

Snip's dam was the Holmes Horse, by Black Hawk 5. One of these pedigrees runs back in the male line to Hambletonian 10, and the other to Mambrino Chief 11. They are fair samples of present-day breeding of the Standard-bred horse. The descendants of Hambletonian 10 and Mambrino Chief 11 seem to dominate all other strains, but not entirely, for the successful sire, Be Sure 0195, race record (pacing) (4) 2.06½, goes back on the paternal side to Pilot Jr. 12, and on the maternal side to Iron's Cadmus and Pilot Jr. 12. These lines dominate, with only an outcross to Mambrino Chief 11.

Let us give one more popular pedigree, that of Fleety Dillon 2.08½, the champion two-year-old pacing filly of this year. She was sired by Sidney Dillon 28157, dam by Wilkes Boy 3808 (2.24½), a son of George Wilkes 519 (2.22); second dam by Almont 33, by Abdallah 15, son of Hambletonian 10. Sidney Dillon, who is best known as the sire of Lou Dillon 2.01, is a son of Sidney 4770 (2.19½), by Santa Claus 2000 (2.17½), by Strathmore 408, by Hambletonian 10. Sidney Dillon's dam is Venus, by Capt. Webster 2.30½, by Williamson's Belmont, a Thoroughbred. This is an interesting pedigree, for there is in it four crosses to Hambletonian 10, one to Thoroughbred, two to Mambrino Chief 11, one to Norman 1777, by the Morse Horse 6, one to Pilot Jr. 12, and three untraced.

The filly, Miss Stokes 2.19½, one year old, is by Peter the Great 28955 (2.07½), thence back in the male line through Happy Medium 400, to Hambletonian 10. The dam of this greatest of fillies is by Guy Wilkes 2867 (2.15½), by George Wilkes 519 (2.22).

Hamburg Belle 2.01½ is a Wilkes product on both sides of the family tree. Her rival, Uhlán 2.02½, is by Bingen 2.06½, thence back to Hambletonian 10. Uhlán's dam is by Sir Walter Jr. 2.18½, by Aberdeen 27, a son of Hambletonian 10. The outcrosses in this pedigree are to American Star 2.14, and others not traced—part of the great unknown that started the trotting breed before it was technically written down as Standard. Indeed, some writers on the trotting horse affect to despise the Standard and distinguishing numerals, on the ground that new blood is continually coming in, not included in the Trotting Horse Registry; but when Standard blood produces such yearling fillies as Miss Stokes 2.19½, such 2-year-olds as Native Belle 2.07½, such 3-year-olds as General Watts 2.06½, the Standard Registry will likely stand our time. We may merely add to the foregoing that the progeny of Hambletonian 10 has first call, with Mambrino Chief 11 second, in the male line, and Pilot Jr. 12, and American Star 14, first and second—or both equal—in the female line. But the female descendants of the horses given as first and second in the male line throw speed with wonderful uniformity. The most successful line from Hambletonian 10 is that of his son, George Wilkes 519, with Electioneer 125 second. Prodigal 6000 (2.16) is the leading stallion just now of the Mambrino Chief 11 tribe, and the leading sire of 2.30 or better trotters of this year.

That is enough of that, for, as your readers, who never see anything but a Clydesdale and a Hackney, read it, they will know a little about the great American trotter and poor man's horse, information that might be useful.

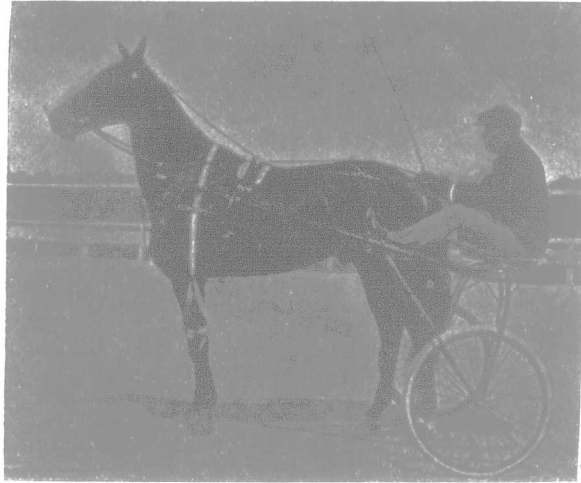
The tale, as written above, of this great tribe, who number in the millions, and who are found at all kinds of work in every State of the great Republic, and every Province of the growing Dominion, is meagre and patchy, but the animal about whom it is written is at once the rich man's pride and the poor man's slave and breadwinner. Now for the finish.

