out to a girl in Montana who raises Pintos. She and her family recently bought an Arab stallion to improve their stock. Since she loves horses no matter what breed or color, I thought she would enjoy this copy of your magazine. I don't think she knows such a magazine exists so I am patiently waiting her comment.

More power to the Morgans!

MISS CAROLINE THOMPSON

1208 So. Cecelia, Sioux City 20, Ia.

## AT STUD

Allen's Indian Chief 8183. Chestnut Stallion, foaled 1938. By Cornwallis 7698 out of Indian Maid 05100 a double granddaughter of Mansfield 7255. A. M. HAZEK, Princeton Riding Club, R.D. 2, Princeton, N. J.

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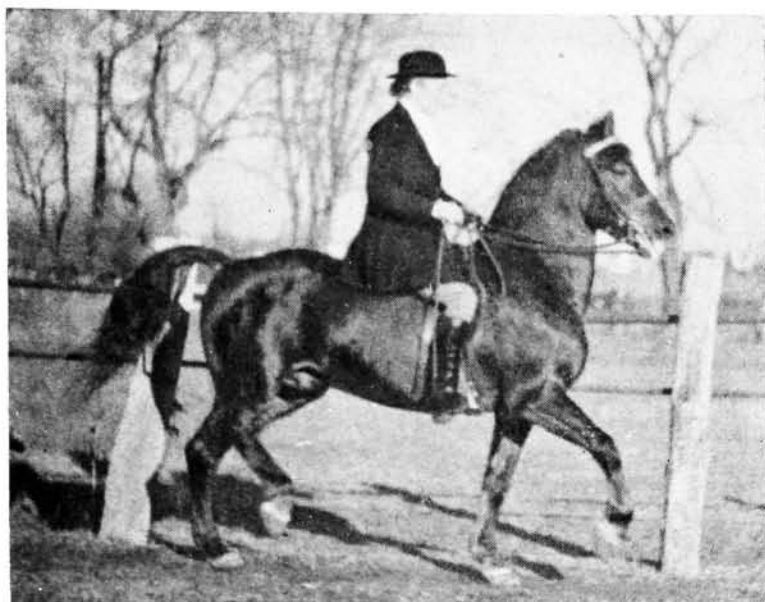
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## IS ALLEN'S INDIAN CHIEF UNUSUAL?



### ALLEN'S INDIAN CHIEF 8183

Sire, Cornwallis 7698. Dam, Indian Maid 05100. Owner, Anita Hazek, Princeton Riding Club, Princeton, N. J.

I see in your latest issue a complaint about not receiving enough good pictures of Morgan horses.

I am sending a few amateur snapshots of my chestnut stallion, Indian Chief. (Sire, Cornwallis; dam, Indian Maid; Warsfield, twice grand sire.)

He is just fifteen hands and the greatest little horse I ever owned. I bought him rather green four years ago and what a pleasure it has been to train him to my liking.

He has a heart as big as himself, jumps easily and willingly, even over wire, is as handy as a polo pony and a delightful hack. He is full of life, yet as gentle as a kitten and will take a half a lump of sugar from my mouth, and I can safely put my hand between his teeth, or sit on his hocks.

I would greatly appreciate hearing from your readers whether he is an exception or if they are able to do the same things with their stallions.

In England I owned many thoroughbred hunters that might jump higher and gallop faster than my little Morgan and I am hoping to find a hunt that admits stallions so I may match him against the thoroughbreds. I feel quite confident that he and I will be among the first at the kill. I close with a salute to America's "great little horse."

ANITA HAZEK

Princeton Riding Club, Bayard Lane, Princeton, N. J.

### JOCUND COLONEL 8799 HAS NEW OWNER

Just received the November issue of THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE and as usual I eat up every word from the first page to the last. I certainly enjoy the reading and all the pictures.

I recently sold my Morgan filly, but, I also immediately bought another full Morgan Jocund Colonel 8799, out of Fillmore 7948 (sire) and Gadabbott 05024 (dam).

Enclosed find my check for \$2.00 for two more years of THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE.

C. H. SCHOLL

R. F. D. 9, Box 382, Cincinnati 24, Ohio.

## For Sale or Trade

Registered Arabian Stud Colt

KALAKEE—NO. 2934

Foaled April 9, 1944. Color, rich bay shading to chestnut, black mane and tail, star, right hind sock.

Sire—Kaliharis by Katar

Dam—Keeta by Sunshine d.b.

This colt will mature to 15 hands and about 1000 pounds. Typical Arabian—Priced reasonable.

Will trade for Registered Morgan mare or filly of equal quality. Would consider half-bred Morgan mare or filly if breeding is right.

## For Sale

HALF-MORGAN FILLY

Foaled April 5, 1945. Bright chestnut, off hind stocking. Near hind fetlock strip.

Sire—Gill's Roan Allen by Brantley's Roan Allen, Jr. (Reg. Walking Horse.)

Dam—Jarnetta 04735 by Jubilee King 7570

Second dam—Daisy Knox 02919 by Knox Morgan 4677

This is a grand filly. Perfect conformation and steps right to make someone a real walking mare. Priced right.

*If interested phone or write to*

**CLAYTON WILLIAMS**

Osceola Mills, Pa.

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MARGUERITE HENRY

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WESLEY DENNIS

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# The United States Morgan Horse Farm

(Continued from page 29)

## PEDIGREES

his more important progeny were the stallions Bennington 5693 AMR, Red Oak 5249 AMR, Scotland 6000 AMR, and Linsley 7233 AMR; the mares, Ara Gates 082 AMR, Carrie Gates 0390 AMR, Maggie Gates 01612 AMR, and Helen Gates, 01014 AMR; and the geldings, Castor 5833 AMR and Gladstone 6922 AMR, that performed well in the 300-mile endurance rides.

