

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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BREED UNIFORMITY

By F. B. HILLS

There is much discussion among breeders and owners of Morgans about the desirability of establishing a standard of type for the breed. All are agreed that one of the major problems of Morgan breeders at present, and in the immediate future, is the development of greater uniformity in their product. Before considering the proper timing for fixing a standard, it is necessary to consider past history of the breed, the special conditions which affected type during the entire period and the factors which produced what we have at present. It must be conceded that there has been rather wide variation in type throughout the history of the breed.

When the Morgan was the leading family of the American Trotting Horse, Morgan stallions were bred to a wide variety of mares for the production of racing tools. Selection among breeders during that period was based on performance on the race track.

For several decades after the Morgan strain had been supplanted by the Hambletonian in racing, the Morgan's great success was as a roadster, and selection was based largely on road qualities.

During both of these periods some Morgans, of course, were used as stock horses and under saddle but the emphasis was largely on harness.

During the thirty years from about 1890 to 1920 Morgan breeders in some parts of the country had two main preoccupations—first, increasing the percentage of the blood of the foundation sire Justin Morgan, largely through inbreeding, and second, development of the Morgan as a trappy and fancy carriage animal. The first of these seems to have resulted in general in a substantial reduction in scale. In selecting for the second, there was a tendency to choose the trappy, fancy carriage gait in preference to the roadster gait which had preceded it.

This brings us up to the period when the development of the automobile and hard surface roads put an end to driving either for business or for pleasure. Many of those who had owned or bred Morgans during the first two decades of the present century discontinued their horse interests. The registration of eligible animals declined rapidly and a great many registered Morgans were completely lost sight of, having been sold presumably without pedigree. For ten or fifteen years, beginning about 1920, the number of persons breeding Morgans in the United States was at the lowest ebb in history but those who persisted held together a small nucleus, very limited in numbers, which constituted the breeding base for the Morgan of the present day.

Between 1930 and 1935 a marked revival of interest in the breed began and as it has developed there has been a market for practically every Morgan eligible for registration. Annual registration has more than quadrupled in these ten years and is being maintained at about the same rate of annual increase. The emphasis now is on saddle qualities.

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WHAT KIND OF A HORSE DOES A FARMER WANT?

(Concluded from preceding issue)

Most people will not differ with me too greatly in this description of the right kind of a horse for the average American farm. As a matter of fact, there is a newly formed association called the General Purpose Horse Association of America which describes this general purpose horse very much as I have described the kind of a horse which I think fits the American farm needs. However, the members of this association feel that there is no breed of horses in the United States today which can supply the farmers with this kind of a horse. Consequently, it is their purpose to develop a new breed by the crossing of registered Suffolk or registered Cleveland Bay mares with registered Arab stallions.

As secretary of the American Suffolk Horse Association, I appreciate the fact that the organizers of this new association selected our breed as the most likely of the five draft breeds to mother the general purpose horse. However, I do not believe that a new breed is either necessary or desirable. It is true that the bulk of the purebred Percheron, Belgian, and other breeds of draft horses are larger than the average farmer wants or needs, but after observing what our breeders of cattle and hogs have done in the past decade in the way of changing type, I am confident that the breeders of draft horses can remake their breeds to fit the farmer's picture in less time than a new general purpose breed can be developed and established to such a point that a definite type can be maintained. Perhaps, however, this new general purpose horse association may do the American farmer a great good in spurring the draft horse breeder into the production of a real farm draft horse.

Of the five draft breeds, the Suffolk approaches this farmer type horse most closely. True, we do have some ton stallions and near-ton mares in the breed, mostly in the hands of our larger breeders. However, the bulk of Suffolk mares weigh from 1400 to 1600 lbs. and the stallions around 1700 to 1800. I am sure it would be a fairly simple matter to bring them down in size through a bit of selective breeding and still maintain all of the fine qualities which have made them famous, both in England and America, as the real agricultural draft horse.

We are now facing another breeding season and a lot of farmers will be asking themselves, "Shall I, or shall I not breed my mares this year?" Here are some figures gleaned from a bulletin issued by the Horse & Mule Association of America which may answer this question for you.

The average life of horses is 15 years and mules 18 years. Consequently, 1/15th of each thousand horses and 1/18th of each thousand mules—66 horses and 55 mules respectively—will die annually. To allow for emergencies, therefore, we should be producing 70 horse foals and 58 mule foals per thousand animals annually to maintain our supply of working horses at its present level. For nearly a decade, we have been raising considerably less than this number of foals per thousand annually, so that the average age of the horses in the United States

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WANTS UNIFORM MORGAN TYPE

In your May issue of THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE an article by Mr. William F. Rossbach (page 47), has interested me considerably and because his thoughts regarding the perpetuation of Morgan horses are so very like my own I am writing this to add my two cents' worth to the good of the cause.

To my knowledge there is no other breed of livestock—horses, cows, sheep or what have you—in which the representative animals present, or would be allowed to present, such a wide variety of unrecognizable types. Also, as far as I have any knowledge of, no other breed has had the advantage of governmental support in an effort to establish a recognized breed of animal. Much could have been accomplished if a breeding program had been strictly adhered to using only the purest of Morgan blood. If such a program had been followed I believe by now the influence of those early outcrosses would have been largely overcome and Morgans would be producing uniform offspring. Instead, the outcrosses, which had to be by way of the nature of Morgan origin, have been deliberately continued and now we have a distressingly large percentage of mongrel Morgans, all recognized by the registry.

For what reason has this experimental work been continued? To gain speed! If speed is so all-important to anyone why shouldn't that person place all of his interest with a breed that is raised especially for speed instead of continuing the contamination of our precious little bit of Morgan blood left! I am a firm believer in keeping each breed of livestock separate, each for its own particular purpose. How often do scrub cows with the blood of many breeds in their veins ever produce either the quantities of milk or the well developed calves that dairymen get from their purebred cattle? What would happen if a few Jersey cow breeders tried to make the cream producing Jersey over into a beef producing breed like Aberdeen-Angus? What would happen if Bantam hen fanciers tried to make their flocks over into birds resembling Barred Rocks? To be sure those are similes, but those ideas are just as sensible as trying to make the Morgan over into something he wasn't meant to be. Quite reasonably such people as I have just mentioned would be the laughing stock of their fellow breeders.

Why Greater Size?

Going back to the reason for experimentation with Morgan—was it to produce greater size? Much has been argued along those lines but to me that argument is weak—just another excuse to cover up the bungling already done. Why is greater size so necessary for a utility animal? Certainly the Trail Rides have proved that size alone is no merit without the qualities of endurance and in these days of so much machinery I can't believe that our demands are so much greater as to necessitate the attempted remaking of an already excellent horse. Isn't it an established fact that Morgans, tractable and intelligent animals, were early recognized as excellent in the saddle, in the driving harness, and equally capable when put into a work harness and asked to labor in the fields? Hasn't it been said that seventy pounds of Justin Morgan equalled a hundred pounds of any other horse? What more has anyone any right to ask for all in the same package?

As a matter of fact, how could those early Morgans have been anything else but small when we remember how casual were the feeding programs of that day? Isn't it also an established fact that Justin Morgan's early years were particularly difficult because no one thought he would develop into anything worth owning? It is comparatively recently that stock breeders have given much thought to scientific feeding of their animals and I don't think it is unreasonable to say that Justin Morgan and those small horses that followed him for several decades would have averaged 15 to 15.2 if they could have had the advantage of a present-day feeding program. I believe that thought should be remembered in determining the acceptable size range for Morgans.

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HORSES OF WOODSTOCK¹

By ALLEN W. THOMPSON

As far back as we have the history of the horse, he has played an important part in the welfare of man, whether in the time of peace or war. Almost a companion with some, a pet and idol with many. When the most of the horses of the country were down with the great epizootic of 1872; when the streets of the cities were blockaded as it were with all kinds of merchandise; when mail-carriers had to carry the mails on their backs—then all could see, realize, and appreciate the value of the horse to man. It would have been well if some of the past generations had told more in regard to his good traits and qualities. The Arab takes pride in claiming that his horse traces in his breeding to the stud of Solomon. Though it is not true, it shows that he realizes the value of blood and the quality of his horse.

In the history of the settlements of nations, cities, and towns much is said as to the first settlers, but scarcely anything of their domestic animals. This is not right; it is selfish. Yet the horse is spoken of more in history than any of the other domestic animals, and it shows a little how he has been regarded. Now, when we have blood cattle, sheep, and hogs, as well as blood horses and pure-bred fowls of all kinds, each should have their share of praise. Yet the horse will, for some time to come, receive the lion's share.

It is well known that the soil and climate have much to do with producing poor or fine animals. It is said of Vermont that she is noted for producing fine horses as well as great men; that her horses are much sought for in the markets, on account of their tough, wiry, enduring constitutions and their fine style and make. This makes it desirous to know more as to the first horses of Vermont, their breeding and origin.

The first settlers of the State came from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, and they took with them their horses and other stock. From Rhode Island was introduced the blood of the Narragansett pacer; from the valley of the Connecticut, the thoroughbred English horse. At this time the English thoroughbred had been quite largely bred in the Connecticut Valley. A number of the purest blood had been imported from England, and quite a number from New York, New Jersey, and Virginia.

The Barb horse Ranger was imported to New London, Conn., about 1765. He was kept at Hartford and vicinity for several years. Was at first a dapple gray 15 hands high, and of the finest form, symmetry, and finish. His great value was that his descendants inherited in a marked degree his rare qualities. It is admitted that he was the best Arabian ever taken to America. There is quite a story as to his origin, and how it was that he was taken to Connecticut. It may be and it may not be true. The ridges on his legs show that they were broken, and it may have been the cause of his being taken to this country. The reason of his being taken to Virginia shows his great value as a stock horse. It was at the siege of Boston that the attention of Washington, his officers and staff, was attracted by the superior horses that composed the cavalry from the Valley of the Connecticut. Upon inquiry it was found that they were mostly by an Arabian horse called Ranger. This caused the Virginians to believe that Ranger would improve their horses at home, and, through the advice of Washington and Lee, Captain Lindsey was sent to see and buy the horse, if he thought best. This he did, and took him to Virginia. The thoroughbred mares of Virginia and Maryland were largely bred to him, and the cross is highly prized in the racer. In Virginia, Ranger was known as Lindsey's Arabian.

There was a large number of young Rangers kept and advertised in the Connecticut Valley, and it is known that one or more of them was taken to Vermont. One was kept at Stowe and Morristown, owned by a Mr. Stewart, a counterfeiter. He said he was never afraid of the officers catching him if he could get the start of them on his horse. The horse General Putnam rode down the declivity of one hundred steps, when he escaped

¹ Copyright, 1887.

from the British, was by Ranger. One writer states that Washington's celebrated gray charger was, too. This must be considered doubtful, unless Washington obtained him when at Boston, or soon after.

Canadian Origin Absurd

Some writers have claimed, because the northern part of Vermont bordered Canada, her first horses must have been largely of French or Canadian origin. It can be seen how absurd this claim is from the fact that the southern part of the State was first settled, and by settlers from the South, who took their horses with them. As the southern part became settled, the settlers pressed North from the South. The southern towns were settled fifty years earlier than the northern towns. The border towns of Canada were mostly settled by settlers from Vermont.

In the first settling of the country, horses could only be used as beasts of burden. The settlers in breaking into the wilderness, unless by the side of large rivers, could go but a short distance, as there were no roads, only the paths of the wild beasts and the red man, and the lined trees marked by the hunter and woodman. Another reason why they could not go far from the borders of civilization was, that they must be near a market. The first few settlers of many of the towns of Vermont had no horses at first; they came into the State on foot. They knew, before they could have the horse, something must be raised and provided for. When this was accomplished, then the horse was procured. The horse then wanted was the one the easiest to ride, as there were no wagons and but few roads; the one that was the surest-footed, that was the safest to get over the rough, bad routes they had. The people were poor, and could not at first enjoy the luxury of the saddle, so the horse wanted must have a good wide back; no rail-backed horse was wanted. In the winter the good roads on the snow and the cold weather made it more pleasant to ride behind the horse on the sled than on his back. After a while the rich substituted the pung for the sled; this was considered a little aristocratic. Woolen blankets were used instead of "buffalo robes." Now the sled and pung have given way to the sleigh, and it is hard to say what the sleigh will give way to.

Though the horses of the eastern and western part of the State had a common origin, their type and characteristics did not continue the same. The western part of the State borders on New York, and this caused many of the inhabitants to do their marketing at Troy and Albany. Horses were taken to New York, and furthermore horses were brought from New York to the western part of Vermont, and it caused the horses of the two sections to be somewhat alike.