What are these Standard-bred horses good for? That is a question that will be answered in different ways by different men. When the Government of New Brunswick set about to improve the general-purpose horses of the Province, they sent an agent to Kentucky and purchased a dozen or so Thoroughbred stallions. The Kentuckians are nothing if not horsemen "to the manner born." They know a harness horse at his best; they also know a Thoroughbred at his best; none better. But do they use Thoroughbreds to improve the light-harness horse of the State? They do not. If Thoroughbred horses make the best carriage horses, the best road drivers, the fastest trotters, or the fastest pacers, does anyone think the astute horsemen of Kentucky would not breed the Thoroughbred for those purposes, instead of the Standard-bred? We are not criticising the action of the Government, except if it be criticism to compare their plan to improve the light-harness horse with the methods of the people from whom they bought the Thoroughbred stallions.

Our people want something that on the road can get somewhere. This they find in the horse that for more than a hundred years has been bred and used for those purposes on the northern half of this continent, the horse that has done their work; their saddle horse, until carriages came into general use, and their carriage and road horse ever since, the highest type of which is the Standard-bred; and in the opinion of the writer, and thousands of others, the best general-purpose horse in the world. He can pull the plow, the harrows,

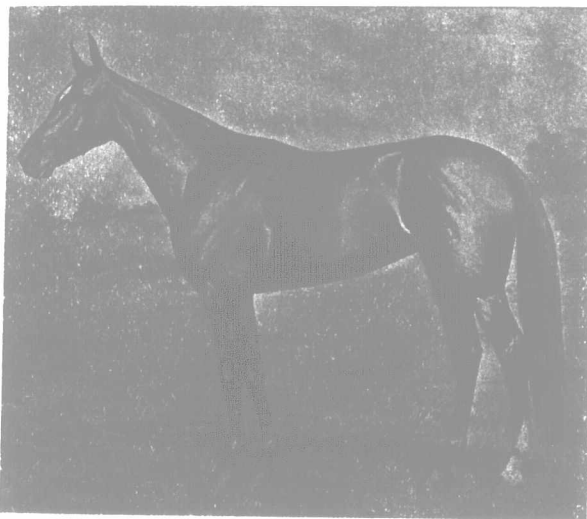
the manure spreader, the cultivator, the mowing machine; haul the hay, grain and roots into the barn and cellar, and for a driving and saddle horse is not excelled, perhaps not equalled in the world.

The Standard-breds have been used in harness ever since and before the days of Justin Morgan; their blood is akin to nine-tenths of the horses in



The Abbott, 2.03½.

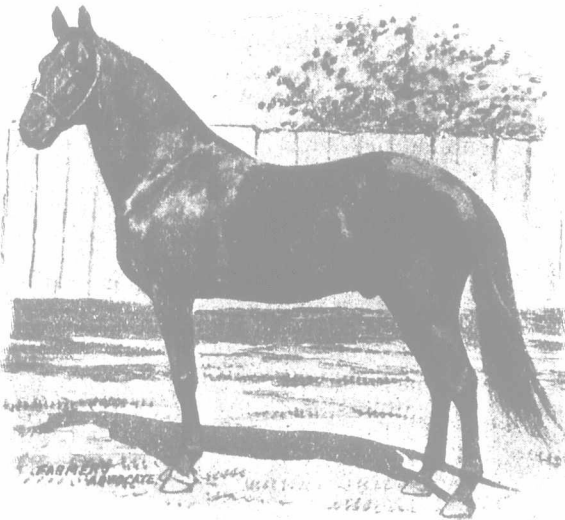
the Province, and, for the matter of that, the same breed is really almost every man's everyday horse in all the others of the Maritime Provinces, and in Quebec, Ontario, and the United States; in fact, has been with these people of all these places as far back as we find the horse in their history. He has been and will continue to be the people's horse in these countries; he has been de-



Alix, 2.03½.

veloped by them, is getting better and faster all the time; he is the great American and Canadian horse.

