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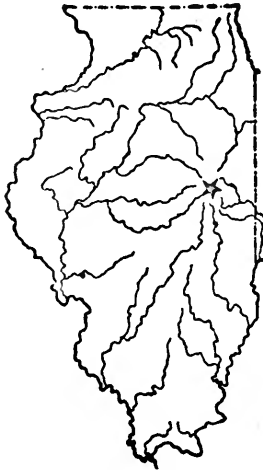
BULLETIN No. 122

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MARKET CLASSES AND GRADES OF  
HORSES AND MULES

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By RUFUS C. OBRECHT



URBANA, ILLINOIS, JANUARY, 1908

## SUMMARY OF BULLETIN NO. 122.

1. To form an intelligent estimate on the value of horses or mules, one should have a thorough understanding of the market requirements together with a correct understanding of the market classes and grades.

2. The principal factors that determine the market value of horses or mules are: Soundness, conformation, quality, condition, action, age, color, education, and general appearance.

3. Horses or mules of a general type are grouped into classes, for convenience and a definite understanding; and in most instances the names of the classes are suggestive of the use to which they are put. The classes of horses are divided into sub-classes which embody those of a similar type but slightly different in size, weight, action, or the use to which they are put. Mules are not divided into sub-classes.

4. The market classes are: Draft horses, chunks, wagon horses, carriage horses, road horses, saddle horses, mining mules, cotton mules, sugar mules, farm mules and draft mules.

**HORSES.**—**DRAFT HORSES** are broad, massive, rugged, and compactly built with great weight and strength. They stand from 15-3 to 17-2 hands high and in good flesh weigh from 1600 to 2200 pounds or more. The class is subdivided into light draft, heavy draft, and loggers.

**CHUNKS** are short-legged, broad, heavy set horses, the name of the class being indicative of their conformation. The sub-classes are eastern or export, farm, and southern. The class varies in weight from 800 pounds, the lightest of the southern, to 1550 pounds, the heaviest of the eastern. They stand from 15 to 15-3 hands high.

**WAGON HORSES** are those used principally where business requires quick delivery. They must have good action, a clean set of limbs, good feet and bone with an abundance of quality, be closely coupled, compactly built and have a deep broad chest indicative of constitution and stamina. In this class are express, delivery wagon, artillery and fire horses. They stand from 15 to 17-2 hands high and weigh from 1050 for the light weights of artillery horses to 1700 pounds for heavy fire horses.

**CARRIAGE HORSES**, sometimes spoken of as "heavy harness horses," are full made, round bodied and smoothly turned with an unusual amount of quality and must possess to a marked degree high action, with a fair amount of speed. They should have a long well arched neck, small neat head, a short well muscled back, long level croup, and well developed thighs and quarters. The class is comprised of coach, cob, park, and cab horses. They range in height from 14-1 to 16-1 hands and weigh from 900 to 1250 pounds.

**ROAD HORSES** are more lithe in build and angular in form than those of the carriage class. They are sometimes spoken of as drivers or "light harness horses" and are usually driven to light-weight vehicles. A considerable speed is desired of some of the individuals of this class which is composed of runabout and roadsters. They range in height from 14-3 to 16 hands and weigh from 900 to 1150 pounds.

**SADDLE HORSES.** In this class are grouped those horses that perform their work under the saddle, the requirements for which are sureness of foot, ease of carriage to the rider, good manners, and ease of control. In order to be sure of foot they must have an oblique shoulder, high thin withers and a properly set pastern with an abundance of energy. The above qualities together with a

short strong back will give strength for carrying weight and also an easy gait. The minimum height is 14 hands for a polo pony and the maximum 16-1 hands for hunters. The weight varies from 850 to 1250 pounds. Grouped in this class are five gaited saddlers, three gaited saddlers, hunters, cavalry horses, and polo ponies.

**MULES.—MINING MULES** are those purchased with which to operate mines. They are heavy boned, rugged, compactly built individuals, with large feet and strong constitution. They range in height from 12 to 16 hands and weigh from 600 to 1350 pounds.

**COTTON MULES** are lighter boned than miners and not so compactly built. They are round bodied, smoothly turned and possess considerable quality. They range in height from 13-2 to 15-2 hands and weigh from 750 to 1100 pounds.

**SUGAR MULES** are those shipped south to use on the sugar farms of Georgia, Louisiana and other southern states. They are taller, larger, and more bredy looking than cotton mules and have heavier bone. They stand from 16 to 17 hands and weigh from 1150 to 1300 pounds.

**FARM MULES** are those purchased to be used on the farms of the central states. They are somewhat lacking in uniformity of type and many of them are young and somewhat thin in flesh. An average height is from 15-2 to 16 hands and weigh from 900 to 1250 pounds.

**DRAFT MULES** are large heavy boned, heavy set mules that possess quality and ruggedness. They are used in cities for heavy teaming and by contractors for all kinds of heavy work, such as railroad grading, etc. They range in height from 16 to 17-2 hands and weigh from 1200 to 1600 pounds and upwards.

5. The grades distinguish the good from the poor animals within the classes and sub-classes. The grades are choice, good, medium, common and inferior.

An animal to grade as "choice" must be sound and approach the ideal type, possess quality and finish, have good style and action and be in good condition. A "good" animal should possess the essential qualities of his class but need not have the quality, condition and finish necessary to grade as choice. A horse or mule of "medium" grade is likely to be plain in his make-up with a tendency toward coarseness, and somewhat of a lack of symmetry and condition. A lack of style, action or soundness may also cause him to grade as medium. The lowest grade found in many of the classes is "common." Such individuals are wanting in most of the essential qualities that go to make them desirable. An "inferior" animal is of the lowest possible grade.

6. Owing to the fact that the point where two classes or grades meet and merge into each other is not always distinct, it is sometimes difficult to say just where certain animals that are not clearly typical should be classified. Again, if the demand exceeds the supply it is sometimes necessary to temporarily draw from a similar class of animals, or the price may advance and in this way equalize the demand. If, on account of a meager demand or an excess supply the price should drop, it is sometimes necessary to place some animals of one class in another, i. e., they will be purchased by a different class of trade.

7. The breed to which a horse belongs has but little influence upon his market value and the classes are not determined by the breeds, but by the individuality and conformation of the horse; however, a judicious use of choice pure-bred sires is best suited for the production of marketable horses.

**SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF MARKET CLASSES WITH LIMITS IN HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.**

CLASSES.	SUB-CLASSES.	HEIGHT HANDS.	WEIGHT POUNDS.
DRAFT HORSES.	Light Draft.....	15-3 to 16-2	1600 to 1750
	Heavy Draft.....	16 to 17-2	1750 to 2200
	Loggers.....	16-1 to 17-2	1700 to 2200
CHUNKS.	Eastern and Export } Chunks }	15 to 16	1300 to 1550
	Farm Chunks.....	15 to 15-3	1200 to 1400
	Southern Chunks.....	15 to 15-3	800 to 1250
WAGON HORSES.	Expressers.....	15-3 to 16-2	1350 to 1500
	Delivery Wagon.....	15 to 16	1100 to 1400
	Artillery Horses.....	15-1 to 16	1050 to 1200
	Fire Horses.....	15 to 17-2	1200 to 1700
CARRIAGE HORSES.	Coach.....	15-1 to 16-1	1100 to 1250
	Cobs.....	14-1 to 15-1	900 to 1150
	Park Horses.....	15 to 15-3	1000 to 1150
	Cab.....	15-2 to 16-1	1050 to 1200
ROAD HORSES.	Runabout.....	14-3 to 15-2	900 to 1050
	Roadster.....	15 to 16	900 to 1150
SADDLE HORSES.	Five Gaited Saddler ...	15 to 16	900 to 1200
	Three Gaited } Light } Saddler } Heavy }	14-3 to 16	900 to 1200
	Hunters } Light } Middle } Heavy }	15 2 to 16-1	1000 to 1250
	Cavalry Horses.....	15 to 15-3	950 to 1100
	Polo Ponies.....	14 to 14-2	850 to 1000
MINING MULES.....		12 to 16	600 to 1350
COTTON MULES.....		13-2 to 15 2	750 to 1100
SUGAR MULES.....		16 to 17	1150 to 1300
FARM MULES.....		15-2 to 16	900 to 1250
DRAFT MULES.....		16 to 17-2	1200 to 1600



# MARKET CLASSES AND GRADES OF HORSES AND MULES

BY R. C. OBRECHT, ASSISTANT CHIEF IN HORSE HUSBANDRY

## PART I

### MARKET CLASSES AND GRADES OF HORSES

#### Introduction

The establishing of open markets where horses are bought and sold as a commercial commodity at values regulated by demand and supply has exerted a marked influence in stimulating the horse breeding industry in the United States. However, on visiting the large markets where thousands of horses are sold annually, it is apparent that the majority of horses which find their way to these markets do not approach the degree of perfection demanded by the intending purchaser.

The present quality of offerings reaching the market may be accounted for in several ways: First, in most instances the market has been of secondary importance or entirely disregarded by horse breeders while it should receive more consideration as it does with breeders of meat producing animals. Not many of the horses found on the market are bred expressly for the market, but for other purposes, such as use on the farm or on the road, and when no longer needed there, the market is sought as a possible place of disposal without regard as to whether or not they are what the trade demands. Second, the horse market is quite a recent institution,—more so than the market for meat producing animals. The market, in a way, is the place where standards are set, and the present standards for a marketable horse are quite different, in some respects, from those prior to the opening of horse markets. Third, the market classes have not been well understood by the farmers and as a result many of them are groping in the dark, working towards false standards. It is often true that an unscrupulous stallion owner who is looking for business, or a country dealer who has an “ax to grind” is responsible for this condition. Fourth, many breeders resort to a constant mixing of different breeds which often results in producing horses lacking in uniformity and quality. This mixing of

breeds may be due to the fact that certain stallions are more accessible than others, or to the lack of definite ideals, or to the lack of definite understanding of the fundamental principles of breeding.

### Importance of Market Classification

This bulletin is the result of an investigation by the writer, of the Chicago and St. Louis horse markets which are similar to other markets of note. Grateful acknowledgment is here made to commission firms, buyers, shippers, exporters, and to the reporters of the agricultural journals, to the officials of the Union Stock Yards, of Chicago, and the National Stock Yards, of East St. Louis, for the opportunities afforded and the courtesies extended. The cuts used herein were made from photographs, the most of which were taken expressly for the purpose, to assist in conveying correct ideas of the different market classes and types of horses.

This bulletin has been written with the feeling that market classes of horses are not well understood, and with the belief that a clear setting forth of true market standards will do much toward establishing correct ideals on the part of the horse breeder and producer. A correct understanding of the market classes will enable the farmer to form a better estimate of the value of the horses which he has to sell; for without this the farmer is at a decided disadvantage in selling his horses, not knowing their real market value. In this way he may fail to get what his horses are worth or he may lose a sale by asking too much. Again it often happens that he fails to distinguish clearly between his good and his poor marketable animals. As a result the dealer takes the desirable ones at a good profit and leaves the undesirable; thus the inferior horses are left in the country to become the parent stock.

Few breeders can follow their consignments to market and so become familiar with actual market demands. As most of the horses that reach the markets are handled by dealers who make a business of buying in the country and shipping, the breeder may never know how well he has succeeded in producing a marketable horse that will command a high price. It is hoped that this bulletin will emphasize the importance of the producers' understanding the horse market and cause breeders to make a careful study of the market requirements and demands. It is hoped, too, that it will also assist in bringing about a more uniform and thorough method of reporting the market by agricultural journals; and finally, that it will encourage the reader to familiarize himself with the classes and the

vernacular of the horse market, thus rendering the reports of more value to him.

It may be stated at the outset that horses cannot be classified as wood, stone, or any inert matter that has definite dimensions and qualities, but the classifications must be based on their general conformation, height, weight, style, and action. In view of these facts and owing to varying opinions among those who have to do with the horse markets, the limits of classification are somewhat variable. Not all the market classes are well defined and the point where two classes meet and merge into each other is not always distinct, so it is sometimes difficult to say just where the one stops and the other begins. Owing to the conditions governing the demand and supply, it may be necessary temporarily to draw from a similar class of animals to fill a pressing demand or, if the supply exceeds the demand, then the price may drop, thus putting the least typical of one class into another.

### Market Requirements

The factors that determine how well horses sell upon the market are: Soundness, conformation, quality, condition, action, age, color, education, and general appearance. The requirements placed upon the above factors together with minor considerations are discussed below.

*Soundness.*—To meet the market demand, a horse should be serviceably sound, by which is meant one that is as good as a sound horse so far as service is concerned and able to do a reasonable amount of work without undue fatigue or indications of a premature break-down. He may have slight blemishes, but nothing is permitted that is likely to cause lameness or soreness in any way. He must be good in wind and eyes, but may have small splints and puffs, and a little rounding on the curb joint. Broken wind, thick wind, side bones, unsound hocks such as curbs, spavins, and thoroughpins, large splints, and buck knees are discriminated against.

*Conformation.*—If a horse is to do hard work with a minimum amount of wear and give the longest possible period of service he must possess a conformation indicative of strength, endurance, and longevity, the indications of which are,—good feet, a good constitution, good feeding qualities, good bone, and symmetry of conformation. For city use too much emphasis can hardly be placed upon the requirement of good feet, for the old adage “No foot, no horse” is still true; but in horses for farm use it is not so important as they rarely break down in the feet. A good constitution denotes

health and endurance which is indicated by a deep, capacious chest giving sufficient room for well developed vital organs. Endurance is also evidenced by the indications of a good feeder, which are a short well muscled back and loins, a deep barrel with no tucking up of the rear flank, and closely coupled (coupling is the distance from the last rib to the hip.) A good bone should have enough weight to correspond with the size of the horse; it should be of good quality and must not be unduly small at knee or hock. Symmetry of form is necessary for strength, correct proportions, and perfect development.

In order that there may not be an undue amount of concussion which would produce soreness or disease and render the period of usefulness of the horse short, he should have an oblique shoulder, a rather short cannon, a moderately long pastern set at an angle of about 45 degrees. The hind pastern should be less oblique than the front pastern with no tendency toward a conformation known as "coon footed" (long and very low pasterns.) The foot should be of good size, the horn dense, the heel wide and high, permitting a large healthy frog to serve as a cushion in breaking concussion. Side bones are an unsoundness found most commonly on heavy horses. They are more often found on a horse with a straight shoulder, a short, straight pastern, and a narrow hoof head, as horsemen would say, "a post leg that produces stilted action." Since the forequarters or front limbs of a horse carry the greater part of the horse's weight they are often termed the "weight carriers," and the hind quarters the "propellers." Because of this fact the set of the shoulder, pastern, and foot is of great importance and should possess enough obliquity to give a free, easy movement to the action. The width of the hips should be in keeping with the other parts of the horse, but not prominent. The croup should be long, well muscled and not too drooping. The seriousness of the objection to a drooping croup will depend upon the class, but in any class it is unsightly and detracts from the value of the horse. The tail should be set high, well haired and stylishly carried. The quarters and thighs should be heavily muscled according to the class to which the horse belongs; the hocks large, strong, and free from puffs or any unsoundness; the cannon short and broad, the tendons and ligaments prominent and well defined. There should be no tying-in of the tendons below the knee or hock, because it gives a light appearance to the bone. The head should be of moderate size with clean cut features; large, mild eyes; ears rather small and set not too far apart. The head should be properly set

on a neck of moderate length with a rather thin, well developed crest. A large horse with a small head is almost as unsightly as a small horse with a large one. A long-legged, narrow-chested, wasp-waisted, loose-ribbed, long-coupled horse is always to be avoided and is a cheap animal on the market. The different classes possess special requirements of conformation which will be discussed in detail elsewhere in this bulletin.

*Quality.*—Quality in a horse is of prime importance. This term when applied to horses has reference to their bones, skin, hair, and muscles. Its presence is shown by clean cut features of the head; firm, clean bone; tendons well defined; close fitting glove-like skin; hair fine and silky; an abundance of finish; and absence of coarseness, but not necessarily a small bone. When slightly exerted the skin will show clearly an intricate net work of veins. Coarse hair is usually associated with a coarse skin and a soft spongy bone which is weak and subject to disease. With quality the muscles stand out prominently and are clearly defined which aids in giving a horse finish. Quality is a strong indication of the extent of a horse's endurance. These two characteristics are closely associated and a horse lacking in quality is comparatively a cheap animal.

*Condition.*—To be appreciated on the market horses must be in good condition, carrying a thick covering of firm flesh and possessing a good coat of hair which gives them a sleek appearance. Condition is most important in heavy horses such as draft horses, chunks and wagon. Some men are making good profits by buying feeders on the market and shipping them to the country to be put in condition, after which they are reshipped and resold. Whether or not this added flesh increases the animal's real value for utility and longevity is not necessary to consider here; since the market demands it, the producer can well afford to supply it. Careful estimates on the value of horse flesh made by reliable authorities, put it at 25 cents per pound on heavy horses weighing 1500 pounds and upward. This fact has been verified by an experiment in fattening horses for market conducted at this station. It can readily be seen that the producer cannot afford to let some one else reap this profit.

*Action.*—The action of a horse is not of equal importance in all classes. There is probably no other one thing that counts for more in bringing high prices in the carriage, road, and saddle classes than action. In the other classes it does not count for so much, but every horse should have good action. He should be a straight line mover, picking his front feet up and carrying them

straight forward, placing them down again without winging out or in, or interfering. The hind feet should follow in the line of the front feet, and work in unison without "interfering," "hitching," "cross-firing," or "forging." The action should be strong, bold and full of energy; the form and height of action will depend upon the class to which the horse belongs. This subject will be taken up more fully under various classes.

*Age.*—Horses sell best from five to eight years old, depending upon the class, maturity, and soundness. Heavy horses such as draft and chunks sell best from five to seven years old, but a well matured four-year-old in good condition will find ready sale. Carriage, saddle, and road horses sell better with a little more age because they do not mature so early and their education is not completed as young as with heavy horses. They are most desired from five to eight years old.

*Color.*—As a rule the color of horses is not an important requirement if they possess individual excellence. Almost any solid color is not objected to on the market unless it is by a purchaser who has a special order to fill. However, more discrimination is made against color in light horses than in heavy horses. The reason for this is that the one is for business and utility purposes, while the other is principally for dress and pleasure. There is also more discrimination made in color of animals that grade as choice than there is in those that grade as medium and good. All solid colors except white are in good demand, while a "flea-bitten gray," a "mealy bay" or one that will fade or "wash out" is not desirable. Choice steel gray, dapple gray, and strawberry roan horses of the draft, eastern chunk and wagon horse classes are in strong demand from showmen, packers, brewers, wholesale mercantile houses, and firms who want their teams to attract as much attention as possible and serve as a walking advertisement. The demand is good for bays, browns, blacks, chestnuts, sorrels, and roans; matched pairs sell better than single horses. In the light horses, and especially in the carriage and saddle classes, bays, browns, and chestnuts sell best, but a good pair of well matched blacks or iron grays find ready sale. In the fashionable trade a white horse is not wanted except for hearse purposes and to fill an occasional demand for a cross match coaching team. A more popular hearse horse is coal black with no white markings, and he must also have a long flowing tail. Occasionally they are accepted when slightly marked with white which is less objectionable on the hind feet than in the face or on the front feet.

*Education and Disposition.*—Every class calls for a horse of good disposition and well educated for his work. If it is a draft horse he should be a free worker and a good puller, free from vice and bad habits. If it is a carriage horse the requirements are the same but he should be much better educated and mannered, and should be indifferent to sights and sounds such as cars, automobiles, etc., which frighten most horses. It is readily apparent that a thorough education is much more necessary in some classes of horses than others, for on the crowded city streets where there are often large numbers of pedestrians it is quite necessary and essential that a horse should “keep a level head.” The disposition of a branded horse (an indication of a range horse) is quite an important factor; because when he is sold, if he is at all timid and inclined to pull back when a man enters the stall, the buyer has the privilege of refusing him and if refused, the horse must be sold again as a “reject.”

*Sex.*—Sex is not of great importance in the market; however, geldings sell better than mares for city use, as there is some liability of mares being in foal, and if not, the recurrence of heat is objectionable; but for farm use and the southern trade, mares are preferred because farmers buy horses with the expectation of breeding them.

*Breed.*—The breed to which a horse belongs has but little influence upon his market value as long as he has individual excellence; possessing this he will always find ready sale at a good price. Some buyers, however, do discriminate against certain breeds, claiming that they are more subject to ills and lack stamina; but this is likely to be due to individuality more often than to breed. If a horse belongs to the draft or chunk class (Southern chunks excepted) he is the more appreciated by buyers if he shows evidence of a predominance of draft blood.

*General Appearance.*—The general appearance of horses has much to do with their market value. If able to shape themselves well in harness very plain horses often make a stylish showing and enhance their value materially. They should be spirited and energetic, which generally comes from being well fed. They should be well groomed, the hair short and sleek, lying close to the body and possessing a lustre which is indicative of thrift. Clipping of the foretops and limbs should not be practiced as it is an indication of staleness or second-hand horses. The presence of the foretop and feather leaves no doubt as to the freshness from the country. An exporter remarked to the writer that for foreign trade it de-

preciated a horse \$25.00 or more, to remove the foretop. The pulling of the mane and docking of the tail should not be practiced as this is the business of the dealer who caters to a certain class of trade. The feet should be in good condition, solid, and of a good length hoof, which is necessary to hold a shoe. It must be perfectly evident that if a dealer retains a horse until he grows good feet before being consigned to the market he must be bought correspondingly cheap to recover this loss.

### Market Classes

A market class is an outgrowth of a demand that exists for horses of a certain well defined, specified type, height, weight, conformation, and action. If a demand for a certain class should cease to exist then there would no longer be such a market class; or if there should arise a new and sufficient demand for a certain type of horse, then there would be created a new class. The use to which they are put, in a large measure, is responsible for and determines the different market classes. On the Chicago market, which is the largest horse market in the world today, are found six distinct market classes, and these classes are divided into sub-classes which are again divided into grades. The classes are draft horses, chunks, wagon horses, carriage horses, road horses, and saddle horses.