Bennington 5693 AMR was sired by General Gates and out of Mrs. Culvers 3711 ASHR. He was born in 1908. Mrs. Culvers was sired by Harrison Chief 1606 ASHR and out of Billie, whose sire was Cabell's Lexington 1223 AMR. This stallion is also listed in the American Saddle Horse Register as No. 3234. Cabell's Lexington was sired by Gist's Black Hawk 1222 AMR, and was out of a mare by Tom Hal, 854 AMR. Bennington weighed about 1,025 pounds and was 15-0½ hands high. His most important offspring were those produced by matings with Artemisia 02731 AMR. Eight offspring resulted from such matings and they include four outstanding stallions, Mansfield 7255 AMR, Querido 7370 AMR, Ulysses 7565 AMR, and Canfield 7788 AMR; and two exceptional mares, Redfern 04360 AMR and Willys 04622. All these animals, with the exception of Querido, have been used in the breeding work at Middlebury. A detailed description of the progeny of Bennington and Artemisia is given by Phillips and Speelman (1943).

Mansfield 7255 AMR by Bennington and out of Artemisia was born in 1920. This stallion was for many years the chief sire at the United States Morgan Horse Farm, and had a place in the regular breeding program through 1944, after which he was retired from active service. Mansfield weighed about 1,075 pounds and was 15-2 hands high. He was an outstanding individual and is the sire of many excellent animals now in the stud at Middlebury, and at other places. In his last appearance in an exhibition in 1942, at the age of 22 years, he won the Justin Morgan Performance Class at South Woodstock, Vt.

Ulysses 7565 AMR, a full brother of Mansfield, was born in 1927. He is 15-2 hands high and weighs 1,175 pounds, when in good serviceable condition. He was used to a limited extent as a young sire at the United States Morgan Horse Farm. He was then loaned to Dr. W. L. Orcutt, West Newbury, Mass., in 1931 and remained in service there until 1940. He was then loaned to the United States Remount Service and was placed in Colorado. In 1944 he was recalled for further use at the United States Morgan Horse Farm.

Canfield 7788 AMR, also a full brother of Mansfield, was born in 1932. He was loaned to the University of Connecticut in 1935, and remained there until 1942, when he was recalled for use at Middlebury. He is 15-1½ hands high and weighs about 1,075 pounds. This stallion is an outstanding individual and his offspring at Middlebury are very promising, but they are yet too young to give a reliable indication of his merit as a sire.

Goldfield 7991 AMR was sired by Mansfield and was out of Juno 03284 AMR. He was born in 1936, and unfortunately died in 1944. He was used on a considerable number of mares at Middlebury to obtain a measure of his merit as a sire, and was then loaned to the University of Connecticut. He was 15-2 hands high and weighed about 1,000 pounds. Two of his sons, Mentor 8627 AMR and Magellan 8625 AMR, are now being tested to determine their merit as sires.

Mentor and Magellan were born in 1942 and were selected as the outstanding colts born in that year. They will be used on a limited number of mares, and any further use that will be made of them will be determined by the merit of their offspring. Two other young stallions, Niles 8783 AMR and Nadir 8777 AMR, shown in figure 2, are in the same category. These are the outstanding young stallions selected from the 1943 colt crop.

The continued use of stallions whose blood lines trace to General Gates has resulted in the building up of a small amount of inbreeding in the stud. This may be illustrated by the amount of inbreeding in the younger stallions whose pictures appear in figure 2. The coefficients of inbreeding for these animals are:



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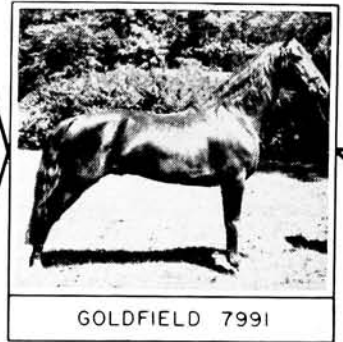
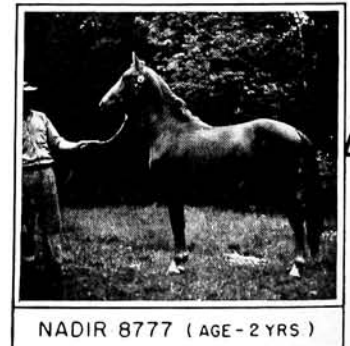


FIGURE 2. A pedigree chart showing the stallions used or now being tested at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm. The photographs of stallions were taken when the horses were five years or more of age, unless otherwise noted. Names of stallions are enclosed in "boxes." Numbers are from the American Morgan Register, unless otherwise noted.