The first important cross upon the horses of the western part of the State was from a son of imported Messenger, called Bishop Hambletonian. He was foaled on Long Island in 1806; he was a bay, 15½ hands high, and weighed about 1,100 pounds; had quite a reputation as a racer. He was taken to Granville, N. Y., in 1822, and there kept, with the exception of two or three seasons, until his death, which was in 1834. Some of the seasons he was kept part of the time at Pawlet, Wells, Poultney, and Burlington, Vt. The Hambletonian blood was largely bred and highly prized. It gave size and speed, but with this there was often a coarseness and a lack of style and beauty. The cross is highly valued in the pedigree of the trotters. But few Hambletonian horses were taken across the mountain to the eastern part of the State, so that, comparatively speaking, the blood was not bred on the eastern side of the mountain; yet, wherever it was, it did leave quite an impression in transmitting speed.

Morgan Blood

The Morgan blood was the first cross upon the horses in the eastern part of the State, and so popular was it that at one time nearly all the horses of the eastern part could be called Morgans. Their popularity commenced about 1820, and it continued until 1860; then the demand was for horses having more size and speed. Had the Morgan horses been bred to average in weight 1,050 pounds, and 15½ hands in height, the demand for them

must have always been great. It was their small size that cost them their popularity (there were too many small ones). They were not bred at first to any extent upon the west side of the mountain. The Morrills seemed to be what the market demanded, and they have been largely crossed upon the Morgans. The Morrills, properly speaking, are a branch of the Morgans, as their founder, Old Morrill, traces on his sire's side to Bulrush Morgan. Yet the characteristics of the two classes of horses are very different every way. The Morrills are more rangy, larger made, and have more speed than the true Morgan; their manes and tails are not as full; nor do they have the style, spirit, and endurance of the Morgans proper. Their founder, Old Morrill, was bred in Walden, Vt., foaled in 1843, was black, 16 hands high, and weighed at times 1,300 pounds. He was kept the most of the time at Danville, Vt., and died there in 1862.

Black Hawk Cross

The first cross upon the Hambletonians was the Black Hawk cross. Old Black Hawk, the founder of the family that takes his name, was bred and raised in Durham, N. H.; was foaled in 1833; was taken to Lowell, Mass., when five years old, where he was owned by Benjamin Thurston until 1844, when he was purchased by David Hill, of Bridport, Vt., who took him to Bridport and there kept him until his death, which was in December, 1856. His being owned so long in Vermont gave him his name, Vermont Black Hawk. He was called, when Hill owned him, Old Black Hawk, Hill's Black Hawk, and Morgan Black Hawk. Black Hawk was a jet black, not quite 15 hands high, and weighed about 950 pounds. He was a very smooth, fine-made, handsome horse; was stylish and fine driving, and was considered fast in his day. He was largely patronized at Bridport, and had the greatest reputation of any horse of his day. He was a remarkable preponent sire, and stamped his characteristics in a marked degree on his progeny. The Black Hawk cross gave beauty and style, with speed; many of his sons were from 15½ to 16 hands high, and weighed from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds.

The Black Hawks were not bred to any extent on the east side of the mountain; one of the sons, Captain Lightfoot, was kept at Bethel in 1854, and sired that season the dam of Draco Prince; blk. h. rec. 2.24¼. Rattler (Bigart's) left some stock in the southern part of the State. Was foaled at Danby, Vt., in 1844; was a bay, 15¾ hands high, and weighed 1,150 pounds. He won the stallion race on Long Island in 1850, in straight heats, best time 2.46. He resembled the Hambletonians, as he had one or more crosses of Hambletonian and Messenger blood, though his sire was Sir Henry, grandson of the Garret horse, and he by Leonidas.

(To be continued)

AN ALL PURPOSE HORSE

Received my sample copy and first issue of THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE and liked them swell. There is some very interesting reading and news from other states. Though I am now in the Army, my home is in South Dakota on the Crow Creek Indian Reservation at Fort Tompson, and I read where a Remount Stallion is on the Pine Ridge Reservation. If I am not mistaken or have not been informed wrong, there is a Morgan stallion also on the Crow Creek Reservation owned by the government and used on all sized Indian mares on that agency. I haven't as yet seen any of his colts, and have only seen him once so can't give much dope on him.

I am certainly glad to have taken a subscription to your fine magazine and possibly, after the war is over, I might try to raise some Morgans as I believe them to be an all purpose horse—sound to wind and work. I will be waiting for each issue as it comes due and think it a grand magazine for only one dollar a year.

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EDITORIALS

IS UNIFORMITY OF SIZE POSSIBLE?

Many letters have been received advocating the establishment of a fixed and definite standard of the Morgan breed, and the question arises, what standard?

Justin Morgan, the founder of the breed, foaled in 1789, was "about 14 hands" but the second and succeeding generations, born of a great variety of mixed stock, were developed on a much larger pattern. As to the height of early Morgans—it may be well to recall that of the 2,938 Morgan stallions registered with height in Volume II of *The Morgan Horse Register*—covering a period of 115 years—only 253 were below 15 hands, and that 1,922 were 15.2 hands or over.

Justin Morgan, himself, was a very versatile animal. He could out-run and out-pull all comers and was showy under the saddle. For 125 years his Vermont descendants on the farms and on the stages were THE general purpose horses of America, and although some strains developed speed and the breed was recognized as the all-around family horse of New England, there was no uniformity of size or type developed in that period.

If during the lifetime of old Justin Morgan (he died in 1821) and in the quarter century following, there was no fixed or definite standard of size of type, why attempt at this late date—a hundred years later—to establish a standard?

No horse breed today holds to the size of 125 years ago—breeds are developed by careful selection to meet the use and need of the public.

Arabs in America are fast losing their early desert size of 13 to 14 hands and through private hands and the Arab Army Remount Station in California a larger Arab—15 to 16 hands—is being developed.

Thoroughbreds, formerly 13.5 to 14 hands, are still Thoroughbreds at 16 and up to 17 hands.

Even draft horses, over the years, are refined and improved to meet the market and the public demand.

Will One Size Answer

For the reason that the Morgan is not a single-purpose horse throughout the nation and is subject to many uses, it seems unlikely that a fixed height or color could, or should be standardized.

While in New England there are breeders who favor the under 15 hand size, the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm aims at an over 15 hand animal for saddle purposes. In the far West, on the ranges, another size and type of Morgan is desired as a cow horse, short-backed, heavy muscled and quick to start.

It would, therefore, seem desirable to have a series of letters with good photographs from breeders in the different parts of the country setting forth the size and type of Morgan best suited to meet the conditions in *their area*.

We should remember that

Size and Type NOT of First Importance

The most important feature of the Morgan breed is their intelligence, adaptability, long life, stamina and soundness, as

Mr. Davenport has said:

"The highest qualities of balanced disposition, stamina, self-possession, mastery of circumstances, regard for the interests and safety of a rider, endurance and effectiveness on the job—whatever it is—*these are the grand inheritance of the Morgan.*"

These are *Morgan* traits, standard and fixed and should be maintained at all costs. Mental attributes, not inches, have made the Morgan breed, and let us keep that factor ever before us.

410 MORGANS REGISTERED IN 1943

One hundred and forty-four breeders in 31 states registered 410 Morgans in 1943. This compares with a total of only 78 Morgans registered in the year 1933. During the same period the membership of the Morgan Horse Club increased from 52 in 1933 to 185 at the end of 1943.

Of the 410 animals registered in 1943, 213 were mares and 197 stallions.

California led the states in the number of registrations with 110. Following California are Vermont with 45, Kansas 38, South Dakota 30, Illinois 28, Montana 24, Oklahoma 21, Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming 13 each, Ohio 12, Massachusetts 9, Rhode Island 8, New York 7, Colorado and Nevada 5 each, Virginia, Indiana and North Dakota 4 each, Idaho 3, Florida, Louisiana and Texas 2 each, Maine, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri and Oregon with 1 each.

In the number of registrations for the year, the Horseshoe Cattle Company, of Roland G. Hill, in Gustine, Calif., led with 28. Next in order, J. C. Jackson of Montana with 21, U. S. Morgan Horse Farm, Vermont 19, Chilocco Indian Agricultural School in Oklahoma 17, George E. Hineman, Kansas 13, Owen Moon, Vermont 10, The Oglala Community School in South Dakota 10. In South Dakota, in addition to the 10 of the Oglala Community High School of the Pine Ridge Agency, the Cheyenne River Agency registered 8, the Rosebud Indian School 7, and the Pine Ridge Indian Agency Extension 2, making a total for the Indian Agencies in South Dakota of 27.

The L. U. Sheep Company of Wyoming registered 9, as did also Dr. C. C. Reed of California. C. J. O'Neill of Illinois registered 8, while Robert Tynan of Nebraska, O. E. Sutter of Kansas, R. A. Sperry of California, Robert L. Knight of Rhode Island and Merle C. Evans of Ohio each registered 7, and J. R. Brunk of Illinois 6.

398 Transfers in 1943

Recorded transfers of ownership in 1943 numbered 398 which compares with a total of 63 in the year 1933. Of the 398, mares totaled 228 and stallions 170. The new owners of the transferred animals are distributed among 36 states and Canada, as follows: California 85, Kansas 52, Illinois 28, Vermont and Massachusetts 25 each, New York 19, Pennsylvania 12, South Dakota 11, Texas 10, Colorado and Iowa 9 each, Indiana, Nebraska and New Hampshire 8 each, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Montana, Ohio, Rhode Island, Utah and Virginia 6 each, Washington 5, Arizona, Connecticut, Missouri, Oregon and Wyoming 4 each, North Dakota 3, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada and Oklahoma 2 each, Florida, Maryland and New Jersey 1 each, and Canada 2.

The rapid expansion, both in numbers of registered Morgans and the area where there are breeders and owners is most encouraging. The rate of increase seems to be well sustained from year to year and indicates that in the not too distant future the Club will be able to undertake a much more aggressive life than at present.

PERSONALS

Doctor Flynn of Decatur, Ill., is reported to be confined to his room, but is slowly recovering.

REGRETS LACK OF UNIFORMITY

In carefully reading our magazine for a couple of years I have noticed that quite a number of the letters to the magazine have made note of the lack of uniformity in the Morgans. From my observation of Morgans in Southern California I also think that this lack of uniformity is to be regretted. I enjoy the magazine very much and only wish that it came oftener and the trend toward more pictures be increased.

All horsemen know that the use of the horse, in most lines, is on the decline. In my own community a few years ago most of the citrus orchards were cared for with horses. Now it is all tractors and a work team can hardly be found. In the surrounding grain country the same situation exists. Some grain ranches are still operated with horses; but most of these ranchers have their work horses for sale. No doubt there will continue to be a demand for some time to come for race horses, show horses, stock horses and pleasure horses.

The last two classifications are where the Morgans could excel if we, as Morgan owners and breeders, really make a concerted effort to improve our breed. The number of people who want a pleasure horse is unlimited, and they will satisfy that desire as they become financially able, or when they become so situated that they can care for a horse. The use of the stock horse will remain because much of the rough, hilly country is only suited to stock raising.

If we, as Morgan enthusiasts, are on our toes, there is no reason why the Morgan shouldn't be booming as a stock horse, instead of the Quarter Horse. In the last issue of the magazine Mr. J. B. Baird of Quitaque, Texas, writes that his Norgan "Charlie Chocolate" 8528, has competed successfully in races with many Quarter Horses.

In the February issue of the magazine I made a suggestion which I thought would help toward improving the Morgan breed and making it more uniform. My suggestion was that the magazine conduct a poll of Morgan horse owners to find out their ideas as to the points of an ideal Morgan horse of today. I don't think your editorial comment on this suggestion was to the point. When the points of the ideal Morgan horse of today have been ascertained by a majority opinion of Morgan owners, then keep these points constantly before the breeders by a front page notice in all issues of the paper. I would suggest something like the following:

POINTS OF THE IDEAL MORGAN HORSE AS EXPRESSED BY POLL OF MORGAN OWNERS

(A clear picture of some Morgan horse which most nearly exemplifies the following points)

- HEIGHT hands to hands
- WEIGHT lbs. to lbs.
(depending on degree of condition)
- DISPOSITION
- TEMPERAMENT
(alert or sluggish)
- HEAD
- NECK
- EARS
- LEGS
- WAY OF GOING
Walk (long or short stride)—Trot (straight and high or paddler)
Canter, etc.

I would not expect that Morgan owners would discard their Morgans if they did not meet all the ideal points; but no doubt it would help in breeding toward an ideal type for today. Let's hear the ideas of others along this line.