The class embodies groups of horses of a general type, while the sub-class is a division of the class and distinguishes horses of a similar type but slightly different in size, weight or use to which they are put. The grades (choice, good, medium, common, and inferior) of the various sub-classes refer to quality, conformation, action, and condition, the relative importance of which are not the same in all classes. In draft horses, chunks, and wagon horses, the relative importance of the factors are as in the order named; quality, conformation, condition, style, and action; while in the carriage, road, and saddle horse classes quality is followed by action, conformation, and condition. A horse to grade as "choice" must approach the ideal type of conformation, possess quality and finish to a marked degree, have style and action, be sound and in good condition. A "good" horse should possess the essential qualities of his class but need not have the fineness of finish, quality, style, action, and condition necessary to grade as choice. A horse of "medium" grade is likely to be plain in his make up with a tendency toward coarseness and there is evidence of lack of quality, finish, and symmetry. In the case of a light horse it might be his action that



would place him in this grade. "Common" is the lowest grade found in most of the classes. Such a horse is wanting in most of the essentials that go to make him desirable. An "inferior" horse, as the name indicates, is of the lowest grade.

In order to present the matter of market classes in as clear and intelligible form as possible a classification has been evolved as follows:

CLASSES	SUB-CLASSES	GRADES
DRAFT HORSES.....	{ Light Draft } { Heavy Draft } { Loggers }	{ Choice } { Good } { Medium } { Common } { Inferior }
CHUNKS.....	{ Eastern and Export Chunks }	{ Choice } { Good } { Medium } { Common }
	{ Farm Chunks }	{ Choice } { Good } { Medium } { Common } { Inferior }
	{ Southern Chunks }	
WAGON HORSES....	{ Express Horses }	{ Choice } { Good } { Medium }
	{ Delivery Wagon Horses }	{ Choice } { Good } { Medium } { Common } { Inferior }
	{ Artillery Horses }	{ Choice } { Good } { Medium }
	{ Fire Horses }	{ Choice } { Good }
	{ Coach Horses }	{ Choice } { Good } { Medium } { Common }
CARRIAGE HORSES.	{ Cobs }	{ Choice } { Good } { Medium }
	{ Park Horses }	{ Choice } { Good }
	{ Cab Horses }	{ Choice } { Good } { Medium } { Common } { Inferior }

CLASSES	SUB-CLASSES	GRADES
ROAD HORSES .....	{ Runabout Horses } { Roadsters }	{ Choice Good Medium Common
	{ Five Gaited Saddle Horses }	{ Choice Good Medium Common
	{ Three Gaited Saddle Horse } { Light } { Heavy }	{ Choice Good Medium Common
SADDLE HORSES ...	{ Hunters } { Light } { Middle } { Heavy }	{ Choice Good Medium Common
	{ Cavalry Horses }	{ Choice Good Medium
	{ Polo Ponies }	{ Choice Good Medium Common

MISCELLANEOUS

FEEDERS

RANGE HORSES	{ Light } { Heavy }	{ Colts Ones Twos Dry Stuff Mares and Colts
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PONIES

PLUGS

There exists a close resemblance in conformation between some of the horses of the draft, chunk, and wagon horse classes. While some of the individuals of the different classes are somewhat similar yet each class as a whole is quite distinct and the reader should not be misled by a few representatives that are not typical of the class.



PLATE I. A GOOD TYPE OF A LIGHT DRAFT HORSE, BUT PLAIN IN HEAD AND A LITTLE THIN IN FLESH. HEIGHT 16-1 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 1750 POUNDS.

### Draft Horses

Draft horses, whose principle work is to haul heavy loads at the walk are divided into three sub-classes: Heavy Draft, light Draft and Loggers, all of which are much of the same type. The ideal Drafter is a rugged, heavy set, compactly built horse with great weight and strength. Strength and endurance are the principal qualities sought and are best secured by the horse throwing weight into the collar rather than by muscular exertion of the limbs. The Drafter should be a broad massive individual with symmetry of bone and muscle, standing from 15-3 to 17-2 hands high and in *good flesh* weighing not less than 1600 pounds for the lighter sorts. Since he does his work by throwing weight into the collar the heavier the horse, other things being equal, the more efficient he will be. Along with weight he should possess moderately heavy bone with

quality, indicating sufficient strength and substance to carry his body and not give the appearance of being top heavy. His height should result from depth of body rather than length of leg; in fact as a rule the medium short legged horses possess more endurance than those with long legs. He should be broad of chest with a large girth and not cut up in the flank. His legs should set well under his body, for if they are otherwise and he is very broad he will likely be inclined to roll, causing laborious action. The back and coupling should be short and the loin broad and well muscled, this region being the connecting link joining the propellers to the weight carriers. The hips should be rounding and smooth; the croup, long and muscular; the quarters, deep; the thighs, broad; the gaskins and cannons relatively short. The head should be medium in size and neatly set on a neck of good length with crest moderately heavy

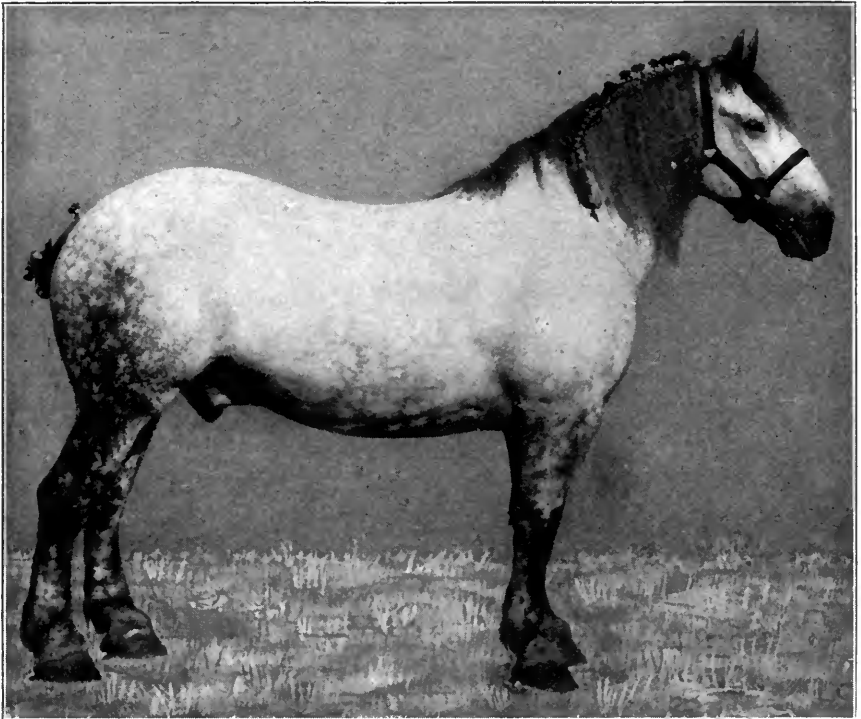


PLATE 2. A CHOICE HEAVY DRAFTER AND AN UNDEFEATED SHOW HORSE. FOR FOUR YEARS A FIRST PRIZE WINNER AT THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK SHOW AT CHICAGO. NOTE HIS RUGGEDNESS AND GREAT SIZE COMBINED WITH QUALITY AND BEAUTY OF FINISH. A TRIFLE LESS LENGTH OF BACK AND A LITTLE LONGER CROUP WOULD ADD TO HIS APPEARANCE. HEIGHT 17-2 HANDS. WEIGHT 2390 POUNDS. PHOTO BY COURTESY OF BREEDER'S GAZETTE.

and well developed. The ideal conformation of the draft horse will vary somewhat according to the market under consideration. European markets, especially British markets, want a more upstanding Draft horse with a longer neck than is demanded by American markets. New York being a great shipping port, demands larger and more upstanding horses than any other city in the United States. This is because of the large wagons used and heavy loading for the docks. The large amount of business done and the long waits necessary to be made before a place can be had at the docks to unload, have caused merchants to adopt the use of heavy wagons, and it takes a large horse to make an appropriate hitch before them. On the other hand the draying business of Boston being lighter than that of New York, smaller and lighter wagons are used and consequently the demand has been for a low set smaller horse, but this condition is rapidly changing and the demand is now for a larger horse.

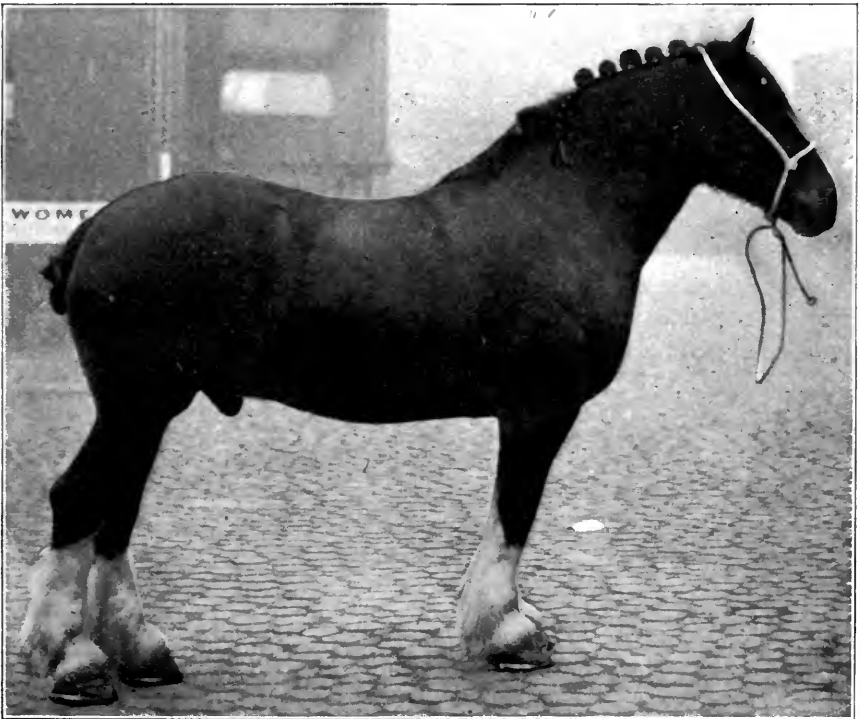


PLATE 3. A CHOICE HEAVY DRAFTER OF THE SHOW RING ORDER. FOR SEVERAL YEARS HE WAS A FIRST PRIZE WINNER AT THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK SHOW AT CHICAGO. NOTE HIS ABUNDANCE OF QUALITY, SMOOTHNESS OF FINISH, OBLIQUITY OF SHOULDER, AND CORRECTLY SET PASTERNS. FOR HARD SERVICE A LITTLE MORE DEPTH OF BODY WOULD BE DESIRABLE. HEIGHT 17 HANDS. WEIGHT 2150 POUNDS.

## HEAVY DRAFT, LIGHT DRAFT, AND LOGGERS

*Conformation, Height and Weight.*—Heavy draft horses are the heavier weights of the draft class and stand from 16 to 17-2 hands high and weigh from 1750 to 2200 pounds. The light Drafter which is similar in type, but smaller, stands from 15-3 to 16-2 hands high and weighs from 1600 to 1750 pounds. While 15-3 hands is accepted as the minimum height for light Draft horses it should be understood that a 15-3 hand horse is less desirable than one taller and he borders closely on the type known as eastern chunks. Loggers are horses of the draft class that are bought to go to the lumbering woods and used for logging purposes. In most instances this trade demands comparatively cheap horses, and yet wants them large and strong. Because of the prices paid, the trade is usually compelled to take the plainer, rougher horses of the heavy draft class, and some are slightly blemished or unsound, such as "off in wind," "small sidebones," "curbs," "wire marks," etc. Loggers should stand from 16-1 to 17-2 hands high and weigh from 1700 to 2200 pounds. See Plates 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.



PLATE 4. A CHOICE HEAVY DRAFTER BUILT FOR WEAR. NOTE HIS COMPACTNESS OF BODY AND SMOOTHNESS OF FINISH. HEIGHT 16-1 HANDS. WEIGHT 1950 POUNDS.

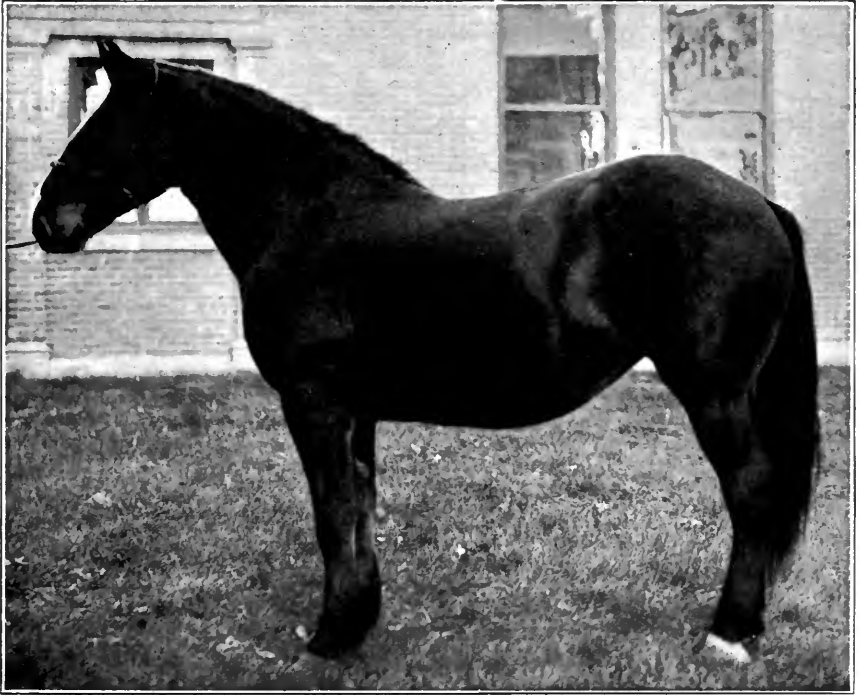


PLATE 5. A GOOD LOGGER. NOTE HER VERY PLAIN HIND QUARTERS BEING CUT UP IN THE FLANK AND SHORT DROOPING CROUP. HEIGHT 16-2 HANDS. WEIGHT 1950 POUNDS.

*Action.*—The walk is the principal gait to be considered with Draft horses since they are not often required to do their work at a faster gait. The action should be straight, smooth, and regular; the stride long and open, full of energy and ambition, making them fast walkers, and enabling them to cover considerable ground in a short time. The trot is important principally as an index to the action and ease of deportment. An awkward horse or one that is not a line mover, or has some defect in his gait usually shows it more readily at the trot than at the walk.

*Demand.*—Draft horses are used by wholesale mercantile houses, packers, brewers, coal dealers, contractors, lumbermen, and firms having heavy teaming work. They are in demand in all large cities, New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and Buffalo being especially active in the trade. They are wanted for export, but during the past few years prices have been too high in the United States to make exportation profitable, and consequently but few Draft horses have been exported. The supply is much short

of the demand, causing sharp competition and consequently Drafters are bringing good prices on the open market.

## Chunks

Usage has fixed the name of this class, which is significant of the conformation of the horse rather than the use to which he is put. However, the prefix given in the sub-class is rather indicative of his use. Chunks are divided into three sub-classes, Eastern or Export, Farm, and Southern.

### EASTERN OR EXPORT CHUNKS

At one time this class was known as Boston Chunks, but as the trade has widened to other cities and some exported, they are known by the general name of Eastern or Export Chunks. They are most generally used in pairs or three abreast to do the same work as Draft horses; but may be used in pairs, in a four-in-hand or six-in-hand team.

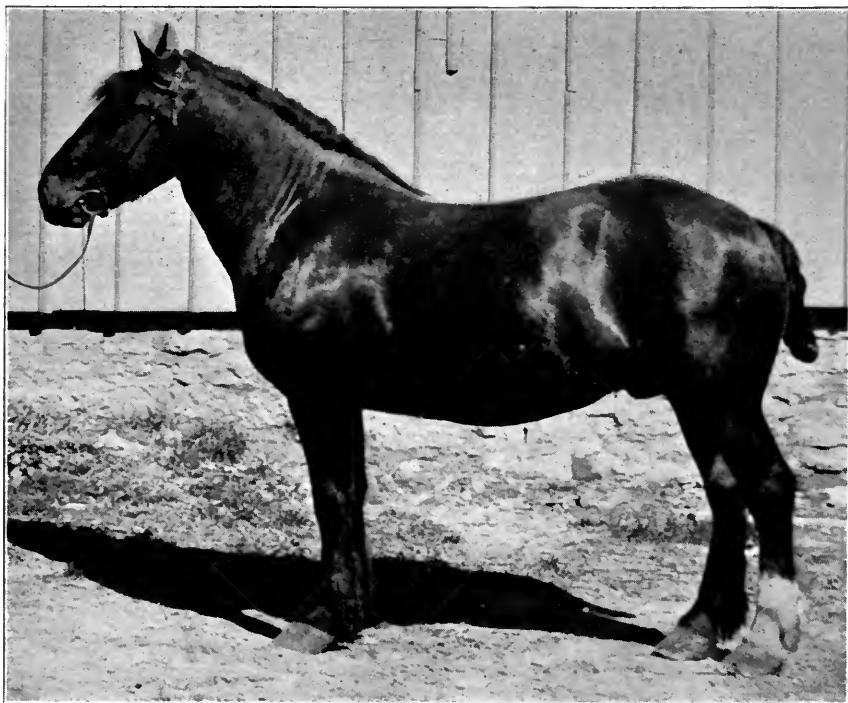


PLATE 6. A CHOICE EASTERN CHUNK. HEIGHT 15-2 HANDS. WEIGHT 1530 POUNDS.



*Conformation, Height and Weight.*—The Eastern or Export Chunk is for the most part much the same type of a horse in conformation as the drafter with the exception of size, he being a little more blocky and compact. He stands from 15 to 16 hands high, usually not over 15-3, and weighs from 1300 to 1550 pounds, depending upon size and condition. His neck is often short, a little shorter than that of a Drafter, and his bone a little lighter, though this is not a requisite. See Plates 6 and 7.

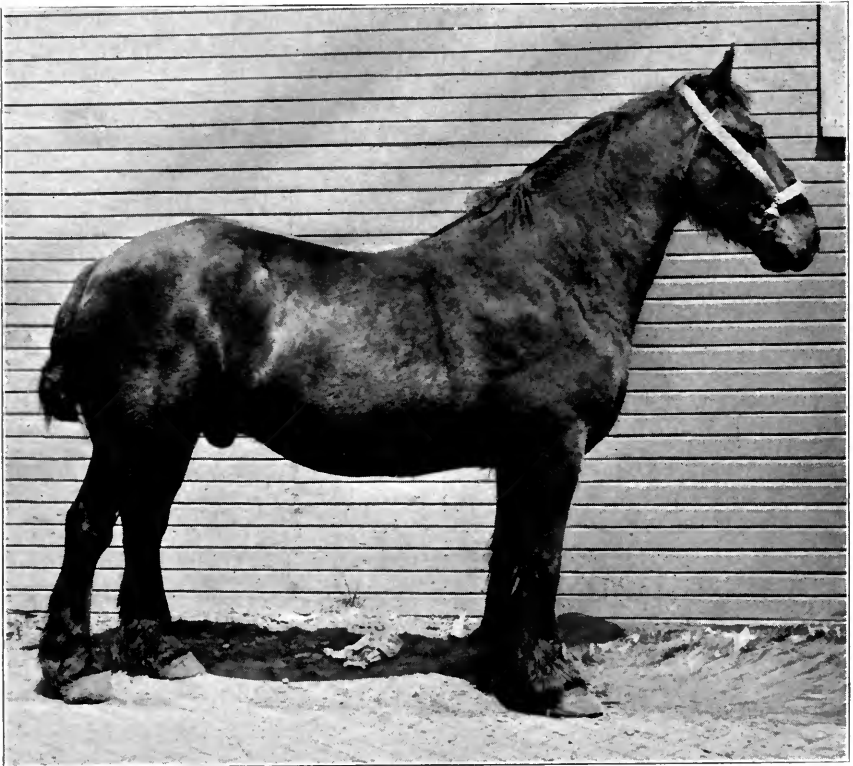


PLATE 7. A CHOICE EASTERN CHUNK. IN SOME MARKETS THIS HORSE MIGHT BE CLASSED AS A LIGHT DRAFT. NOTE HIS SHORTNESS OF LEGS AND COMPACTNESS OF FORM. HEIGHT 15-3. WEIGHT 1550 POUNDS.

*Action.*—Being required to do their work mostly at the walk their action should be similar to that of a draft horse. The walk should be elastic, quick, balanced, straight, step long, trot regular and high without winging, rolling, interfering, or forging.

*Demand.*—As the name implies Eastern or Export Chunks are bought for the trade of eastern cities and for export. The demand is strongest during March, April, and May; but they usually bring good prices through the fall and winter months, from October on.

There is a good demand for those that grade as good and choice, but, as a rule there are enough of this class of horses in the general supply found on the market to meet the demand.

### FARM CHUNKS

Horses of this type may be found on the market at all seasons of the year, but during the spring months they form an important feature of the trade. They are bought to be used on the farm and are in most urgent need during the season when crops are being planted. They are usually of mixed breeding, draft blood predominating and commonly known among farmers as "all purpose horses." Mares are more generally taken than geldings.

*Conformation, Height and Weight.*—For this class low down blocky horses are wanted, not so heavy as the eastern Chunks. Farm Chunks are usually lighter in bone and often slightly blemished or unsound. Since farmers do not usually care to pay for high priced horses they are often compelled to accept those with slight injuries such as small side bones, curbs, wire marks, etc. In

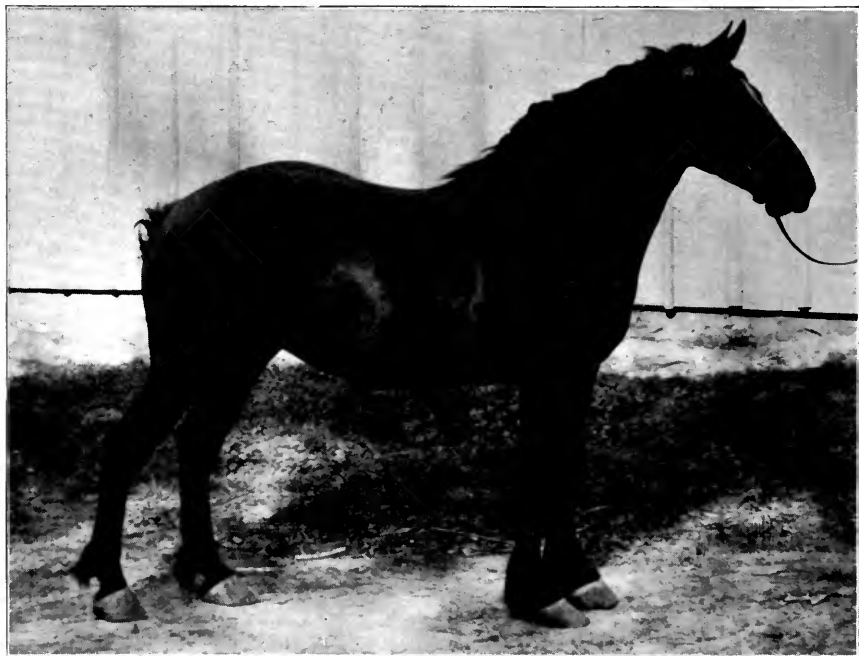


PLATE 8. A CHOICE FARM CHUNK OR FARM MARE. A LITTLE LIGHT IN BONE WHICH IS OFTEN CHARACTERISTIC OF THIS CLASS. HEIGHT 15-2½ HANDS. WEIGHT 1400 POUNDS.

general the typical Farm Chunk should be a moderate sized, all-round good individual, standing from 15 to 15-3 hands high and weighing from 1200 to 1400 pounds. See Plates 8 and 9.