# OF STALLIONS — U.S. MORGAN HORSE FARM

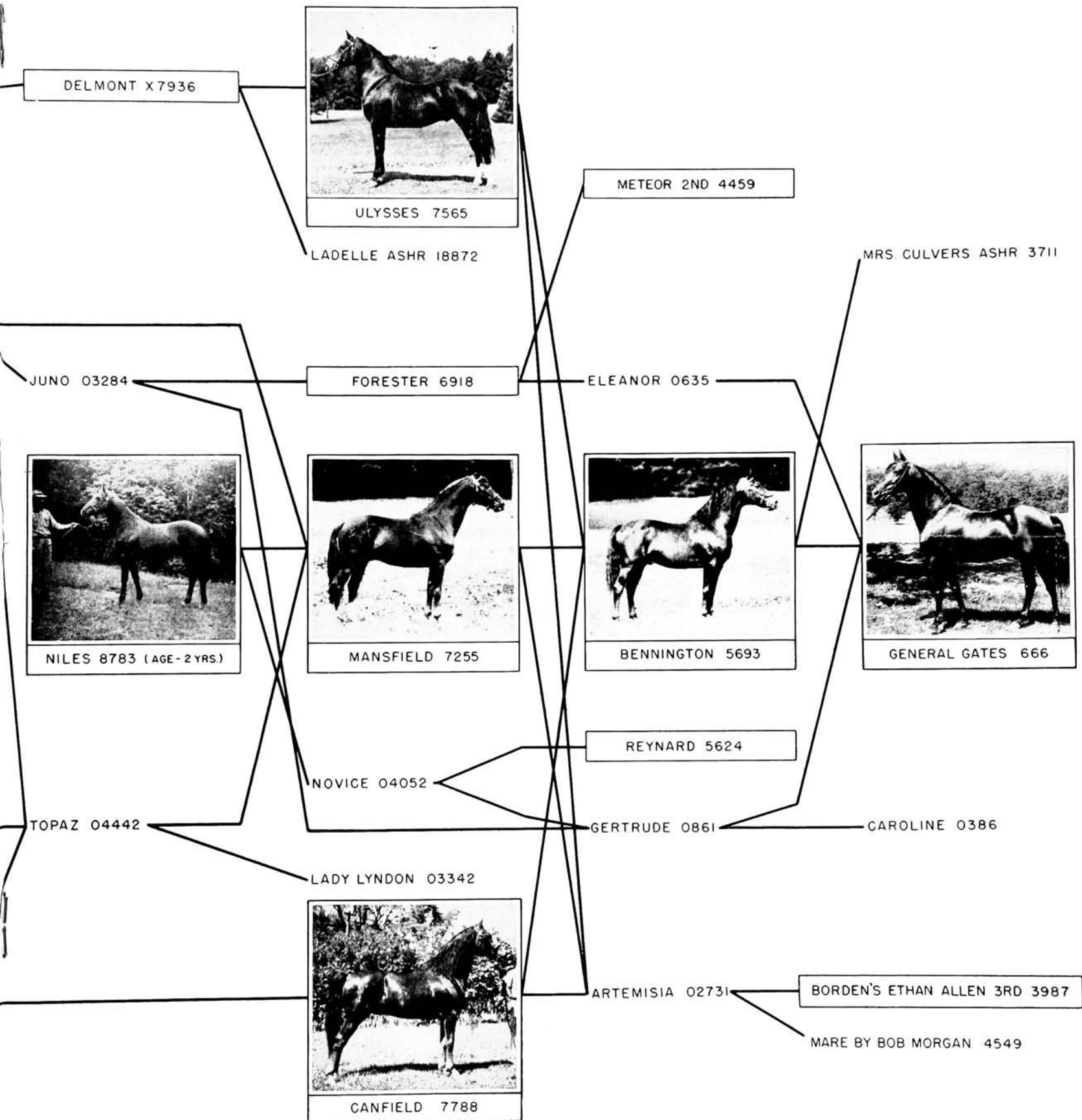




FIGURE 3. The training and testing track at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm.

Goldfield, 4.7 percent; Niles, 3.1 percent; Mentor, 10.5 percent; Magellan, 13.7 percent; Nadir, 12.5 percent. The coefficient of inbreeding indicates the extent to which an animal may be homozygous owing to the fact that its sire and dam have a common ancestor or ancestors. A random-bred animal, in which no ancestor appears more than once in its pedigree, is considered to be 50 percent homozygous, on the average. That is, in half of its pairs of genes or determiners of heredity, the two numbers of the pair are alike and in the other half they are different. As the number of individuals occurring in an animal's pedigree decreases, i.e., some individuals occur more than once, the animal becomes more homozygous. The coefficient of inbreeding indicates the increase in homozygosity from 50 towards 100 percent. For example, an animal with a coefficient of inbreeding of 10 percent would be homozygous in 55 percent of its pairs of genes.

#### Results of Research and Other Work with Horses at the Farm

The primary object of the United States Morgan Horse Farm is to conduct research that will yield results of value to all horse breeders and users. One of the original objectives was to preserve the Morgan breed. That was an objective set forth by Colonel Battell at the time the farm was presented to the Department of Agriculture. Owing to the conditions existing at that time, it was a commendable objective, and the Farm has contributed to the preservation and improvement of the breed. Many private breeders have also contributed to that objective. However, it should be obvious to all that the Department of Agriculture cannot maintain a field station for the improvement of each breed of livestock found in the United States. With this in mind, it should be obvious also that the improvement of Morgan horses should not be the primary objective of the United States Morgan Horse Farm. Since the Farm was stocked with Morgans at the outset it is quite logical to continue work with them, and to make as much improvement as possible, and it seems fitting that the Farm should be stocked with Morgans since it is in the section of the country where the breed came into being. But the use of Morgans is incidental to the main objective of conducting research that will yield information of value to all horsemen.

Some of the experimental and other work of the Farm is described briefly below.

#### Measures of Performance

In an experimental breeding program, and particularly in one that extends over a period of years, it is necessary to have measures of merit and performance that can be recorded and used in measuring the results and trends of the breeding program.

In horses that are bred primarily for racing speed, the measuring of performance is a relatively simple matter. The perform-

ance of an animal is, of course, affected by training, conditions of the track, and other environmental factors. To the extent that these external factors affect speed, the record on the track is not a measure of inherited ability to run.

When the objective of breeding is to produce animals like the Morgans, used primarily for pleasure riding and for general utility purposes, the measuring of performance becomes much more complicated. In addition to the fact that training, weather conditions, and other external factors may affect the way the horse performs, there are numerous things to be considered. Among these are the rate of speed at which the horse travels at the various gates, the way in which it performs the gaits, response to rider or driver's commands, ease of gaits from the rider's standpoint, sure-footedness, and endurance. In addition, a gentle disposition is desired, plus excellent conformation and style of carriage, since much of the value of the pleasure horse is associated with beauty of form and ease of handling.

The horse show has developed as one means of measuring merit in saddle and carriage horses, particularly their ability to perform gaits, and their conformation. The United States Morgan Horse Farm necessarily devotes most of its energies to other things than the training of horses for exhibition, since its function is to do experimental work, but a limited number of animals has been shown and the number of prizes won might be used as one measure of the success that the breeding program has attained. Taking the Eastern Morgan Horse Show of 1939, held to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Justin Morgan, as an example, it is found that 110 animals were entered by twenty-two owners in seventeen classes. Of the ten animals winning first place, seven were owned by the United States Morgan Horse Farm. Of the remaining three, one was born on the Farm, and two were sired by a stallion owned by the Farm.

