

*Information Regarding Thoroughbred Stallions Owned by the Kentucky Racing Commission, that are available for service in Kentucky.*

## INTRODUCTION.

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On September 10, 1915, the Kentucky Racing Commission met at Lexington and among other matters passed a resolution appropriating funds with which to purchase a number of first class Thoroughbred stallions for use in Kentucky. By the terms of the resolution the stallions are placed under the control of the Department of Animal Husbandry of the State University.

Ten stallions have been purchased for this work. They are large, docile, breedy animals that will sire useful colts. They will be sent to the communities where they are most needed to improve the horse stock. The service fee will be moderate and from the funds derived in this manner the expenses of care and keep of the stallions are to be met. The stallions will be sent to their new homes February first, and it is probable that they will be returned to Lexington next fall in order that they may be maintained in first class condition during the winter.

The stallions will remain the property of the Kentucky Racing Commission at all times, and they will be under the supervision of the State University all of the time. Information regarding them can be secured by corresponding with Professor J. J. Hooper, Lexington, Ky.

It is suggested that parties desiring further information should write immediately for full particulars.

(Signed)

J. N. CAMDEN,

Chairman, Kentucky Racing Commission.

Members Kentucky Racing Commission: W. B. Halderman, Louisville; Allie W. Young, Morehead; J. N. Camden, Versailles; T. H. Talbot, Paris; and Chas. F. Grainger, Louisville.

**Four Thoroughbred mares consigned to the recent dispersal sale of the estate of Mr. J. B. Haggin.**



**Fig. 2. A 16 hand mare that sold for \$1,200.**



**Fig. 3. A 16 hand mare that sold for \$900.**



**Fig. 4. This large mare sold for \$1,600.**



**Fig. 5. A nice mare that sold for \$1,000.**

## The Purpose of the Department of Animal Husbandry in Connection With This Work.

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The purpose of the Department of Animal Husbandry of Kentucky State University in assuming charge of the Thoroughbred stallions owned by the Kentucky Racing Commission is to aid in the improvement of the horse stock of the State. We feel that the value of the Thoroughbred horse has been underestimated in some communities. This animal is not small, frail and nervous as some seem to think. In fact, our observations lead us to state such frail animals are the exception rather than the rule. If a light, nervous stallion is mated with a similar mare, of course, the produce must be like the parents, but if a large, docile stallion is mated with a mare of similar type, a large useful colt will result. We present photographs in this publication of four Thoroughbred mares that were consigned to the dispersal sale held recently by the estate of Mr. J. B. Haggin. These mares are bred in the purple. As illustrated by the photographs, they are approximately sixteen hands high and weigh from 1000 to 1200 pounds. Any one will concede that such mares could be used in any kind of farm work.

We believe that the Thoroughbred is one of the most intelligent horses in existence. An experienced proprietor of a livery stable states that he has to work most of his horses in the spring to a break cart to make them safe for driving after they have been on pasture all winter. Most horses forget their training while on pasture in winter. This man has owned many Thoroughbred livery horses, and has found them so uniformly intelligent that they can be brought from pasture and put to regular livery service with but little trouble.

The Thoroughbred responds to kind treatment more than any other horse. They must not be whipped. They hate to

be tortured with a whip and will resent such treatment. The Thoroughbred has come under public observation on the race track more frequently than elsewhere. Some of them have been observed to be nervous and thin. But we have had experience with horses taken out of training and kept under ordinary conditions and we can personally certify to the fact that they readily became docile and kind. Any horse would look drawn and nervous if subjected to the gruelling work of the race course for a few weeks.



Fig. 6. Thoroughbred mare, used in livery service, sixteen years old, 15 hands 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches high. The ladies prefer this driving mare as she is very gentle.

There are communities in Kentucky where the farmers are fond of the saddle horse. There are also communities where our farmers are adopting the draft animal, and in other neighborhoods the trotter is preferred. It is not the purpose to place the Thoroughbred stallions in communities where fine, pure bred stallions of other breeds are to be found. However, there are communities in our State where a Thoroughbred stallion can do substantial service in improving the size, stamina and general usefulness of colts out of

the lightest mares and in refining and giving durability to colts out of the coarsest mares. It is our purpose to place these stallions in such communities and we feel assured that the colts produced will grow into animals that can be used or sold as cross country hunters, cavalry mounts, saddle and road horses, and work animals. Some of the best work horses on farms and in cities carry a large proportion of Thoroughbred breeding and saddle horse breeders have fre-



Fig. 7. A chestnut Thoroughbred mare, nine years old, 15 hands 2 inches high, used in livery service. Her dam is shown in Fig. 6, and her sire is the Thoroughbred stallion Margrave.

quently stated that some of the best of the three-gaited horses that they have sold to Eastern buyers have been out of Thoroughbred mares and by saddle stallions. The reputation of half-breds as work horses can be established beyond doubt by hundreds of horses that are now working in plows, wagons and buggies, that have Thoroughbred sires. There is a large, big boned Thoroughbred gelding working to a laundry wagon in Lexington that has served in this

capacity for seven years. He was purchased at a race course, taken out of training, and put to work in the laundry wagon in which he has been working ever since. The proprietor of the laundry states that he has never had any other horse to stand up under the work for such a long term of years. Handsome carriage teams are often found to be horses carrying more or less Thoroughbred blood. We present a picture herein of a strong, clean boned mare that is seventeen years old. She has stamina and durability as evidenced by the fact that she has been driven on the streets almost all her life. Also she is the dam of a nine year old



Fig. 8. A bay filly, seven months old, by Magazine, and her dam. This filly illustrates the kind of foals that these stallions will sire.

mare that has been used as a livery horse for six years. Neither has ever required the use of a whip. We present pictures of half-breds used as a farm team by Senator J. N. Camden, and we could secure many other photographs of similar work horses. Mules out of Thoroughbred mares have commanded high prices. They have life and finish in abundance. It is stated by mule breeders that a mare that possesses some draft and some light horse breeding makes an ideal brood mare for mule production. The draft blood gives weight and the light horse breeding lends finish and endurance to the mule colt. While some of the highest

priced mules are being produced out of the heaviest draft mares, yet mule breeders agree that if the mare contains some light horse breeding her mule colt will be quicker and can do more work.

Taking it from every angle, we believe that the Department of Animal Husbandry is rendering a useful service in taking charge of the stallions owned by the Kentucky Racing Commission, and in placing them in communities where they can serve the purpose of improving the horse stock. We hope the work may grow in importance year after year, and we wish that there were some agency through which

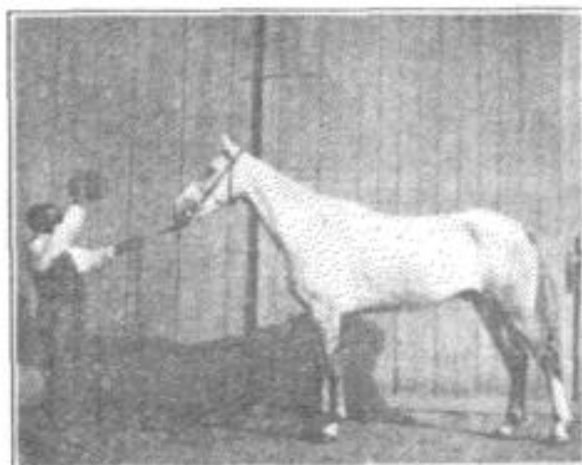


Fig. 9. A useful half-bred.