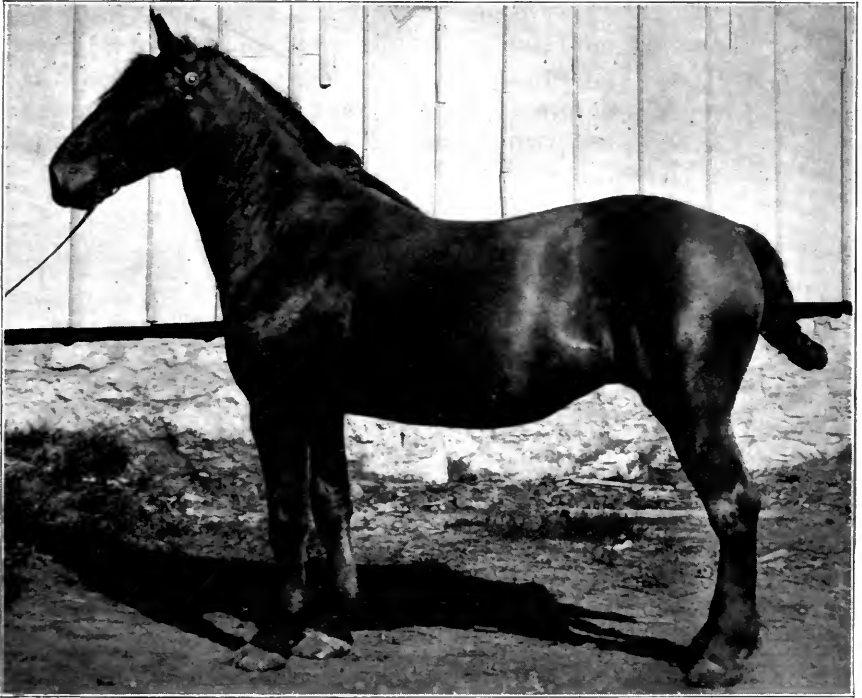


PLATE 9. A GOOD FARM CHUNK. A LITTLE TOO MUCH LENGTH OF BODY AND NOT ENOUGH DEPTH. HEIGHT 15-3 HANDS. WEIGHT 1350 POUNDS.

*Action.*—Being lighter horses than the Eastern Chunks they should be a little quicker and more active on foot. The varied use to which horses are put on the farm requires that they be able to trot readily if necessary. However, since the walk is their most important gait, they should be good walkers and do it with ease and rapidity when drawing a load.

*Demand.*—Farm Chunks are in strongest demand during the spring months of February, March, and April. During the remainder of the year they are slower sale and some of the better grades having heavy bone are sold as Wagon Horses. (See Plate 16.) The supply being larger than the demand for the lower grades they do not bring as good prices as horses of some other classes.

## SOUTHERN CHUNKS

Southern Chunks or as they are termed in some markets, "Southern horses," or "Southerns" are small horses that are bought by dealers for the southern markets, many of them going to Memphis, Tennessee; Jacksonville, Florida; Atlanta, Georgia; Richmond and Norfolk, Virginia, and other large southern towns. They are used by southern planters for tilling their lands and for driving and riding. The southern farmer does not cultivate deeply and the soils are light, consequently he does not require very large horses; however, each year the trend of the market is for larger horses for this trade.

*Conformation, Height, and Weight.*—Southern Chunks are small horses standing from 15 to 15-3 hands high and weighing from 800 to 1250 pounds. They are rather fine of bone, possessing an abundance of quality, and are more rangy in conformation



PLATE 10. A CHOICE SOUTHERN CHUNK OR SOUTHERN. NOTE THE QUALITY AND FINISH AND THE ABSENCE OF DRAFT HORSE BLOOD. A LITTLE MORE DEPTH OF FLANK WOULD IMPROVE HER APPEARANCE. HEIGHT 15-2 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 1150 POUNDS.

than any of the other Chunks, having more of the light horse blood. The head should be rather small and neat, and the neck long and slender, the ribs well sprung, giving a round barrel, and neatly turned over the hips and croup. Many of them are similar to the cheaper horses used on the light delivery wagons of cities. Buyers for the best grades of Southern horses are very particular to get sound, shapely, young horses of the very best quality, and not over six years old. Some horses in the common and inferior grades are slightly blemished or may have a little more age than is desired. See Plates 10 and 11.

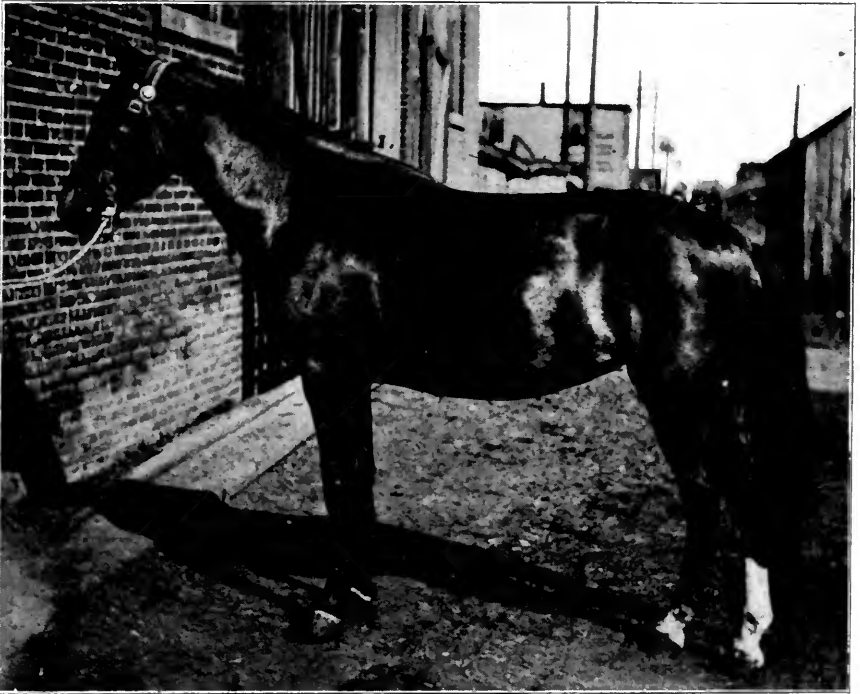


PLATE II. A GOOD SOUTHERN CHUNK. HEIGHT 15-1 HANDS. WEIGHT 1050 POUNDS.

*Action.*—Southern Chunks should have all-round good action. Because of the fact that they possess more of the light horse blood and build than of the draft, they should have better action than either Eastern or Farm Chunks. The form of action in folding of knees and flexing of hocks should be much the same as in Farm Chunks except that there should be more snap and vigor in the movements and less awkwardness.

*Demand.*—The supply of Southern Chunks being larger than the demand causes them to sell as comparatively cheap horses. As a general rule the demand for southern horses begins in Septem-

ber and October and gradually increases until January, February and March, when the demand is greatest. From this time on trade weakens, the summer months being usually dull, and revives again in the autumn.

### Wagon Horses

Under this general term are grouped horses which are used principally where business requires quick delivery. Such horses must be closely coupled, compactly built, with plenty of constitution and stamina. They must be good actors, have a good clean set of limbs with plenty of bone and quality, and a good foot that will stand the wear of paved streets. In this class are Express horses, Delivery Wagon horses, Artillery horses, and Fire horses.

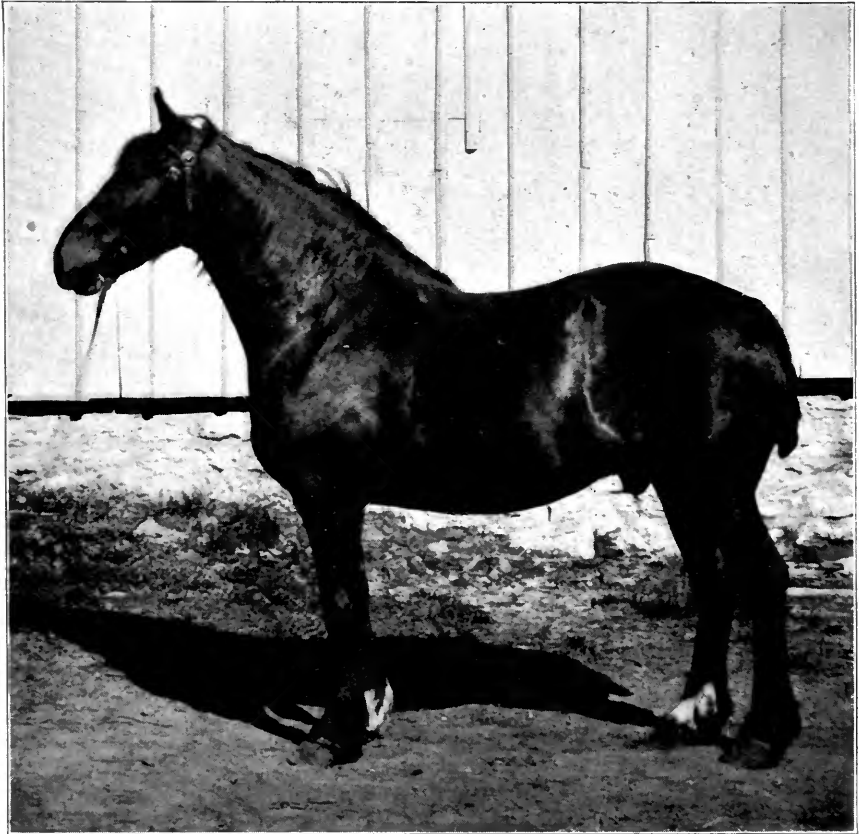


PLATE 12. A CHOICE EXPRESSER. NOTE THE CONFORMATION OF GREAT PHYSICAL ENDURANCE INDICATED BY HIS OBLIQUELY SET SHOULDER, DEPTH AND COMPACTNESS OF BODY, SHORTNESS OF BACK, CLOSENESS OF COUPLING, UNUSUAL LENGTH OF CROUP, WELL SET PASTERNS AND GOOD SHAPED FEET. HEIGHT 16 HANDS. WEIGHT 1450 POUNDS.

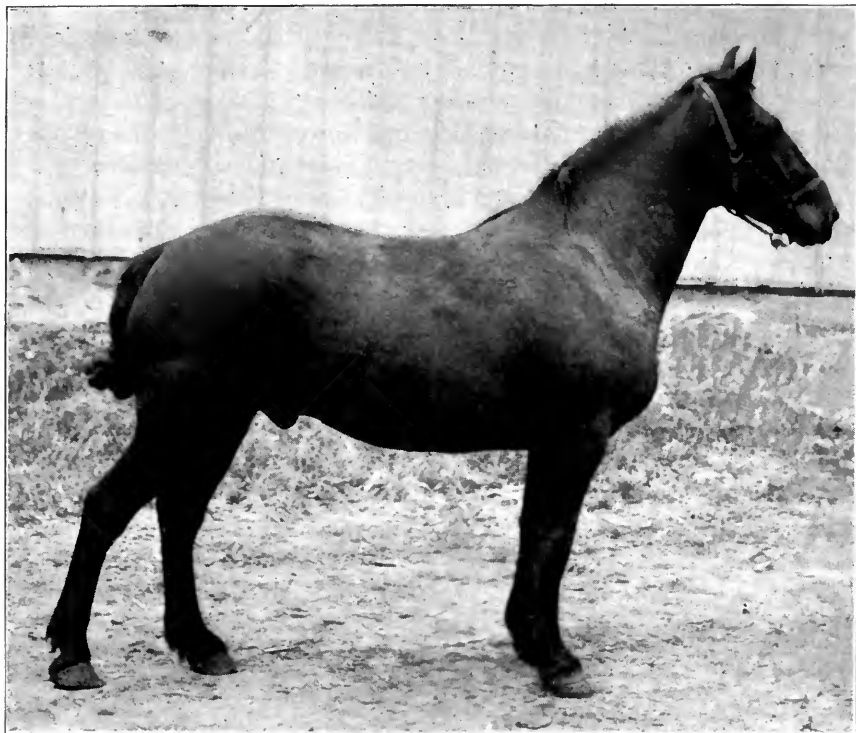


PLATE 13. A CHOICE EXPRESS HORSE, TYPICAL OF THE CLASS AND ALMOST FAULTLESS IN CONFORMATION. HEIGHT 16 HANDS. WEIGHT 1375 POUNDS.

### EXPRESS HORSES

Express horses are used by express companies in the collecting and delivering of goods to and from railroad stations. Different express companies use horses of slightly different size and weight, this being determined by the nature and weight of goods handled and territory from which trade is drawn. For instance, if the business of a company is centrally located in a city, and depots are not far apart, they use larger horses and load heavier than if the business is done in the outlying parts of a city and the depots a considerable distance apart, in which case lighter horses with more action are wanted. They are used singly or in pairs, and the size of the horse will depend on the weight of the wagon to which he is hitched. The lightest ones are called "money horses," as they are hitched to the lightest wagons to deliver "valuables," this kind of work demanding quick service.

*Conformation, Height, and Weight.*—The typical Expresser is rather an upstanding, deep bodied, closely coupled horse with good

bone, an abundance of quality, energy, and spirit. He should stand from 15-3 to 16-2 hands high and weigh from 1350 to 1500 pounds in good flesh, the average express horse being 16 to 16-1 hands high and weighing around 1400 pounds in working condition. His head should be neat, his neck of good length and crest well developed. His shoulder should be obliquely set, coupled with a short, well muscled back and strong loin. His croup should be broad, rounding and well muscled, his quarters deep and thighs broad. He should not be "goose-rumped" nor cut up in the flank. His "underpinning" should be of the very best, his cannons broad and clean, and hoofs of a dense, tough horn of a waxy nature. See Plates 12 and 13.

*Action.*—The Express horse is required to do his work both at the walk and trot, the latter being the principal gait. He should be quick and active, able always to keep his feet well under him and throw enough weight into the collar to move a heavy load at the walk or a lighter load at the trot. As in the previous classes he should be a straight-line mover with possibly a little more knee and hock action.

#### DELIVERY WAGON HORSES

Delivery Wagon horses or as they are often termed "Wagon Horses" are similar to the Expressers, but the class is broader in its scope, including horses of common and inferior grades as well as medium, good, and choice. Generally speaking they are not so large as Expressers and not as high grade animals; most mercantile firms are not such liberal buyers and consequently they get a cheaper grade of horses. However, this is not always true as some of the large department stores whose deliveries serve as an advertisement will pay more for the very best than express companies, thus getting very choice animals.

*Conformation, Height, and Weight.*—The conformation requirements are practically the same as for Express horses, except they are not quite so large, standing from 15 to 16 hands and weighing from 1100 to 1400 pounds. See Plates 14 and 15.

*Action.*—The action requirements are the same as for Express horses in most cases, though some are not so good actors.

*Demand.*—The demand for Express and Delivery Wagon horses is good at all times of the year, though it is a little stronger prior to the season when parcel-carting is greatest, such as during the Holiday season and spring months. The demand for good to choice Express horses is greater than the supply and as a result



the express companies are obliged to fill some of their orders from the medium grades which do not completely meet their requirements. The trade calls for a uniform high quality of horses. They are usually of mixed breeding with a predominance of Draft blood. The demand for Delivery Wagon horses, the limits of which are very wide, comes from all kinds of retail and wholesale mercantile houses, such as meat shops, milk houses, grocery houses, dry-goods firms, hardware merchants, etc., for use on light wagons for parcel delivery. Some of the coarser, rougher ones are used on the huckster wagons, junk wagons, sand wagons, and by contractors for cellar excavating, street cleaning, railroad grading, or almost any kind of rough, heavy work. During the early spring season some are sold as Farm Chunks. See Plate 16.

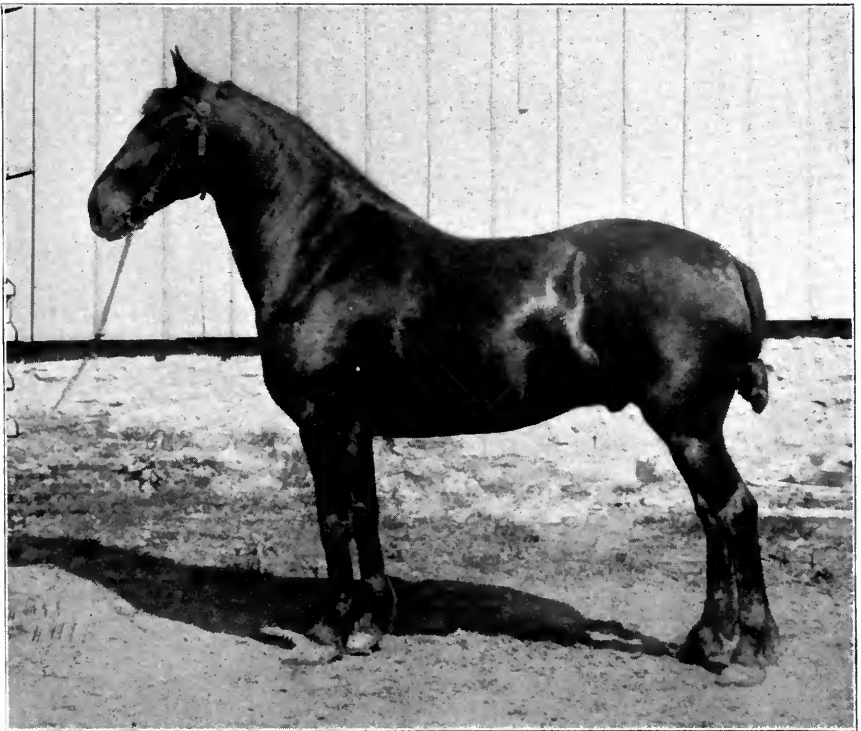


PLATE 14. A CHOICE WAGON HORSE, SUITABLE FOR USE ON FANCY DELIVERY WAGONS. NOTE THE DEPTH AND ROTUNDITY OF BODY, THE SMOOTHNESS AND FINISH OF CONFORMATION. HEIGHT 15-3 HANDS. WEIGHT 1350 POUNDS.

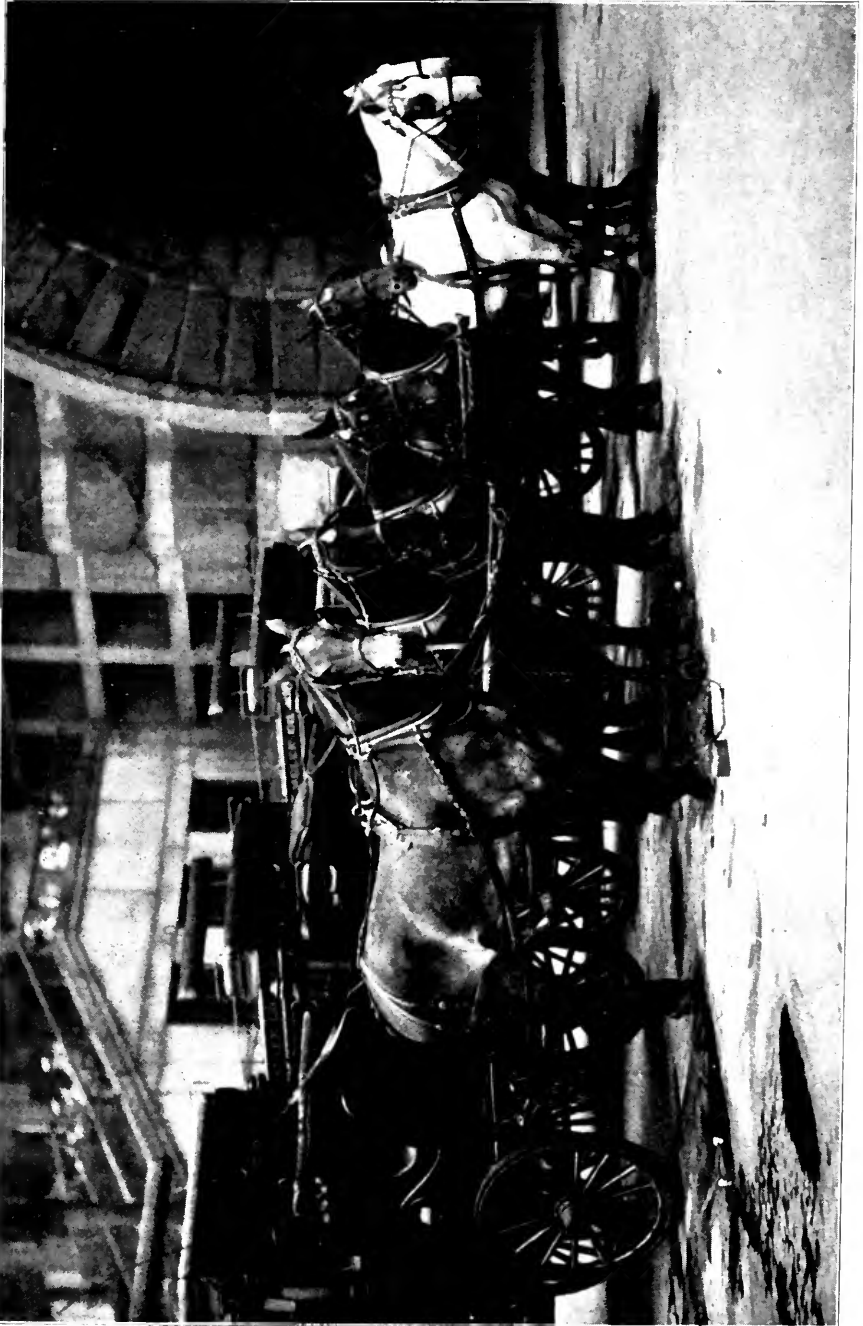


PLATE 15. WAGON HORSES IN THE SERVICE OF FRANK PARMELEE Co., OF CHICAGO.