The 300-mile endurance rides, sponsored from 1919 to 1926 by a group of organizations interested in saddle horses, were designed to test the stamina and hardiness of the horses entered. A few animals were submitted to this test by the United States Morgan Horse Farm and the geldings, Castor 5833 AMR and Gladstone 6922 AMR, won fourth and second places, respectively, in the years 1921 and 1922. Gladstone, at the age of twenty-nine, was still used for light work at the United States Morgan Horse Farm. Other horses that won places were as follows: Dolly 02949 AMR, sixth in 1920, and Jessie 03262 AMR, sixth in 1925. The endurance rides undoubtedly gave



FIGURE 4. A mare being tested at the trot under saddle.

a good measure of the stamina of the horses entered. From the standpoint of measuring results of a breeding program, however, they had definite limitations. A large amount of work was necessary to prepare a horse for the ride, and consequently only a limited number of animals could be entered.

Records of the type described above give some measure of the



relative merit of the limited number of individuals that are shown or tested. In order to measure adequately the performance of all animals produced in a breeding program, however, it is necessary to establish routine tests to which all animals are submitted at a standard age and after a given amount of training. Records of such tests can then be used to indicate the merit of any individual, the progeny of a stallion, and the progeny of a mare. They can also be used as a measure of the progress of breeding work over a period of years. It is essential that such records be obtained on all animals raised and that they be recorded in relatively simple objective terms.

Preliminary work was carried out in 1939 to initiate the development of measures of performance that could be applied effectively to all animals produced in the stud. Fourteen animals were used in a study to determine if such tests as speed at the walk and trot, length of stride, increase in respiration and heart rates during exercise, and recovery after exercise could be used to distinguish between animals, thus evaluating the merits of the individuals in these respects, and if the results of these tests would be consistent from day to day. Tests were made at the walk and trot in carriage and at the trot under saddle. Standard loads were used and the horses covered one mile in each test on a one-eighth-mile oval track. All fourteen animals were used in tests in carriage and ten in the tests under saddle. Each animal was submitted to each test three times. The results of these tests have been reported in detail by Phillips, Brier, and Lambert (1940), and they showed the following:

1. The tests of speed and length of stride demonstrated significant differences between horses.
2. There was a tendency for horses to increase the length of stride during a test, indicating that records must be taken under strictly comparable conditions if individuals are to be compared satisfactorily.
3. Normal respiration and heart rates are difficult to obtain. Slight disturbances resulted in an increase. If normal rates at rest are to be obtained they will probably have to be taken in the stall, at complete rest, and by someone with whom the horse is familiar.
4. The extent to which respiration and heart rates increase during exercise and the rate of return to normal vary with the individual horse. That is, animals varied in the amount of increase due to exercise, and the rate of return to normal.



FIGURE 5. A breaking device in which three-year-old colts are broken to drive.

With this preliminary work as a background, a series of tests has been devised to which all animals are submitted at three years of age. Prior to the time of testing, all animals undergo a training period of about four and one-half months. Insofar as is possible all animals are handled alike. The tests are designed to measure the following characteristics:



FIGURE 6. A small training ring in which three-year-olds are schooled at the trot and canter.

1. Speed of walking and trotting and length of stride at these gaits, in carriage, pulling 60 percent of body weight. The horse covers one mile at each gait. Length of stride is measured over the second, fifth and last laps of the mile test at each gait. The track is one-eighth mile in length, and a view of it is shown in figure 3. The carriage used is a two-wheeled training cart. Weight pulled includes cart, driver, harness and necessary ballast in the cart.
2. Speed of walking and trotting and length of stride at these gaits, under saddle, carrying 20 percent of body weight. Length of stride is measured the same as in the tests in carriage. Weight carried includes saddle, bridle, rider and any necessary additional weight, carried as lead weights in pockets under the saddle. A photograph of an animal being put through the trotting test is shown in figure 4.
3. Endurance is measured by a test at the trot in carriage for five miles, pulling 60 percent of body weight. The horse "warms up" by walking one-half mile prior to the test. Respiration and heart rates are taken before removing animals from their stalls, at the end of the test, and five, ten, and fifteen minutes after the end of the test. Length of stride is recorded over laps number 1, 10, 20, 30 and 40 (each lap is one-eighth mile). Each animal is scored for signs of fatigue at the end of the test.
4. Each horse is taken on a cross-country ride of about 11.35 miles. It is over unpaved country roads and includes a number of grades, some being quite steep. The course is marked so that each horse covers it in the same manner, walking over sections designated to be covered at this gait, and trotting or cantering over others. In all the horse walks about 4.65, trots 5.64 and canters 1.05 miles. Each horse carries 20 percent of its weight. At the end of the ride the time required to cover the course is recorded and the horse is scored for signs of fatigue, ease of handling and response to commands, performance of gaits, and ease of gaits from the standpoint of the rider.

In addition to the records described above, notes are made of any unusual conditions noted. The horses are also scored on various points of conformation, action and temperament.

When a sufficient number of records become available it will be possible to study the relationships between the various characters measured or scored, and to arrive at some estimates of the relative importance of the measures of these characters in determining the over-all value of an animal. With such information it should be possible to improve the measures of performance now being used, and to carry on a program of breeding and selection more effectively.

## Devices for Training and Testing

In connection with the training and testing of horses, some equipment has been developed which may be of interest to horse-men who are faced with the task of breeding and training considerable numbers of colts.

A device has been designed which greatly reduces the labor and risk involved in breaking colts to drive. A photograph of it is shown in figure 5. It is used after the animals have been broken to the biting harness and accustomed to driving with lines, both without and with harness. This device is described in detail, with measurements, by Williams and Phillips (1942).