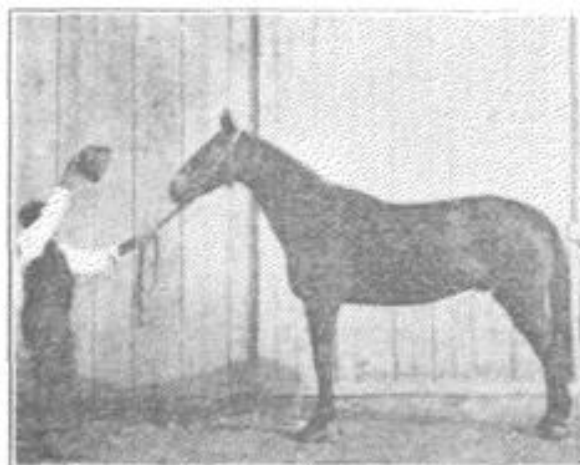


Fig. 19. A half-bred gelding. A useful type for any purpose.

we could secure similar co-operation in handling stallions of other breeds. It is with a spirit of co-operation and appreciation that we accept this cordial assistance of the breeders of Thoroughbred horses.

### The Thoroughbred and Half-Bred Horse.

The breed of Thoroughbreds originated in England. The ten stallions that have been purchased for distribution in Kentucky are not only registered Thoroughbreds, but they carry some of the best breeding of that old and substantial family. They are handsome animals that will sire useful colts.

At this point we desire to indicate briefly the results we hope to achieve in placing these stallions in Kentucky. We will review briefly the work for which the half-bred is adapted. Some of the best work animals on the farms of America carry considerable Thoroughbred breeding and saddle and trotting horses are descendants of the Thoroughbred. Horses of Thoroughbred breeding command ready markets as hunters, cavalry mounts and saddle horses. As an indication of the fact that considerable interest is being taken in Thoroughbreds aside from the race course, it may be mentioned that at the Madison Square



Fig. 11. A 16 hand half-bred gelding used in farm work. See Fig. 13.

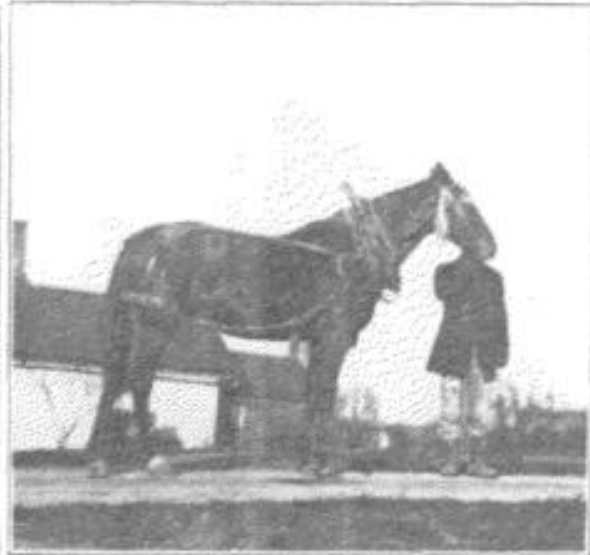


Fig. 12. A 16 hand half-bred mare used in farm work. See Fig. 13.

horse show this fall, a part of the program was designated as "Thoroughbred day." At that time competition was limited to Thoroughbred horses of saddle, hunter and polo types. As an evidence of the high esteem in which the Thoroughbred is held by many easterners who have imbibed their ideas from Englishmen, it may be said that at the Madison Square show, in New York, in 1914, a horse named Supplement won the novice class open to saddle horses of all breeds. Another Thoroughbred named Proud Prince carried off the blue ribbon as the best lady's saddle horse. Iron Trail, a Thoroughbred, was reserve champion, and



seven other similar horses carried off many of the highest honors.

In the issue of November 20, 1915, the *Rider and Driver*, in reporting the National Horse Show, held at Madison Square, states: "The influence of the Thoroughbred has been paramount throughout the saddle horse divisions, as well as in the hunter and "suitable to become hunter" classes this year.

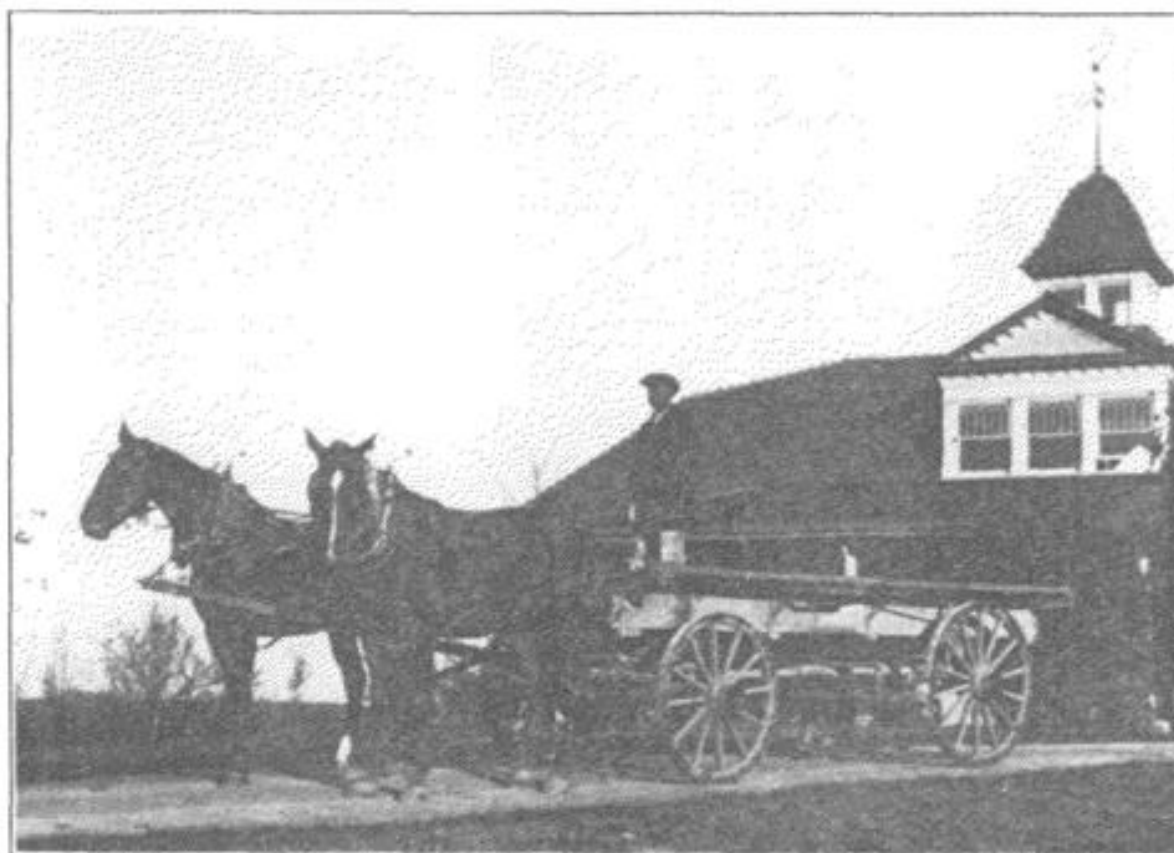


Fig. 13. A team of half-breeds on the farm of Senator J. N. Camden, Versailles, Ky.  
Both by a saddle stallion and out of Thoroughbred mares.

"Not a horse finishing within the ribbons had less than fifty per cent of the "old blood," and Judges Marshall and Matlack fully recognized it. Lady Beck's decisions (who also judged at this show) have never deviated from this line."

Because of the great scarcity of army horses of proper type, it may be well to include a few quotations from army officers.