PLATE 16. A GOOD ROUGH WAGON HORSE OR FARM CHUNK. IT DEPENDS SOMEWHAT UPON THE SEASON OF THE YEAR HOW SUCH HORSES ARE CLASSED. NOTE THE LACK OF QUALITY AND FINISH. HEIGHT 15-3 HANDS. WEIGHT 1350 POUNDS.

### ARTILLERY HORSES

Artillery horses conform very closely to the better grades of Delivery Wagon horses of the same weight. The following specifications, prepared under the direction of the Quartermaster General of the United States War Department, clearly set forth the requirements.

#### SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARTILLERY HORSES PREPARED UNDER DIRECTION OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

"The artillery horse must be sound, well bred, of a superior class, and have quality; of a kind disposition, well broken to harness, and gentle under the saddle with easy mouth and gaits, and free and prompt action in the walk, trot, and gallop; free from vicious habits; without material blemish or defect, and otherwise conform to the following descriptions:

A gelding of uniform and hardy color, in good condition; from 5 to 8 years old; weighing from 1,050 pounds, minimum weight for leaders, to 1,200, maximum weight for wheelers, depending on height, which should be from 15-1 to 16 hands.

Head.—Small and well set on neck; with ears small, thin, neat, and erect; forehead broad and full; eyes large, prominent and mild, with well developed brow and fine eyelid; vision perfect in every respect; muzzle small and fine; mouth deep; lips thin and firmly compressed; nostril large and fine; and branches of underjaw (adjoining neck) wide apart.

Neck.—Moderately long and tapering toward the head, with crest firm and longer than underside; mane fine and intact.

Withers.—Elevated, not unduly fine, well developed and muscled.

Shoulders.—Long, oblique, well packed with muscle, not too heavy, smooth, rounded, and so formed as properly to support the collar.

Chest.—High, wide, very deep; plump in front, and full.

Fore Legs.—Vertical, and properly placed; with elbow large, long, prominent, clear of chest, and well placed; forearm wide, thick, long, heavily muscled, and vertical.

Knees.—Neatly outlined, large, prominent, wide in front, well situated, and well directed.

Back.—Short, straight, and well muscled.

Loins.—Broad, straight, very short and muscular.

Barrel.—Large, increasing in size toward flanks, with ribs well arched and definitely separated.

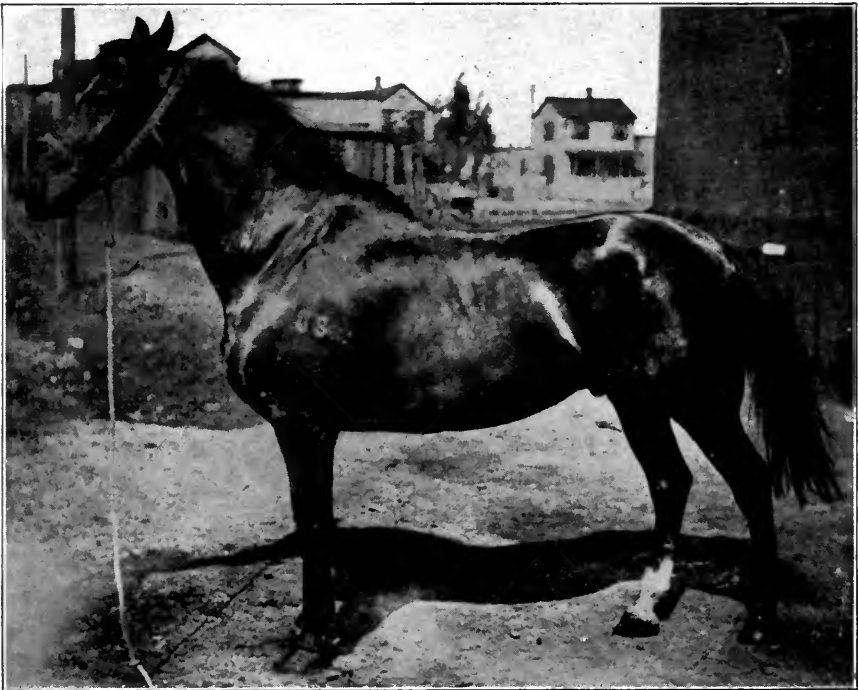


PLATE 17. A CHOICE ARTILLERY HORSE. NOTE THE LONG OBLIQUE SHOULDER, THE HIGH THIN WITHERS, THE SHORT, STRONG BACK NEATLY JOINED TO A MUSCULAR CROUP. THE WHOLE CONFORMATION SHOWING GREAT MUSCULAR STRENGTH COMBINED WITH QUALITY AND FINISH. HEIGHT 15-3 HANDS. WEIGHT 1200 POUNDS.

Hind Quarters.—Wide, thick, very long, full, heavily muscled, rounded externally, and well directed.

Tail.—Fine and intact; well carried and firm.

Hocks.—Neatly outlined, lean, large, wide from front to rear, and well directed.

Limbs.—From knees and hocks downward, vertical, short, wide laterally, with tendons and ligaments standing well out from bone and distinctly defined.

Pasterns.—Strong, medium length, not too oblique, and well directed.

Feet.—Medium size, circular in shape, sound; with horn dark, smooth, and of fine texture; sole moderately concave, and frog well developed, sound, firm, large, elastic, and healthy.

Each horse will be subject to a rigid inspection, and any animal that does not meet the above requirements should be rejected."

See Plates 17 and 18.



PLATE 18. A CHOICE ARTILLERY HORSE. HEIGHT 15-2½ HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 1200 POUNDS.

*Demand.*—The demand for Artillery horses is rather spasmodic, at some times being much greater than at others. Contracts are given to the lowest responsible bidder to supply them in large numbers by a specified time. Because of the rigid examination and requirements of official inspectors, many men have lost money in filling contracts.

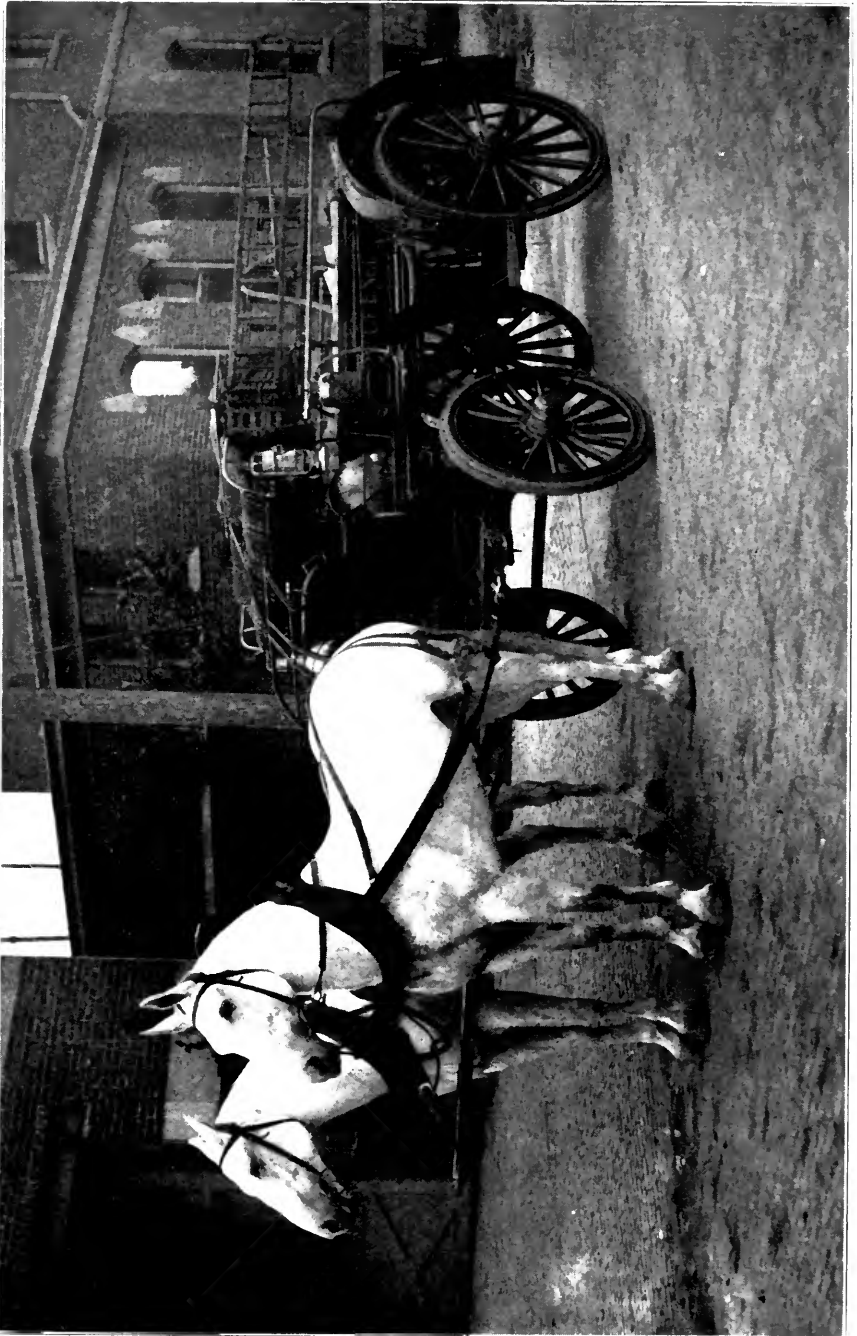


PLATE 19. A CHOICE PAIR OF FIRE HORSES, HITCHED TO A HOSE CARRIAGE. HEIGHT 16 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 2600 POUNDS.

## FIRE HORSES

The Fire horse is more rangy in conformation than the Expresser, he being required to throw weight into the collar and often to take long runs. The limits of the class are narrow, there being only two grades, choice and good. The requirements are very rigid as will be seen by the specifications set forth by Mr. Peter F. Quinn, former Superintendent of Horses of the Chicago Fire Department:

"The work required of a horse best suited to fire department services necessitates almost human intelligence. Such a horse must not only be well bred, sound in every particular, quick to observe, prompt and willing to respond to every call, but as well, ambitious to discharge his numerous and unusual duties under constantly differing surroundings.

In selecting, the first requisites are, evidence of tractability, good feet and legs, with bones and hoof of the best texture, a short, strong back and well proportioned fore and hind quarters, well covered with firm elastic muscles. A gelding of uniform and hardy color, in good condition, from five to seven years

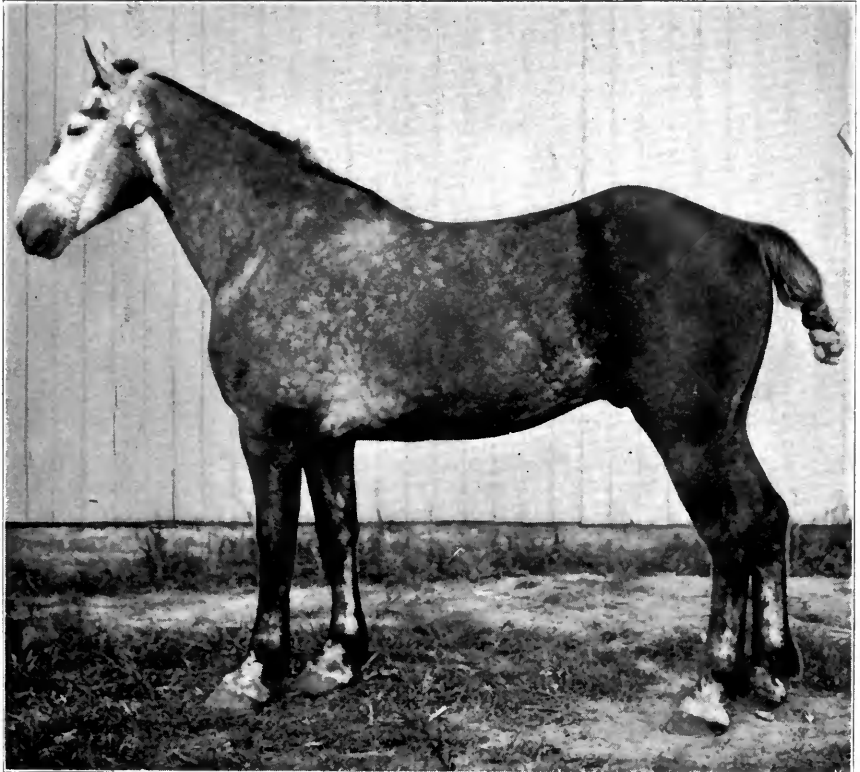


PLATE 20. A CHOICE 16-2 HAND FIRE HORSE SUITABLE FOR A HEAVY ENGINE TRUCK. WEIGHT 1500 POUNDS.

old, and weighing from 1500 to 1700 pounds, for heavy engine companies and heavy hook and ladder trucks. Height, 16 to 17-2 hands. Hose carriage horses, same age; weight from 1200 to 1400 pounds; height, 15 to 16-2 hands."

See Plates 19 and 20.

*Demand.*—The demand for Fire horses is very limited, coming from fire companies of cities. There are usually enough horses in the general supply to meet the demand.

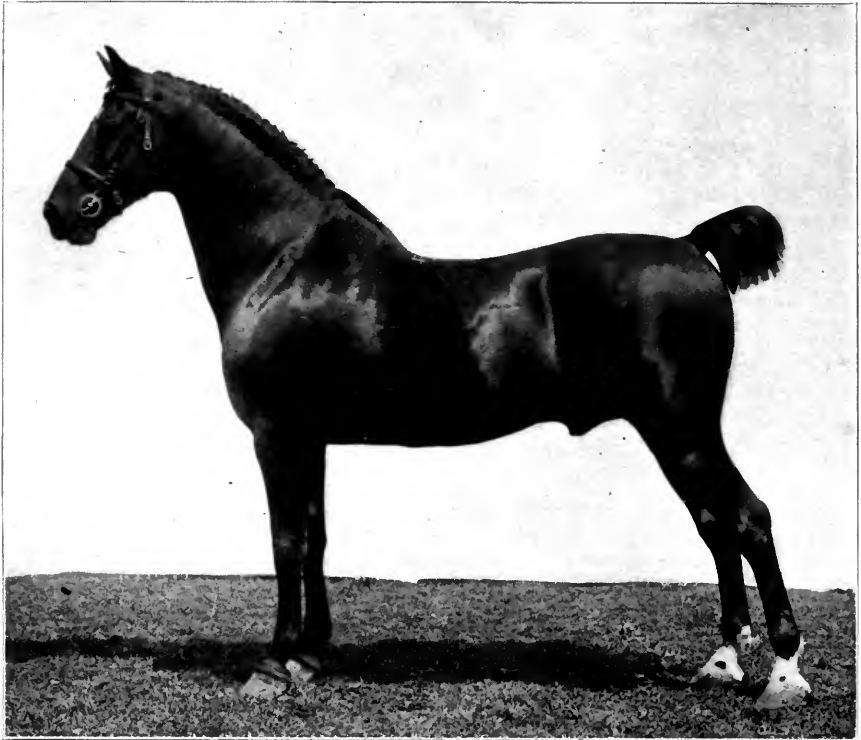


PLATE 21. A CHOICE COACH HORSE SUITABLE FOR A WHEELER IN A FOUR-IN-HAND. NOTE HIS LONG OBLIQUELY SET SHOULDER, SHORT WELL MUSCLED BACK AND LOIN, WELL SPRUNG RIB, LONG NEATLY TURNED CROUP AND WELL MUSCLED THIGHS. HE POSSESSES SMOOTHNESS AND FINISH TO AN UNUSUAL DEGREE, HAS WELL SET PASTERNS AND STANDS WELL ON HIS FEET. HIS NECK IS A TRIFLE HEAVY IN THE THROATLATCH GIVING HIM A SLIGHT STAGGY APPEARANCE. HEIGHT 16 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 1250 POUNDS.

### Carriage Horses

This class includes Coach, Cob, Park, and Cab horses. As the name "carriage" implies (a vehicle for conveying people) this class of horses is used on the various heavy weight vehicles. In contradistinction to "light harness horses" of the Road class they are often spoken of as "heavy harness horses." They are smoothly



turned, full made, up-headed horses with an unusual amount of quality and must possess to a marked degree, high action, with a fair amount of speed. The neck should be long and arched, the head small and clean cut with a neatly set ear. The shoulder should be oblique in order to enable the horse to bring his knees as high as possible. The width of breast should be in keeping with the conformation of the horse, too much width being undesirable as well as too little. The body should be of good depth and length; the length being in a long croup rather than a long back. The back should be short and well muscled, the ribs springing well from the spine, giving a round barrel. The hips should be rounding, the croup well muscled, the tail set high, and the quarters deep. The limbs should be free from blemishes or unsoundness and possessing an abundance of quality with plenty of substance. In addition to being well muscled, the limbs should be well proportioned in length of fore-arm to cannon and joined to oblique pasterns and good feet.

#### COACH HORSES

Typical Coachers are smoothly turned, full made horses, with a little more size and length of neck than other horses of the Carriage class. The principal requirement is high action combined with beauty of form. The whole outline of the horse should be carried out in easy, graceful curves, pleasing to the eye.

*Conformation, Height, and Weight.*—Coach horses should stand from 15-1 to 16-1 hands high and weigh from 1100 to 1250 pounds. The weight is not of such great importance with Coach horses as with Draft and Wagon horses. The essential thing is to get a horse that looks right and proper before the vehicle to which he is hitched; for instance, the most desirable height for a "park drag," "body break" or "heavy coach" is 15-3 to 16 hands and weighing around 1150 to 1200 pounds. For a light "brougham" a pair of 15-2 hand horses and weighing 1100 pounds is more appropriate. A hearse requires a horse from 15-3 to 16-1 hands high and weighing 1200 to 1250 pounds. The Coach horse should have a small, neat head, well set on a nicely arched neck, free from stagginess. He should have high, thin withers to which are smoothly joined oblique shoulders. The forearm should be well muscled, the cannon of medium length and broad, to which is joined a long sloping pastern with a good foot. The foot should not be so rounding as the foot of the Draft horse, the heel should be high and wide, giving sufficient room for a large frog. The back should be short, the body deep, round and closely coupled; the loins short and

broad. The hips should be nicely rounded, the croup wide, muscular and not drooping; the tail is often docked and set for fashionable trade, but when left long should be carried gracefully. A common fault with many Coach horses is a "short, staggy neck turned upside down," a flab rib, a long back and a "goose rump."

*Action.*—Action in the Coach horse is one of the most essential qualities of this class. An individual with good conformation will be a comparatively cheap horse if he is very deficient in style and action; in fact, it may bar him from being classed as a Coach horse. He must be a "high stepper" and quick in his movements, flexing his hocks well under his body, folding his front legs well at the knees and carrying them high toward his chin. He may be said to be a little more stately in his action than Cobs and Park horses. In comparison with the action of the trotting horse for speed, he should be shorter in his stride, lifting his knees higher in front of his body, and not dragging his hocks behind. The demand is for trotters only, pacers being not accepted in this class. See Plates 21, 22, and 23.



PLATE 22. A CHOICE 15-2 HAND COACH OR BROUGHAM HORSE. NOTE THE COMPACTNESS AND SMOOTHNESS OF FORM WITH ROTUNDITY OF BODY. WEIGHT ABOUT 1175 POUNDS.

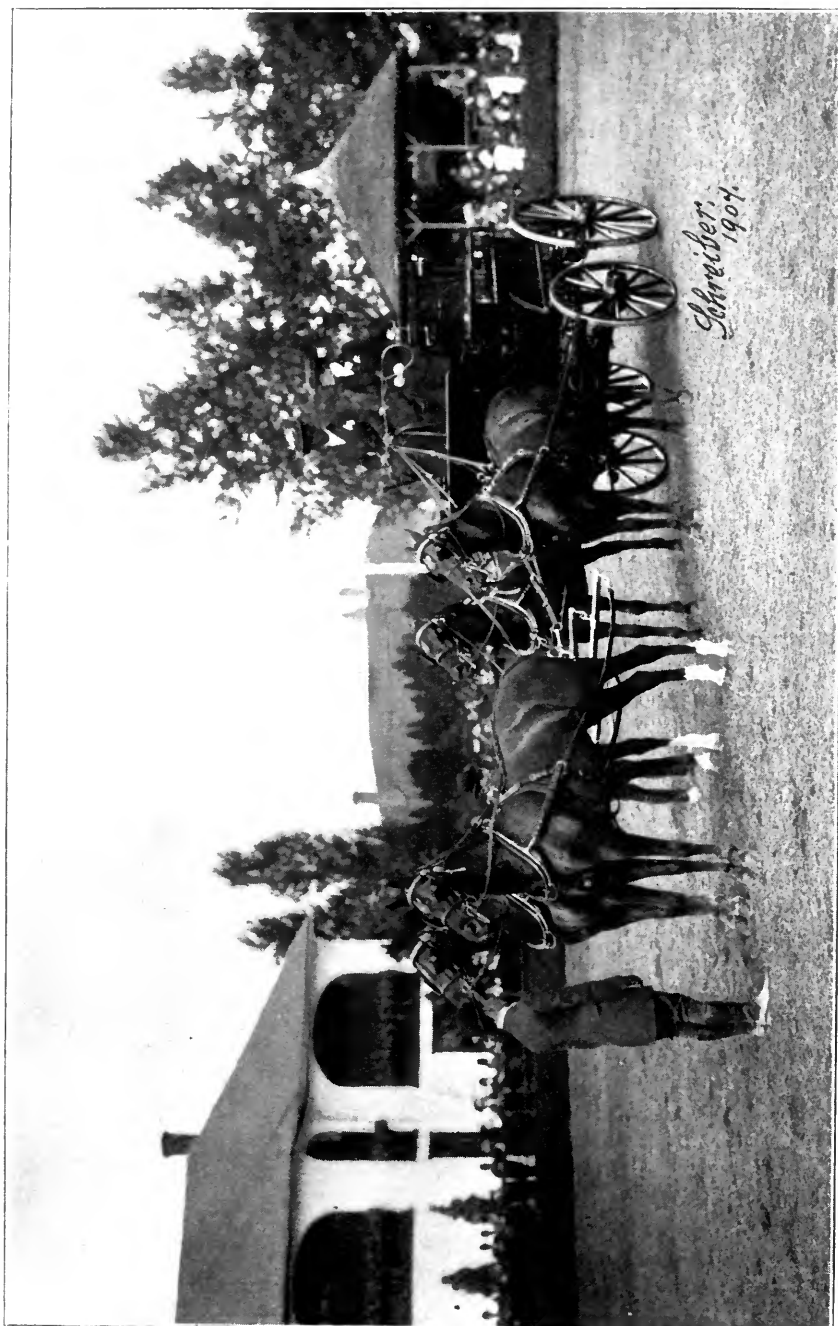


PLATE 23. A CHOICE FOUR-IN-HAND COACHING TEAM HITCHED TO A "BODY BREAK" AND SHOWING PROPER APPOINTMENT.