LEIGH W. NICKERSON

610 Alvarado St., Redlands, Calif.

MORGANS AT PIONEER VALLEY HORSE SHOW

On Labor Day the Pioneer Valley Horse Association of Athol, Mass., staged their Second Annual Horse Show on the splendid grounds of the Community Recreation Field. This Show seems destined to become one of the most important shows in New England. The setting for the show is perfect and the exhibitors are enthusiastic about it. Dr. Ray Fessenden, the Show Manager, who is Secretary of the Pioneer Valley Horse Association, and Chairman of its Executive Committee, is well-known to everyone who has attended or participated in the 100-Mile Trail Rides of the Green Mountain Horse Association. Dr. Fessenden has been Recorder of the Trail Rides annually since they were initiated.

The Show at Athol was most complete. There were forty classes, including some especially fine ones for children, and three were devoted exclusively to registered Morgans. Of the Morgan classes, two were saddle classes, one for registered Morgans under 15 hands and one for those 15 hands and over. The third Morgan class was described as a "Versatility Class" in which the animals were shown in harness, under saddle and over jumps.

The under 15 hands class was won by Gordon Van Buskirk of Hooksett, N. H., with his Bennington mare, Arabia 04676. The second and fourth in this class went to Marilyn Carlson of West Springfield, Mass., with her Lippitt Mandate 8331 and Lady Field X-05E34, respectively. Both of these animals are sired by Mansfield. Third prize was taken by Ellen Beebe of Weston, Mass., with her Machado 7844 by Delgado 7077.

The class for 15 hands and over was won by Lucia Brown of Milton, Mass., with her mare Friendly 04963. It will be remembered that this mare won the light weight division of the 100-Mile Trail Ride of the Green Mountain Horse Association in 1943. Second in this class went to A. D. Norcross of Munson, Mass., with his mare Darleen 05154 by Sonny Bob 7693.

Miss Carlson won the versatility class with her Lippitt Mandate which had won second in the saddle class for Morgans under 15 hands.

Next year a very much larger showing of Morgans is expected. Several Morgan owners present at the Show stated that they would surely be present next year as some of them had been in 1943. They were prevented from showing this year only by transportation and labor difficulties. Our congratulations to Dr. Fessenden and the hard-working members of his local committee. The Show was sponsored by the local post of the American Legion, the members of which through their auxiliary police unit handled the entire policing of the Show, the regulation of the crowds, parking, etc., in an exemplary manner. The judges were Mrs. Charles A. Jones of Newburyport, Mass., Mrs. Duncan M. Spencer of Bedford Hills, N. Y., and Mr. John O. Williams of Middlebury, Vt.

THANK YOU

Enclosed is my check for renewal of my subscription for the MAGAZINE. I want you to know that I think you are doing a grand job in getting out this publication under the present trying conditions and wish you continued success.

Last week I visited Mr. J. Roy Brunk, Cotton Hill Stock Farm, Rochester, Ill. He is keeping our horses for us at the present time. Mr. Joseph Ebel and myself started with our Morgans four years ago, purchased the mare Tifona from him and now have Tifona, 5-year old, Triann, 3-year old filly and Tritoni, yearling stud colt all registered M. H. R. While there I had the pleasure of taking care of his two stallions Congo and Juzan. This is the first opportunity I have had to work around Morgan stallions, and I was really surprised as they are really gentle horses.

When the war is over Mr. Ebel and I hope to be able to introduce the Morgan Horse around here near St. Louis.

Again wishing you continued success with THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE.

FRED HUENERGARTH

740 Allegheny Dr., Lemay, 23, Mo.

SHADES OF JUSTIN MORGAN

Stallions descending from that noted founder of America's first breed have been siring real American Farm Horses

By PAUL M. KINNEY

In September number, The Breeder's Gazette

Up in Iroquois County, Ill., we found that Morgan-sired utility team which you see hitched to the manure-spreader. The outfit belongs to John H. Rice, a dirt farmer, who uses it over his 112 acres. Thus re-enforced with fertility, that farm has grown a nice farm home and sent three children to college. The Morgan horse is a definite factor in that accomplishment, since John figures that this team saves him \$300 a year. He knows how to figure, too. He is a graduate of the University of Nebraska and spent eight years as instructor at the University of Illinois, where his experiments first knocked stilted hogs into a cocked hat.

"That nine-year-old mare on the right is the smartest horse I ever knew," John told me, proving that he gets a dividend of pleasure out of them, too.

"How's that?" I asked.

"Oh, you only have to do a thing once and Gypsy knows how to do it, and the eight-year-old mare, Nellie, is almost as smart. You know, some horses are smart alright, but they use their smartness against you. You can always depend on these Morgan-Percherons to do the right thing."

"You sound just like Charlie O'Neill," I cracked. "He has been breeding Morgan stallions to draft mares twenty-five years and I guess it was twenty years ago when he first jumped Sam Guard for some publicity about the results. But evidently our editor didn't want to get his neck in such a little collar! Has Mr. O'Neill, here been coaching you?"

"No, I never met him before, even though he did send a Morgan stallion forty miles to breed my big Percheron mare. I just figured that a good-sized team of Morgan-Percheron like these 1,500 pounders would be the economical power to run this farm with, and, believe me, they're the nicest team I ever worked."

"I see they're friendly, but aren't there any disadvantages?" I asked.

"Yes, it is a little hard to trade help with neighbors. We can't hook onto each other's tools, and they think I'm too slow. Horses are slower, but then they don't bat the life out of implements. You're not wasting any expensive boughten power when you hitch this team to a rake or one-row cultivator.

"The University of Illinois figures daily cost of keeping a team at \$2 in their experiments, but that's not right. I wrote and told them that I would keep all the teams they could send me at \$2 a day. They never answered! This team doesn't cost nearly that much to keep. They're awfully nice in the barn, too. Less worry about kicking than straight drafters. The Morgan is one light breed that actually improves on draft temperament while retaining plump, full muscling—no peaked high withers or croups.

"Yes, sir, this team cheerfully does its part. It isn't too fast, but allows me time to get 400 to 500 pounds of butterfat a month from twelve Holstein cows. And, feeding the skim milk to pigs (as well as chickens), I produced 58,000 pounds of pork last year. Say, I was raised on *Breeder's Gazette*—out there in Nebraska. It's what taught me to study things out."

Such was the testimony of John H. Rice, the only exclusive horse farmer among the dozen odd owners of "Morgan-Drafters" whom amiable Charlie O'Neill took me to see. Charlie is no enemy of tractors—he has been selling them since 1911. But he has been in the stallion business since 1907, when Stubblefield was signing his Percheron pedigrees and as many as 200 Percheron two-year-olds filled the International arena. He foresaw the decline of the big drafter a quarter-century ago. He believed and still believes that the offspring of full-muscled Vermont-type Morgan stallions (like Archie O on the cover) and draft mares make a pleasing, economical supplement to tractor power on

farms where tractor power is needed, and an ideal all-purpose power on many farms where tractors are not needed.

Charlie did not ask me to accept any theories how various breeds might be manipulated to fill today's utility-horse need twenty-five years from now. He asked only that I report a quarter-century's actual experience with Morgan-Drafters, sired by America's own first breed. He invited me to check his statement that the day is never too long or too hot for Morgan-Drafters. Also that they are surprisingly uniform—no odd combinations like light legs with heavy bodies or heavy legs with light bodies. He asked me to judge whether or not Prof. R. S. Hudson of Michigan was justified in calling Morgans "the draft horse of the light breeds"—noting their ability to transmit strong legs, short backs, and collar-filling shoulders.

Back to the tour, we stopped at the farm of our Duroc- and Shorthorn-breeding subscriber, Roy Piper, who proudly showed us his Morgan-Percheron by old Archie, sire of the cover-page horse. Roy pointed out that a moderate-size team can handle rubber-tired hayrags and other rubber-tired implements that would be hard to pull on steel rims. Emphasizing the versatility of Morgan-Drafters, he found a picture of his daughter in a buggy, driving a fast-stepping team past the county fair grandstand.

Excusing himself to attend to a priorities problem in connection with their manufacture of horse trailers, Charlie O'Neill asked his "little" (300-pound) brother, Eugene, to take me across the Illinois line toward Morocco, Ind., where their veteran stallioner, Ed Grages, had taken Archie O's 14-year-old brother, Doc Bailey. This horse, to which their veterinarian gave his own name, is their largest Morgan, weighing 1,400 pounds—900 pounds less than their last Percheron stallion! "Gene" told me that Doc Bailey got 109 colts from 163 services last year. Pretty good for an old horse? Morgans aren't old till in their twenties anyhow. "Old" Archie, sire of Doc Bailey and Archie O, is still vigorous at twenty-six. Their dam was well into her thirties when she died.

(To be continued)

SPENCE RECALLS 20 YEARS AGO

I have several times noticed short notes in THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE by Mrs. Walter Lozier, Cora, Wyo. The name was so familiar I finally put my memory to back tracking. Finally treed a long ways back. Better than twenty years ago I was riding for the Green River Association. Ralph DuMauier was running the outfit. What outfit there was.

16,000 Cattle

There were some sixteen thousand cattle. But awfully short-handed. Walter Lozier came to the wagon a couple of times that summer—with bull herds if I remember rightly.

I also repped with this wagon a couple of seasons for outfits from Wind River and it seems to me Mr. Lozier was with the wagon one of those falls. But I cannot remember for sure now. Joe Graham was running the wagon then.

I do remember though that their horses, for the most part, were pretty common. Bill Luce's circle dots were the best in the country. There had been some fellows who had a spread of some sort over near Big Piney who had some Morgan stock. They had sold out though then. But there were still a few of their horses in the country. I do not remember the name but they branded with a dipper:

The fall before I worked for the Green River outfit I wrangled horses for the Mumblepeg and rode two of these dipper horses. A bay and a brown. Both smooth-mouthed. But as good a horse as you would come across anywhere.

Best wishes to the Loziers and their Morgans!

R. E. SPENCE

Bannock Rt., Dillon, Mont.



BROOKSIDE TISKET

Winner of the 100-Mile Trail Ride (heavyweight division)

HALF-MORGAN WON HEAVYWEIGHT DIVISION IN WOODSTOCK, VT., 100-MILE TRAIL RIDE

Brookside Tisket, a nine-year-old chestnut gelding, 15.1 hands, 1,050 lbs. weight, a Half-Morgan, won the Ninth Annual Woodstock, Vt., 100-Mile Trail Ride, Saturday, September 2, 1944—ridden by Edward Havey of Bedford, N. H.

Other Morgan winners in the heavyweight division were: Second—Miss Nekomia, No. 04938, 9 years, 14.2 hands, 925 lbs. weight, ridden by Mrs. C. D. Parks, of Honesdale, Pa. Sixth—Sire Travelmore, No. 05571, 4 years, 14.2 hands, 875 lbs. weight, owned by William Roszbach, Honesdale, Pa., ridden by Robert Fives.

In the lightweight division the winner was Betty Turkey Track, a three-quarter Thoroughbred bay mare, 11 years old, 15 hands, 875 lbs. weight, ridden by Miss Audessa Newbegin of Danvers, Mass.

Third place—Autumn Star, No. X-05760, 12 years, bay mare, 14.3 hands, 1,060 lbs. Owned and ridden by Barbara Shepard of Stoneham, Mass.

Fourth place—Buddy, No. 7764, 13 years, 15 hands, 1,050 lbs. weight. Owned by Captain Harvey Wingate, Montclair, N. J. and ridden by Miss Gail Rowell.

Fifth place—Sadwin, No. 04746, 13 years, 14.1 hands, 930 lbs. weight, chestnut mare. Owned by Mrs. Anna Ela, Townshend, Vt. Ridden by Miss Ruth Dickson.

Ninth place—London Bobbie, 8 years, 16 hands, 1,110 lbs. weight, a Half-Morgan chestnut gelding owned by Dr. G. L. Orton, Rahway, N. J., and ridden by Miss Elizabeth Orton.

Of the fifty-five horses entered in the 100-Mile Trail Ride, forty-seven started and thirty-six riders finished. The breed prizes went to the following:

THOROUGHBRED—First to Drill (a grandson of Man o' War), No. 310135, a 13-year-old brown gelding, 17 hands, 1,325 lbs. weight. Owned and ridden by Edward Hartman of Wilkes Barre, Pa. Second—to Sweet Lacruse, an 18-year-old brown gelding, 15.3 hands, 1,050 lbs. weight. Owned and ridden by Freeman Galusha of Guilderland, N. Y.