Major William R. Wright, U. S. A., Commanding Squadron A, is strongly of the opinion that the best type of cavalry mount is obtained from mating thoroughbred stallions and "cold blooded" mares. He believes that the produce of such matings makes an ideal weight carrier so essential to the cavalry arm of the military service. He

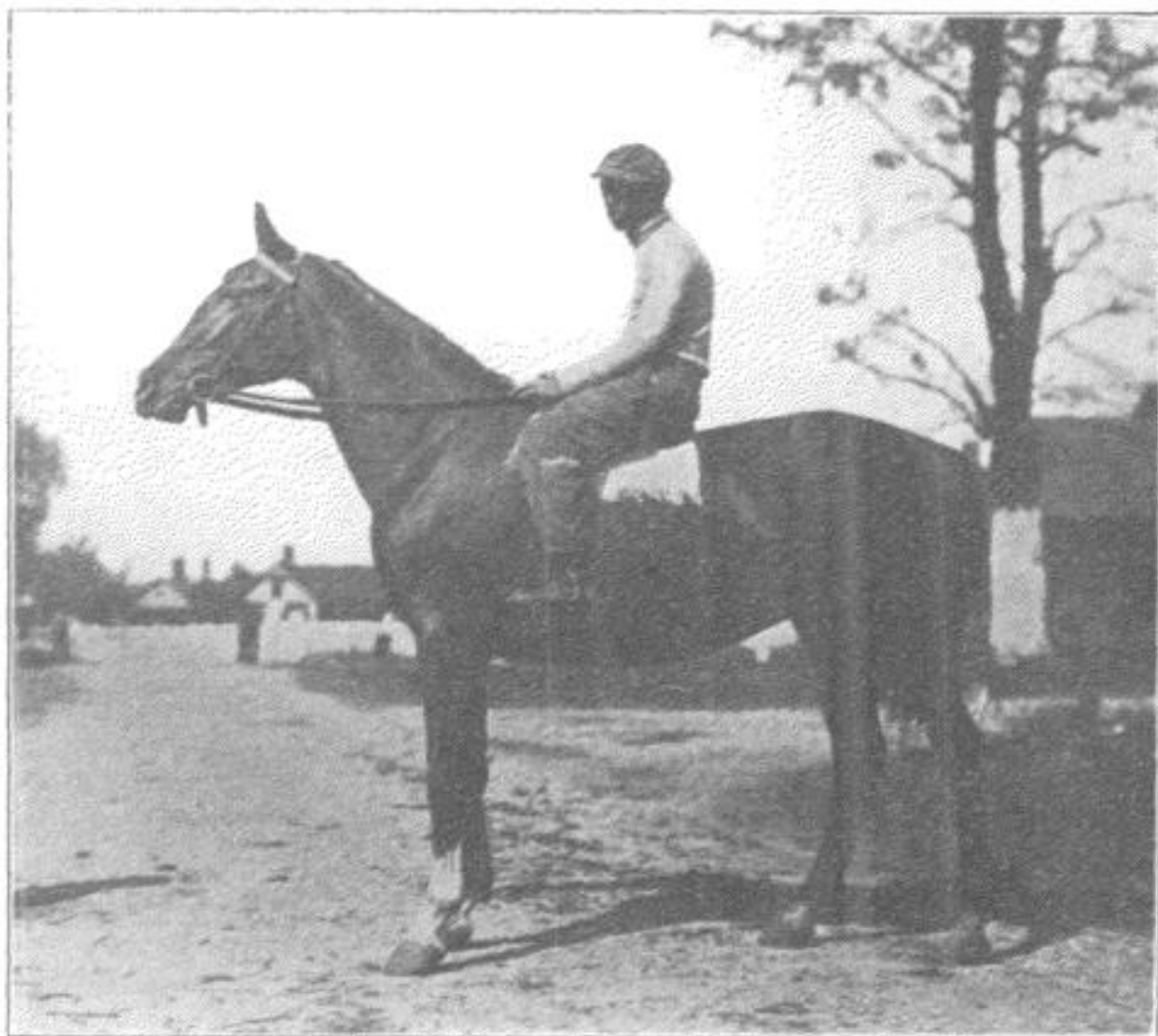


Fig. 14. A Thoroughbred gelding, 15 hands 2 inches, two years old  
A useful, substantial horse.

states that "my squadron mount, Mac, is by a thoroughbred stallion and out of a Virginia hunting mare. He is 23 years old and I have ridden him 19 years. During all those years Mac has performed most trying service with splendid courage. He took part in the Spanish American Expedition to

Puerto Rico in 1898. Justice, another army mount, is 14 years old and has served since 1906."

Captain Gordon Johnston, U. S. A., of the 11th Cavalry, recognized as a leading authority on remounts, has said: "Considering the matter of securing army remounts of good type from all standpoints I believe the government should furnish a syndicate of interested horsemen, sufficient financial support with which to purchase a large acreage and a large stud or breeding station. The mares selected should be sound, full framed, short legged, intelligent animals from 15 to 16 hands high, weighing not less than 1000 pounds. I

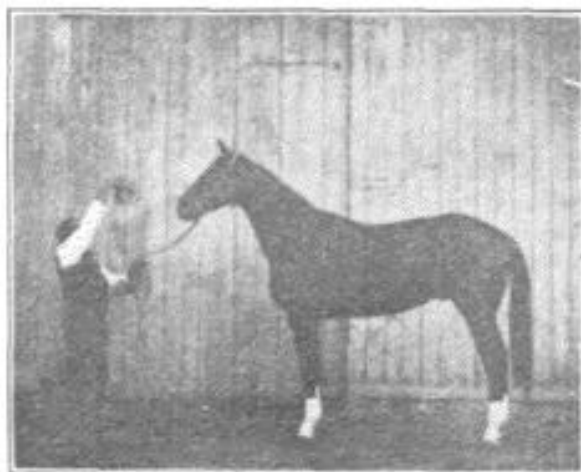


Fig. 15. A Thoroughbred gelding that will serve a useful purpose as a saddle horse or officers' mount.

should lay the greatest stress on intelligence and disposition. In the selection of mares I should place first: Thoroughbred mares of good disposition, sound and which have never raced. Second, the pure range mares. I mean descendants of the original stock of this country. Third, the standardbred mares. Fourth, any native stock not crossed with draft blood or blood of mixed gaited horses. Of the latter class I think the weak loined, hollow backed, high actioned type is to be most carefully avoided. For sires I should choose clean, Thoroughbred horses from families noted for courage, endurance, intelligence and good disposi-

tion. They should stand sixteen hands high and should weigh from 1100 to 1200 pounds, be full bodied, short legged, heavy boned animals; and once more: animals of intelligence and docility."

### The History of the Thoroughbred.

This breed originated in England and consists of an amal-



Fig. 16. This Thoroughbred gelding was sold to be used by Gen. French of the English Army.

gamation of the best light horses of that country with the best of Oriental stallions. In the seventeenth century one hundred and seventy stallions from Arabia, Turkey and Barbary were imported into England and used in refining

and improving the light horse. This general improvement began in the reign of James I and the good work was carried forward by his son Charles I, and grand-son Charles II. The latter monarch is credited with helping materially to create the Thoroughbred and he was a promoter of the race course.

The Oriental sires were brought to England between the years 1600 and 1700 and after they had performed their function, which was to add finish and endurance to the light