*Demand.*—The demand for Coach horses comes from wealthy men who maintain stables of fine horses and equipages for pleasure driving, and at present there is also quite an active demand from exporters, who ship to Mexico and European markets. They are hitched singly, in pairs, unicorn (sometimes called a spike, as one horse is hitched to the end of the pole ahead of a pair), four-in-hand, and six-in-hand to “coaches,” “breaks,” “park drags,” etc. A large percentage of the Coach horses have a predominance of American Trotting horse blood while a few are produced from the imported coach breeds; but since many of the imported *so called* Coach horses possess the common fault of grossness and coarseness, as a class they do not possess the requirements demanded by the American markets.

### COBS

Cobs are small Coach horses that are driven singly, in pairs, or tandem fashion (one in front of the other), usually by ladies



PLATE 24. A CHOICE COB. NOTE THE SIMILARITY OF CONFORMATION TO THE PREVIOUS CARRIAGE HORSES, EXCEPTING THAT OF SIZE. THE POSITION OF HIS LEGS GIVES HIM A SLIGHTLY AWKWARD POSE. HEIGHT 15 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 1100 POUNDS.

though they may be used by gentlemen as well. They are small horses of a stocky build with plenty of quality, good length of neck, a neat head, and high action.

*Conformation, Height, and Weight.*—Cobs stand from 14-1 to 15-1 hands high and weigh from 900 to 1150 pounds. Strictly speaking they are an English horse and in England they never consider a horse a cob that stands over 15 hands; however, the American markets accept them 15-1 hands high. A 15-hand Cob should not weigh over 1100 pounds, but his condition will have much to do with his weight. They should be in every respect high class horses with an abundance of quality, finish, and style. The strongest demand comes for horses 14-3 to 15 hands high and weighing from 1000 to 1100 pounds. See Plate 24.

*Action.*—The action of the Cob should be much the same as that of the Coach horse or a little higher both before and behind. As horsemen say, "They must be able to get away smart," i. e., they should be quick on their feet and able to move off at a "good clip," carrying their knees high and bringing the hocks well under the body.

*Demand.*—The demand for Cobs comes from much the same source as for Coach horses. Since they are a little more proper for ladies' driving than a full sized Coacher, they are often spoken of as ladies' Cobs. They are usually hitched to a light brougham, phaeton, or some carriage that is not intended for carrying more than four. Their tails must be docked and set to meet the demand of the city customer, but it would be better to leave this operation to the dealer or buyer. At present there is a good demand from Mexico as well as from cities of the United States. While the demand is strong, it is more limited than for Coach horses.

#### PARK HORSES

Park horses possess much of the Coach horse type in that they must be symmetrical with well rounded bodies and an abundance of quality and action. In reality they are the "cream" of the small Coach horses. They are strictly dress horses and as their name indicates, one which a lady or gentleman would want to drive in a park, and are hitched singly to a cart or tandem to a gig. A solid color is more desirable than one with white markings as no one except a gentleman that wishes to "cut a swell" would want to drive such a horse, since it is not considered in good taste for a lady to drive a strikingly marked, extremely high acting horse.

*Conformation, Height, and Weight.*—They must have a neat, clean cut, breedy looking head set on a long, well arched neck and be of exceptionally good quality and finish; the other requirements being the same as for a Coach horse. They must be well broken

and mannered, and of a desirable color to meet the demand. The limits for height and weight are 15 to 15-3 hands high and from 1000 to 1150 pounds, the most desirable height being 15-1 to 15-2 hands, and weight from 1000 to 1100 pounds.

*Action.*—Park horses must be sensationally high acting both at knees and hocks, for this is a prime essential in order that they be classed as Park horses. (See Plates 25 and 26.) As well as being high, the action should be straight forward and open without any winging or interfering. The action should be regular as if the feet were put down in rhythmical order. On account of extremely high action a great amount of speed is seldom secured.

*Demand.*—The demand for Park horses greatly exceeds the supply as they have never been produced in great enough numbers to equal the demand and probably never will be. Breeders trying to produce them succeed with only a small percentage of the colts reared.



PLATE 25. A CHOICE PARK HORSE, AND MANY TIMES A BLUE RIBBON WINNER AT LEADING SHOWS. AN EXTREMELY HIGH ACTOR. SUCH HORSES ARE SELDOM AS STOCKILY BUILT AS OTHER CARRIAGE HORSES. HEIGHT 15-3 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 1100 POUNDS.



*Schreibert  
1908.*

FIG. 26. A CHOICE TANDEM PAIR OF PARK HORSES HITCHED TO A GIG SHOWING THE ACTION DESIRED IN FOLDING THE KNEE AND FLEXING THE HOCK. THE SAME KIND OF ACTION IS DESIRED IN ALL CARRIAGE HORSES THOUGH NOT TO THE SAME DEGREE.

## CAB HORSES

Cab horses are used on either two or four wheeled cabs, coupés, and other vehicles for public service in cities. They are much the same type as the Coach horse, and in fact many of them are the discarded and the lower grades of the Coach class.

*Conformation, Height, and Weight.*—Cab horses stand from 15-2 to 16-1 hands high and weigh from 1050 to 1200 pounds. The principal quality sought is symmetry of form combined with endurance. They should possess good feet and bone, strong constitution, a deep barrel with good spring of rib and should be closely coupled. Not as much flesh is demanded in the condition of Cab horses as in Coach horses for they fill a cheaper trade, but to satisfy the demand they should be in good condition.

*Action.*—The action of a Cab horse should be straight, i. e., he should be a straight line mover, but need not be excessively high. In fact, moderate action is all that is desired since a horse with moderate action possesses greater endurance than an extremely high actor.



PLATE 25. A MEDIUM CAB HORSE, BUT WOULD GRADE GOOD IF HE CARRIED MORE LEADING SICK. HORSE IS DOING SERVICE IN ONE OF THE LARGE LIVERIES OF CHICAGO. STOCKILY BUILT AS O. WEIGHT 1100 POUNDS. ABOUT 1100 POUNDS.





PLATE 28. A CHOICE CAB HORSE HITCHED TO A HANSOM CAB. A FINE TYPE OF CAB HORSE BUT POSSESSES MORE GOOD QUALITIES THAN THOSE COMMONLY USED FOR THIS PURPOSE. A FIRST PRIZE WINNER IN STRONG COMPETITION AND NOW DOING SERVICE IN A PRIVATE STABLE IN NEW YORK. HEIGHT 16-1 HANDS. WEIGHT 1200 POUNDS. PHOTO BY COURTESY OF E. VON DER HORST KOCH.

*Demand.*—The demand for Cab horses comes from livery and transfer companies and, when prices will permit, from export buyers. Horses of this class are generally of nondescript breeding, excepting the discarded Coachers, and the supply is greater than the demand, making them cheap horses. See Plates 27 and 28.

### Road Horses

This class embraces the lighter weights of the harness horses which are commonly spoken of as drivers or "light harness horses." They are more lithe in build and angular in form than those of the carriage class. The use to which they are put demands that if called upon to do so, they be able to cover distance in the quickest time possible without undue fatigue. Performance is the principal quality sought, but a good conformation is almost as desirable. This class is composed of the Runabout horses and Roadsters.

#### RUNABOUT HORSES

Runabout horses occupy in intermediate place between typical Roadsters and Carriage Horses. Because of the harness they wear, some authorities might class them as carriage horses, but on account of their action, conformation and the use to which they are put, it seems more proper to class them as Road horses.

*Conformation, Height, and Weight.*—A Runabout horse is rather a short legged horse, standing from 14-3 to 15-2 hands high and weighing from 900 to 1050 pounds. His head should be neat, ear fine, eye large and mild, neck of good length and neatly cut at the throat latch. The neck should be of medium weight, not quite so heavy as that of the Coach horse and not so light and thin as that of the Roadster. The shoulder should be obliquely set, the withers high and thin, the back short, well muscled and closely coupled to the hips by a short broad loin. The barrel should be deep and round, the ribs well sprung and the chest deep; the croup long and the hips nicely rounded. The limbs should be well placed and heavily muscled, the bone broad and clean and pasterns of good length and obliquely set, joined to well shaped feet. The Runabout horse is not quite so stockily built as the Cob, being not so heavy in neck and crest, not so full made and rotund in body and heavy in quarters. See Plates 29 and 30.

*Action.*—The action of a Runabout horse is more moderate than that of a cob, i. e., he does not need to be as high an actor and should have a little more speed. The action should be bold, frictionless and straight, such as is conducive to speed and beauty of form.

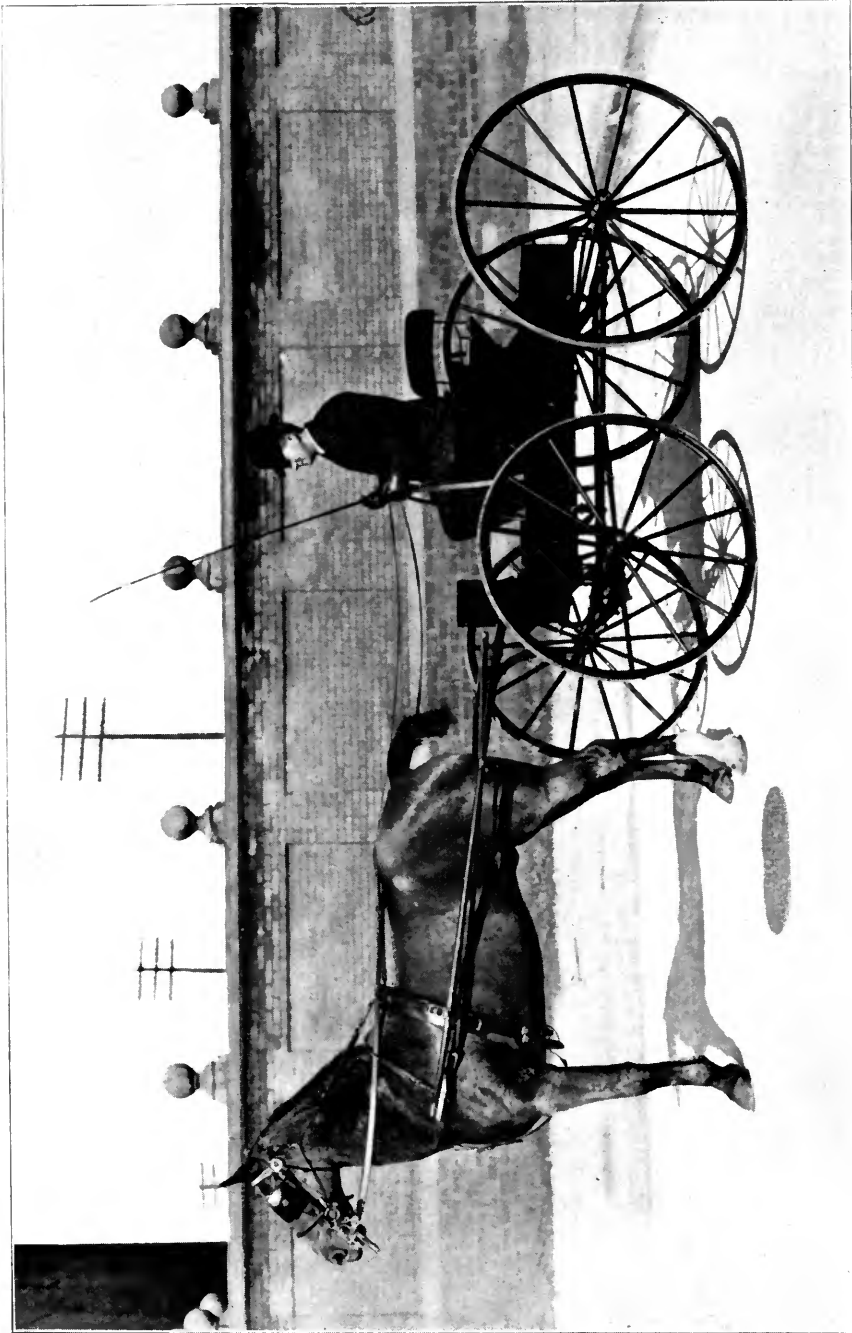


PLATE 29. A CHOICE RUNABOUT HORSE HUTCHED TO A LIGHT RUNABOUT SHOWING THE USUAL APPOINTMENT. AN EXCELLENT TYPE THOUGH NOT IN THE HIGHEST OF FLESH. HEIGHT 15-1½ HANDS. WEIGHT 1000 POUNDS. PHOTO BY COURTESY OF BREEDER'S GAZETTE.

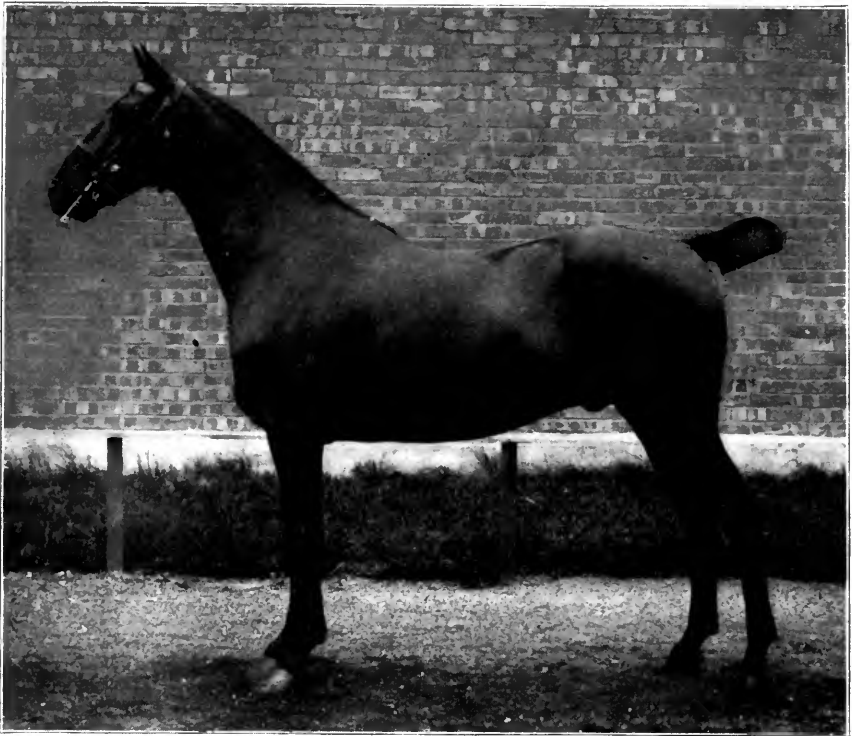


PLATE 30. A CHOICE 15-1 HAND RUNABOUT HORSE. WEIGHT 1050 POUNDS.  
RATHER AWKWARDLY POSED ON HIS HIND LEGS.

*Demand.*—The demand for Runabout horses is for single drivers and pairs only. They are used largely by business men of cities on runabouts, driving wagons, phaetons, etc. The demand is active at remunerative prices. They are of more or less mixed breeding, the predominating blood being either of the American Trotting horse, American Saddle horse, or Hackney.

#### ROADSTERS

Roadsters should have action and stamina that will enable them to draw light vehicles with ease at a fairly good rate of speed for a considerable distance without undue fatigue. Stamina is generally accompanied by a marked degree of quality and a highly developed nervous system. They are more lithe in build and angular in conformation than horses of the Runabout class. See Plates 31, 32, and 33 and note the variation of type.



PLATE 31. A CHOICE ROADSTER AND MANY TIMES A CHAMPION. NOTE THE UNUSUAL LENGTH OF BODY AND RANGY CONFORMATION AS COMPARED WITH PLATES 29 AND 30. NOTE ALSO THE UNUSUAL LENGTH FROM HIP TO HOCK AND WELL MUSCLED THIGHS AND QUARTERS INDICATING SPEED QUALITIES. HEIGHT 15-3 HANDS. WEIGHT 1150 POUNDS.

*Conformation, Height, and Weight.*—Roadsters stand from 15 to 16 hands high and weigh from 900 to 1150 pounds. While 16 hands is the upper limit for this class a 16-hand Roadster is not nearly so desirable as one that does not stand more than 15-3 hands. Some authorities go so far as to say that a 16-hand horse is not wanted; however, if the extra height is all that is against him he usually finds a buyer without great difficulty. As in the Carriage class all the requisites for a good horse are desired, but as a matter of fact, the Roadster does not have the symmetry of form and finish of the Carriage horse. The head should be neat and expressive of

intelligence, the neck thin and of moderate length, the shoulder obliquely set, the barrel round and the back short; however, the shoulders are usually not so oblique, the ribs not so well sprung near the spine and the back a little longer than that of the Carriage horse. The Roadster also is usually more tucked up in the rear flank, the croup is more drooping and the width not so well carried out, the thighs and quarters are not so deep and well rounded out with muscle. An extremely drooping croup or a "ewe" neck are discriminated against as they are very unsightly. In general a Roadster may be described as having the "greyhound" form, often measuring a little higher on the hips than at the withers, and powerfully developed in the propellers or hind quarters.

*Action.*—Speed combined with grace, ease, and endurance are the principal qualities sought in the action of the Roadster. He should have a long, free, open stride and quick recovery; should be a straight-line mover and have good knee action but it need not be excessively high. Interfering, forging, cross-firing, and spraddling wide behind, are common faults discriminated against.



PLATE 32. A CHOICE ROADSTER, "LOU DILLON" 1:58½; REPRESENTING THE EXTREME SPEED TYPE. HEIGHT 15-1½ HANDS. WEIGHT 810 POUNDS. PHOTO BY COURTESY OF OWNER, C. K. G. BILLINGS.

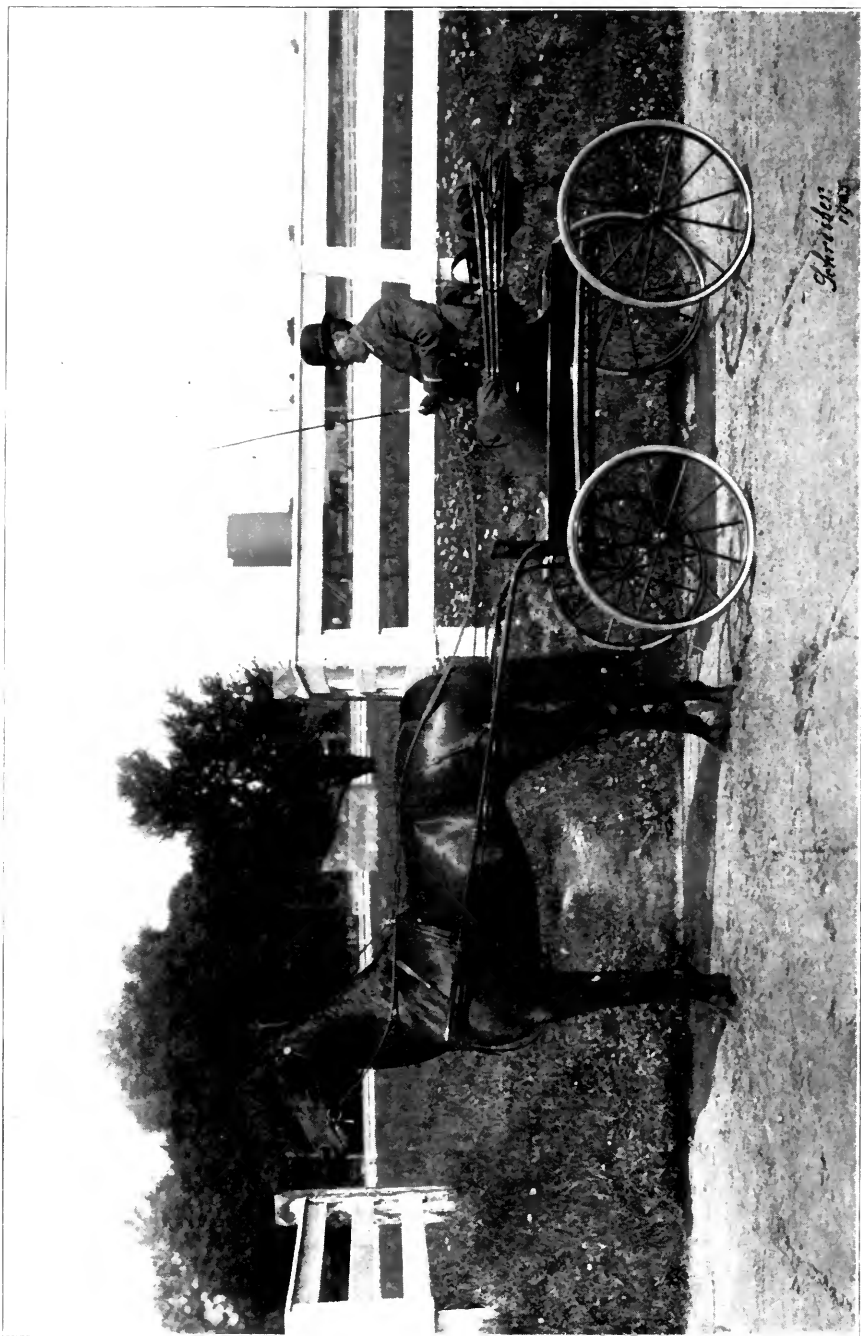


PLATE 33. A CHOICE ROADSTER, A SUPERB TYPE, AND MANY TIMES A CHAMPION IN THE SHOW RING. NOTE THE BEAUTY OF CONFORMATION COMBINED WITH QUALITY AND FINISH. HEIGHT 15-2 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 1000 POUNDS.