MORGANS—First to Lippett Miss Nekomia, No. 04938, 9-year-old bay mare, 14.2 hands, 925 lbs. Shown by Dr. C. D. Parks, Honesdale, Pa. Second—Buddy, No. 7764, 13-year-old stallion, 15 hands, 1,050 lbs. weight. Owned by Capt. Harvey Wingate, Montclair, N. J. Third—Sadwin, No.

04746, 13-year-old chestnut mare, 14.1 hands, 930 lbs. weight. Owned by Anna Ela, Townshend, Vt.

HALF-MORGAN—Brookside Tisket, 9-year-old chestnut gelding, 15.1 hands, 1,050 lbs. weight. Owned by Edward Havey, Bedford, N. H.

HALF-THOROUGHBRED—Betty Turkey Track, 11-year-old bay mare, 15 hands, 875 lbs. weight. Owned by Cyrus Newbegin, Danvers, Mass.

Other awards included—Best woman rider—Miss Ruth Dickson of Weston, Mass. Best junior rider—Miss Marilyn Johnson, twin daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Johnson of Rutland, Vt. Best adult male rider—Edward Hartman of Bedford, N. H. Youngest rider to complete the 100-Mile Trail Ride—Thomas Harvey, Jr.

The fifty-five horses entered for the Ninth Woodstock, Vt., Trail Ride came from eight states as follows:

Illinois, 2; New York, 2; Connecticut, 3; New Jersey, 4; Massachusetts, 8; New Hampshire, 8; Pennsylvania, 11, and Vermont, 17.

The two divisions require that in the heavyweight division the riders must carry a minimum of 185 lbs., and in the lightweight division the riders must carry at least 155 lbs., but not more than 184 lbs.

The horse entered from the greatest distance was that of C. J. O'Neill of Manteno, Ill., with his 20-year-old brown Morgan stallion, Sealims Best, No. 7561, 14.3 hands, and 1,050 lbs. weight.

The judges this year were John O. Williams, Director at U. S. Morgan Horse Farm, Middlebury, Vt.; Colonel John McLane, Cornwall, Vt., and Humphrey Finney, Editor of *The Maryland Horse*, Baltimore, Md.

Official Recorder, Dr. Ray Fessenden, Athol, Mass., and Official Veterinarian, Dr. Charles Hulst, West Rutland, Vt.

THE RECORD OF HALF-MORGAN HORSES

Under date of July 7, 1944, the registrar reports seventeen horses registered in our books, thirteen of these being mares and four being geldings. The majority of our registrations come from the West, California, Oregon, Nevada, etc., with a few from New York State and New England.

A number of applicants have been referred to us by the Morgan Horse Club.

Since our inception we have had approximately forty inquiries and requests for application blanks.



BETTY TURKEY TRACK

Winner of Lightweight Division, 100-Mile Trail Ride

THE MORGAN AS A CHILD'S PONY

I have been asked to tell the readers of THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE something about my experiences with Morgan cross ponies. From 1935 to 1941 I kept a herd of some forty head of ponies which ranged in size from small Shetlands to about a dozen mares standing thirteen to fourteen hands. The Shetland was perfectly satisfactory as a small pony and I believe the breed fills all requirements for a pony up to 11.2 hands. There is not however any breed of horses or ponies about thirteen hands suitable for children.

Temperment Comes First

Let us consider what requirements we must meet in a child's pony. The paramount consideration I believe must be temperment. Unless the pony has an even, docile disposition it is useless as a child's pony no matter how fine a show animal it may be. I am sure you are all familiar with the spectacle so common at society horse shows of a beautiful toy Saddle Horse that is handled by a groom till the last minute, then a child is carried as a passenger on its back around the show ring. I do not quarrel with the beauty or even desirability of such ponies for children that can handle them but it is not the type of pony that can fit most children. As a first requirement then I put even disposition.

The second requirement is that it be a pony (under 14.2) with the conformation and manners of a full size horse. A pony is much better for the child about twelve years old than a horse is. For one thing the lessons of horsemanship may be much better learned on a mount whose size is in proportion to the size of the rider. At the same time it is desirable to follow the type and gaits of a good saddle horse or hunter both from the viewpoint of horsemanship and making the pony attractive to the child.

A third requirement is that the pony be hardy and an easy keeper, an animal capable of roughing it on the country place or in camps.

Now let us look at the breeds which might fill these requirements. The Thoroughbred, Standard-bred, and Saddle Horse I would rule out at once in that these breeds are definitely out of the pony class except for an occasional stunted or dwarfed specimen.

We have then four breeds that run consistently either pony size or little above it; the Welsh, Hackney, Arab, and Morgan.

The Welsh in theory would be the ideal child's pony if one could only find a group of judges to agree on just what a Welsh pony is. In practice anything larger than a Shetland which does not place itself in some other breed is called a Welsh. It would seem that the breed has virtually disappeared for all practical breeding purposes today.

The Hackney pony does not have the disposition for a child's pony, being, as a general rule, too hot. Further than that the Hackney has a harness horse gait and shoulder and does not meet the requirement of having the gaits of a full sized horse.

The Arab would make a good cross on cold blooded mares but the Arab is apt to be, like the Thoroughbred, a little too hot for a child. Another practical breeding difficulty is the scarcity of Arab stock to work with.

Morgan Is Ideal

We come then to the Morgan. I believe this breed has everything required in the ideal child's pony. It has the gaits, conformation, and manners of a good saddle horse or hack. It has a marvellous easy temperament: It is a hardy breed, good footed, and capable of roughing it when necessary. And among the pure Morgan bloodlines the pony size, under 14.2, is so common as to be almost a breed characteristic. (I can hear the storm rising in protest already but please remember that I regard the small size as a desirable characteristic.)

I was fortunate in being able to secure a young Jubilee King stallion that stood 14.1 to head my pony herd. I also obtained three mares, full sisters, that ranged from 13.1 to 14 hands.

This was the nucleus of the Morgan pony we attempted to create. I had several mares in the herd that showed a good deal of the Morgan type and two or three others that were either part Hackney or part Thoroughbred. The others were just ponies. The breeding practice was to use the Morgan stallion on all mares that stood 11.3 or better. The results from the first cross were far better than I had ever hoped for.

Morgan Cross Excellent

The colts had type and character far superior to the cold blooded dams from which they came. As yearlings and two-year olds these colts were developing into splendid ponies which promised to mature at about twelve to thirteen hands.

Most of these colts were sold and unfortunately I was forced to sell the farm and stop the breeding work which I had started. From the few years' work with the Morgan cross however I am firmly convinced that there is a real opportunity here to develop a badly needed breed of child's pony. From some twenty-five Morgan cross foals I cannot recall more than one or two which were in any way a disappointment. I do not believe it would take more than three top crosses to Morgan stallions to fix type characteristics reasonably firmly provided some judgment was used in selecting the original mares.

Objects to Half-Morgan Registry

In closing I would like to say a word about Half-bred Registration. I believe this is a mistake. It would seem to me a much sounder practice to have some settled policy for making a Morgan. A rule to allow four top crosses to register for example would do far more to expand the Morgan breed than a half bred registration which is in the final analysis only a stunt to promote sales.

RICHARD EAMES

Millbrook, N. Y.

PRESENT-DAY MORGANS

I enjoy the little paper very much even though I do not own a Morgan. But would if I had been able to locate something that I could buy. The drain on the small supply of Morgans in this locality keeps them pretty well cleaned up. I do have a mare bred to a Morgan stallion. Considering the small supply of Morgans available I have thought it well to devote more space in the magazine to stories about present-day Morgans rather than to so much about the founder of the breed Justin Morgan. But you have had similar comments from others and there is appearing more about the present-day horses. Have just read the September issue of the *Breeders Gazette* which has a long article on the subject of cross breeding of Morgans and drafters. They make it sound O. K. but I am still a purebred man. Many Morgans are big enough to do much of the lighter farm work and in this age of tractors a heavy horse is not needed as they were when they were hitched to the two and three bottom breaking plows. At any rate if I can buy a Morgan mare I will try that program out and keep them pure. Enclosed is my dollar for another year's subscription.

S. M. PHELPS

R. 1, Monmouth, Ill.

PICTURE HEADLIGHT MORGAN WANTED

Thanks for renewing my subscription to your great magazine. I would not want to miss a number, and I file them all for reference and good reading. I note in the last issue that Headlight Morgan 4863 A. M. R. was classed by the Morgan Horse Club as the horse of the nearest type of Justin Morgan. Could you please tell me where I might secure a good picture of him? I would like to study it, and add it to my collection.

W. D. POWERS

1607 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ St., Rock Island, Ill.

SPENCE: RELATIONSHIP OF MORGAN AND QUARTER HORSE

I have just been reading the letter of Helen Michaelis, secretary of the Quarter Horse Association. I am quite an admirer of the Quarter Horse. In fact, I own a couple of mares that I imagine would be eligible for registry. They are good. The only way I can improve is by breeding them to Morgan stallions!

Mrs. Michaelis says there is no relationship—and no resemblance. I beg to differ. A number of the best Quarter stallions I've noticed lately could have easily been mistaken for Morgans.

As for relationship—neither horse has ever been bred pure. I've often thought that was perhaps why these two breeds excelled all others. They have been bred for type and utility.

The original Quarter Horse families are older than the Morgan. But it must be remembered that much other blood has been brought in to the Quarter Horse since then. And there has no doubt been Quarter Horse blood crossed on the Morgan—and there's no guess work about the Morgan in the Quarter Horse.

Morgan Blood

The Steel Dust strain is typically Morgan and it has always been my understanding that old "Steel Dust" was registered in the Morgan Stud Book.

"Copper Bottom" was a Morgan—said to be sired by Justin Morgan and his blood has gone on in the Morgan, the American Saddle Horse and the Quarter Horse.

The Quarter Horse "Chip Rock" I've never seen, but have seen several pictures of him and if he is not Morgan he will do until one comes along.

And if "Peter McCue" did not carry Morgan blood then there's nothing in the saying "blood will tell." For many of his offspring show it. Even to the third and fourth generation.

I had a little Steel Dust mare. Typically Morgan if ever there was one. Bred her to a horse who was sired by a Thoroughbred (as many good Quarter Horses are) and whose dam was a Quarter mare from Nevada. The result is a mare—perfect modern Quarter Horse conformation. Breed her to a Morgan. Result—a perfect Morgan.

R. E. SPENCE

Bannock Rt., Dillon, Mont.

AS CATTLE HORSES MORGANS NOT SURPASSED

I have not been able to get any good pictures of using our Morgans for roping. We have lots of Morgans that are fine rope horses. Not arena horses for show work—we do not use them that way—but for actual cattle work, branding, cutting and hard range riding, they will match any other breed of horses if the right type of Morgan is selected.

We can match our horses against any other horses in the West for actual cattle work.

There is quite a demand for good Morgan mares out here. We are sold entirely out down to weaner fillies for fall delivery and have several of them spoken for. Today I sold a fine two-year-old stallion, Ryder 8712, sired by Sonfield and dam by Querido—to Charles A. Schultz, Julius Kuck and Robert G. Schultz of Yreka, California. These boys are getting a fine start in Morgans. They have several good mares and the stallion North Fork, by Don Juan, a son of Querido. This Ryder colt is a fine type for a Western horse and should cross fine on North Fork fillies.

I am glad to hear THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE is making such good progress. It is certainly giving us a lot of good Morgan news. Enclosed is a small check to help the good work along.

ROLAND G. HILL

Horseshoe Cattle Co., Gilroy, Calif.

OVERSEA BOYS LIKE MAGAZINE

May I tell you, without the least exaggeration, how well appreciated your magazine is with the boys overseas. My brother, S/Sgt. Art Schembri and all his buddies, now overseas, have classified it as their No. 1 reading material—and are always looking forward to the next issue.

In a recent package sent home from overseas containing many important official papers (recommendations, etc.), photos and keepsakes—all sent air mail—so very little weight allowed—what should I find enclosed? Two issues of THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE!!!

It is very gratifying to receive letters from the boys telling me about THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE. It's not only the enjoyment they receive from reading it from "cover to cover" as they put it—but the many visions and plans for the future they visualize. It has given them plenty of food for thought. This war may have brought about many maniacs and crackups, but when MEN can return from the terrors of battle and talk only of the future and home, *et cetera*, well, I guess there is still hopes for the return of civilization.

So may I thank you again for such a grand publication on behalf of myself and the boys.

DOLLY SCHEMBRI

1135 Evans Ave., San Francisco 24, Calif.

VERMONT MORGANS

By DANIEL L. CADY

I notice in my car, when nearing,
A road that tips up toward the sky,
The chauffeur opens up his gearing
And spurts like thunder on the high;
It's quite a thrilling and engine-feature,
Although I'm half-disposed to swear
It's copied from that nerry creature,
An up-and-coming Morgan mare.