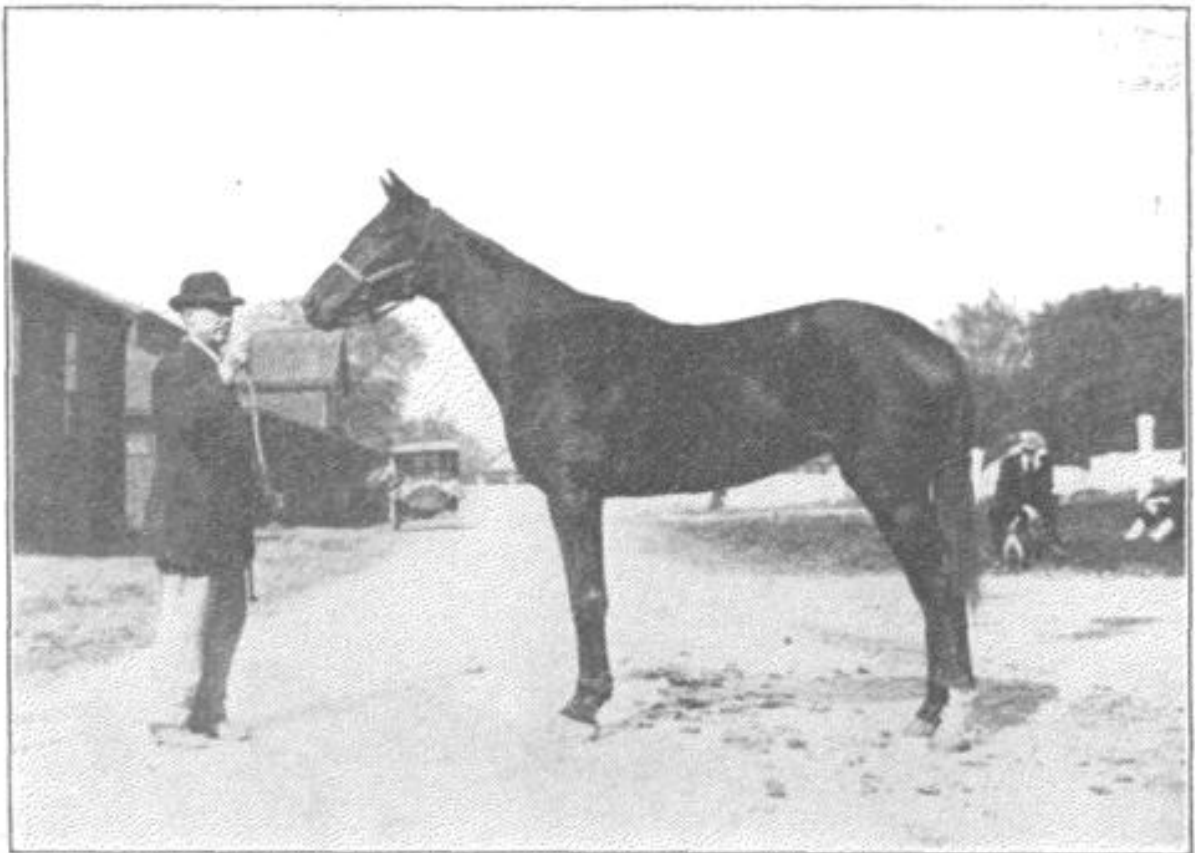


Fig. 17. A two-year old filly by Samson. Samson is one of the stallions owned by the Commission.

horse stock of England, their importation was discontinued and since that time this breeding has been kept pure. The pedigrees of Thoroughbreds can be traced back through generation after generation until they finally culminate in three Oriental sires that exerted unusual influence in the establishment of the breed. These horses were The Godolphin Barb, The Byerly Turk and The Darley Arabian.

The pedigree of the Thoroughbred can be traced without

a missing link further than that of any breed, for they have been kept pure longer than any other breed. For this reason the name "Thoroughbred" has been given exclusively to this family of horses,

The English people who came to America at an early date brought the Thoroughbred with them. Horses of this family were used as saddle mounts in Virginia and Kentucky when

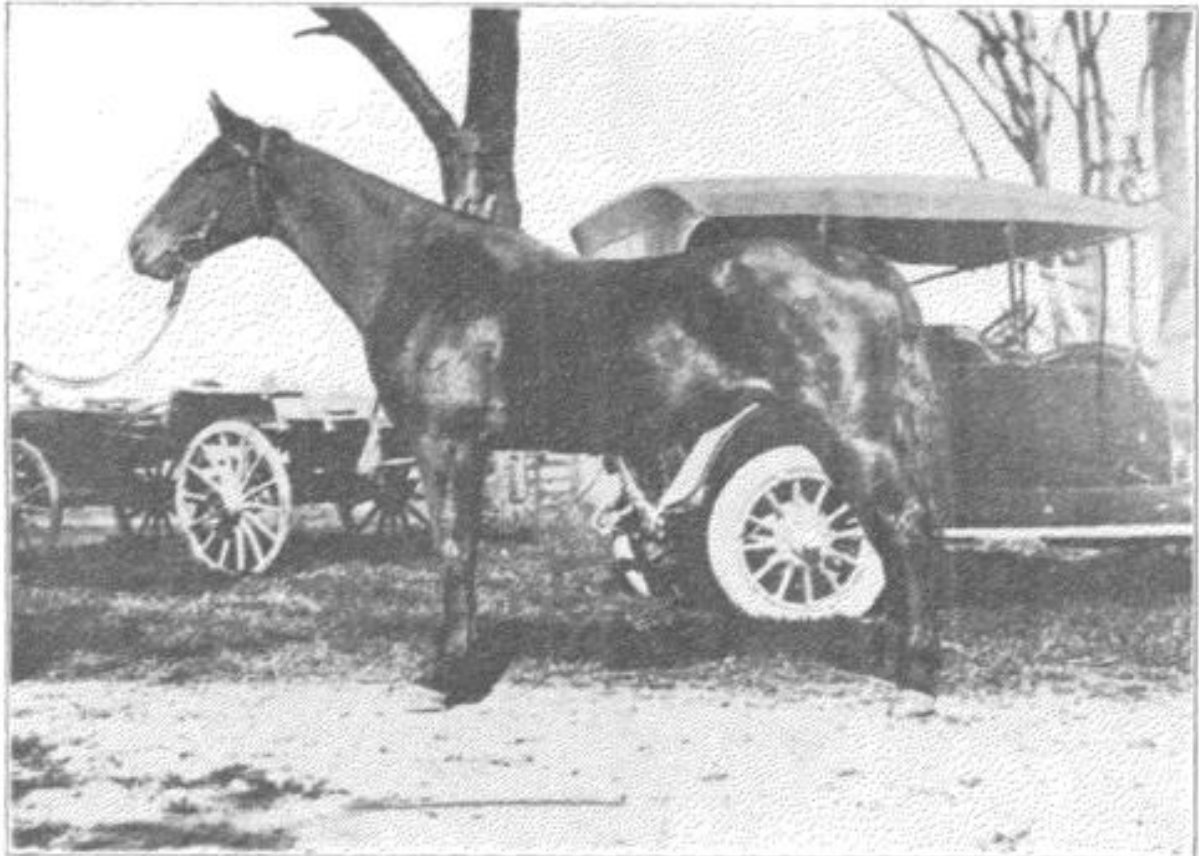
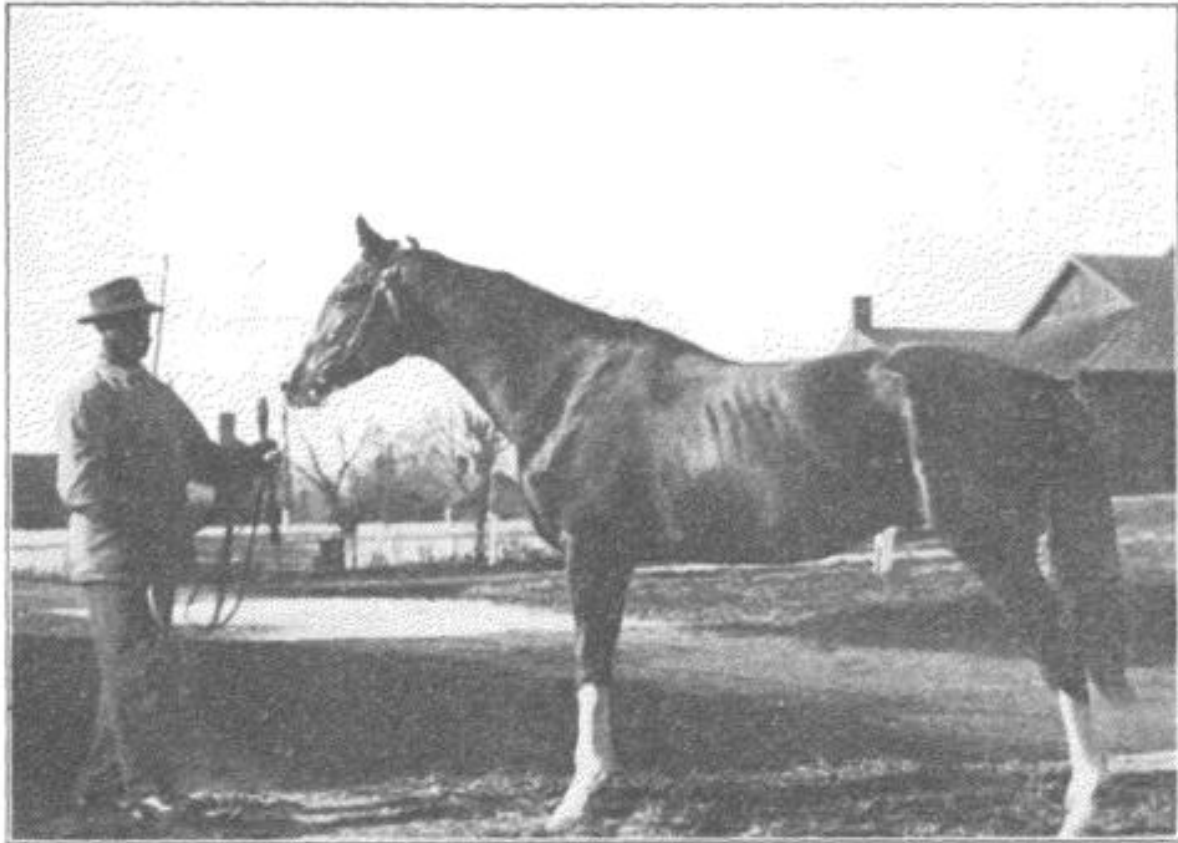