A small training ring has proven very useful when schooling horses at the various gaits, and particularly at the canter. A photograph of this ring is shown in figure 6.

Carts, built on automobile axles and using automobile wheels and tires, have proven satisfactory as breaking carts and for use in the tests of performance that are carried out in harness. One of these is shown in figure 7. The horse hitched to the cart is



FIGURE 7. A view of the type of cart that is used during the training period and for tests in harness. The horse shown is the stallion, Mentor 8627 AMR, at three years of age.

the stallion, Mentor 8627 AMR, at three years of age. A cart with ordinary iron-rimmed, wooden wheels was used in the preliminary tests but was not so satisfactory, owing to the tendency of wheels to cut into soft ground and to noise which is disturbing to young animals, particularly during the early part of the training period. This type of cart is shown in figure 3, in which a view of the training and testing track is presented. A photograph of animal being tested at the trot, under saddle, on this track, is presented in figure 4.

## Observations on Reproduction

Detailed records are kept of the breeding performance of all animals in the study. Thus, valuable information is accumulated on fertility and other reproductive problems. The records obtained during an eleven-year period (1928 to 1938, inclusive) have been analyzed and reported in detail by Lambert, Speelman and Phillips (1939). The results are summarized briefly below.

The average proportion of mares foaling of 223 mares bred (each mare included once for each year bred) during the eleven-year period was 67.3 percent. The range in the percentage of mares foaling within a year was from 52.6 to 80.9. Of the 150 mares foaling, 80.1 percent settled on the first service, 15.3 percent from a second, 3.3 percent from a third, and 0.67 percent

(one mare) from a fourth service. Among the 150 foals produced there were six abortions and stillbirths, and eleven foals died between birth and weaning.

Older mares were found to be less fertile than younger mares, the decrease becoming evident at about fifteen years. A summary of breedings in the various age groups is given below:

Age of mares years	Mares bred number	Mares foaling number	percent
3-6	40	28	70.0
7-10	69	53	76.8
11-14	48	38	79.2
15-18	30	18	60.0
19-22	23	10	43.5
23-26	13	3	23.1

The average period of gestation for all mares producing living foals was 343.7 days with a standard deviation of 8.9 days. The shortest and longest periods of gestation were 316 and 363 days. Significant differences in length of gestation were not observed between young and old mares, nor between male and female foals.

The mean birth weight of the foals was 103.6 with a standard deviation of 14.4 pounds. There was a tendency for older mares to produce heavier foals than younger ones, the correlation between age of mare and birth weight being +0.25. Horse colts were slightly but not significantly heavier than mare colts. The respective average birth weights of horse and mare colts were 104.1 and 103.2 pounds.

Of 144 foals born alive and the sex determined, 54.2 percent were males.

## Pasture Investigations

The northeastern region of the United States is one of the most important natural grass areas of the entire nation. It is a region particularly favorable to increased pasture development and increased economy of production which comes from the proper utilization of pasture and forage in the production of livestock and livestock products demanded by the large consuming public in and near this region.

In the spring of 1931 pasture investigations were formally initiated at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm through the cooperation of the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station with the Bureau of Plant Industry and Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The object of this pasture study was to survey pasture conditions and practices, to search for the most desirable grasses and other forage crops for use in the pastures, and to study the problems of maintaining and utilizing pastures in Vermont and in other northeastern states.

The survey of the pastures at the Morgan Horse Farm revealed the need for improving the quality of the forage, especially in the pastures that had for several years been pastured exclusively by horses. These pastures were declining in palatable forage plants, and harmful weeds were increasing. Correction of this situation was undertaken by grazing sheep on these horse pastures, by seeding them with such palatable forages as Kentucky bluegrass, timothy, orchard grass, meadow fescue, alsike clover, red clover, and white Dutch clover, and by fertilizing with manure, lime, superphosphate, nitrate of potash, and ammonium sulphate. Seeding without soil preparation was compared with seeding after plowing and after disking. The project continued until 1939 with many tests and comparisons of forage varieties, fertilizers, and soil treatments. The experimental pastures were grazed rather extensively with sheep, but also with cattle and horses to observe the palatability of the various forages and their relative carrying capacity. Over 1,000 pasture and forage plant selections were observed in the search for the best varieties.

Briefly, the outcome of these pasture investigations was a great improvement of pastures on the Morgan Horse Farm and a demonstration of the advantages to be gained by proper soil treatment, seeding and grazing management. The grazing of the horse pastures with sheep part of the time helped to reduce the growth of harmful weeds, and to make way for the growth



of the palatable forage. Although intensive pasture research was desired by all specialists and agencies concerned, opportunity was limited for including specialized agronomic work along with the specialized livestock breeding investigations that constitute the major objective of the Morgan Horse Farm. So when the regional laboratory for pasture research was established with headquarters at Pennsylvania State College, these cooperative pasture studies at the Morgan Horse Farm were concluded, but the findings are still being applied.

### Nutrition Studies

The facilities available at the United States Morgan Horse Farm are not adapted to extensive nutrition studies with horses, but a limited amount of work is done in this field. One study is now under way and it is described below.

In nutrition experiments with horses it is frequently necessary to maintain the animals in small quarters where there is opportunity for only very limited exercise. The effects of such treatment upon the animals need to be known in order to interpret properly the results of experiments conducted under these conditions. For this reason a study is being conducted to determine the effects of restricted exercise during the growing period upon the growth, development, and ultimate performance of horses. Foals are selected at weaning time and paired according to similarity of breeding, type, and size. Up to 3 years of age, one member of each pair is allowed the freedom of a large paddock with no grazing and the other is confined in a large box stall. Both members of the pair are fed on rations that are estimated to meet all nutritive requirements. Records are kept on the rate of growth as indicated by weight and body measurements. From the age of three years both animals in each pair are given identical training and exercise. At the end of a suitable training period their ability to perform is measured and scored. Data are available on only a small number of animals. In the cases observed, the limitation of exercise appeared not to affect growth and development as determined by weight and body measurements and by general appearance. Measurements of performance made immediately following a few months of training when animals were three years of age, indicate that, while functionally the limited exercise group appeared inferior to the control group, it was fully the equal as shown by physiological measurements of endurance.