Few petrol charioteers are giving
The "go-by" to the Morgan blood,
Nor is the yoke of oxen living
That's towed a Morgan through the mud;
In Summer's heat or Winter's rigor
The Morgan "spurts" is always there—
No horseflesh cuts a finer figure,
By Crackie, than a Morgan mare.

Most any man and every woman
Will tell you 'bout a Morgan's eye;
It's so emit with life, so human,
The Morgan "strain" should mount, not die;
Our folks should rise from Jay to Pownal,
From Burke to Bridgeport—everywhere—
And take a hand, like Chauncey Brownell
To save the Morgan horse and mare.

A bit of far-off Arab splendor,
Still shone upon her dappled flanks;
I'm pretty sure the witch of Endor
Bestrode a Morgan on her pranks,
But long upon our hillsides thriving,
She's like the folks our hillsides bear—
She's hard as nails for work or driving,
The proud, Green Mountain Morgan mare.

She doesn't need a feed of clover
Each time she straightens out to draw;
She always has some grit left over,
She always saves some air to paw;
How well she wears a premium ticket;
How well she stood the battle blare;
The boys that stopped the charge of Pickett
Each took along a Morgan mare.

So, here's to Phillips—bold and brainy
The Morgan King of Windsor street;
He knows as well as George Delaney
The old-time Morgan can't be beat;
He's come from Dixie with his dollars
To boost the breed that's getting rare;
And when a real Vermonter "Hollers"
He hands him out a Morgan mare.

PROGENY OF BENNINGTON AND ARTEMISIA

RALPH W. PHILLIPS and S. R. SPEELMAN

Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture¹

From the *Vermont Horse and Bridle Trail Bulletin*.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has been engaged in the breeding of Morgan horses at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm, Middlebury, Vt., since 1907. During this period several hundred foals have been obtained from the matings of various stallions and mares, some of which have helped make modern Morgan breed history. Among the most outstanding of these are a number of the sons and daughters of Artemisia 02731, A.M.R., and Bennington, 5693, A.M.R. Inasmuch as it is quite unusual to obtain many offspring of exceptional merit from one series of identical matings, and because both Bennington and Artemisia were well known in Morgan breeding circles it seems worth while to consider some of the more interesting facts of their history and accomplishments and to note a few points concerning their progeny.

Bennington was foaled on April 2, 1908, at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm, Middlebury, Vt., and died of old age at that station, June 11, 1936. Soon after this stallion reached breeding age he was enlisted among a small group of sires used in the original Army Remount Program, then being conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. After several successful seasons of remount service, during which he sired many good saddle-type colts in various sections of Vermont, Bennington took his place in the stud at Middlebury and was continued in regular use there until shortly before his death. Bennington was a dark bay horse of excellent conformation, finish, and action, standing about 15.1 hands and weighing approximately 1,100 pounds. He was well broken to harness and saddle and was a good show horse. Among his more important accomplishments in a limited show career, were the winning of championship awards for Morgan stallions at the Eastern States Expositions (Springfield, Mass.), in 1923 and 1924. He sired numerous colts that have stood well among the prize winners in various New England shows and fairs.

Although it is the purpose of this article to deal primarily with offspring obtained from matings of Bennington with Artemisia, this sire had such a long period of successful service at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm that brief mention should be made also concerning some of his other progeny. Among these are the mares, Audrey, Damsel, Romance, and Ulwina, now at Middlebury, as well as Ceres, Terra Alta, Vamp, and Rosemere that formerly saw service there. Then too, the names of Virgil, Evan, Swanton, and Rockwood will be remembered by many, for all of these sons followed Bennington's example in participating in the Army Remount breeding work; while Ucre and Wonderman (geldings) made show records.

Artemisia, a dark chestnut filly, was foaled on April 22, 1909, and was bred by Frank Orcutt of West Burke, Vt. Mr. Orcutt kept Artemisia until she was three years old, when she was sold to A. Fullerton Phillips, of Bradford, Vt. Mr. Phillips in turn disposed of this mare to Kathleen T. Phillips, who sold her the same year (1912) to William B. Sanders, of Cleveland, Ohio. It was from Mr. Sanders that the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm officially acquired Artemisia in 1922. While in Mr. Sander's ownership, Artemisia produced Agatha, 02680, A.M.R. in 1913; Ajax, 5302, A.M.R. in 1914; Donaldson, Jr., 7040, A.M.R. in 1917; and she dropped the outstanding colt, Mansfield, 7255, A.M.R. on June 16, 1920. Mansfield was sired by Bennington. This young horse early showed such merit and was so well liked that he was acquired and presented to the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm in 1922 by Mr. C. C. Stillman, then president and registrar of The Morgan Horse Club, Inc. Artemisia was also bred to Bennington in 1921 and dropped an excellent bay filly, Palmyra, at Middlebury shortly after she was acquired from Mr.

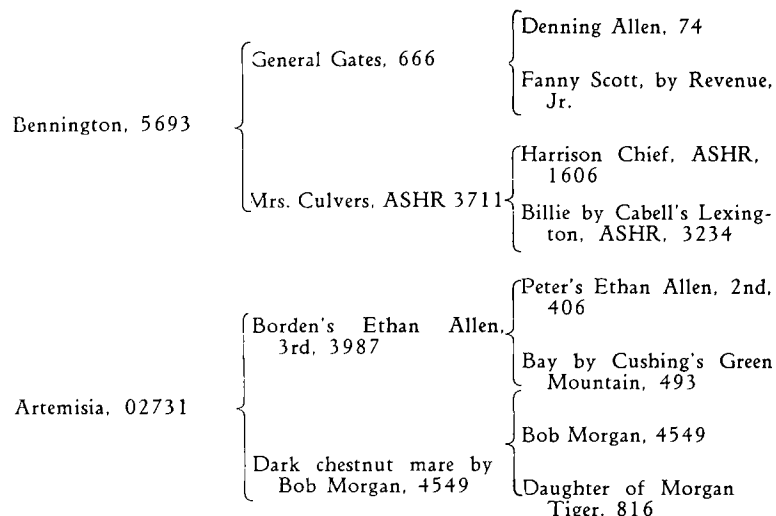
¹The authors are Senior Animal Husbandman, in charge of genetics investigations and Associate Animal Husbandman, acting in charge of horse and mule investigations, respectively, and are located at the Beltsville Research Center, Beltsville, Md.

Sanders. This program of mating Artemisia to Bennington was continued at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm, and she was bred to that sire each year during the 1922-1934 period. These services produced the following foals:

1923—Querido, bay colt
 1924—Redfern, chestnut filly
 1925—Slydell, chestnut filly
 1926—Topsham, chestnut colt
 1927—Ulysses, brown colt
 1929—Willys, bay filly
 1930—Artiben, chestnut colt
 1932—Canfield, chestnut colt

Photographs of eight of these animals are available and are shown in figures 3 to 7. No foals resulted from the matings to Bennington in 1927, 1930, 1932, 1933 and 1934. In 1935 Artemisia was bred for the last time to the stallion, Abbott, 7704, A.M.R. but without success, and she was found dead on pasture September 9, 1936.

Inasmuch as the bloodlines of Bennington and Artemisia are of interest to some students of breeding, two-generation pedigree tabulations of their ancestry are given below:



Many pictures of General Gates, sire of Bennington, have been published and one may be found on page 33 of the January, 1942, issue of *The Vermont Horse and Bridal Trail Bulletin*. Pictures of Bennington and Artemisia appear in the January, 1943, issue and a picture of Borden's Ethan Allen 3rd, sire of Artemisia, appear in the October, 1939, issue of the same publication. Insofar as is known, no good photographs are available of the dams of these two individuals.

As has been noted, Mansfield was produced by Artemisia when still in the ownership of Mr. William B. Sanders, and he was acquired by the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm through the foresight and generosity of Mr. C. C. Stillman. This son of Bennington and Artemisia, now twenty-two years old, has had a notable career. When he was only a suckling foal he won the reserve championship Morgan stallion prize at the Vermont State Fair and followed this with similar success as a yearling at the same show in 1921. Mansfield also competed successfully at the Eastern States Expositions in other years, and he has been prominent in the stallion classes of the recent Morgan horse shows. His latest show accomplishment, as many know, was the winning of the Justin Morgan Performance Class in the 1942 competition at South Woodstock, Vt. Notable as such successes have been, however, they have been overshadowed by the performance and popularity of this excellent sire in stud work. At the present time many of his get are in service at Middlebury, and other places. His daughters at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm now include Walla Walla, Torch Glow, Jemima, Fawn, Gladly, Goodgirl, Topaz, Doreen, Ingrid, Indra, Ileana, Hermina, and Mannequin, while two of his outstanding sons, Cranford and Goldfield, are in the U. S. Remount Service, and at the Connecticut State Agricultural College, respectively. Cranford is being returned from the Remount Service for use in the breeding pro-

gram at Middlebury in 1943. Monterey, another excellent son, was formerly used at Middlebury and at the U. S. Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Mont. Many readers will also remember the mare, Rhyme, as well as Gay Mac, Splendor, Scandal, Southard, and Tipperary, all sired by Mansfield.

Ulysses, 7565 A.M.R., was used to a limited extent as a young sire in the breeding program of the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm, but this stallion has seen the most service in the hands of Dr. W. L. Orcutt, of West Newbury, Mass., who obtained him under a loan agreement in 1931 and kept him until 1940. At that time it was decided to allow the U. S. Remount Service to borrow Ulysses, and he is now located in Colorado. Delmont, a son of Ulysses, is also engaged in remount breeding service. Ulysses is represented in the Middlebury stud by several granddaughters. Ulysses was a successful competitor for Doctor Orcutt, and he will be particularly well remembered by many as the winner of the Justin Morgan Performance Class, champion stallion, and other awards in the 1939 Morgan horse show at South Woodstock, Vt. Moreover, Ulysses sired Ulywood, a colt that won the 15 to 15.2 hand class at the same time and place.

Unlike many other promising colts that have been raised at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm, Canfield, 7788 A.M.R., the youngest son of Bennington and Artemisia, was not given his preliminary breeding trials at that station. He was placed on loan with the Connecticut Agricultural College and Experiment Station at Storrs in 1935, when three years of age and remained at that institution (now the University of Connecticut) until April, 1942 when he was recalled for use at Middlebury. Canfield has seen some show competition and did well this year at South Woodstock where he was runner-up to Mansfield in the Justin Morgan Performance Class and was winner of the first award for three-gaited stallions shown under saddle.

Querido, 7379 A.M.R., the bay colt foaled in 1923, was sold as a weanling to Mr. Roland G. Hill, of Bakersfield, Calif. (now of Gustine, Calif.). Mr. Hill, we are informed, retained him until 1937 when he was transferred to Hawaii. The authors have no definite information on the breeding record of this stallion, while in Mr. Hill's ownership or thereafter, but because of his long period of service it is presumed that he gave satisfactory performance as a sire.

Of the female progeny of Bennington and Artemisia, the mares, Redfern, 04360 A.M.R., and Willys, 04622 A.M.R. have been of the greatest value to the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm. Redfern had her first foal in 1928, when four years old, and with the exception of 1931 and 1932 she has produced offspring every year since. Redfern was not bred to foal in 1931 and 1932, so her reproduction record of thirteen young in thirteen years is 100 percent. Among the more outstanding of her progeny are Hudson and Joyce. These horses are located at Middlebury along with Ishtar, Kona, Lofty, and Mantilla, other foals of this excellent mare. Edric, foaled in 1934, is at the Beltsville Research Center, Beltsville, Md. This gelding is a good saddle horse and has an excellent disposition. Redfern and some of her progeny have done well in show competition as is indicated by the recent work of this mare and her filly, Joyce, in the 1942 event at South Woodstock. Willys also has had a good record in the stud. She had her first foal in 1934, when five years old, and with the exception of 1935 and 1940 has had offspring annually. Two of these, Leona and Macbeth, are now in the stud at Middlebury.

Palmyra, 04223 A.M.R., the first filly obtained in the Bennington x Artemisia matings, was retained in the Middlebury stud until three years old (1925). At that time she was shipped to Washington, D. C., with the nine-year-old mare Jessie (by Scotland, 6000 and out of Ellen, Vol. III), and this pair constituted the team used by the Secretary of Agriculture for driving and riding. After about a year of such service these mares were sent to the nearby experimental station at Beltsville, Md. Here Palmyra has been used to a limited extent in cross-breeding studies and she has produced several first-class offspring to the service of Army Remount stallions of the Thoroughbred breed.

