

England in 1793. The breeding of this horse is not definitely known; some authorities say that he was a Canadian, others say that his sire was a Canadian, while others claim that he had no Canadian blood whatever. The *Encyclopedia Americana* states that Morgan was probably a cross of English thoroughbred and Canadian. The race are fast trotters, spirited, docile, hardy, easy rapid trotters and good roadsters," Mr Cottrel of Montpelier says there is not the slightest doubt that the original Morgan was got by a Canadian horse. He says.—"A man by the name of Smith of Plainfield, New Hampshire, had a fine imported mare. He rode this mare to Canada, and while there she got in foal. Smith regretted the accident, and laying no value on the colt sold it to Morgan, a singing master, who rode him on his singing circuits. He was a fleet runner at short distances and this induced people to try him". One John Stearn, in contradiction to this story, gives his affidavit to the effect that his uncle, John Randolph, bought the horse of Justin Morgan who bought him at Montreal. George Barnard of Sherbrooke being aware, as he says, of the surprising results of crossing the Canadian with the other breeds, was first of the opinion that the original Morgan had Canadian blood, but he afterwards changed this opinion. He says.—"The clear bay which prevails in the Morgan is rare among Canadians. The action of the Morgan is different from that of the Canadian, the Morgan glides, the Canadian shows the exertion of his powerful muscles. The Canadian, if he has the power of rapid locomotion, inclines to put forth his energies for a short time, and then to take a leisurely gait, but there are horses who will travel 80 or 90 miles a day with a good load. The muzzle of the Morgan shows more thoroughbred than does the Canadian. The Morgan is round and broad backed, the Canadian is apt to be flat sided." Justin Morgan's son denies the affidavit of Stearn and says his father brought the horse to Randolph, Vermont, in 1795, when two years old, at the time he moved from Massachusetts to Vt. Mr Morgan asserts that the horse was got by True Briton or Beautiful Bay, a horse stolen from an English officer, during the Revolutionary war. Whether Justin Morgan was a Canadian or not, there is no doubt that many of the mares with which he was crossed and which helped to found the breed were Canadians, for Vermont and all New-England were full of the blood at this time.

To show how common Canadian blood is in all the trotting families we will take a few examples from the trotting register.

Johnny Gordon.—2nd. dam a French mare from Lower Canada.

Lady Fulton—dam, a mare of unknown blood from Canada.

Mignon.—2nd, a fast Canadian pacing mare.

Moscou.—got by Defiance, a Canadian.

Jos. H. Burke—bred in Canada, pedigree not known.

Jonesville.—2nd dam brought from Canada.

Boggy—got by Billy Ceass, a white Canadian pony (pacer).

Brother Jonathan—dam, by a horse brought from Canada.

Beargross—2nd dam, by a Canadian horse.

Bell Morgan—dam, a Canadian mare of unknown blood.

Henry Clay (head of Clay family)—dam, the famous trotting mare Surrey, a mare of unknown blood brought from Canada.

And so on through the list. Benson Horse, Canada Black Hawk, Pioneer, Robinson Horse, Rana, Foster's St. Lawrence, Snowstorm, Molly Morris, Gauntlet, Daniel Lee, Ed. White and scores of others all show Canadian blood in their pedigrees. So the statement made in the first part of this article that the "American trotter originated in a union of the English racer with the stout Normans of Canada" is literally true.