Another study recently begun is concerned with the roughage requirements of horses, but it is too early to have conclusive results available.

### Work With Other Livestock

Some livestock other than horses is maintained at the United States Morgan Horse Farm.

A small herd of Milking Shorthorn cattle was established in 1925 and maintained until the fall of 1941. Foundation animals came from a number of Milking Shorthorn herds in the Northeastern States. The most important work with these animals was obtaining data on milk and fat production in Milking Shorthorns and the proving of bulls.

In the fall of 1941 it became necessary to curtail some of the activities at Middlebury and since a considerable amount of work with dual-purpose cattle was being done at Beltsville, Md., it was decided in the interest of economy and efficiency to discontinue the dual-purpose cattle work at Middlebury. Most of the females that were in the herd were transferred to the New Hampshire Agricultural Station at Durham where they are being used along with Milking Shorthorns that were already being maintained by the New Hampshire station.

In the fall of 1930 work began on the effort to determine the practicability of Southdown x Corriedale sheep under conditions that exist at the Morgan Horse Farm. A choice selection of Southdown rams and Corriedale ewes were mated and in 1931 their offspring showed so much promise for the production of high-quality lamb meat and wool that these matings were repeated in the fall of 1931. By the fall of 1932 some choice Corriedale rams and Southdown ewes were mated and their



A side view of Ulysses 7565, Canfield 7788 and Mansfield 7255, three full brothers by Bennington 5693 out of Artemisia 02731. (See, also, picture on outside fold.)

offspring were found very satisfactory. As the Corriedale ewes and Southdown rams were thereafter most available they were mated in the years 1936 and 1939. The offspring from these matings were the foundation parents for the strain of sheep that has been called the "Southdale." The crossbred rams and ewes and their descendants have been interbred without backcrossing to either the Southdown or the Corriedale. The Southdales lacked somewhat in size, ability to make rapid growth, and length and weight of fleece. Therefore, Columbia rams are being used on the Southdale ewes, and the strain will be continued, intermating the Columbia x Southdale ewes and rams, and selecting for mutton and fleece quality and ability to grow rapidly.

A study of hot-house lamb production was conducted from 1932 to 1940, in which lambs of seven different types of breeding were produced. The results of this work are summarized in a report by Phillips, Spencer and others (1942) and one phase of the work dealing with the seasonal occurrence of estrus in ewes is reported by Schott, Phillips and Spencer (1939).

A study of multinippled sheep was also conducted at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm from 1941 to 1945. This study showed that the multinippled condition which is frequently observed in sheep is not important in improving the producing capacity and, therefore, nothing is to be gained by selecting for more than two nipples. The sheep were sacrificed for special studies of the udders. A formal report on this work is being prepared for publication.

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The horse has proven to be one of the ablest and most ancient allies of man in peace and war, no matter whether his master was savage or civilized, no matter the language he spoke, the god he worshiped, or the climate or land in which he lived.—BARBARA KELLOGG (reprinted from *Horse Lover*).



## AT STUD

### COTTON HILLS CHOICE 8093

Golden chestnut, star and narrow strip, left hind ankle white, light mane and tail.

Sire: Juban 7855	Jubilee King 7570	Penrod 6140
	Jeanne 04140	Daisette 04264 Knox Reade 7089
		Jean Ann 03250
Dam: Junita 04882	Jubilee King 7570	Penrod 6140
	Gilda	Daisette 04264 Go Hawk 7457
		Benita 02772

COTTON HILLS CHOICE is a genuine Morgan. Has style and beauty and is siring the kind of colts that will meet your farm and saddle needs.

*Registered Morgans and Half-Morgans for sale.  
Prices reasonable.*

### ELLSWORTH RENO

BROWNING, ILLINOIS



### KING'S QUEEN 05579

Foaled May 1940. Color, bay. Height, 15 hands. Weight, 1,000 pounds. Sire, King DeJarnette 7818. Dam, Allana 04485. Owned by Ashton Bros., Covina, Calif.

I am enclosing a photo of my mare, King's Queen 05579. This mare was bred by Mrs. Greenwalt of Pawnee, Ill. Later sold to J. W. Dart, then sold to Merle Little of Monrovia, Calif. We have owned her since she was two years old. She was very easy to train, perfect in every way. She has the Morgan qualities to perfection. I haven't seen a horse that can out-walk her yet. She has a beautiful square trot and very easy canter.

ROBERT ASHTON

845 Horst Ave., Norwalk, Calif.

### ROYCE 7748



Sire—Winterset 7403

Dam—Potena 04448 by Morgan Star 6891

A sire of fine colts of truly Morgan type and disposition.

A few weanling colts for sale each fall. 1945 crop all sold—none till 1946.

### CLARK RINGLING

P. O. Box 188

LOVELOCK, NEV.

### OPPORTUNITY FOR HORSESHOERS

There is a grand opportunity for some young men who want to become horseshoers, in the training course that will be offered at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., beginning January 2, 1946, ending March 16, 1946. This is an intensive course, thorough in character, which will qualify men to become licensed horseshoers in any state requiring licenses.

The general plan of instruction will be eight hours per day for 5½ days per week on subjects as follows:

- Anatomy and physiology of the leg and foot.
- Heats and welding.
- Foot trimming with or without shoes.
- Normal shoeing.
- Special shoeing.
- Corrective shoeing.
- Collar, hame and harness fitting.
- Feeding and judging horses.