The filly, Slydell, 04385 A.M.R., was retained by the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm until she was three and one-half years of

age, when she became the property of J. W. Fuller, Philadelphia, Pa. Like Querido, the production record of this mare after her change of ownership is unknown to the authors.

Two of the offspring, Topsham, 7514 A.M.R., and Artiben, 7702 A.M.R., foaled in 1926 and 1930, respectively, were castrated and sold while yet young. Apparently no photographs or performance records of them are available. It is natural to suppose that these two colts were castrated because they were deficient in certain respects, and one of the men who knew Artiben recalls that he was gelded because his front feet toed out somewhat.

From the standpoint of presenting a complete picture of the progeny of Bennington and Artemisia it is unfortunate that photographic records of Topsham and Artiben are not available. However, the five photographs presented indicate something of the merit of the animals produced by this series of matings insofar as this can be judged by general appearance and conformation.

Certain records of performance are now being taken on all animals in the stud at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm when they reach three years of age and these will be of great value in studying the progeny of stallions and of various matings in the future. The measures of performance being used were described by Phillips, Speelman, and Williams (1942).² Since these measures were developed only in recent years, we must rely on photographic records, memory of the individuals, showing records, and such similar data as are available on their offspring in evaluating the breeding performance of animals such as Bennington and Artemisia. However, the available information is sufficient to indicate that they are among the important contributors to improvement in the Morgan breed, and that their progeny have done much to spread and perpetuate that improvement.

WHAT KIND OF A HORSE DOES A FARMER WANT?

(Concluded from page 65)

has increased, which will mean that in a very short time we will be having a considerably greater death rate than we have young stock coming on. There are still over twelve million horses and mules working on the farms of America, doing their part to produce the food which is so necessary to the prosecution of the war and the winning of the peace. In 1942 and 1943, these horses probably did 25 to 40% more work than they would normally have been called upon to do. Such a strain on their physical power will have a tendency to reduce their years of usefulness and will increase the need for young stock for replacement in the next year or two. Normally it would take about 800,000 foals per annum to maintain our stock of twelve million work animals. Assuming that five million of the twelve million are mares, it would be necessary to secure live foals from 20% of our mares in order to provide this replacement. I think any farmer can look around his own neighborhood and see that one mare in five is not being bred. Consequently, the question answers itself. It is definitely the thing to do to breed your mares this year!

True, you may have to sell your surplus at figures which do not make you a profit or a very great profit, but if you can break even on the ones you sell and insure yourself of having your own replacements, certainly it is to your advantage to do so.

As you think of breeding your mare, observe how closely she fits the type and size of the animals which are best suited to your locality. Then try to breed your mare to a stallion which will correct her faults and come nearest to obtaining a foal which does fit these requirements ideally. The nearer you can make your colt fit the requirements of the average American farm, the better the price for surplus stock.

Well, Sam, these are my views on the horse situation, and if you think them inappropriate for an associate editor of *Breeder's Gazette*, just lay them to the secretary of the American Suffolk Horse Association!

² Horse Breeding Research at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm. *Vermont Horse and Bridle Trail Bulletin*, January, 1942.

NO AUTHORITY FOR SMALL MORGANS

Following the article in the *Morgan Horse News Bulletin* and the disclosure that the 2,938 stallions registered with height in Volume II, covering all Morgan stallions over a period of 115 years, only 253 were below 15 hands, that 640 were 16 hands or over, and that 1,922 were 15.2 hands or over, the following communication has been received:

Anent the question of the height of Morgans which seems to arise in Vermont, may I call your attention to the reestablishment of the breed by Col. Joseph Battell? The Colonel, about 1880, began collecting all available information about Morgans, and privately published Volume I of *The Morgan Horse Register* in 1894 and Volume II in 1905.

The Colonel became the greatest student and authority on the Morgan breed. He gathered the best representative Morgans on his farm near Middlebury, Vt., and donated the property to the United States government in 1907 to be known as the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm.

From the very beginning the aim of Colonel Battell and this breeding establishment was for a more upstanding horse not less than 15 hands in height and this has been accomplished by using stallions 15 hands and up. Colonel Battell bred General Gates which stood 15 hands foaled in 1894 (a son of Denning Allen 74) and for years the senior stallion at the U. S. Government Farm. Another early stallion at the Government Farm was Troubadour of Willowmoor, foaled 1910 and 15.2 hands which produced a large number of horses, many if not all over 15 hands. This stallion traces 71 times to Justin Morgan through three sons (Sherman Morgan, Woodbury Morgan, Bulrush Morgan) and two daughters. He was followed by Bennington a son of General Gates, 15.1 in height and weighed 1,100 pounds.

Inasmuch as the Government Farm was established by the best students in the country to build the Morgan breed, why should a few owners of "small" Morgans at this late date condemn the popularity of "15 and over" Moagans?—From MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE. Vol. II, No. 2, January, 1943.

17 1944 FOALS—8 ST.; 9 M.

U. S. MORGAN HORSE FARM
Middlebury, Vermont

Foal No.	Born	Sex	Color	Dam	Sir
1	April 28	Mare	Chestnut	Ishtar	Mansfield
2	May 16	Stallion	Chestnut	Audrey	Canfield
3	May 16	Mare	Chestnut	Damsel	Canfield
4	May 20	Mare	Bay	Wilys	Laddie
5	May 20	Mare	Bay	Fairytop	Canfield
6	May 20	Mare	Chestnut	Hermia	Canfield
7	May 24	Mare	Chestnut	Glady	Laddie
8	May 26	Stallion	Chestnut	Goodgirl	Canfield
9	May 28	Stallion	Chestnut	Redfern	Laddie
10	May 29	Mare	Chestnut	Katrine	Canfield
11	May 30	Stallion	Bay	Ulwina	Canfield
12	June 1	Stallion	Bay	Ingrid	Canfield
13	June 4	Male			
		(Stallion)	Chestnut	Kitts	Canfield
14	June 7	Mare	Chestnut	Fawn	Canfield
15	June 11	Mare	Chestnut	Kila	Mansfield
16	June 21	Stallion	Chestnut	Karina	Canfield
17	June 30	Stallion	Chestnut	Jasmine	Mansfield

Three by Mansfield 7255 by Bennington 5693.
Eleven by Canfield 788 by Bennington 5693.
Three by Laddie 8464 by Goldfield 7991.

FROM HOLDER ROPE RECORD

Enclosed please find my check for \$5 and application for membership in the Morgan Horse Club. I am one of the old-time cow punchers. Very few of us now. And have crossed the seventy-one mark myself. I still have a good horse. And I still hold World Record with a rope. I won that record in 1903, forty-one years ago.

JAP L. CLARK

Taft, Calif.

WANTS UNIFORM MORGAN TYPE

(Concluded from page 66)

After so many years of breeding the lack of uniformity we find in Morgans is unpardonable and I am convinced that the heritage of our future Morgans won't be worth writing about unless prompt, drastic action is taken by those whose interest and influence could be of so much help in the reconstruction—instead of destruction—of Morgan horses.

To establish such a program of reconstruction—breeding back to type and higher percentages of Morgan blood—I believe it would first be necessary for Morgan authorities to agree on all of the basic characteristics of Morgans and establish specific qualifications, such as color, points of conformation, permissible range in height, weight, etc., to which each mature animal now living should comply before recognition by the registry. I expect that this might involve a startling revision of the present registry to cast out animals that were found not to conform to established rules, then follow this up, as least until uniformity is assured, by delaying final recognition of coming animals until each individual has reached its maturity and has passed those same official requirements. Only in this way do I believe that we can get a foundation of breeding stock that is true to recognized type of the kind. After a period of years I think it is reasonable to say that offspring evolved from a program of this sort would satisfactorily run true to type and could be recognized anywhere as Morgans.

Desires Percent of Morgan Blood

In connection with an effort to preserve what little Morgan blood we have left, a published list in your magazine of all living, registered Morgans and the individual percentage of each animal would be most helpful to those of us interested in striving for more and purer Morgan blood.

Any horse, large, small, or unrecognizable to his kind, can be a joy and pleasure to his owner if there is a certain feeling of fellowship between master and servant and in expressing these thoughts I have in mind only the firm establishment of Morgan horses as an accepted, distinct breed of horses with breeders willing to abide as closely as possible by the pattern of the original creation.

Incidentally, now that I am writing, I would like to add a plea for a campaign among the motoring public for a more courteous consideration of horses traveling the highways.

MARION E. KEACH

Putney, Vt.

ANY MORGAN STALLIONS IN MONTANA

Received the February issue of your magazine and I like it very much. Since I became one of your subscribers I've also become a Morgan owner. I purchased a four-year-old filly, and although I haven't seen her, I'm sure she will more than come up to my expectations. I've enclosed twenty-five cents because I haven't received the May issue of your magazine and I would like to have it. I know it is my fault as I have moved four times and never wrote to have my magazine changed because I stayed only a short while in each place.

I suppose it's a little early for me to be making suggestions, since I know very little about Morgans, but it is my ignorance of the subject that prompts me to do so.

Couldn't we have more about present-day Morgan bloodlines? My filly has Jubilee King for grandsire on her dam's side and Majoresque on her sires, and as far as I am able to discover I guess they are pretty good. Is there any book about the Morgans? Do you publish a Stud Book? Is there any Morgan breeder in the vicinity of Great Falls, Mont.? My folks couldn't locate one so I had to breed to a three-quarters Morgan Palomino.

Would certainly appreciate your help and advice on these questions. Success to the Morgans and to THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE.

CPL. BRUCE THOMPSON

1901st Engr. Avn. Bn. Co. B. A.A.B. Geiger Field, Wash.

U. S. MORGAN FARM SALE

Each year the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm, Middlebury, Vt., offers a few Morgans, mostly geldings, for sale upon receipt of mail bids. This year bids were received on July 10 and announcement was made of the sale of seven geldings—five sired by GOLDFIELD 7991; one sired by MANSFIELD 7255 and one sired by HUDSON X8401 as follows:

To H. W. Corbin, South Hero, Vt.:

LEWIS 8462

Chestnut: f. June 17, 1941
Sire: Goldfield 7991 by Mansfield 7255
Dam: Glady 05020 by Mansfield 7255

To George E. Biddeson, 4615 White Avenue, Baltimore, Md.:

LINDY 8463

Chestnut: f. May 29, 1941
Sire: Mansfield 7255 by Bennington 5693
Dam: Lady Sealect 04587 by Sealect 7266

MCCLELLAN 8631

Chestnut: f. July 3, 1942
Sire: Hudson X8401
Dam: Florette 04233 by Allen King 7090

To Burton R. Baker, Brandon, Vt.:

MERLIN 8629

Chestnut: f. May 9, 1942
Sire: Hudson X8401
Dam: Audrey 04670 by Bennington 5693

To Mrs. Guy M. Fisher, Rushville, N. Y.:

LOFTY 8465

Chestnut: f. May 3, 1941
Sire: Goldfield 7991 by Mansfield 7255
Dam: Redfern 04360 by Bennington 5693

To the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.:

LADDIE 8464

Bay: f. May 12, 1941
Sire: Goldfield 7991 by Mansfield 7255
Dam: Ulwina 04510 by Bennington 5693

LAKWOOD 8466

Bay: f. May 2, 1941
Sire: Goldfield 7991 by Mansfield 7255
Dam: Damsel 04822 by Bennington 5693

Loaned to the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn., for breeding the stallion:

MAGELLAN 8625

Chestnut: f. April 28, 1942
Sire: Goldfield 7991 by Mansfield 7255
Dam: Topaz 04442 by Mansfield 7255

MAINE BREEDER FAVORS HALF-MORGAN

Please find enclosed \$1.00 for subscription to your magazine for one year starting with the August '44 issue.

I see by your February number that the Half-Morgan Registry Book has been opened. We are very glad of the opportunity to register our 3-year-old mare and 2-year-old gelding, full brother and sister, both of whom are Half-Morgans, being sired by Melysses (standing at the University of New Hampshire in Durham) a son of Ulysses, and out of a high grade Standard Bred mare. We plan to breed our Half-Morgan mare later to the best Morgan stallion we can find in this vicinity. I note the majority of the letters published in your magazine come from the West and Middle West. But here is one Morgan horse lover from Maine, and would be glad to hear of any others.

MRS. C. E. MATHEWS

RFD 1, Box 51, Berwick, Me.

MORGAN STALLION WANTED IN MINNESOTA

Please find enclosed \$1.00 for which please renew my subscription to THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE.

There are no Morgans in this part of the state so far as I have been able to learn, and I am looking forward to the day when I can remedy that deficiency. The day of the heavy farm horse is done here. Farmers are overstocked with big work horses for which there is no market, while anything that can pass as a saddle horse finds ready sale. A Morgan stallion would really go over big here.

