HORSES AND CATTLE.

THE HAMBLETONIANS.

In the year 1788, a thoroughred horse named Messenger was imported from England to the United States. His pedigree showed him to be direct descendant of the Darley Arabian. From the Darley Arabian came Flying Childers; from Childers, Blaze; from Blaze, Engineer; from Engineer, Mambrino (represented in our engraving); and from Mambrino, Messonger. Of Messenger's history, after his arrival in America, Dr. McMonagle says :-

" Messenger was imported into this country in 1788, and he first arrived at Philadelphia. He served for twenty years, during seventeen of which the exact places where he stood, and at what prices, are known to posterity, as well as

what mares he served during the last few years to his hie. Wallace reprints a stud poster of March 1st. 1802, signed by Isaah Burr and Benjamin R. Cooper, in which the second paragraph of the unnouncement reads as follows:-- Messenger proved himself a noted sire and foal getter when he stood in Pennsylvania, New Jer Boy, Long Island, an . com den His stock, some of which is selling from \$500 to \$2,000 each, are equal, or perhaps superior, to any other horse m the States.

"Mr. Van Ranst, his owner, put it on record forty-five years ago that, for a number of years, perhaps eight or ten, he leased his services for a rental, free of all expenses to him, of \$1,000 per annum. If we bear in mind that this was three-quarters of a century ago, that he was located each season in some section of the country that was essentially agricultural, and that the average farmer could not then command one dollar as easily as he can ten now, we can begin to realize something of the magnitude of a net annual rental of \$1,000 for the services of a stallion in that day.

"It became noted shortly after his arrival, that he was a horse of real innate superiority, of peculiar prepotency, or a determination to convey to posterity not only what had been conferred upon him-

type of horses almost en-briefly different from the family from which he | Hambletonian, the founder of the Hambletonian | sorry to observe that in recent years breeders came, unless the combination that produced Mumbrino, the sire of Messenger, was an exception. He embodied 'all the blood of all the Howards,' and was the 'noblest Roman of them all.'

"One of Messenger's ancestors, it is said, had the faculty of straddling when on the run, and he conveyed that peculiar liabit to his family. Messengers were all large, stylish horses, and although derived from a variety of sources on the dam's side, they generally followed the sire, and produced trotters that were not celebrated for speed

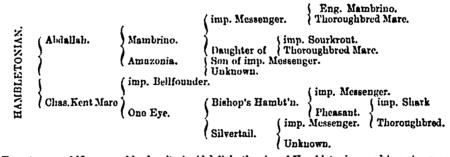
particularly, but as roadsters.
"In Rhode Island, in New York, and in New Jersey, there grew up a stock of horses known as the Messenger stock, and they were all sought at very high prices. The sons of Messenger were gathered up during the last few years of his life, and taken in all directions. Some were taken to Maine, and produced the Bush Messenger family. Ugden's Messenger was sired by imported Messenger, and stood for many years on the banks of the River St. Lawrence, across from Morrisburg. six minutes, and in the following year was matched It is claimed that Orden's Messenger produced for 200 guineas to trot nine miles in 80 minutes,

Tippoo, but that has never been proved to my satisfaction.

" Messenger had very many other sons, which went in different directions, and wherever they went they all seemed to impart an influence that produced strong, able drivers, and fine coach horses. The greatest of Messenger's second descendants was probably Tippoo Saib, Junior. It was demonstrated that if a Messenger's grandson and a Messenger's granddaughter were bred together, as in the case of Dutchman by the above sire out of Nettle by Black Messenger, they would produce trotters which would go three miles in 7:821, an actual performance, standing unequalled for thirty-three years, when on September 21st, 1872, the great mare, Huntress, in-bred in the same line by Volunteer by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, reduced the three-mile feat to 7:211, which stands unequalled yet."

From Messenger came Mambrino; from Mam-

" MAMBRINO," SIRE OF "MESSENGER."



self, but an additional characteristic. He originated a in One Eye, his grandson, and these four streams unite in him."

branch of the Abdallah-Messenger stock. Hambletonian, with the exception of one cross with imported Bellfounder, was strictly in-bred from Messenger.

His pedigree is supplied by Dr. McMonagle as above.

Of imported Bellfounder it is said :-

"Imported Bellfounder-designated the 'wonderful Norfolk Trotter'—was imported from England by James Boott, and landed at Boston, Mass., in July, 1822. He was a bright bay with black legs, standing 15 hands high. His stud card of the following year says:— His sire, old Bellfounder, was a true descendant of the original blood of the Fireaways, which breed of horses stands unrivalled for the saddle. Bellfounder is allowed by the best judges in Norfolk to be the fastest and best bred horse ever sent out of that county. At five years old he trotted two miles in

which he won easily by 22 seconds."-Report of the Ontario Agricultural Commission.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF GALLOWAYS.

At the annual meeting of the Galloway Cattle Society, held in Dumfries, Scotland, the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Gillespie, in the course of his remarks, said there appeared to be a greater anxicty on the part of people who had pure-bred Galloways to get them entered in the Herd-Book. Those people were wise in their generation. He had frequently expressed his belief in the future of Galloway cattle. There were strong indications that a great demand for them would rise up in Canada and the United States, as more Galloways had been sent out during the last few months than for many years previously, and the brino, Abdallah; and from Abdallah, Rysdyk's American people were beginning to appreciate the

merits of the breed for all their purposes. Breeders of Galloways knew that their merits for the purposes of the American people were very high. The polled Angus was a magnificent breed for particular circumstances; but there was not a breed possessing so many recommendations to American breeders as the Galloways. There was no breed of polled cattle in Britain so impressive and influential as the Galloways in crossing with horned cattle, with the view of getting quit of the horns. He ventured to affirm that, where a pure, well-bred Galloway bull was put to cows of any horned breed, the produce, in ninetynine cases out of every hundred, would be polled, and he would leave those in a position to judge to say whether there were any other polled breed of which the same could be said.

Then there was their hardy character, which was a great point in their favour. There was no breed, except perhaps the West Highland, so peculiarly fitted for exposure to extremes of heat and cold experienced in many parts of the Western States, where a large number of cattle had to lie out at all sessons. The breed was also a capital beefproducing one, and he was

had been doing so little towards bringing this quality before the notice of the public. As an instance of what might be done, he reminded them of the way in which Mr. M'Combie had taken the polled Angus breed into the world and made a name for it. That gentleman showed the public the merits of the breed, and they knew the result. The Aberdeen farmers had great reason to bless the name of the late Mr. M'Combie in all time coming.

He thought the breeders of Galloways had been too backward in showing the world the superiority of their animals for beef-producing purposes. Outsiders, however, were beginning to see that the breed possessed great merits, hence its growing popularity. It would be remembered that in 1861 Mr. M'Combie won both at Smithfield and Birmingham with Galloway animals bred by the Duke of Buccleuch: then they knew that in 1872