The Horse and Mule Association of America will offer ten scholarships of \$150.00 totaling \$1,500.00 to help defray expenses for each of ten students who elect to take the course and agree to engage immediately in horseshoeing as traveling blacksmiths.

In order to qualify for a scholarship, men must be mentally alert and physically able to do the work of a Blacksmith. Enrollment will be limited to the facilities available and not more than sixteen persons will be admitted any term.

Applications should be made direct to Ralph W. Tenny, Director of short courses at the College, East Lansing, Mich. In applying, give age, height, weight, education and previous experience in work with horses; also state military service, if any.

## NEWS FROM MEETING WATERS

I have been so delighted with the magazine and think the last two numbers the best yet, because of the increase of excellent pictures. The Trail Ride pictures were wonderful. I do feel it is important to publish all possible about the success and activities of Morgans now alive as well as their illustrious forebears.

We had a nice little crop of foals this year, three fillies and two studs. I have sold all but two fillies, one by Jubilee King and one by Lippitt Searchlight.

Besides our grand old Jubilee King, we have two young stallions that I feel sure will make names for themselves. Springfield 8421 is coming five and we will have his first crop of colts next spring. He has developed into a beautiful specimen of the "old type" with plenty of size and better withers than one sometimes sees. I'm hoping to have a good picture of him for spring advertising. The other youngster is a coming two-year-old, Jubilee's Courage 8983, out of Townshend Lass 04772. Lass is a full sister of the famous Sadwin and a lovely little thing with a very classic Morgan head.

Courage is an ideal combination of his sire and dam. He has the handsome coppery chestnut color and flaxen mane and tail—with all the size and style of Jubilee King, while he shows the strong Morgan type of his dam. We never had a better set of legs and feet in the stable.

We recently acquired Estrilleta 05186 by Allen King 7090 out of Sealect Lass 04733. She is a very typy and stylish dark chestnut with star and stripe. We are looking forward to some fine colts from her. Manscot Merrimaid 04803 is also a fairly new member of our broodmare band and we are anticipating with interest her first foal since arriving at Meeting Waters. Mansphyllis 06076 is a two-year-old Mansfield-Paragraph filly that is most attractive with the excellent type and great stamina of her family. Expect she will join the broodmare ranks here some day.

Perhaps I can send more news of my neighbors a little later.

Meeting Waters, Springfield, Vt.

MRS. FRANCES H. BRYANT

## THE HALLIDAY'S HAVE MOVED

Mr. and Mrs. Warren J. Halliday have moved from Bishop, Calif., to Etna, Calif., where they have purchased a 632-acre ranch near Etna in Scott's Valley about 30 miles southwest of Yreka. This is a beautiful little valley entirely surrounded by mountains and it is quite a stock country. They are moving all their registered Morgans up there and hope to have their place completely stocked with high grade Morgans some time in the future.

## TOWNSHEND JOHN 8700 SOLD

I wish you would announce in your magazine that I have sold my Morgan stallion, Townshend John 8700. His new home will be Carthage, Mo., as I sold him to Mr. Harrison C. Rogers.

Townshend John was advertised in your magazine last summer, and I'm still receiving inquiries about him. I think everyone must read and reread their magazine as much as I do. It's a good thing you use good paper or it would wear out before we people got through with it.

I'm enclosing a snap of my half-Morgan filly. She was born September 5, 1945; is Townshend John's first colt and from my western saddle mare. She is double registered, and we think her about tops (See page 31).

More Pinto breeders should use Morgan mares or stallions to better their Pinto horses. Hope you find room to put her picture in your paper in the near future.

Enjoyed the last issue immensely, especially so because of all of the nice pictures of the horses. It really makes you feel as if you know them when you can see such good pictures when reading about them. A photo can say volumes.

Arnona Farms, Kanona, N. Y.

MRS. MARY L. ARNOLD

## FOR SALE

Bay gelding, supposed to be grade Morgan. 14 hands. Weight, about 1000 lbs. Very gentle. Broke single and double and to ride. Strong, tough and a good puller. Also—

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coming yearling stud colt, sired by Roubidoux and out of Liberty Lady. Chestnut star in forehead.

PRICES—GELDING, \$100.

STUD COLT, \$175.

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## FOR SALE

**AMBITION 04674**, by **Bennington** and **Quietude**

Bay mare, foaled April 14, 1930.

Has produced 3 nice foals in last three years and bred to foal again July 26, 1946.

**BALD MOUNTAIN TROUBADOUR 8834** by **Can-**

**field** and **Ambition**. Foaled July 8, 1943. Bay stallion, white star and snip. Very quiet and gentle and has been driven a little.

**ADAM JUBILEE 9021**, by **Jubilee King** and **Ambi-**

**tion**. Foaled June 29, 1944. Bay stallion, small star. Large colt for his age.

**UPWEY BAVARIAN KING 18536 ASHR** by **Up-**

**wey King Peavine** and **Upwey Bavarian Belle**.

Foaled July 10, 1939. Chestnut stallion, short narrow strip. Very gentle, broken to saddle and harness. Has produced some very nice colts.

**PONY COLT**, foaled May 22, 1945. American Saddle

Welsh cross, brown and white, male.

**KEYNITH KNAPP**

R.F.D. 2

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Lippitt Farm

Hope, R. I.



### BOOGER

I am enclosing a picture of my half-Morgan, Booger. This was taken when he was a yearling colt. At that time he had never had any grain—only grass. He was a bronk colt, bucking and fighting his then enemy, as only a Morgan will.

Today he is one of the sweetest "ponies" I've ever had the pleasure to climb on.

Thanks for a swell magazine, and here's to Morgans.

MISS PETER ELLIOTT

82 Canal St., Westport, Conn.

### THE AMERICAN SADDLE CLUB

The American Saddle Club was organized in the hope that it would attract the finest people among horsemen. By the "finest people" we refer to those who are genuine horsemen, professional and amateur. From among those genuine horsemen, we mean those real people who, without thought of social, financial or equestrian position, welcome the opportunity to give and share friendship and hospitality, on a national scale, with other horsemen, expert, average or neophyte.