HOLLIS G. BREWER

R. 1, Brainerd, Minn.

SEE "HOME IN INDIANA"

A real horse picture with Morgans in it, based on *The Saturday Evening Post* story, "The Phantom Filly," by George Agnew Chamberlain. We believe you will like this film.

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AT STUD—Jugo 7819, sired by Jubilee King 7570; Dam Gi-Za-Ne 04797. A gentle, beautiful dark bay twelve years old proven stallion bred by Joseph Brunk, Springfield, Ill. His style, conformation and spirit carries the real Justin Morgan stamp. Fee \$15.00. Mares reasonably boarded. B. M. Keene, Jr., Kneeland Farms, R. R. 16, Box 651, Indianapolis, Ind.

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INCREASING SIZE OF ARABS

While discussions as to the need of maintaining Morgans at "about 14 hands"—the size of the original Justin Morgan 150 years ago—and the adoption of a uniform size and type for present-day uses, it may be well to observe that the Arab breed, the source of all light horses, is being increased in size.

For centuries the Arab ranged from 12 to 14 hands (in a plate race in England in 1714 the seven horses ranged from 12.3 to 14 hands) and Mr. Albert W. Harris, President of the Arabian Horse Club of America states the Arab is a small horse "the average height is around 14.2 hands." The fact remains, however, that in America particularly there is a strong movement toward Arabs of larger size. The importation some years ago of a 16 hand Arabian stallion from the famous Crabbet stud in England by Mr. Selby, a well-known breeder of Arabs, may have set the trend toward larger Arabs now reflected in a well-known establishment in the Rocky Mountains and in other private studs.

Mr. McNichols in *The Horse** states that the purpose of W. K. Kellogg in establishing his famous Arab stud in California "was not only to perpetuate the Arabian breed but to improve it, particularly in size" . . . "the colts averaged considerably taller and somewhat heavier than their parents" . . . "it was accomplished partly by the judicious crossing of superior Arabian strains, partly by improving nutrition, and partly because the colts, running on those hill pastures, just seemed to grow bigger and developed particularly good feet and legs."

About a year ago the famous Kellogg nursery was turned over to the Army and is now known as the Pomona Army Remount Depot, under the direction of Col. F. W. Koester, and now possesses 127 pure-blood Arabians.

It is to be expected that under the Army direction a much larger and heavier Arab will be developed—from 15 to 16 hands—but the thought arises—will the "new type" American Arab possess the short back and lack a vertebra (long an Arabian horse characteristic) and retain the carrying power and endurance of the "old type" Arab?

A 300-mile endurance ride between "old" and "new" type Arabians might prove of interest some time.—*Observer.*

AN ANSWER TO DINSMORE

I am enclosing a clipping from the *Des Moines Tribune*.

I wonder where this man Dinsmore has been all of his life. Secretary of the Horse and Mule Association and evidently has never heard of the Morgan breed, or else he is a draft horse man and will not give credit where credit is due.

Morgan—General Purpose Horse

If he is looking for a general purpose horse, why look any farther than the Morgan which for more years than Dinsmore has lived has been a general purpose horse.

Morgans will go on any farm machinery with horses that outweigh them by four or five hundred pounds, and when the day is over they will be in better shape than the big ones. I've had them there.

If they insist on a little more size, why bother to hunt up registered Suffolk, or any other breed to produce them? A Morgan stallion used on ordinary farm mares will produce offspring that will weigh up to 1,500 at maturity.

I owned a Morgan stallion for several years and used him on farm mares and I'd like to see anyone buy the colts from those matings. The owners just won't put a price on the good ones that haven't been hurt or blemished.

I would suggest that you send Mr. Dinsmore a copy of our magazine for his enlightenment.

E. E. GUSTASON

Lake Mills, Ia.

* August, 1944. p. 4.

Breed Uniformity
(Concluded from page 65)

While this period of rapid expansion is taking place there is very little opportunity for rigid selection among breeders, from the standpoint of type, as they are encouraged by the demand for Morgans to keep everything which they have and continue its use for breeding.

In every breed, uniformity of type has been achieved only when the numbers have been sufficient to permit careful and cold-blooded selection among the breeders and only when numbers have increased to a point that there is possible wide interchange of animals among the different sections of the country and competition in the showing or otherwise, leading eventually to more careful selection. It is very doubtful that an artificial standard or type chart has ever had any effect toward producing uniformity in a breed until the conditions with regard to numbers and distribution favor selection and the elimination for breeding of animals of unsatisfactory type.

The Morgan breed has not yet reached this point in the present phase of its development as a breed.

Individual breeders will have a tendency to retain all of their sound breeding animals although they will gradually feel the pressure in their sections for developing animals of a type to meet current conditions. For instance, during the past ten or fifteen years there has been a growing feeling that more scale in the Morgan is desirable, and that animals from 15 to 15.2 hands are to be preferred over those under 15. It is likely that the majority of breeders will be influenced by this fact.

At the present rate of increase in the breed, and with the end of war conditions, a wider contact of breeders throughout the country is bound to occur and it is certain that a gradual development toward uniformity will accelerate with each succeeding year.

It is remarkable that through all the vicissitudes and changes of emphasis that have occurred during the life of the Morgan breed, some of the typical Morgan characters which we know so well have persisted. That they shall continue to persist is, of course, the basic idea in the minds of all Morgan breeders.

FROM VERMONT:

We take your magazine and like it very much. We have a grey saddle mare we would like to breed to a registered Morgan stallion. No doubt we shall take the mare to Middlebury unless there are some private-owned stallions nearer.

Would it be possible for you to give me information about private-owned stallions or about the set-up at Middlebury?

MRS. ARTHUR J. POND

R.F.D. 1, Richford, Vt.

Please find enclosed my check for \$1.00 for my subscription to the magazine. I am sorry to be tardy but I have been away since last October and only just returned home.

I enjoy the magazine very much—get a great deal out of it—and should not like to get along without it.

FREDERICK A. PERRY

Windsor, Vt.

FROM TEXAS:

Since there are but a few pure-bred Morgan horses around in my vicinity, I have very little chance to enjoy this beautiful horse.

At the present, I own only two horses, a chestnut mare with a bay filly colt. I am looking for a Palomino-Morgan. I hope there is one close to my home.

Keep up the good work with the magazine. Please notify me when my subscription is out.

PATSY REESE

Colorado City, Tex.

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SUGGESTS MORGAN TYPE STUDIES

Under separate cover are two type studies published by the Percheron Horse Association in 1936 and 1938. The foreword states the purpose of the study—to understand the type of Percheron preferred in this country *today*.

Since the Morgan type is so controversial apparently, I suggest a similar study for the Morgan breed. Leigh W. Nickerson in the February, 1944, issue and Corporal Fehlau in the May, 1944, issue suggest a poll of interested parties or subscribers.

In a future issue—and I hope near future—a coupon could be printed, similar to that used in the Half-Morgan Register voting, with blank spaces for the one or more *living* stallions that the voter feels most typify the Morgan breed. These names could be mailed to the editor or an associate and the top ten or fifteen names chosen. Then from the owners of the stallions chosen request good broadside pictures, by a professional livestock photographer if possible and without riders or tack.

With pictures of the top stallions as selected by the subscribers, have unbiased judges, such as those who have judged previous Morgan Horse Shows, place them with reasons in their respective placings as to type. Then repeat the procedure with mares.

If all the plates necessary could not be carried by the magazine without financial embarrassment, a special Morgan type study, separate from the quarterly issues, would enjoy as wide a circulation as the magazine itself.

DR. RUSSELL E. SMITH

Haverhill, Mass.

JACKSON SELLS MORGANS

Enclosed find renewal check and it might be of interest to you to know that we have had a recent rain that we had looked for for several weeks hoping to avert a drought. Hay meadows were beginning to burn; grain seeding had nearly stopped—too dry to come up, but the two-day rain changed the conditions so that at present crop and pasture prospects are very favorable.

Have around twelve fine Morgan colts so far and more coming. Our recent sales have sent fine young stallions into Washington, Dakota and two in Montana—and the Morgan horse seems to make good wherever he goes.

J. C. JACKSON

Harrison, Mont.

FROM KANSAS:

Enclosed is one dollar for renewal of THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE. I sold two yearling fillies May 1, 1944, to Mr. G. F. Taft of Northville, Mich.:

Bernice Sentney, 06129—Chestnut filly
Jessie Sentney, 06130—Chestnut filly
Justa, 8408—5-year-old Bay Stallion

These horses were shipped Santa Fe freight and made the trip in four days. We put barrel water and feed in the car for them. Mr. Taft bought these horses on my word—he never saw them until they arrived. He is a well-pleased customer from his letter. The horses arrived in first-class condition and he was well pleased with them. In his letter he remarked "How did you get those fillies grown out like that?" I feed my colts oats, prairie hay and run them in the pasture. Some good breeder should own LOU ALLAN LINSLEY. He is one of the nicest, gentlest, well-mannered young stallions I have ever owned.

Some day I am coming to your town. Don't laugh! Old Pop Sentney from the Table Top will make you a visit. Labor is awfully scarce. All my labor is in the war and I do my own work. All the help I get is from the neighbors. We are baling alfalfa hay and next week comes wheat harvest, and we are working night and day to take care of our crops. Buy Bonds.

R. S. SENTNEY

Hutchinson, Kan.

P. S. I am in the market for 10 head of pure bred registered Morgan fillies.

JACKSON'S STRING WONDERFUL

Enclosed is \$2.00 for a couple years' subscription to THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE.

I am the owner of Brownie X-8405, having just purchased him from J. C. Jackson, Harrison, Mont. That fellow sure has a wonderful string of horses—sure was pleased with what I saw.

I am trying the Morgan breed of horse in this mountainous country over these hard trails to see how they make out.

KENNETH J. BOATZ

U. S. Forest Service Packer, Concrete, Wash.

FROM C. J. O'NEILL, MANTENO, ILLINOIS:

THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE is getting better all the time and you folks deserve much praise for your efforts in bringing this about and to gather the many, many different views on the wonderful and outstanding little horse. Starting from one individual (as is no other that know of) and with 150 years of dilution, we still have a few that bear his individuality and much, if not all, that went with it.

And in many whose body structures are so decidedly different, much of his unequalled individuality is still much apparent. I believe one writer stressed on the uniformity of type developed by our Belgians, Percherons, Suffolks, Shires and Clydes, feeling, I expect, that we should follow the same plan, and after all I see no real, valid reason why we shouldn't, and I know it can be done in less time with the Morgan than with any others. But it would require the dispensing with many a family (Morgan????) tree. No, I didn't say shake it!

Our Morgans have sold very well. Haven't had a mare for sale for nearly a year now. They sell like bread in the corner grocery. You lay down your eleven cents and pick the kind you like—and so with our Morgan. The most pleasant business we have ever been in.

Want to have a band of mares like yours, Mr. Moon, some day. If all goes well expect to again see you during the Trail Ride and look over your good stock which is all a great pleasure to me. With kindest regards to all.

HALF-BRED MORGANS

The winning of the first prize in the 100-Mile Woodstock, Vt., Trail Ride by a Half-Morgan is another instance of the ability of Half-Morgans to win the Trail Ride.

Upwey Princess, a Half-Morgan, won this ride in 1939.

THE ATHOL SHOW

I am enclosing a picture of the winner of the Registered Morgan, under 15 hands, Class of our 2nd Annual Horse Show, September 4, 1944. Names of winners of all three Morgan Classes offered were sent to Mr. Frank Hills and, I presume, forwarded to you.

Thought you might be interested in this picture for your next issue. In the event that the Morgan Horse Show is not re-established next year we shall be pleased to offer classes for Registered Morgans in our 3rd Annual Show.

RAY FESSENDEN

Secretary, Pioneer Valley Horse Association, Athol, Massachusetts.

ARABIA 04676

Fourteen-year-old Morgan Mare:

Sire: Bennington 5693.

Dam: Quenelda 04268 by Troubadour of Willowmoor 6459.

Rider: Mrs. Marie Macey, Hooksett, N. H.

Winner: Registered Morgan under 15 hands.

Owner: Gordon W. Van Buskirk, Hooksett, N. H.

Presenting Morgan Horse Club Trophy: Dr. W. L. Olcott, Pres., West Newbury, Mass.