*Demand.*—There is a strong demand for Roadsters from both home and export trade for pleasure driving and sporting purposes. To fill the demand as racing and matinee horses they must be able to trot a mile in 2:30, or pace in 2:25 or less, the more speed they possess the higher price they will bring. The less speedy are often purchased for their utility in being able to make long drives in a short time. There is a stronger demand for trotters than for pacers for road work, but for racing purposes they are about on a par.

### Saddle Horses

The requirements for Saddle horses are sureness of foot, ease of carriage to the rider, good manners, and ease of control. To possess these requirements they must have an oblique shoulder with a moderately long sloping pastern, a short back, and a trifle more height at the withers than on the hips. The head should be neat, clean cut, and attractive, set on a moderately long neck. The forehead should be broad and there should be good width between the jaw-bones. The length of neck is important as a long neck is usually more supple and renders the mouth more flexible, which is necessary for ease of handling and smoothness of carriage. A horse that is a "lugger" cannot possess the good qualities he otherwise would. The croup should be long, muscular, and not drooping, with neatly set tail. His limbs should be strong and clean, and his action quick and graceful. This class is composed of Five Gaited Saddlers, Three Gaited Saddlers, Hunters, Cavalry horses and Polo ponies.

### FIVE GAITED SADDLE HORSES

Five Gaited Saddle horses, sometimes spoken of as "gaited" Saddle horses, or "American Saddle horses" are distinctly an American product. A recognized type has been brought about by skillful selection and breeding for more than half a century. The principal requirements are that they possess at least five of the recognized distinct gaits under the saddle, viz., walk, single-foot or rack, running-walk or fox-trot, trot, and canter.

*Conformation, Height, and Weight.*—The Five Gaited Saddler should stand from 15 to 16 hands high and weigh from 900 to 1200 pounds, the most desirable height being 15-2 to 15-3 hands and weight around 1050 to 1150 pounds. He should be of a kind disposition, have a good mouth, possess courage and ambition, and the conformation of a weight carrier. His head should be fine, clean cut, and breedy looking, his neck long, arched, and set on an



oblique shoulder with muscles extending well into the back, the withers high and well finished. An oblique shoulder is imperative or he will not be able to go the required gaits with ease to himself and rider. In order to carry weight well he should possess a strong level, short back and be closely coupled. His legs and quarters should be well muscled, croup not drooping, and he should carry a long flowing tail (sometimes spoken of as a "water spout tail.") See Plate 34.

*Action.*—The action of a Five Gaited horse should be free, easy and frictionless with no inclination to mix in his gaits. The walk and trot should be bold and vigorous, the stride of good length but not unduly long, and quick to recover. The action need not be



PLATE 34. A CHOICE FIVE GAITED SADDLER, AND PRONOUNCED BY EXPERT JUDGES AS ALMOST PERFECTION IN TYPE. NOTE HIS LENGTH OF NECK, HEIGHT OF WITHERS, SHORTNESS OF BACK, STRENGTH OF LOIN, AND LONG LEVEL CROUP. SUCH A CONFORMATION IS WELL SUITED FOR CARRYING WEIGHT. THE PICTURE SHOWS HIM TO BE A LITTLE TOO STRAIGHT IN THE FRONT PASTERNS. HEIGHT 16 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 1175 POUNDS. PHOTO BY COURTESY OF BIT AND SPUR.

extremely high but he should keep his feet well under his body at all times so there will be little danger of stumbling or falling in case he should slip. The running-walk is discriminated against by some as it is claimed to be conducive to stumbling. The rack should be regular and rhythmical of the "one, two, three, four" order and should not have side motion in either feet, legs or body which produces roughness when going fast. In cantering the horse should be taught to lead with either leg and go slow or fast according to the pleasure of the rider.

*Demand.*—The demand for Five Gaited horses is good and comes from pleasure seeking equestrians, cattle men, army officers, and people looking for easy riding horses. They are produced largely by the use of pure bred American Saddle horse stock, especially on the sire's side, most of them being bred in Missouri, Kentucky, Southern Illinois, Indiana, and some in other states.

### THREE GAITED SADDLE HORSES

The Three Gaited Saddlers are subdivided into two divisions, light and heavy, depending on the weight they are expected to carry. In general type and conformation they are much the same as the Five Gaited horses but are required to go only three gaits, walk, trot, and canter. A good point to be looked for in a Three Gaited horse, or all Saddle horses for that matter, is to get a conformation that will place the rider well back showing as much of the horse in front of him as possible; thus, lightening the weight on the fore hand. The "walk, trot, canter" horse is strictly an English type which has become popular in America in recent years, the reasons for which may be attributed to their use as army remounts (the Three Gaited horse being used in the cavalry), the ease with which they are educated and prepared for the market, and the fact that they are not so likely to become mixed in their gaits by unskilled riders as the Five Gaited horses.

*Conformation, Height, and Weight.*—The requirements for "walk, trot, canter" horses are about the same as for Five Gaited horses, except that they are a little more compactly built having shorter necks and bodies, and their tails are usually docked and set. The light weight Saddlers are used as mounts for ladies and small men, they being required to carry not over 165 pounds while heavy weight horses are generally used as gentlemen's mounts and must be able to carry 165 pounds and upwards. Three Gaited Saddlers should stand from 14-3 to 16 hands high and weigh from 900 to 1200 pounds. The most desirable height being 15-1 to 15-3 hands

and weighing 1050 to 1150 pounds. The heavy weight Saddlers should possess a conformation indicative of strength equal to carry the weight expected of them and in general they are about an inch taller and 50 to 100 pounds heavier than the light weights. See Plates 35 and 36.

*Demand.*—The “Three gaited” Saddle horses are becoming more popular and the demand from city trade is on the increase. They are used by equestrians who live sedentary lives, and are preferred to the “five gaited” horses for pleasure riding. The education of the “Three Gaited” horses being simpler than that of the Five Gaited they usually sell for less money. They are produced in the districts where light horses are bred, most of them being of the American Trotting horse, the American Saddle horse, or the thoroughbred blood.

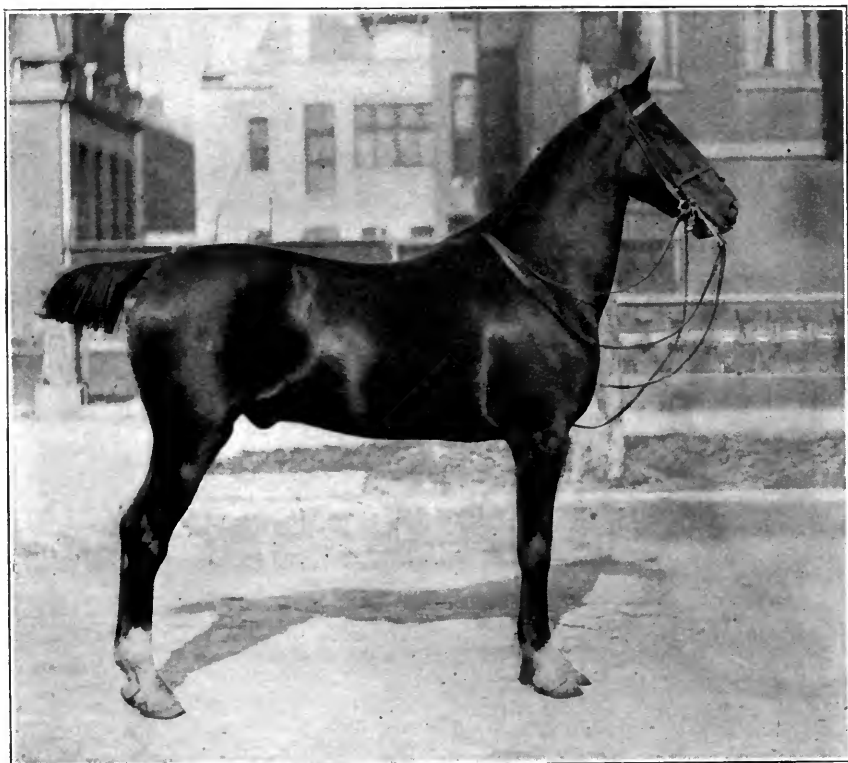


PLATE 35. A CHOICE THREE GAITED SADDLER. AN EXCELLENT TYPE FOR CARRYING WEIGHT. NOTE THE LONG OBLIQUE SHOULDERS, THE HIGH WITHERS, SHORT STRONG BACK AND LOIN. ALSO NOTE THE DIFFERENCE IN LENGTH OF BODY AND COMPACTNESS WITH PLATE 34. THIS HORSE IS A LITTLE COARSE AND HEAVY IN THE THROATLACH. HEIGHT ABOUT 15-3. WEIGHT ABOUT 1125 POUNDS. PHOTO BY COURTESY OF THE BREEDER'S GAZETTE.

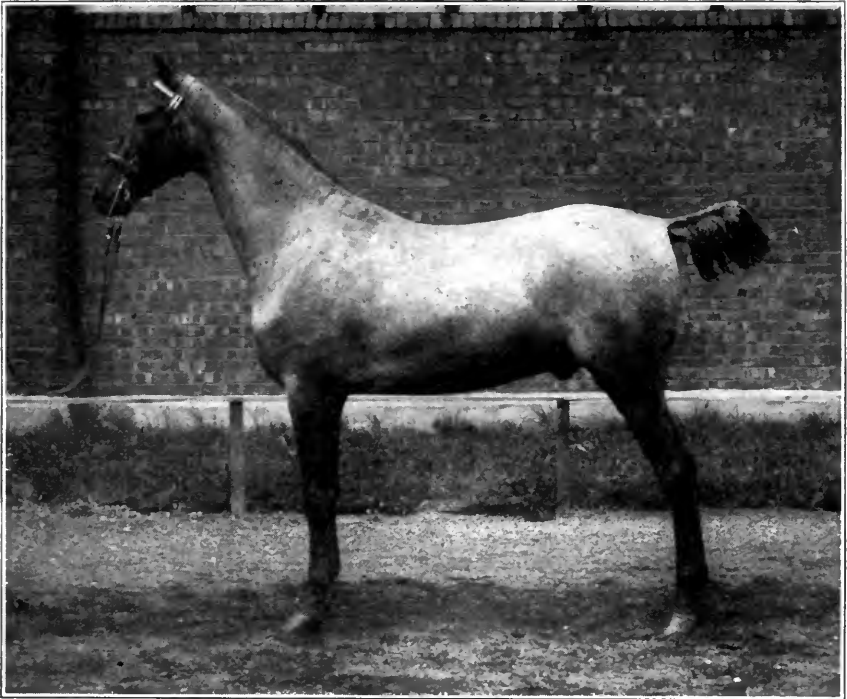


PLATE 36. A CHOICE THREE GAITED SADDLE HORSE. AN EXCELLENT TYPE BUT A BAD COLOR. HEIGHT 15-3 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 1075 POUNDS.

## HUNTERS

Hunters are large, strongly built horses and must be able to stand long country rides and be good jumpers. Strictly speaking they are sporting horses, being used by hunting parties to ride after hounds. They must be fearless, being often required to take daring leaps over fences and gullies, for if they should shrink at such a time the rider's life is placed in danger. The ability of a horse to stand a long hard chase without becoming unduly jaded and able to "take" high fences as well as broad ditches adds to his market value. The class is sub-divided into light, middle, and heavy weights, the divisions being determined by the weight they are expected to carry.

*Conformation, Height, and Weight.*—A Hunter should have a good strong, short back, an oblique shoulder with high withers, a long croup, be strong in the quarters, and have good flat limbs with plenty of substance. The neck should be of good shape and length with the head well attached and carried high. He should measure from an inch to an inch and a half higher at the withers

than on the hips. The whole bearing of the horse should be indicative of strength and endurance. Symmetry and smoothness of conformation is desirable, but not so important as in some of the other divisions of the Saddle horse class. The most desirable height for a Hunter is from 15-2 to 16 hands and weighing from 1000 to 1200 pounds, but the limits in height may vary an inch or more according to the build of the horse. The heavy weight Hunter is usually about an inch taller and weighs from 50 to 100 pounds more than the light weight, the middle weight being intermediary. The principal qualifications for the class is that they possess a conformation indicative of their ability to carry the weight



PLATE 37. A CHOICE HEAVY WEIGHT HUNTER. A BLUE RIBBON HORSE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA. HORSE SHOW 1903. THE PHOTO SHOWS HIM TO BE A TRIFLE OVER ON THE KNEES WHICH IS OBJECTIONABLE. HEIGHT ABOUT 15-3 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 1175 POUNDS. PHOTO BY COURTESY OF W. HINCKLE SMITH.



PLATE 38. A CHOICE HEAVY WEIGHT HUNTER, AND AN EXCELLENT TYPE. NOTE THE INDICATIONS OF STRENGTH AND RUGGEDNESS. HEIGHT ABOUT 16 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 1200 POUNDS.



PLATE 39. A CHOICE HUNTER CLEARING A FENCE.

expected of them. A light weight Hunter is expected to carry not over 165 pounds, a middle weight, 165 to 190 pounds, and a heavy weight 190 pounds or over. See Plates 37, 38, and 39.

*Demand.*—Hunting is an English sport and has not been largely followed in the United States except in the older and more hilly sections, consequently the home demand for hunters is rather limited, though some are taken for export trade. In the general supply of horses there are usually enough to fairly satisfy the demand, though the grade is not so good as desired. The Thoroughbred horse with good size and strong bone is best suited for the production of hunters, though some are produced from the ranks of the American Saddle Horse or American Trotter.

### CAVALRY HORSES

American horses have made good records for themselves as faithful and enduring servants in rank and file, not only in the American army but in the British army as well. During the Spanish-American War remounts of "Uncle Sam's" troupes which were sent to the Philippine Islands stood service so well under trying conditions that the British Government was attracted to them. When the South African war broke out the English Government executed large orders for American horses to be sent to South Africa as "Troopers." Here they maintained their supremacy and as a result large numbers have been taken to England where they came in competition with English horses on their native soil.

Many of the Cavalry horses selected for export have been range bred and not of the best type and conformation. In comparison with the Cavalry horses selected by the United States Government for army use most of them would grade as common and medium, and a few grade as good. The Quartermaster General of the war department has sent out the following specifications as the requirements for an American Cavalry horse:

#### SPECIFICATIONS FOR CAVALRY HORSES, PREPARED UNDER DIRECTION OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

"The cavalry horse must be sound, well bred, of a superior class, and have quality; gentle and of a kind disposition; thoroughly broken to the saddle, with light and elastic mouth, easy gaits, and free and prompt action at the walk, trot, and gallop; free from vicious habits, without material blemish or defect; and otherwise to conform to the following description:

A gelding of uniform and hardy color, in good condition; from four to eight years old; weighing from 950 to 1,100 pounds, depending on height, which should be from 15 to 15-3 hands.



Head.—Small and well set on neck; with ears small, thin, neat and erect; forehead broad and full; eyes large, prominent, and mild, with well developed brow and fine eyelid; vision perfect in every respect; muzzle small and fine; mouth deep; lips thin and firmly compressed; nostrils large and fine, and branches of underjaw (adjoining neck) wide apart.

Neck.—Light, moderately long, and tapering toward the head, with crest firm and longer than underside; mane fine and intact.

Withers.—Elevated, not unduly fine, well developed and muscled.

Shoulders.—Long, oblique, and well muscled.

Chest.—Full, very deep, moderately broad, and plump in front.

Fore Legs.—Vertical, and properly placed; with elbow large, long, prominent, and clear of chest; forearm large at the elbow, long and heavily muscled.

Knees.—Neatly outlined, large, prominent, wide in front, well situated, and well directed.

Back, short, straight, and well muscled.

Loins.—Broad, straight, very short, and muscular.

Barrel.—Large, increasing in size toward the flanks, with ribs well arched and definitely separated.

Hind Quarters.—Wide, thick, very long, full, heavily muscled, rounded externally, and well directed.

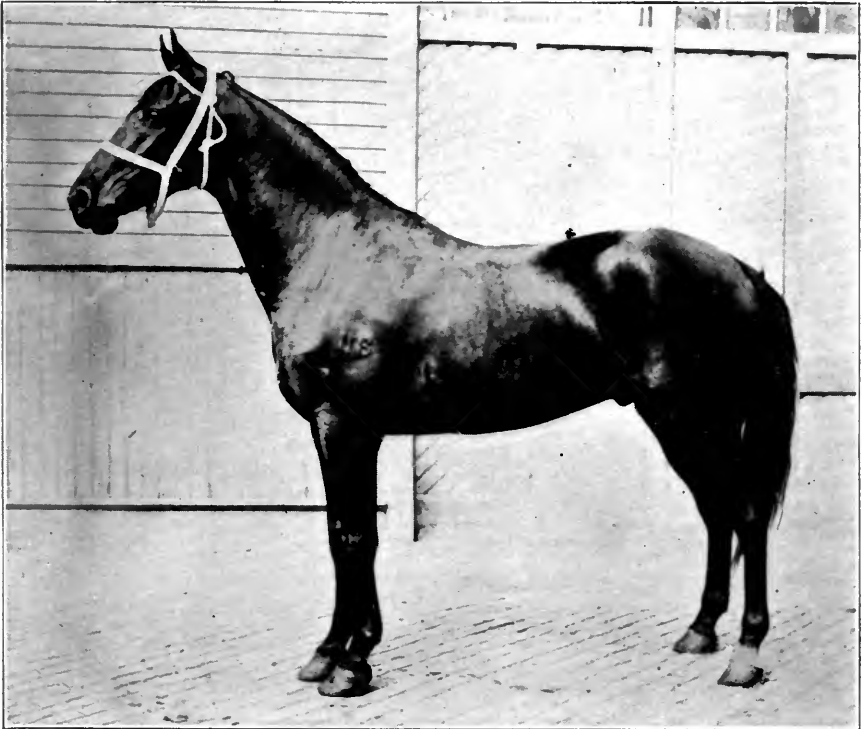


PLATE 40. A CHOICE CAVALRY HORSE, SELECTED FOR SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY. AN EXCELLENT TYPE. HEIGHT ABOUT 15-2 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 1100 POUNDS.

Tail.—Fine and intact, well carried and firm.

Hocks.—Neatly outlined, lean, large, wide from front to rear, well situated, and well directed.

Limbs.—From knees and hocks downward vertical, short, wide laterally, with tendons and ligaments standing well out from bone and distinctly defined.

Pasterns.—Strong medium length, not too oblique, and well directed.

Feet.—Medium size, circular in shape, sound; with horn dark, smooth, and of fine texture; sole moderately concave, and frog well developed, sound, firm, large, elastic, and healthy.

Each horse will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and any animal that does not meet the above requirements should be rejected."

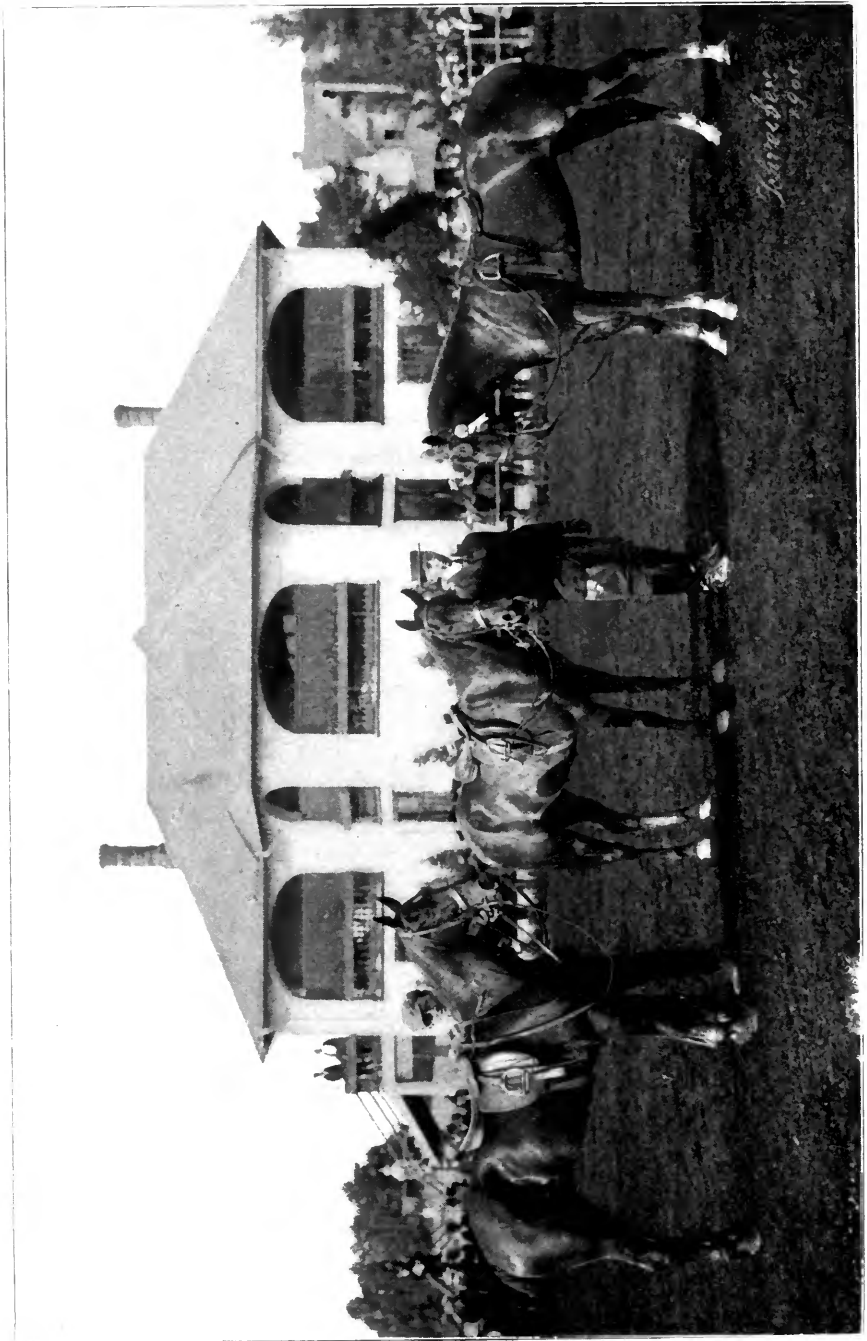
*Demand.*—Cavalry remounts for the United States War Department are purchased as needed through contract orders, the contract being let to the lowest responsible bidder. In filling orders dealers are often obliged to educate many of the recruits to the saddle in order to meet the specified requirements. During the five years 1901 to 1905 there have been purchased 11,496 horses, or an average of 2,299 per year. The largest purchase in a single year was in 1901 when 4,179 head were secured. It will be seen from the illustrations, Plates 40, 41 and 42, that the Cavalry horse is a closely built, compact animal with plenty of substance and quality.