Fig. 18. A bay half-bred mare, out of a grade trotting-bred mare, and by the Thoroughbred stallion Fairplay. She is 16 hands high and weighs 1050 pounds. Used as a saddle and buggy mare.

these States were new and they have been bred here ever since. They have not only been useful on the race course but also under the saddle and in the plow. A large part of the work stock of Louisville and Lexington and of other cities in this community, carry more or less thoroughbred breeding. Thoroughbred horses were the foundation of the saddle and trotting breeds as explained below.

THE AMERICAN SADDLE HORSE originated in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. Sixty years ago ten stallions that begat easy gaited colts were selected as foundation sires for the saddle breed. Four of these stallions were pure Thoroughbreds; two others trace to Thoroughbred



## IVAN GARDNER

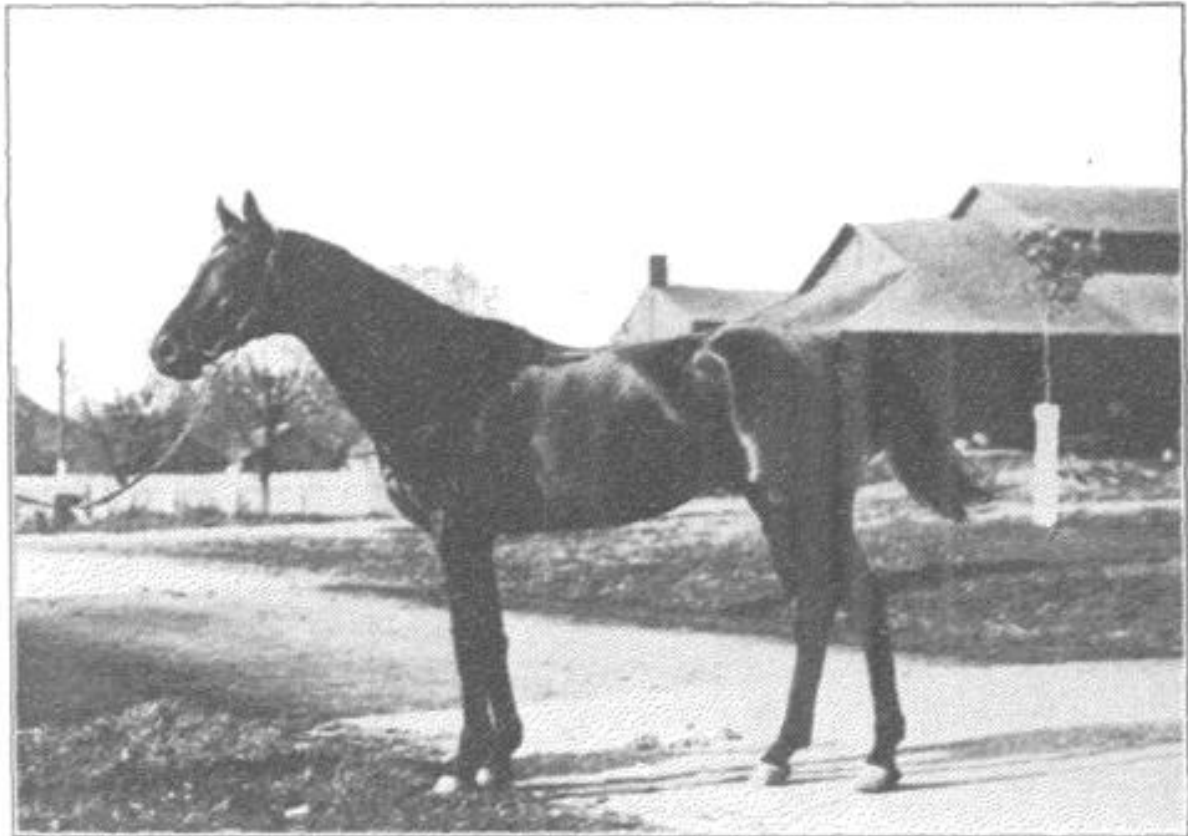
Fig. 19. Stallion No. 1. Chestnut, white face and under lip; four white legs. Five years old, 16 hands 1 inch, 1090 pounds.

## PEDIGREE

Ivan Gardner.....		Ivan The Terrible		Pirate of Penance
Miss Gardner.....				Masetto

ancestry. The breeding of the other four is somewhat uncertain, but probably they too carried the blood of this substantial breed. They were crossed with easy gaited mares, and ultimately out of this breeding came the saddle horse that is recognized as one of the most perfect types in

existence. The Denmark family of saddle horses is famous. The founder of the family was Denmark who was sired by Imported Hedgeford, a horse that was foaled in England in 1825 and brought to Kentucky about 1832. Denmark was bred several times to the "Stevenson mare," and as a result she produced Gaines' Denmark, Muir's Denmark and



**POLARINE**

Fig. 20. Stallion No. 2. Five years old, 16 hands, 1050 pounds. Bay with white star.