For Sale

The outstanding Registered
Morgan Brood Mare

HEPATICA 0509

Chestnut: foaled 1930

Sire: Monterey 7475 by Mansfield

(dam: Scotanna 04329)

Dam: Isis X-04112 by Claremont 3930

with her unusually fine six-months old stud colt sired by
CORNWALLIS 7698

Sire: Sealect 7266 by Sir Ethan Allen 6537

(dam: Bell Marea 0189)

Dam: Cornwall Lass 04311 by Donald 5224

KNIGHTS-SHELLE FARM

EAST AURORA, N. Y.

HAVE YOU TRIED

Kendall's Counter-Irritant?

The Famous Prescription Relied On
by Owners and Trainers of Fine Horses
For More Than Sixty Years

This powerful liniment stimulates and relieves without causing
blisters or removing hair.
It is antiseptic and it increases circulation to the strained, bruised,
or sore muscles.

FOR AN EXCELLENT "LEG WASH"

Dilute with equal parts of ordinary rubbing alcohol.
Try it—and avoid lameness after Racing—Polo—The Rodeo—
The Hunt—or Heavy Work.

If your druggist can not supply, send \$1.25 for the
large size bottle — postpaid to you.

Clip the coupon for your FREE copy of our 80 page
completely revised

"TREATISE ON THE HORSE"

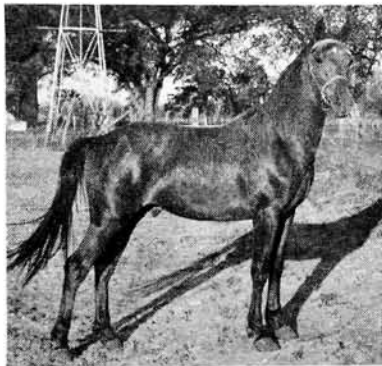
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
539 Main Street
Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Please send me without charge copy of your
"Treatise on the Horse."

Name

Address

FOR SALE



Lou Allan Linsley

8656

Chestnut: Star: f. July 12, 1942

Halter broken: Gentle: Sound

Sire: Tehachapi Allan 7910 by Querido 7370 (by Bennington 5693)

Dam: Maggy Linsley 04802 by Linsley 7233 (by General Gates 666)

Texas R 8530

Light Bay: f. April 28, 1941

Gentle: Green broken to ride: Line Bred

Sire: Silver Ranger 7813 by Querido 7370 (by Bennington 5693)

Dam: Silver Dell 05479 by Silver Ranger 7813

Belle Rockwood

04586

Bay: f. May 4, 1928

A good brood mare of excellent blood lines.

Sire: Rockwood 7423 by Bennington 5693 (by General Gaes 666)

Dam: Linsley Belle 04309 by Linsley 7233 (by General Gates 666)

R. S. Sentney

HUTCHINSON

KANSAS

MORGANS TOPS

Enclosed find one dollar for another year's subscription to your magazine.

We have a nice bay stud colt, Red Pepper 8764—a three-year-old, dam: Ambition by Bennington and Quietude; sire: Goldfield by Mansfield and Juno—whose picture we hope to have published in your paper as soon as possible to obtain films. Morgans are tops—but a full-blooded Morgan is something to be proud of. We use them herding cattle on these mountains and they are as sure-footed and quick as cats.

JOHN KARR

Supt. Winstowe, North Pownal, Vt.

WISCONSIN COLTS HARD TO BEAT

Enclosed please find check for one dollar in payment of another year's subscription to THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE. The last number I received was Volume III—Number 2, so please start my subscription from there as I want all the issues of the paper.

I own the three-year-old stallion Justin Dart 8496, purchased from Joseph R. Brunk, Rochester, Ill. The stallion is a black and I have two colts sired by him now—one black and one bay—which are hard to beat.

E. W. JONES

Brandon, Wis

GOLDFIELD DIES

The stallion Goldfield died July 13, 1944. The two-year-old stallion Magellan 8625 has been assigned to the Connecticut station to replace him.

Sire: Goldfield 7991 by Mansfield 7255—Juno 03284.

Dam: Topaz 04442 by Mansfield 7255—Lady Lyndon 03342.

PENNSYLVANIAN WANTS A STALLION

Enclosed please find \$1.00 for subscription for your magazine. Am also in the market for a three- or four-year-old stallion, registered. If you should know of one send me picture and price.

FRED M. CHRISTY

Fredonia, Pa.

HORSE

The fifteen points of a good horse:

A good horse sholde have three propytees of a man, three of a woman, three of a foxe, three of a haare, and three of an asse.

Of a man. Bolde, prowde, and hardye.

Of a woman. Fayre-breasted, faire of heere, and easy to move.

Of a foxe. A fair taylle, short eers, with a good trotte.

Of a haare. A grate eye, a dry head, and well rennyng.

Of an asse. A bygge chynn, a flat legge, and a good hoof.—WYNKYN DE WORDE (1496). From Dictionary of Phrase & Fable, by Rev. E. Cobham Brewer, LL.D. Published by Henry Altemus, Philadelphia, 1894.

CAVALRY STILL ESSENTIAL

The days of great cavalry charges have gone forever, yet it is a mistake to think that the cavalymen have been completely absorbed by the armored vehicles.

Cavalry units organized in 1943 have taken a part in the Normandy and Brittany offensives. Even now, according to a line in a communique, they are helping to close the Falaise-Argentan gap. They can penetrate terrain which is inaccessible to tanks and even to jeeps.

The Army has trained at least two cavalry divisions at Fort Bliss, Tex., and Fort Riley, Kan., within the last three years.—A newspaper editorial.

INFORMATION WANTED ON LIPPIZAN AND GOLDDUST

It has been my extreme pleasure to receive your magazine. I have had two (2) copies now, which I have read from cover to cover. Even the advertisements!

Now, if you have a few moments, perhaps you will bear with me. I have a story to tell and a request to make. Here is the story:

When I was about nine years old my family and I visited Gettysburg. While there I saw a picture of either General Grant or General Sheridan on his horse (said to be a Morgan). It seems to me the horse was either white or gray with a dark mane and tail. At any rate, I was quite taken with the conformation of the horse, and decided the Morgan was for me.

The only other breeds of horses I fell in love with, on seeing their pictures, were the Lippizan and the Arabian. The Arabian came to my particular notice in 1932, and the Lippizan in 1939. I have not been able to get much information on the Lippizan, but I devour everything I can get hold of on the Arabians and Morgans. I have often wondered if a cross of these two breeds would not be really "something," which statement brings me to my request.

I read in the May issue of THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE where such a cross had been made back about the 1869's. The article that I refer to is entitled "Zilcaadi Golddust 4400, Morgan and Arabian Blood" which was taken from the *Horse Lover*, December, 1943-January, 1944. Is it possible for you to give me more information concerning this line of horses? Could you send me the information of the pedigree of Golddust 150? I would like to know all I could of the color, conformation, disposition and intelligence of both his parents. I know you may not be able to give the above information about his dam, but if I get her name I may be able to trace her through the A. H. B. A.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain

MRS. JANE R. MILLER

R. 2, Brockway, Pa.

CLEAN LEGS AND FIRE

Enclosed find one dollar for one year's subscription to your magazine.

Last spring I purchased Adams' Black Oak 8417 to use on grade mares. Since then I got a registered mare from J. C. Jackson of Harrison, Mont. These Morgans are of the small 1,000 to 1,500 type—clean legs and lots of fire.

ROBERT ALLEN

Hyattville, Wyo.

MORGAN—PALOMINO

Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Harrington, noted Morgan and Palomino breeders, now of Moorpark, Calif., are particularly pleased with their 1944 crop of foals by Ken Carmen (Morgan) and Desert Son (Palomino). These foals are all strong in Morgan and/or Saddle Horse bloods.

MASS. MAN RIDES AT 3 SCORE AND 10

Enclosed you will find check for one dollar to cover subscription to your magazine. While I am not a Morgan owner, I am an admirer, and have been for many years. I can remember away back to 1885 or 1890 and hearing my father tell, even then, about the wonderful Morgan breed.

I am approaching that biblical "3 score years and 10" period yet continue to ride. In fact, had a good ride this morning with my son. We have two good ones, a Thoroughbred and a pinto mare and hate to part with either one, although we may even yet acquire a Morgan.

We like your magazine "muchly."

GEORGE W. BAKER

309 Lincoln St., Worcester, Mass.



Keep Off the Scrap Heap

BECAUSE Nature places a limit on the unrelieved tension of wartime living, a sensible health program prescribes occasional physical and mental relaxation.

For your prescription, then, take the components of Vermont country life . . . afoot and in the saddle . . . a rural home, a village inn, or a place of your own . . . in an unspoiled, uncrowded land of scenic grandeur . . . amongst people you value as hosts and friends.

Now and through the colorful months of autumn, when Nature turns the mountains' greenery to reds and gold, is a time to turn Vermontward to unburden care . . . to relax and refresh mind and body with rest and nearby sport of every kind at hotels, inns and guest homes throughout the Green Mountain State.

VERMONT

Vacations
KEEP YOU FIT

ALL-YEAR RECREATION

Profusely illustrated in "Unspoiled Vermont," with listing of other official publications

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Devoted to the Interests of the Morgan Horse

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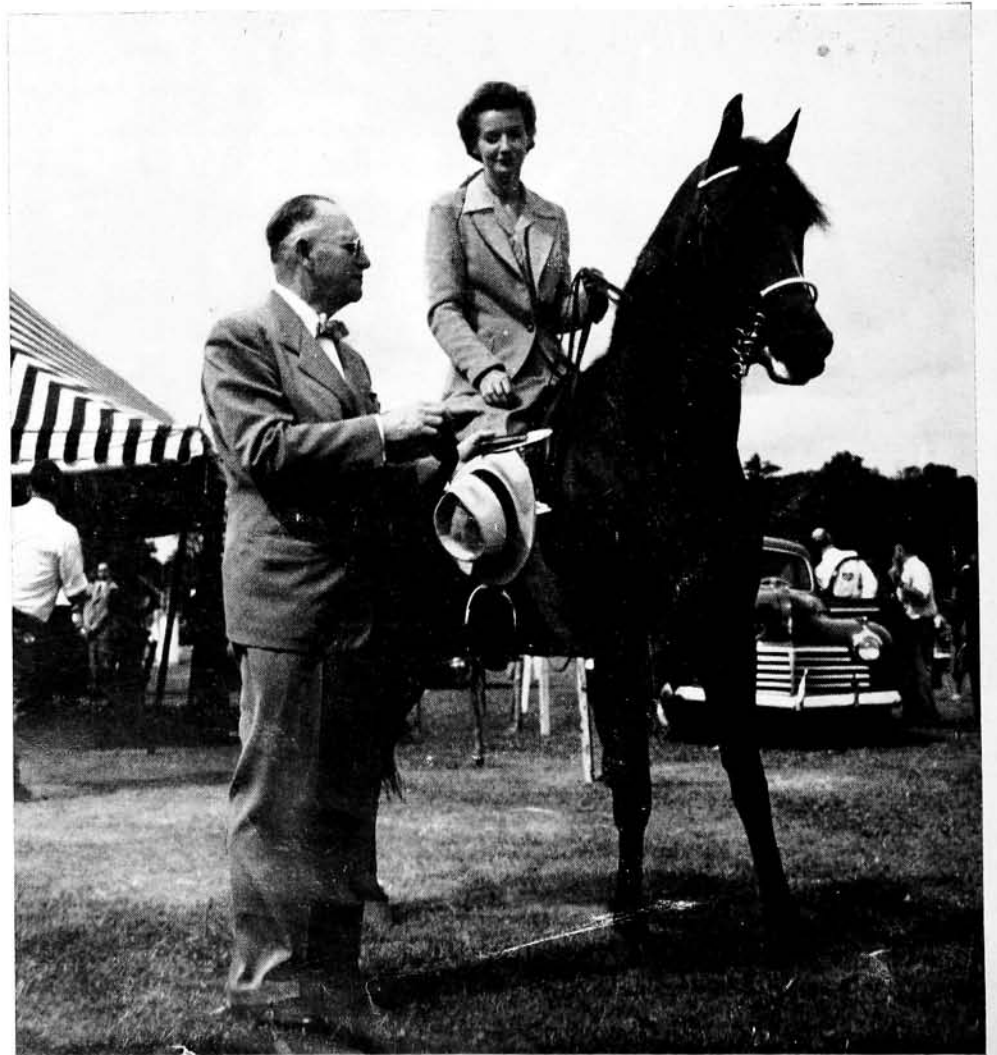
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In This Number

Is a Morgan Standard Possible?
Morgan Pony
Horses of Woodstock, Vermont
410 Morgans Registered in 1943
Vermont Morgans—Poem

TO

Glenn E. Soule
Dunstable
Vermont



ARABIA 04676

MRS. MARIE MACEY
Hooksett, N. H.