The Hackney, the Standard-bred's only possible rival, is of foreign blood. Where used, he makes no improvement in our general-purpose horse; in fact, he does not nick. He is a toy, and, even as a fancy knee-actor, he has frequently been out-



Reflector, 2.07½.

pointed by the Standard-bred, while the sweeping, far-reaching stride of the latter leaves the Hackney hopelessly in the rear.

Would we advise farmers to breed Standard-breds? We answer that the majority of farmers in these lower Provinces do that now, and would exchange for none other. Where a long road lies between a farmer and his market and church, he

must have them; they are the only horse that would suit him. They are tractable, easily broken, and safe to drive and work. But the farmer who prefers a slow-moving Percheron or Clydesdale, those are the horses he wants. These heavy horses, if well fed and well broken, sell well. They are in demand for trucking in towns and cities. Perhaps there is no way an ordinary farmer who breeds horses can turn an honest penny more quickly than by raising the draft breeds. Every farmer should think the question out for himself, and do that which he decides will bring him the best returns. One thing is certain, one should not couple a mare of the trotting breed—as are generally the greater number of mares of this country—with a Clydesdale or Percheron stallion, unless he wants to breed "lunkheads." Breed each to his kind. Whatever his mares are, breed them to the best of their kind. When breeding cattle, stock-raisers know that, to get good results, they must not cross-breed. Breeders of horses among farmers are slow to recognize that basic fact. If a farmer wants to raise horses of the heavy-draft purpose, he will only be wasting time by trying to produce what he wants by crossing his country-bred mares with draft stallions. Let him dispose of his trotting-bred mares as fast as he can, and replace them with heavy-draft mares. Keep the breeds separate, as he knows he must with his Jersey, Ayrshire or Shorthorn cattle. He never thinks of improving his dairy cows by using a bull of the beef breeds. The result works out the same way with horses, slow though we are to learn the lesson.

I noticed that, at a horse show in Toronto, a few years ago, there was a gorgeous display of what the press said was a dozen of magnificent Hackney stallions, every one of which was imported from England, except one, and he was by an imported Hackney stallion, out of an imported Hackney dam. Goodness me, those were not Canadian horses! At the same show there was an equally magnificent display of Standard-bred stallions, larger horses than the Hackneys, and fine carriage horses, just the kind the average Canadian likes to sit behind and drive. The latter were all bred in Canada; in fact, judging by what Ontario horsemen flash on the trotting and pacing circuits every summer, the Province is full of them. Need we doubt which is the Canadian horse?

One sentence more to this interminably long epistle: The Standard-bred is the sporting horse of the common people of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and sport of this kind is beneficial to our people, providing the trotting tracks can be kept free from the evils of betting. If betting becomes general, our people will neither engage in the sport nor patronize tracks on which it is carried on. You will agree with me that this trait in our country people—those brought up on the farms—is something to be proud of; it is a great national trait in our people, from Sydney to Vancouver. Nothing is by our farmers more keenly enjoyed than a contest of speed by trotting and pacing horses, providing there is no betting and no cheating. Thanks be to Providence, they won't have the latter. The former they like, and they cannot have it without the Standard-bred horse, the only domestic animal whose native land is the United States and the Dominion of Canada. —THE PEOPLE'S HORSE.

A Good Loser.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

So much criticism has been offered in regard to the first-prize essay on "Colt-training" that "The Farmer's Advocate" must feel as if they will have, in the future, to cut out offering prizes for essays, although it has been your policy to do so ever since "The Farmer's Advocate" was first published. I can remember, back in the eighties, when competition was keen, and has been ever since; but I do not remember ever seeing such "a tempest in a teapot" over the result. It looks thin-skinned for the ones who failed to raise so much trouble. A good loser is better than a good winner. Your comments on the matter in Feb. 17th issue are to the point. All who know the judge in this competition must recognize his ability to place the awards correctly. As you say, probably he favored more especially the training of the lighter breeds or warmer-blooded horses, but in your rules it was supposed to include any and all breeds.

As one who had a try at it himself, and whose attempt came last, or was not even read at all, I submit gracefully to the judge's decision.

Colchester Co., N. S.

A. H. CUTTEN.

In his address at the late annual meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, President John Bright said, amongst other good things: "The Directors are proud to be able to present the best financial report that has ever been presented to an annual meeting of the Association, and to report the best year in the history of the Clydesdale horse in Canada all along the line. There has been a record scored in importation. More horses have been brought to