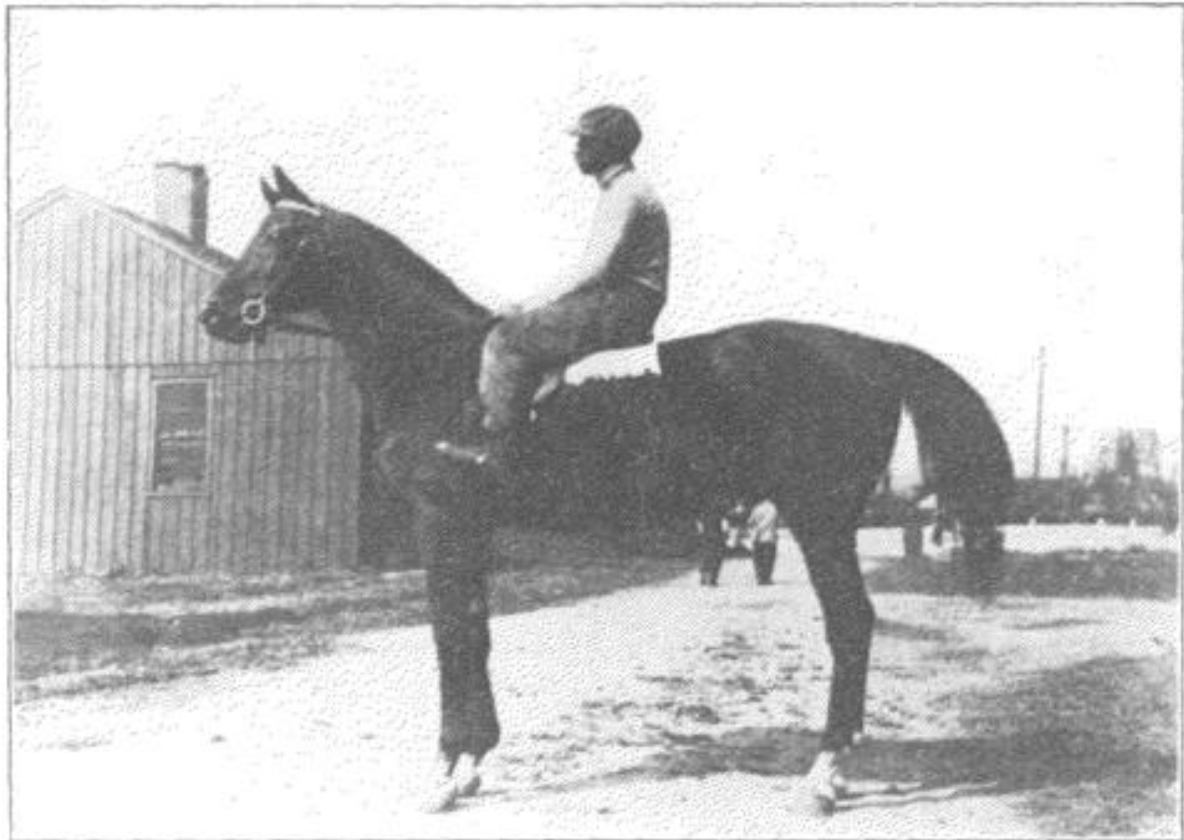
**PEDIGREE**

Polarine	Peep O'Day	\ Ayrshire
		! Sundown
	Venetta	\ Regent
		! Ordinance

Rob Roy. The former sired Washington Denmark, and to this line of breeding may be traced Crigler's Denmark, King William, Black Eagle, Black Squirrel, Rex McDonald and all the rest of the beautiful Denmark family. The other family of saddle horses, known as the "Chiefs," trace to



the Thoroughbred largely through Bourbon Chief who was out of a Denmark mare. Bourbon Chief was by Harrison Chief, he by Clark Chief, he by Mambrino Chief, who was by Mambrino, and he by Messenger, an imported Thoroughbred horse. When the pedigree of a saddle horse is tabulated it traces to Thoroughbred breeding.



## MAGAZINE

Fig. 21. Stallion No. 3. Ten years old. 16 hands, 1150 pounds. Bay with four white feet.

## PEDIGREE

Magazine	Imp. Mazagan	{ Mortager
		{ Maize
	Pink Rose	{ Fonso
		{ Daisy Rose

THE TROTTING BREED also traces directly to Thoroughbred foundation. Imported Messenger was a Thoroughbred horse brought to America from England to improve the running stock of New York and the East, but instead he proved to be the great progenitor of the trotting breed. His son,

Mambrino, sired Mambrino Paymaster, who established all of the Mambrino family of trotters. Mambrino was the grand-sire of Hambletonian, who in turn sired Electioneer, Happy Medium, Alexander's Abdallah, Dictator, Harold and George Wilkes. To these horses can be traced Peter the



#### MAD RIVER

Fig. 22. Stallion No. 4. Bay, left hind foot white, small white spot in forehead. Six years old, 16 hands 1½ inches, 1150 pounds.

#### PEDIGREE

Mad River	Ethelbert	Imp. Esthen
	Goldie Cad	Imp. Maori
		Longfellow
		Cicily Bowling

Great. Jay Bird, Nutwood, Axworthy, Moco, Walnut Hall, Lou Dillon, Peter Volo, and other trotting horses.

The Thoroughbred horse has been used also in improving several other breeds.

With such splendid achievements in the past it is evident

that the stallions of this breed which are to be placed in various communities in Kentucky will prove of great benefit to horse stock of the State. When mated with any kind of mares they will add refinement to the colt. If the mares are large and substantial, the cross will produce a most useful animal as has been demonstrated in hundreds of cases.



## MIRZER

Fig. 23. Stallion No. 5. Chestnut, star in forehead. Nine years old, 16 hands, 1150 pounds.

## PEDIGREE

Mirzer	Henry Young	\ Duke of Montrose
	Amyntas	! Perfection
\ Volante		
! Quiver		

There is no horse that possesses the courage of the Thoroughbred. As a proof of this it may be stated that any horse carrying fifty per cent. or more of this breeding, will serve as a jumper or hunter. It is not necessary to try them in this respect, because half-breds have the courage to jump

any reasonable obstacle they meet in the course of a hunt. After being trained, of course, they can negotiate jumps which are impossible for green horses, but even when green they are courageous and active. Englishmen have preferred the Thoroughbred over any other horse as a saddle animal and at some of the Eastern shows in America the champion three-gaited horses have come from the ranks of the Thor-



#### BUSY

Fig. 24. Stallion No. 6. Bay, left feet white, and stripe and white nose. Seven years old, 16 hands  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, 1035 pounds.

#### PEDIGREE

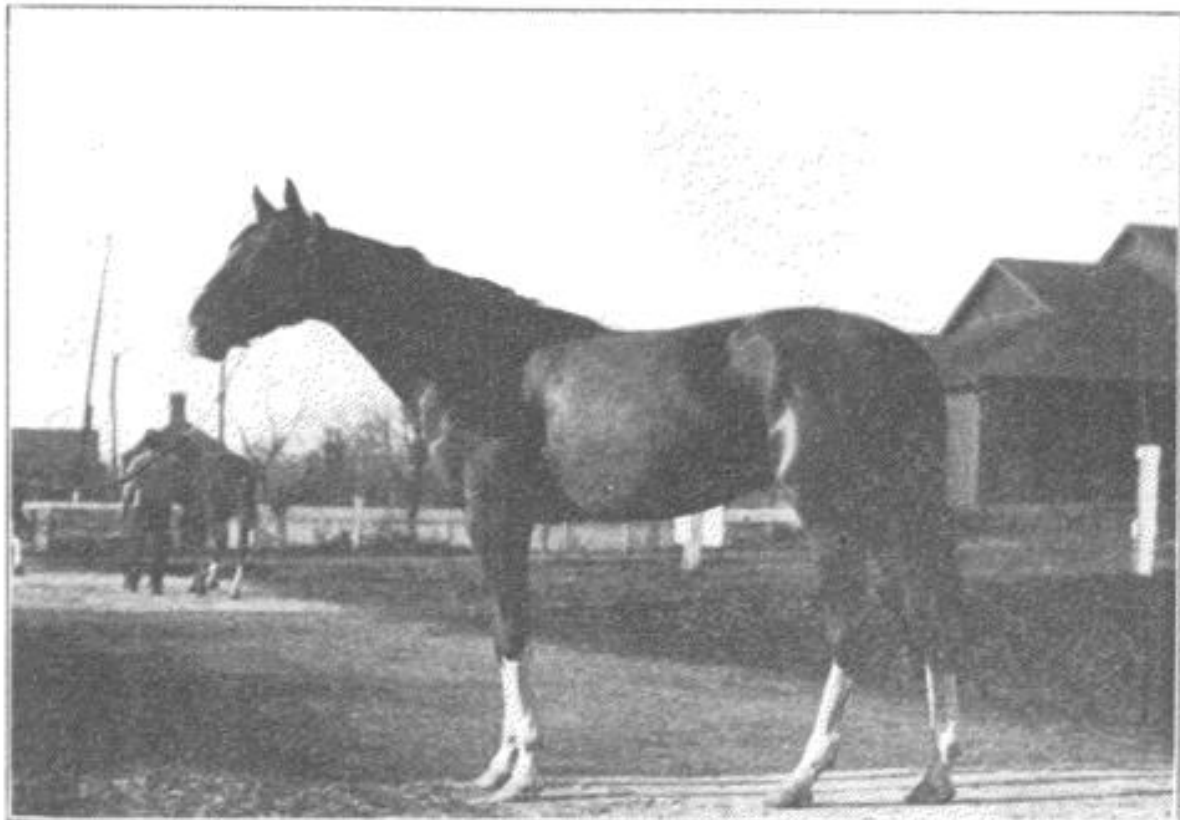
Busy	Galore	Galopin
		Lady Maura
	Busy Maid	Meddler
		Florrie

oughbred. This statement is not made to discredit our splendid saddle horse, but it is quoted to convey the idea that Thoroughbreds are considered by Englishmen and by many Americans as most excellent saddle animals. As stated

above, army officers prefer Thoroughbred mounts, and discriminate against easy gaited horses.