Many local clubs today have some people in them who are neither genuine horsemen nor real people. Simultaneously, many real people who are genuine horsemen do not belong to local clubs. This is the principal reason why the American Saddle Club is fundamentally an organization of individuals. It is our hope that every community in America will some day boast of at least twenty such individuals who, banded together locally, will develop and preserve a spirit that is far more valuable to a community and to themselves than any tangible equestrian accomplishment. That spirit, combined with the other aims and purposes of ASC, will assure the horseman and the horse of their proper place in the American way of life.

Such individuals and local groups united, through the medium of ASC, with like individuals and groups all over the nation will make America the mecca of horsemen and horses. Those American Saddle Club members will be proud of their membership in a truly democratic association of fine people and fine horses. Wherever they may travel, the hand of fellowship will await them, a hand smooth and white or calloused and brown. The certificate of affiliation presented local groups will be more than evidence of their voice in the government of ASC; it will be concrete recognition of the part they are playing to keep America a land of horsemen and of good-will.

### NEW HALF-MORGAN OWNER

I enclose one dollar for the continuation of my subscription to THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE for one year.

I wish it came out every month, and that it would print more photographs of Morgans.

I have just bought a half-Morgan gelding and think he is the most beautiful and intelligent horse we have ever owned.

MILDRED M. BARRY

2016 S. Reservoir St., Pomona, Calif.



## NEW MORGAN BREEDER IN MISSOURI

Please find enclosed my check in amount of one dollar for one year's subscription to your magazine. Mr. Frank B. Jones of Topeka, Kan., has given me your address.

I have recently purchased a stallion sired by John A. Darling 7470 and am interested in starting a stable of good Morgans in this community, and I shall be interested in any developments pertaining to the breed and especially I would like to have the best book published giving history of the Morgan strain.

Carthage, Mo.

HARRISON C. ROGERS

## LATEST MORGAN BOOK

The latest Justin Morgan book, published in 1945 by Wilcox and Follett of Chicago, is titled "Justin Morgan Had a Horse" by Marguerite Henry, with illustrations by Wesley Dennis. It is for ages nine and up, and will delight those on the "up."

"No less than forty descendants of Justin Morgan became famous as trotters. Ethan Allen, Black Hawk, and Cock of the Rock made trotting history, and Dan Patch, who inherited strong Morgan characteristics, set the mile record for pacing, a record which stood for thirty-three years."

The illustrations are excellent in this "History of Justin Morgan, Pioneer American."

## FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE:



Colt owned by Martha Van Buskirk, Stobie Farms, Hooksett, N. H. Sire, Upwey King Benn. Dam, Arissa by Mansfield.

Enclosed is our check for another year's subscription to THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE. We are also enclosing a snapshot of one of our stud colts by Upwey King Benn from Arissa by Mansfield. He is a brilliant chestnut, with all kinds of style and action. We plan to keep him here for stud work with his half brother, Corison of Upwey by Cornwallis.

We will have colts by King Benn and Corison for sale at weaning time.

We certainly enjoy your magazine and only wish it were a monthly instead of a quarterly one.

MARTHA VANBUSKIRK

Stobie Farms, Hooksett, N. H.

# UPWEY FARMS

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No. 8315

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### FOR SALE

Registered Morgan Stallion, 7 yrs., dark chestnut, sound, no blemishes. Well mannered in and out of stable. Rides and drives. \$900. Can be seen at FOX HILL FARMS, Pleasantville, N. Y. Tel. 722.

### WHAT MORGANS ARE DOING

For those interested in what Morgans can do, I will give the following information. A grade Morgan mare about fifteen miles from here has run three-quarter mile races, also finished second twice and never below third. A regular Morgan mare over in Ohio has proved to be a natural jumper, having done very well in horse shows in open competition.

Our stallion, Roubidoux, has been shown three times in western classes with classes running from nine to twenty-five horses, and has placed first once, and second, twice.

The regular Morgan stallion, Mickey, now owned by Otto B. Hosack, Brookfield, Ohio, I used in a pulling contest, when we owned him, and he started twice his weight on a sled with no training outside of ordinary farm work.

Would like to have Ray Brunk write of some of his experiences in working and pulling Morgans.

EARL WILLAMAN

Transfer, Pa.

### "JUSTIN MORGAN HAD A HORSE"

Although we haven't a horse on the place, Mr. St. George and I are having great pleasure in reading THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE to which we recently subscribed. Congratulations on a fine job of editing.

Charles has always been greatly interested in the Morgan and I love *any kind* of a horse.

Did you happen to see the new children's book out at Christmas, "Justin Morgan Had a Horse"? I gave away several copies for Christmas gifts and read it myself with great interest. Many years ago—I cringe when I remember *how many*—our teacher read the story of "Black Beauty" aloud to us. I don't think I have seen a horse story since that pleased me so much until this one. It occurs to me that it would be a good idea for you to review the book and call attention to it in the magazine. "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old" he may become a Morgan horse breeder.

ELEANOR ST. GEORGE

Quechee, Vt.

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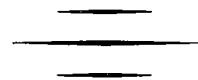
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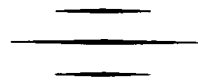
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# Morgans

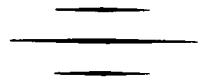
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*In This Number*

The U. S. Morgan Horse Farm—  
Its Work and Objectives

Report on Record of Half-Morgan  
Horses

Krantz Reports From Morgan Horse  
Farm

The Morgan Horse

TO

*James P. Maxwell*  
*Dunbridge*  
*Vermont*

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Ulysses 7565, Canfield 7788  
and Mansfield 7255. All three  
were sired by Bennington 5693,  
son of General Gates 666, and  
are out of the mare Artemisia  
02731, a daughter of Ethan  
Allen 3d 3987.