PLATE 41. A CHOICE CAVALRY HORSE. HEIGHT ABOUT 15-2 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 1100 POUNDS.



PLATE 42. RANGE BRED CAVALRY HORSES ON THE "PICKET LINE." NOTE THEIR UNIFORMITY. (IN CAMP A LONG ROPE IS STRETCHED TIGHT AND FASTENED AT EACH END TO A STAKE DRIVEN IN THE GROUND. THE HORSES ARE THEN PICKETED TO THIS ROPE.)



PLA. A FINE GROUP OF POLO PONIES. PHOTO BY COURTESY OF BREEDER'S GAZETTE.

### POLO PONIES

These are the smallest horses of the Saddle horse class for which there is a recognized market. Polo ponies are used in playing polo, rendering them essentially a sporting horse. Here again we have adopted an English game for which a special type of horse is required. There are four essentials a Polo pony must possess; first, a specified size; second, weight carrying ability; third, agility; fourth, speed.

*Conformation, Height, and Weight.*—The rules of the American Polo Association limit the height of Polo ponies to 14-2 hands or under, but of late years the rule has often been disregarded. It is not uncommon to find ponies used for this purpose that measure one or two inches taller than the maximum height prescribed. While the larger ponies may have the advantage in weight and speed it is generally conceded by the best players that they are not so quick to stop and start, a very important requisite. The best height, then, is not more than one-half inch from the standard either way and they should weigh from 850 to 1000 pounds. For strength they should possess a compact conformation with good bone and quality, rather short cannons and well muscled limbs. They must also possess a marked degree of intelligence and be capable of acquiring an education or they will be worthless for polo.

*Action.*—The three gaits necessary are walk, trot and gallop. They must be quick on foot, dexterous at starting, stopping, and turning. While swiftness is a necessity, agility is an essential and must not be under-estimated. See Plate 43.

*Demand.*—The home demand is not large enough to warrant very extensive operations in the production of polo ponies. The demand has been largely and fairly satisfactorily supplied from ponies off the range known as "Range ponies;" they first being thoroughly educated. Many of the best ones are produced from the cross of small Thoroughbred stallions on Range mares.

### Miscellaneous Horses

*Feeders.*—Feeders are horses thin in flesh purchased to be put in condition and resold. They may belong to any of the above classes but as a matter of fact the practice is more generally followed with the fitting for sale of draft horses, chunks, and wagon horses. The old adage "a little fat covers a multitude of defects" is still true; the value of flesh when put on thin horses can hardly be appreciated unless one has seen them fleshed and placed again on

the market. Horses to be classed as feeders should be strong, healthy animals with a deep, broad chest, a deep barrel and closely coupled, indicating a capacity to utilize large quantities of feed. The ribs should be well sprung, the back short, the loin broad and strong, the quarters deep, and thighs broad. The shoulders should be long and the distance between the points broad according to the class to which the horse belongs. The head should be of moderate size which may appear large in thin horses. The bone should possess quality and be of sufficient size so that there may be no appearance of top heaviness in the horse when he is fat. The feet should be sound, large, and of good shape. In order to be good feeders they should have a quiet mild disposition. See Plates 44 and 45.

*Range Horses.*—During certain seasons of the year there may be found on the market horses bred and reared on the range, commonly known as “Range Horses.” They are divided into two general classes, viz.: Light, and heavy, according to the predominance

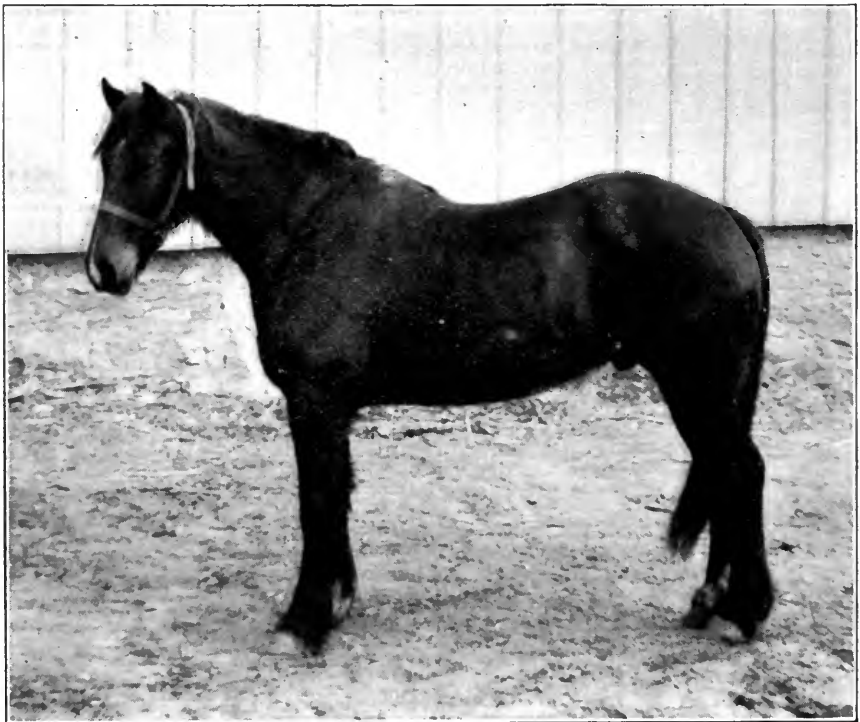


PLATE 44. A GOOD FEEDER. NOTE PLATE 12, WHICH IS THE SAME HORSE SEVENTY-FIVE DAYS LATER, IN MARKET CONDITION.



PLATE 45. A GOOD FEEDER OR FARM MARE. NOTE PLATE 8, WHICH IS THE SAME HORSE SEVENTY-FIVE DAYS LATER.

of light or draft horse blood. For the sale ring each of these classes is divided into car lots as follows: "Colts," meaning weanlings; "Ones," the yearlings; "Twos," the two-year-olds; "Dry Stuff," the three-year-olds and over, those not sucking colts; and "Mares and Colts," the brood mare with colts at foot. In the auction ring the price is stated per head and the buyer takes the entire lot. Most of the Range horses find their way to the country where they are usually broken and when educated may be returned to the market and may fill the demand for some of the commercial classes. See Plates 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55.

*Ponies.*—Ponies of various grades and breeding are frequently found on the market and are usually bought for the use of children and ladies. The characteristics distinguishing ponies from horses are not easily described, but to the discerning eye the "ear marks" are perfectly evident at a glance. The principal distinguishing feature most generally accepted by authorities is that of height, a pony being 14 hands or under. But there are dwarf horses that do not have pony blood or characteristics that come within these limits.



PLATE 46. A CHOICE RANGE BRED PONY. HEIGHT 13-2 HANDS. WEIGHT 850 POUNDS.

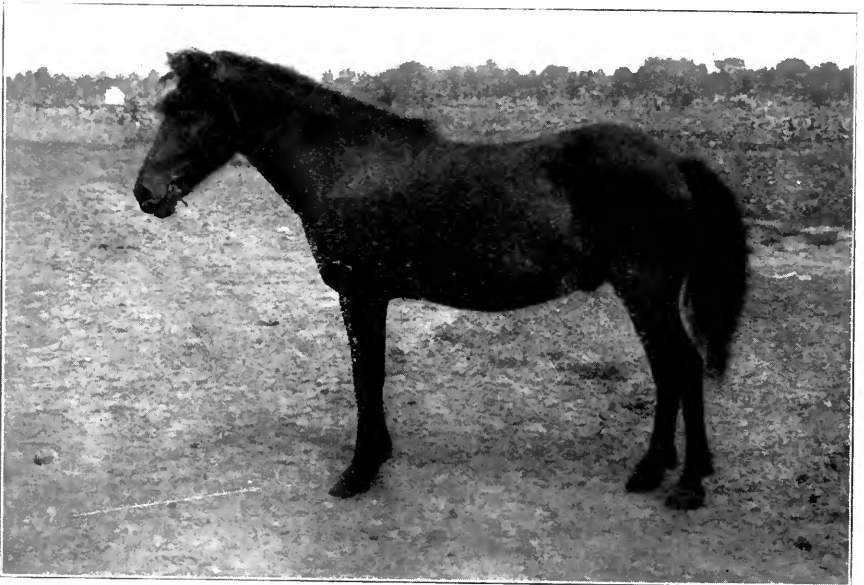


PLATE 47. A GOOD CHILD'S PONY. HEIGHT 12 HANDS. WEIGHT 685 POUNDS.



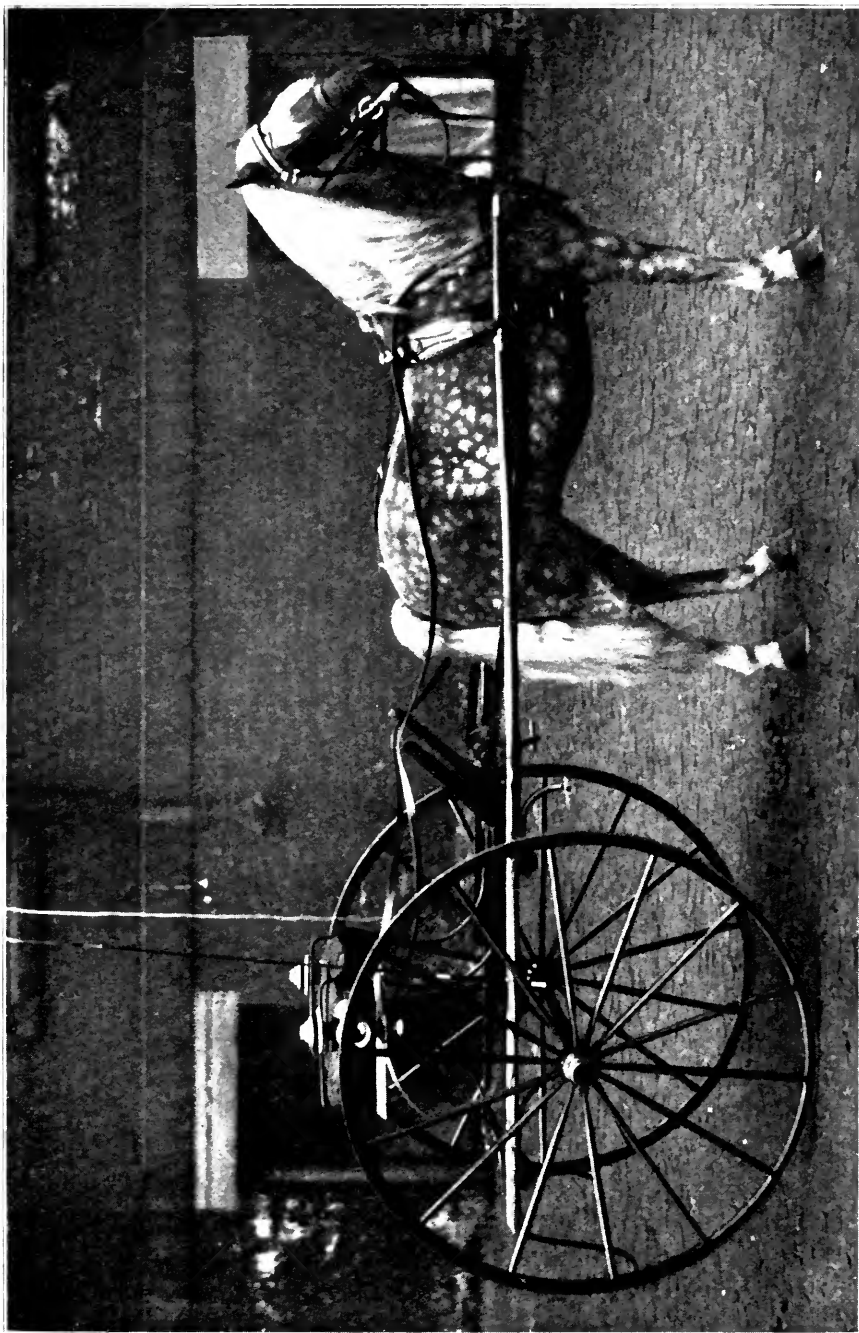


PLATE 48. A CHOICE PONY HITCHED TO A SKELETON CART. NOTE THE STYLE, FINISH AND QUALITY; ALSO THE HORSE-LIKE CHARACTERISTICS.

Other pony characteristics are a deep body with rounding barrel, heavily muscled in thighs and quarters, croup not drooping and width well carried out, all of which the small horse does not usually possess. The neck is usually short and heavy, though this is not a desirable quality. Ponies are essentially children's horses and because of this they must be kind and gentle in disposition and with as much spirit as is compatible, for their use. There are no special requirements for weight, the limits being quite wide. They should be straight line movers and the more knee and hock action they possess the greater they will be appreciated and the higher prices they will bring, other things being equal. See Plates 46, 47, and 48. The Indian pony or "Cayuse" as he is sometimes called, is larger and a descendant from the native Range stock, and is classed on the market as a Range pony.

*Plugs.*—Plugs are worn out decrepit horses with but little value. They are too familiar a type to need description. See Plate 49.

*Weeds.*—Weeds are leggy and ill-proportioned horses lacking in the essential qualities, such as constitution and substance; hence, they have but very little value for breeding or for service of any kind.



PLATE 49. A PLUG HORSE.

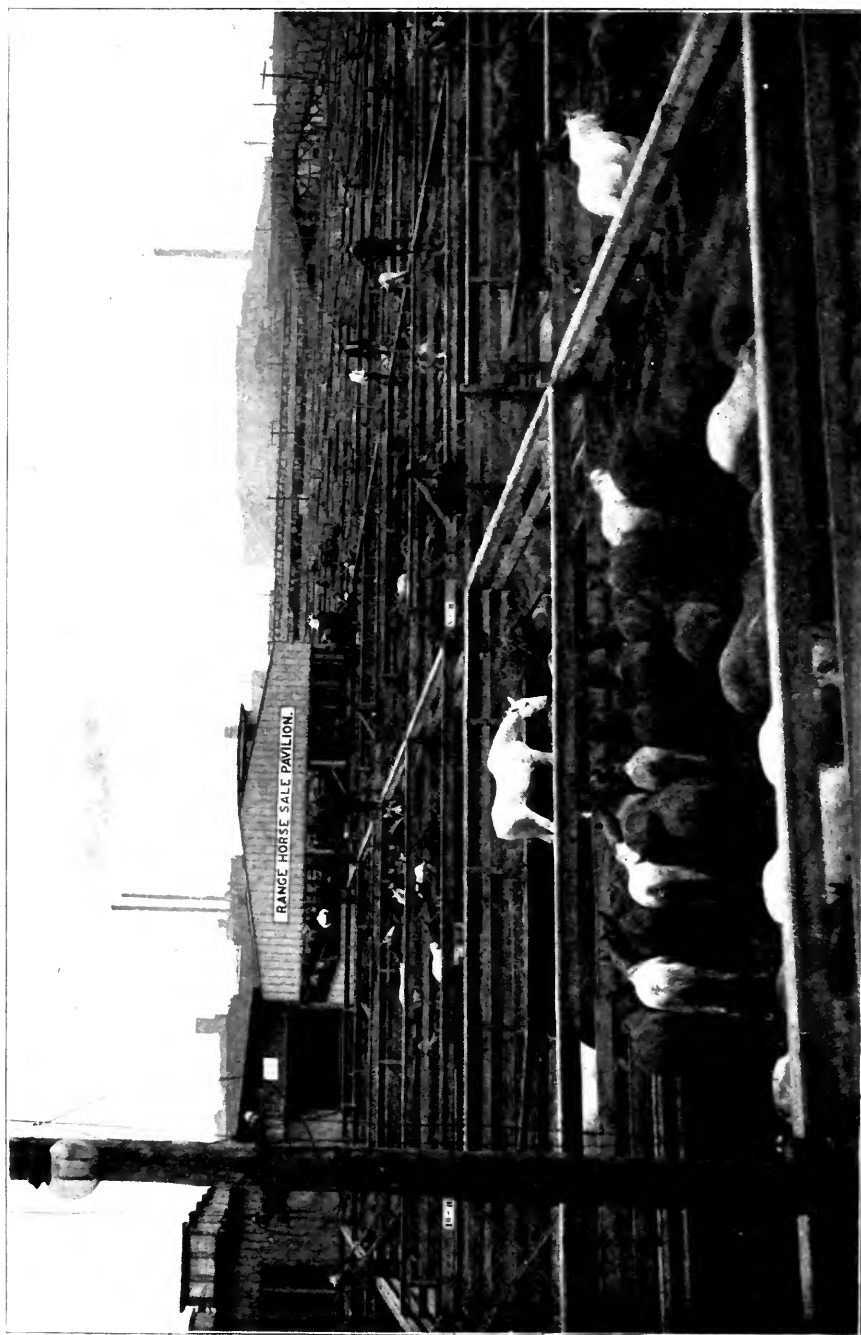


PLATE 50. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF RANGE HORSE SECTION NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

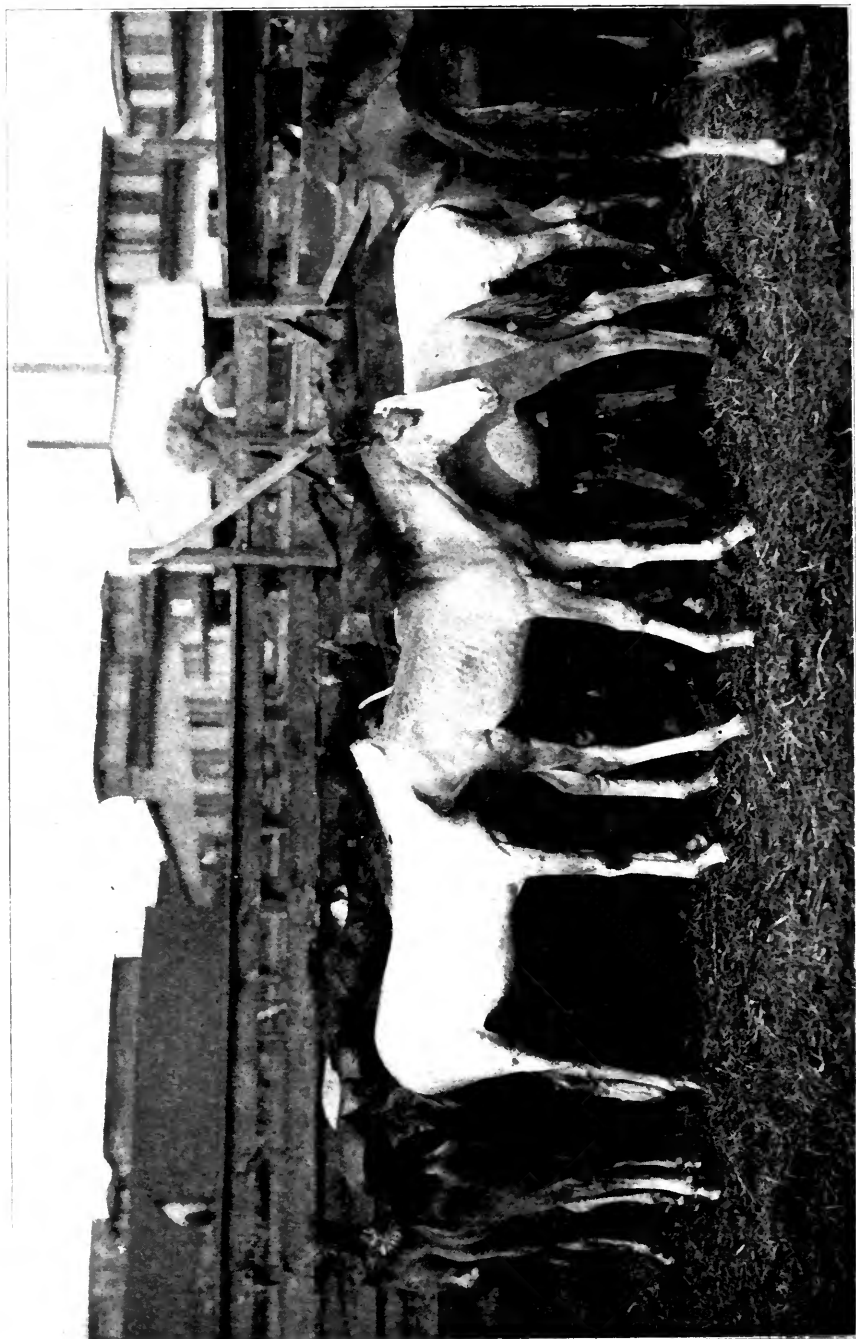


PLATE 51. RANGE "COLTS."