### The Stallions, and the Plan of Distribution.

The following stallions have been purchased and are available for this work: Mirzer, Mad River, Magazine, Busy,



MILAN

FIG. 25. Stallion No. 7. Chestnut, four white legs and feet. Three years old, 16 hands, 1950 pounds.

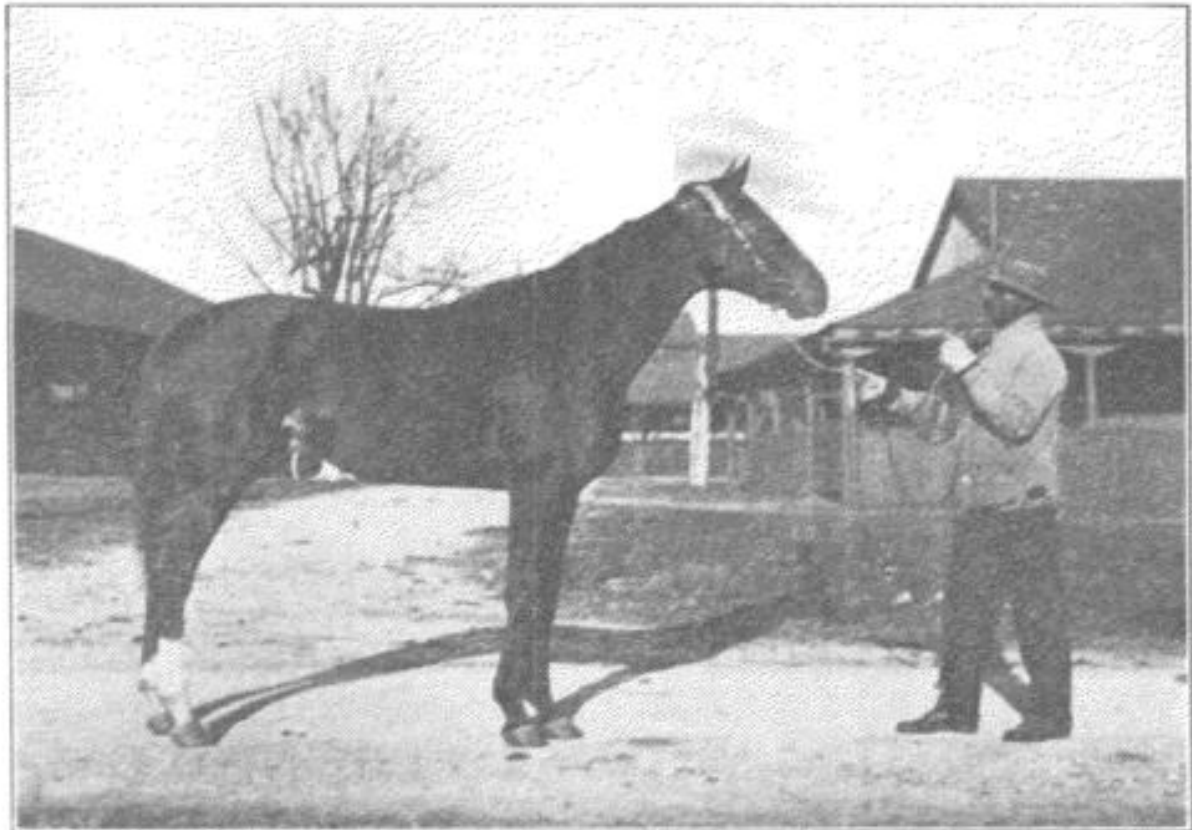
#### PEDIGREE

Milan	-	Sir Huon	↳ Falsetto
		Nelusko	↳ Ignite
			↳ Pardee
			↳ Rainbow

Samson, Milan, Polarine, Ivan Gardner, Jonn W. Chester and Luke. All are handsome, useful types. They have been selected with care and discretion, and they possess substance and quality.

Each stallion will be sent to some community in this State.

They will only be committed to the care of careful farmers or horsemen who will be expected to keep the horses in first-class condition. A fee of \$10.00 will be charged for service to utility mares, and the fee will be collected at the time of service. This stipulation is justified in view of the fact that the fee is only nominal and amounts to almost nothing



#### LUKE

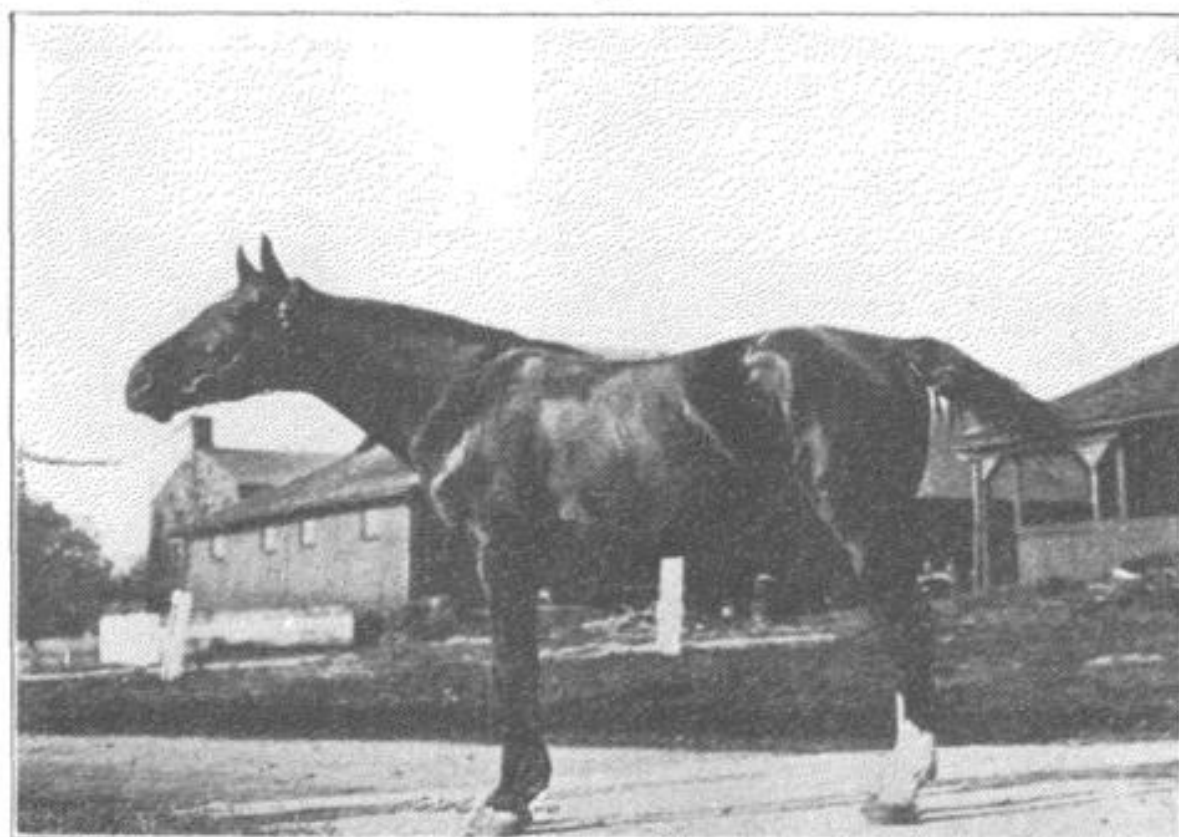
Fig. 25. Stallion No. 8. Chestnut, star and stripe, two hind feet white Three years old, 16 hands, 990 pounds.

