

# CANADIAN BREEDER

and  
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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## THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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Canada.

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**CANADIAN BREEDER,**

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TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24TH, 1885.

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paper.

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Walks, where contracts for advertising may be  
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### PARTNERSHIP.

Messrs. H. Sorby, of Gourock, Ont., and Wil-  
liam McCrae, of Guelph, have formed a partnership  
for the purpose of importing and breeding live  
stock. Alton Hall Stock Farm, Gourock P.O.,  
Ont., is the address of the new firm.

A few head of Galloways belonging to this firm  
were saved from the steamship Brooklyn and are  
now quarantined at Quebec; they have since bought  
Thos. McCrae's herd of Galloways, numbering  
thirty-three head. Sorby & McCrae will be found  
energetic and reliable people to deal with.

### PACING FAMILIES.

The (Indianapolis) *Western Sportsman* takes us  
to task in a very moderate and sensible fashion for  
questioning the existence of pacing families, and at  
the same time appears inclined to accuse us of  
being a "crank" on the subject of running blood  
in the trotter, while he for his part appears inclined  
to the belief that it would not hurt a horse intended  
for a fast trotter to have pacing, trotting, and run-  
ning blood judiciously co-mingled in his veins.

Now, before we begin a defence of our theory  
regarding "pacing families," we shall endeavor to  
set ourselves right with our excellent contemporary  
on the question of what should constitute the pedi-  
gree of a trotter. We are not now and never were  
in the habit of looking for the *ne plus ultra* of  
trotting excellence from a purely running parentage,  
but we have always contended that, in order to  
breed a speedy trotter that would have the courage  
and stamina to stay out a race of broken heats, a  
certain amount of running blood would be highly  
desirable. Just how much running blood would be  
necessary for the purpose, and how much running  
blood a trotting horse can carry with perfect safety  
we would not pretend to determine. If it were the  
blood of that grand old thoroughbred, imported  
Messenger, we might incline to the belief that a  
trotter would hardly have too much of it. "But,"  
says the line-breeding theorist, "Messenger blood  
is trotting blood." So it is when it comes through  
the Hambletonian, Mambrino or Abdallah fami-  
lies, but through Miller's Damsel Messenger blood  
tells a different story. How much farther removed  
from imported Messenger is Longfellow than half  
the popular trotting stallions of to-day—Long-  
fellow—Nantura—Brawner's Eclipse—American  
Eclipse—Miller's Damsel—imported Messenger?  
In estimating the amount of running blood in a  
trotter, the line-breeding theorists include only the  
crosses of race-horse blood that have been added  
to the warm blood inherited from Old Messenger.  
Our position is that it is only by continuing to take  
in fresh infusions of warm blood that we can keep  
up the proportion that courses through the veins  
of such animals as Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, or Cling-  
stone. We have no quarrel with trotting blood,  
pure and simple, or with pacing blood, if it exists

outside of trotting families, but we contend that in  
every trotting pedigree we look for more or less of  
the blood of the race-horse to give courage, stamina  
and speedy conformation.

But now as to the question of "pacing families,"  
if they have an existence sufficiently marked to  
entitle them to recognition. Our contemporary  
alluded to says:—

"As to the Narragansett pacer their history may  
or may not be 'purely mythical,' and whether there  
ever was a 'pacing family in Canada' or not we  
cannot say from personal observation, but we do  
know that Canada furnished the founders of more  
than one pacing family in the United States, and if  
the editor of the CANADIAN BREEDER will come to  
Indiana we promise to convince him beyond the  
possibility of a doubt that there are pacing families  
now in existence, and that pacing is NOT 'anything  
but an inherited gift.' But as he may not have the  
time or inclination to visit Hoosierdom we will give  
him a few facts in support of our assertion.

"About 1812 Capt. Jowett, Solomon Law and  
Jessie Win imported from Canada to Kentucky a  
pacing horse called Copperbottom, and his colts  
out of thoroughbred and common mares were gen-  
erally pacers and saddlers. Among his get were  
the trotting stallions Brutus and Hoskin's Cop-  
perbottom, both pacers. Brutus got Fenwick's Cop-  
perbottom, and he got Benton's Copperbottom, the  
sire of a roan pacing stallion that was brought to Indi-  
ana about 1830, and called Noah Day's Copperbot-  
tom. The last named horse was kept for several years  
in Putnam, Hendricks and Morgan counties as a stock  
horse, where he left a large number of colts, nearly  
all of which were pacers. Prominent among his  
colts that were kept entire were Red Buck and Ben  
Snatcher, and these two stood in the same region  
of country for many seasons, their get out of all sorts  
of mares being almost universally pacers. Red  
Buck got Stone's Red Buck, Hymer's Buck, Chad's  
Buck, Bald Hornet, Hale's Buck and Saddling  
Buck, all pacing stallions, and the sires of pacers.  
Ben Snatcher got Ben Snatcher, Jr., the sire of  
Rowdy Boy and many other fast pacers. It would  
require too much space to mention even the fas-  
t side-wheelers that have descended from the old Day  
Copperbottom, but we assert without fear of con-  
tradiction that four-fifths of his immediate get and