#### PEDIGREE

Luke		Peter Quince		Commando
		Amy J.		Fair Vision
				Ben Doran
				Fair Recluse

when the individuality and breeding of the stallions is considered. The requirement of paying at time of service is justified further by the fact that the fertility of each stallion will be tested at Lexington early in the spring before they are sent out to their new homes. Therefore infertility

will result from barrenness of mares and will not be the fault of the stallions. If the service fees were not due until the colt is born, then almost any number of barren mares might be brought to the horses and the stallions would be literally worn out performing useless and unremunerative



#### JOHN W. CHESTER

F.g. 27. Stallion No. 9. Five years old, 15 hands  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, 1050 pounds.  
Bay, hind feet white, star in forehead.

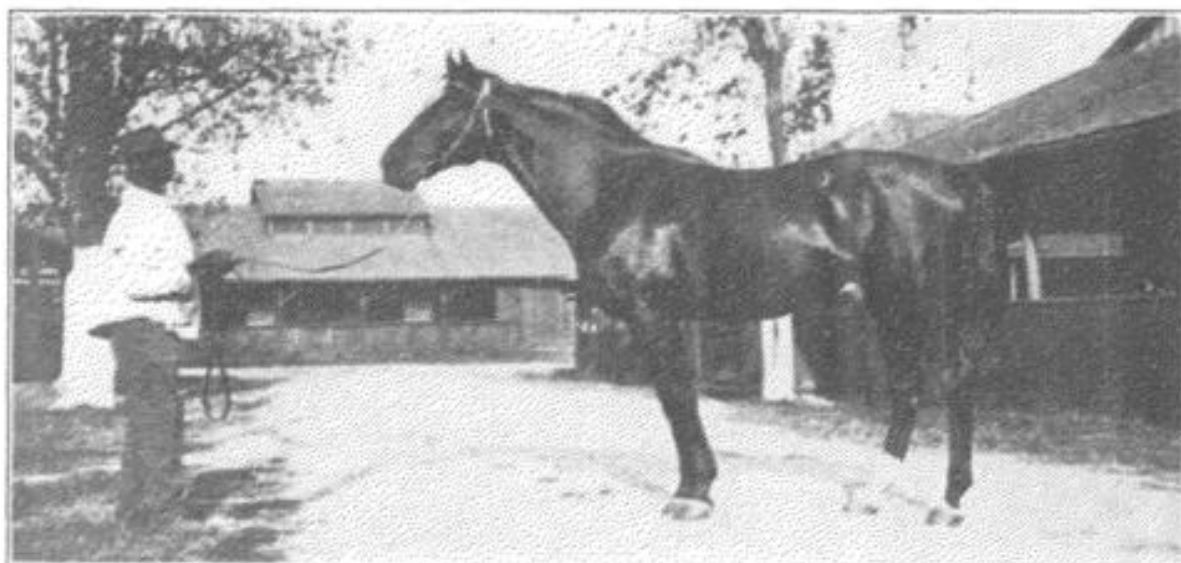
#### PEDIGREE

John W. Chester	Alfred Vargrave	\ Inspector B.
		/ Fronie Louise
	Income	\ Iroquois
		/ Martica

service. The owner of the mare, we believe, should assume some responsibility in connection with the breeding and settling of his mare. When the collection of the fee is deferred until the birth of the colt (as practiced in most sections) almost all of the responsibility falls on the stallion owner

and it is an injustice to the latter. Free return service will be given to all the mares that are served by the horses sent out by the State University. It is stipulated that the free return service will be given only during the spring that she was served. It does not hold over another year. Only mares that are satisfactory and that are found free from disease will be bred.

The purpose of this work is to improve the horse stock of



#### SAMSON

Fig. 23. Stallion No. 19. Bay, hind feet white, stripe in forehead. Twelve years old, 15 hands 3 inches, 1120 pounds.

#### PEDIGREE

	Sainfoin	{ Springfield
		{ Sanda
Samson	Eford	{ Oberon
		{ Santo

Kentucky, and it is presumed that the stallions will be mated ordinarily with utility mares that carry various lines of breeding. Occasionally, however, Thoroughbred mares will no doubt be brought to the stallions and in order that the horses owned by the Kentucky Racing Commission may not unjustly compete with similar stallions owned by private parties it is stipulated that mares that are registered with the American Jockey Club will only be bred after a private



contract has been made with the State University. In cases where the Thoroughbred colt is not to be registered, and where the mare is considered as a utility mare capable of producing a good useful unregistered colt, it is probable that the fee will be the same as with a mare of any other breeding.

It is hoped that it will be explicitly understood by those who are entrusted with one of these stallions that the horse is to be kept in good condition and that he is to be well fed and groomed. It is hoped that he may be furnished a paddock in which to gain exercise and green feed. In some cases these stallions can be used to ride about the farm and such light work will be encouraged.

We appreciate the fact that some farmers will keep the horses in better condition than others. A member of the Department of Animal Husbandry will visit the farmers frequently and will inspect the horses. A careless man will not be given a stallion the second year and in fact the right is reserved to take the stallions away from men who mistreat them. We desire in every way to encourage parties who take good care of the stallions. The careful man deserves more compensation than one who is not so careful. In some communities the horses will be in greater demand and will earn larger fees during the season than in other communities. No doubt some of the horses will cover Thoroughbred mares at private fees which will aggregate more than with other mares. In other words, the cost of keeping the individual horses will vary considerably in different communities and with different men and the fees earned will vary with individual horses. It is desired to give each man a just and liberal compensation for keeping the horse and the man who is careful and who gets a large number of mares for his stallion will receive more compensation than one who does not exert himself in this regard. Further, some of the horses will be brought back to Lexington for the winter and in such cases the farmer will only incur the expense of keeping the horse for half the year, while in other instances the stallion may be left at the farm during the entire year. For

these reasons it is stipulated that a private contract will be made with each man in regard to the conditions upon which the stallion is to be secured. It is expected that the service fees will more than pay the expenses of the horses, and that the farmer will secure his remuneration from the service fees. Blanks will be furnished on which a report will be made as to the character of mares that are served

Beautiful stallion cards, to be used in advertising the horses, will be supplied free of charge.

It is understood that the Kentucky Racing Commission and the State University will not be responsible for accidents that may occur in handling the horses during the breeding season, or while they are away from Lexington.

The measurement, weight, picture and pedigree of each horse printed in this booklet will serve to give full and complete information regarding the breeding and individuality of each stallion owned by this Commission.

It is hoped that this work will prove of such enduring benefit to the horse stock of the State that more stallions may be added next year.

By way of explanation it may be stated that the Kentucky Racing Commission consists of a committee of five gentlemen who are appointed by the Governor of Kentucky to look after the Thoroughbred horse interests of the State. They desire to promote the welfare of the horse in every possible way.

**FEED AND CARE OF THE STALLIONS:** Each stallion is being fed at Lexington eight quarts of oats per day, divided into three feeds. An ear of corn is fed night and morning with the oats and twenty pounds of timothy hay is supplied to each horse per day, divided into two feeds. Twice a week the feed is cooked or made into a mash. Every other day they are given a small bundle of sorghum cane. They are ridden two miles or more each day for exercise. They are curried and are kept blanketed. Their stalls are bedded every morning and their feet are cleaned out daily. If they

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had a paddock to run in it would be better and would serve to keep their feet in better condition. The stallions are all in the pink of condition.

Parties who are anxious to secure one of these stallions are invited to write to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Kentucky State University, Lexington, Ky.