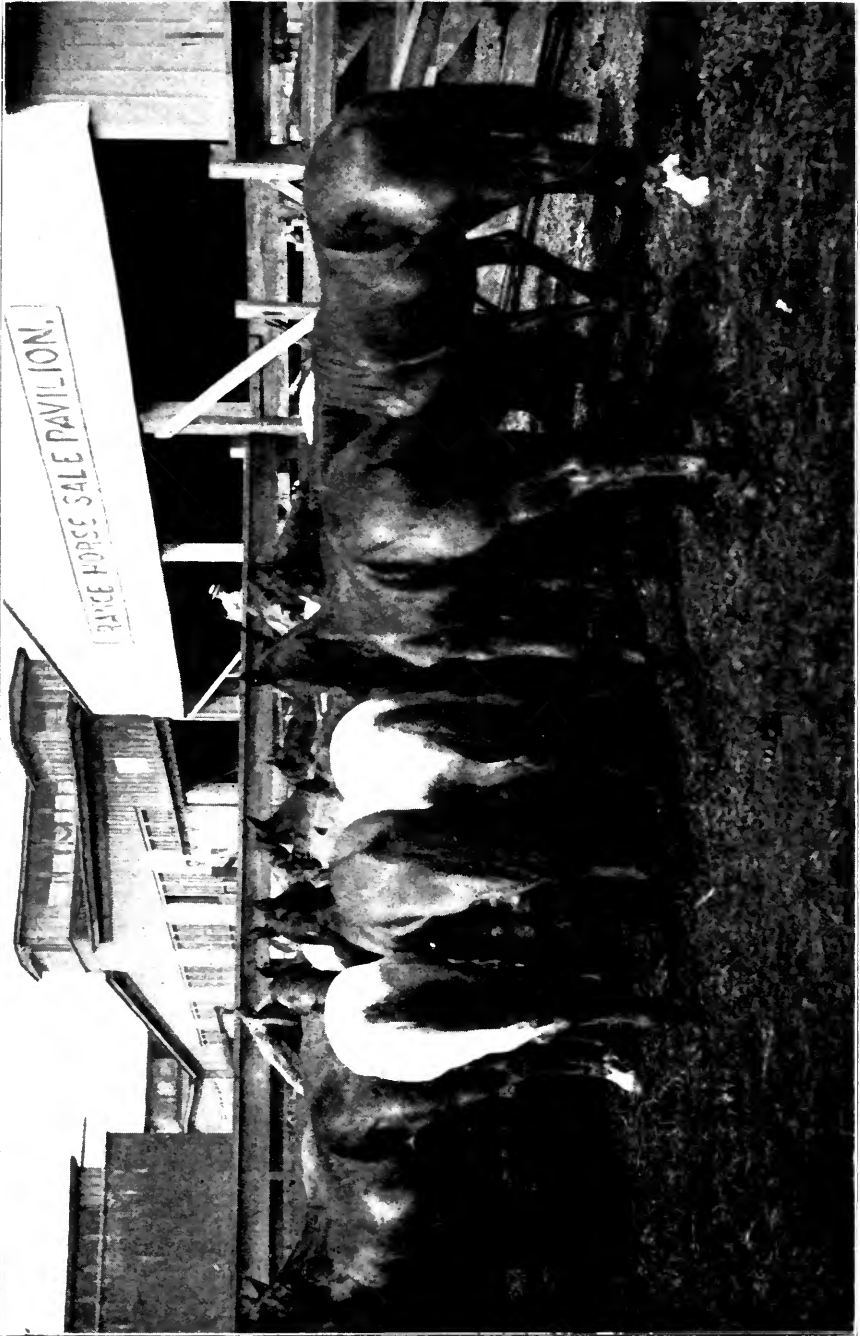


PLATE 52. RANGE "ONES."



PLATE 53. RANGE "TWOS."



PLATE 54. RANGE "DRY STUFF."

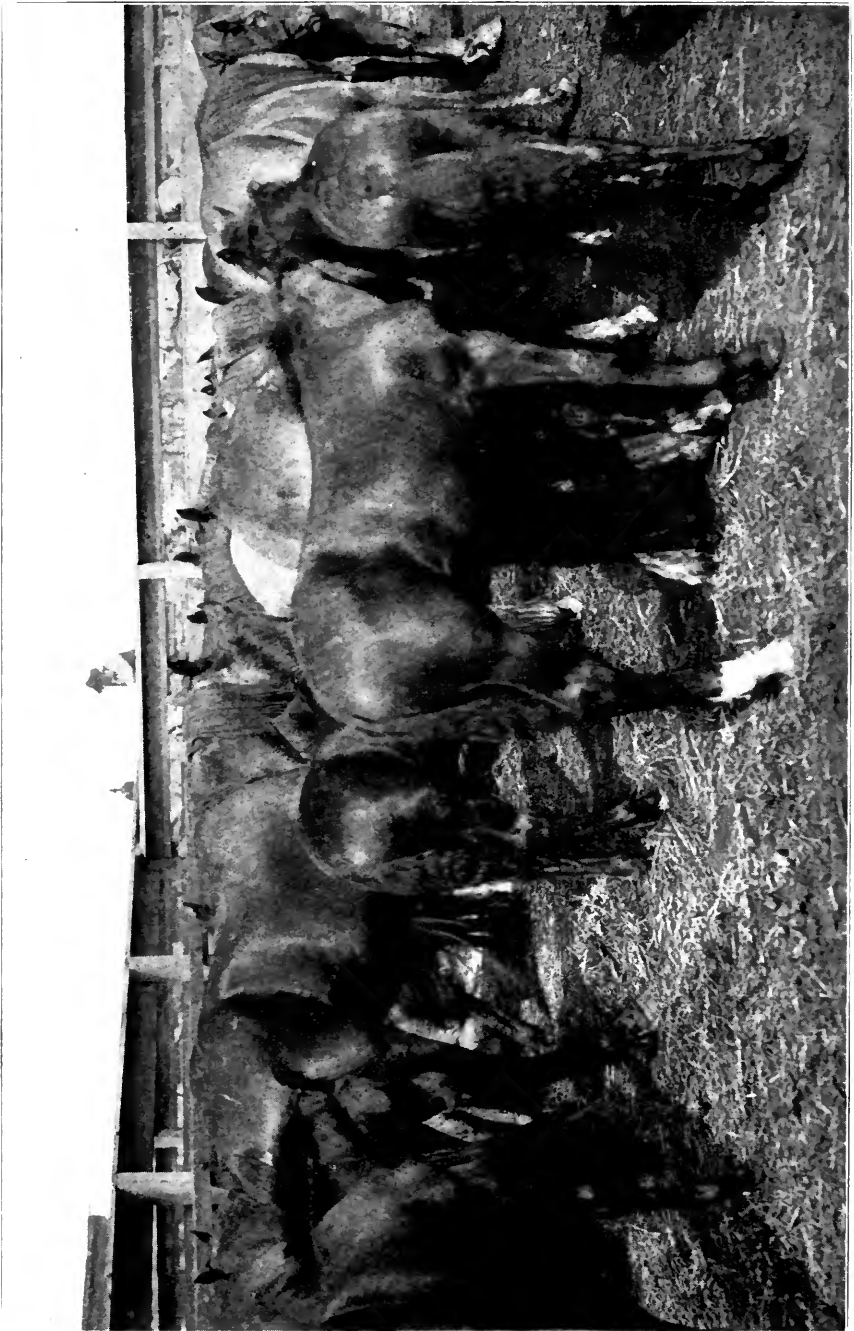


PLATE 55. RANGE "MARES AND COLTS."



## PART II

### MARKET CLASSES AND GRADES OF MULES

#### Introduction

The mule market, though of more recent origin than the horse market, has grown to be a business of great magnitude and importance. In some respects the trading in mules differs from the trading in horses while in others it is similar. Mules are not often sold in the market at public auction to the highest bidder but are negotiated for at private sale and are sold singly, in pairs or in any number to suit the wants of the customer. It is not uncommon to see an order executed for several car loads at a time. When large numbers are wanted of a uniform height and weight, of a certain market class, they are most often sold at a stated price per head for the entire lot; the salesman giving a guarantee as to age, soundness, etc. When the order is for different sizes or for different market classes, then they will most likely be figured individually or in pairs as the case may be.

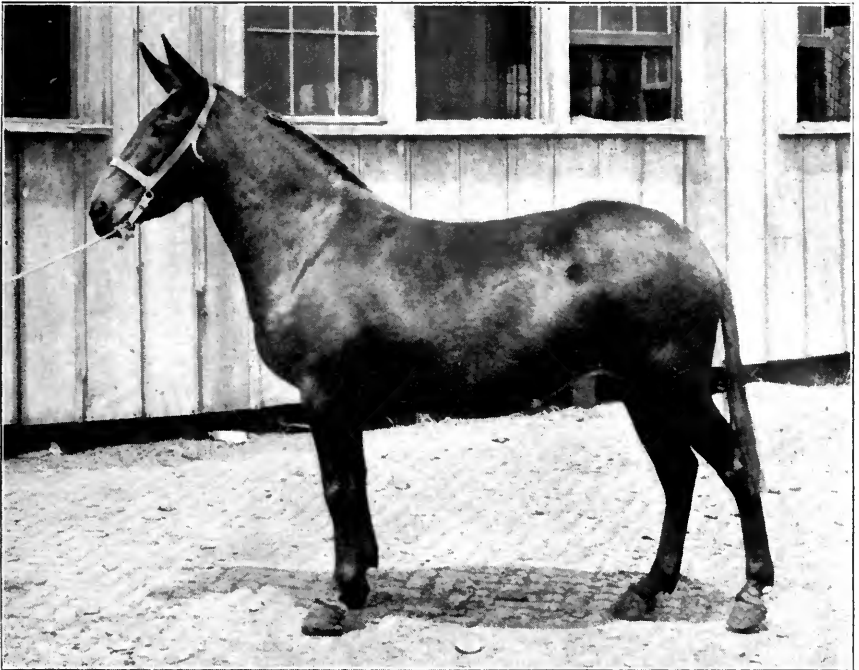


PLATE 56. A CHOICE MINING MULE, AND TYPICAL OF THE CLASS. HEIGHT 14-2 HANDS.  
WEIGHT ABOUT 1100 POUNDS.

## Market Requirements

The market requirements for mules are approximately the same as those for horses. To sell well they must be sound, of a marketable age, be in good flesh, have a sleek coat of hair, possess quality and a conformation indicative of strength and endurance and be of a desirable color. They should also have straight line action and be of a class for which there is an active demand. The requirements are discussed more in detail below.

*Soundness.*—Serviceably sound is practically all that is looked for, but any unsightly blemish is objectionable though not in the same degree as with horses. Mules are rarely used for pleasure purposes but almost entirely as beasts of burden. Because of this fact slight blemishes such as do not interfere with their usefulness receive but little consideration and do not materially affect their market value. They must be sound in wind and eyes and must be good workers. The most common unsoundness looked for and



PLATE 57. A CHOICE MINING MULE. NOTE HIS HEAVY BONE, LARGE FEET AND RUGGEDNESS THROUGHOUT, COMBINED WITH QUALITY, ALL OF WHICH ARE VERY DESIRABLE IN THIS CLASS. HEIGHT 15-3 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 1300 POUNDS.

discriminated against are large spavins, puffs, side bones, ring-bones, bad eyes, and unsound wind.

*Age.*—The most saleable age for mules is from four to eight years old, however, there are exceptions in some classes as noted below.

*Condition.*—The appearance of mules is greatly influenced by their condition and they are much better appreciated if they carry enough flesh to round out their bodies, and possess a sleek glossy coat of hair which is often estimated to be worth ten dollars. The flesh should be put on smoothly, showing no "patchiness or rolls." The estimated value of flesh put on mules is about equal to that put on draft horses—which is twenty-five cents per pound with a good grade of horses. A great many mule dealers are making good profits by fattening and conditioning mules for market, hence it is evident that mule owners who allow their mules to go to market in thin flesh are losing a source of profit. Since flesh cannot be put on as cheaply in the city as in the country near the source of supplies, the farmer's profit should be even greater than that of a city dealer.



PLATE 58. A CHOICE 16-1 HAND MINER OR DRAFT MULE. WEIGHT ABOUT 1350 POUNDS.

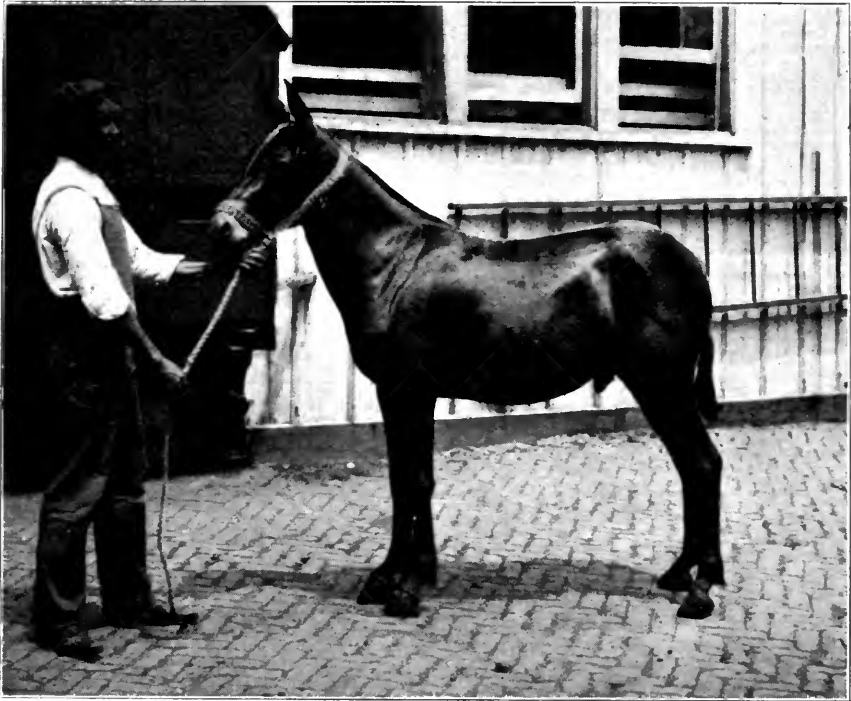


PLATE 59. A MEDIUM "PITTER." THIS MULE IS RATHER PLAIN IN HEAD AND LACKS THE RUGGEDNESS DESIRED IN CHOICE ANIMALS OF THIS CLASS, HAVING LIGHT BONE AND RATHER SMALL FEET. ALSO NOTE HIS SHORT, DROOPING CROUP. HEIGHT 12-1 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 600 POUNDS.

*Quality.*—Quality in mules has the same meaning as in horses but is not of equal importance. Evidence of an abundance of quality is desired as an indication of good bone and endurance.

*Conformation.*—The conformation required in mules will depend somewhat upon the market class to which they belong. All mules should have a large chest, a long shoulder, a deep barrel, a straight short back with as much spring of rib as possible, a broad loin, and a long croup which should not be too drooping. The underline should be comparatively straight, the rear flank well let down, and the thighs and quarters heavily muscled. The limbs should possess substance with quality, the feet should be large and sound, the hoofs smooth and not contracted at the heel giving room for a large well developed frog; the conformation, muscling and set of legs should be approximately the same as in horses. The head of a mule is a good index of his disposition and temperament; it should not be too fine, but rather one of good size, yet possessing

quality. The forehead should be broad and flat, and the nose slightly Roman which indicates stamina and strength of character. Mules having a broad forehead and a Roman nose with light coloring running well up toward the bridge are usually considered more reliable and agreeable workers than those not possessing these characteristics. The ears should be long, thin, tapering to the point, and carried erect; the neck long, with a moderate crest, and should meet the shoulder smoothly giving a suitable place for the set of the collar. The mane should be roached, and tail clipped in the regular manner but with not too short a bush.

*Color.*—The color of mules is not an important factor, all mules of solid color except white are in good demand. Dapple grays are quite popular in the Draft class but as a general rule, bays, browns and chestnuts are most desirable, while flea-bitten grays are discriminated against.

*Action.*—Action counts for very little in market mules so long as they are not sore in limbs or feet and possess vigor and energy in their movements. They should be straight line movers and those which are not because of badly set legs or feet are not desirable.



PLATE 60. A GOOD PIT MULE. A BETTER COUPLED MULE, HAVING STRONGER BACK AND LOINS AND LONGER CROUP THAN PLATE 59. THIS MULE ALSO LACKS THE RUGGEDNESS OF BONE AND STRENGTH OF NECK DESIRED BY THIS CLASS. HEIGHT 12-2 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 650 POUNDS.

## Market Classes

The market classes of mules are determined by the use to which they are put, but in order for a class to exist there must be a demand for sufficient numbers of a definite type. In the East St. Louis market, which is the largest mule market in the world, there are five market classes, viz: mining mules, cotton mules, sugar mules, farm mules, and draft mules. As with horses, the class embodies groups of mules of a general type, while the grades are divisions of the class and refer to quality, conformation, condition, and action.

### MARKET CLASSES AND GRADES OF MULES

CLASSES	GRADES
MINING MULES.....	{ Choice Good Medium Common Inferior
COTTON MULES.....	{ Choice Good Medium Common Inferior
SUGAR MULES.....	{ Choice Good Medium Common Inferior
FARM MULES.....	{ Choice Good Medium Common Inferior
DRAFT MULES.....	{ Choice Good Medium Common Inferior

### Mining Mules

Mules purchased with which to operate mines are called Mining mules; their principal use being to haul cars of ore or coal to the hoisting shafts.

*Conformation, Height, and Weight.*—Mining mules are rugged, have deep bodies and short legs, and are compactly built with heavy bone and large feet. They stand from 12 to 16 hands high and weigh from 600 to 1350 pounds. A good weight for a 12 hand mining mule is 650 pounds while a 15-2 hand "miner" should weigh from 1125 to 1225 pounds. Those used down in the mines are termed "pit mules," the height of which will be determined by the depth of the vein worked. They are most preferred from 5 to 8 years old but a well developed four-year-old or a well preserved ten-year-old is often accepted. Geldings are much preferred to mare mules for this trade. Bad wire marks on feet are severely discriminated against as they are likely to become sore from contact with the sulphur and other chemicals in the mine. See Plates 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60.

*Demand.*—The demand for Mining mules is strong and quite constant through all seasons of the year and comes from all sections where mines are operated. Since the supply is not equal to the demand, sales are usually made at satisfactory prices.



A GOOD 14-2 HAND COTTON MULE. NOTE THE SHORT, DROOPING CROUP AND TRIFLE HIGH CUT FLANK, WHICH ARE UNDESIRABLE. WEIGHT 950 POUNDS.

### Cotton Mules

Small mules that are lighter boned and not so compactly built as "Miners" are classed on the market as "Cotton mules."

*Conformation, Height, and Weight.*—Cotton mules should have small, neat heads and possess much quality and finish which is also evidenced in their entire conformation; their feet are smaller and bodies lighter in proportion to their height than the "Miners." Cotton mules stand from 13-2 to 15-2 hands high and weigh from 750 to 1100 pounds. They are most desired from 3 to 7 years old, but well preserved mules find ready sale up to 12 years of age. Mare mules sell better than geldings in this class. See Plates 61 and 62.

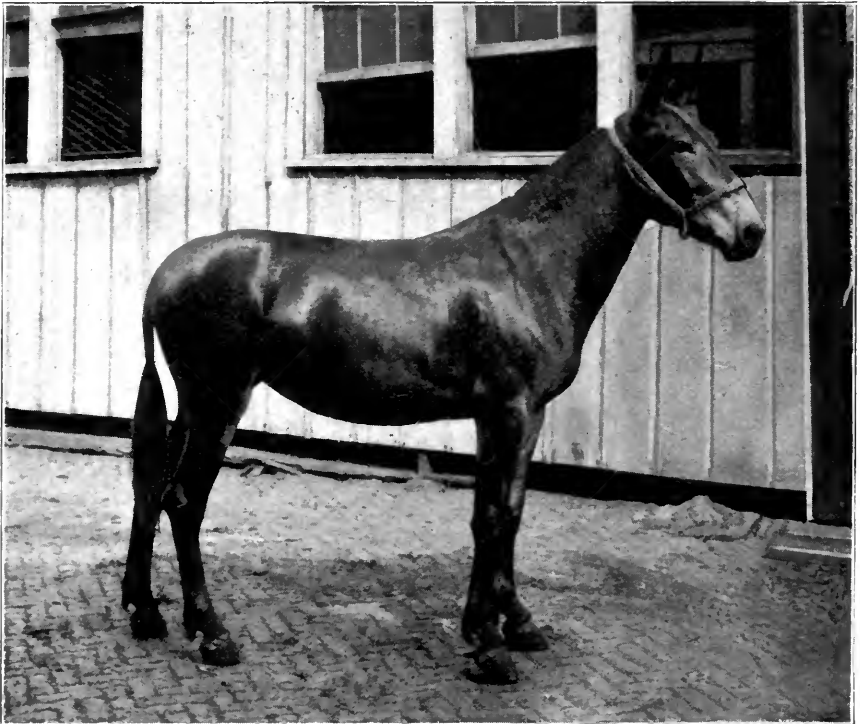


PLATE 62. A CHOICE COTTON MULE, SOMETIMES SPOKEN OF AS EXTRA CHOICE. NOTE THE QUALITY AND FINISH REQUIRED IN THIS CLASS. HEIGHT 15-1 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 1050 POUNDS.



*Demand.*—The trade for cotton mules begins about the first of September and continues good throughout the fall and winter months, then gradually decreases until after the cotton crop is planted or about April. From this time on the demand is light until the following fall. Cotton mules are used largely by cotton growers to plant, cultivate, and harvest the cotton crop, but a great many never see a cotton field being taken for use on delivery wagons in cities and for other purposes.

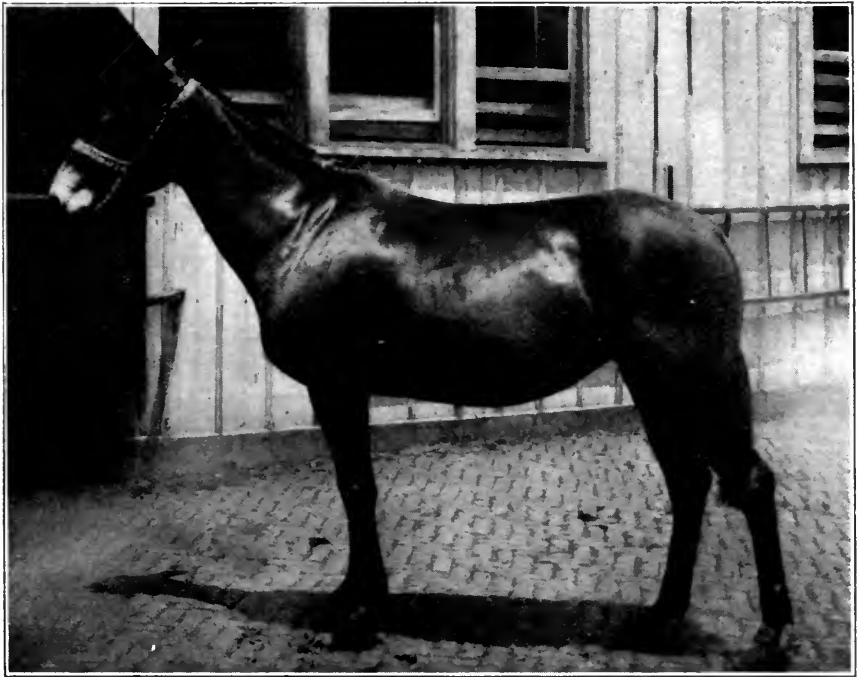


PLATE 63. A GOOD FOUR-YEAR-OLD, 15-2 HAND FARM MULE. NOTE THE SIMILARITY OF CONFORMATION TO COTTON MULES. WEIGHT ABOUT 1050 POUNDS.

### Sugar Mules

Mules purchased to ship south to be used on the sugar farms of Georgia, Louisiana, and other southern states are classed on the market as "Sugar mules."

*Conformation, Height, and Weight.*—Sugar mules are taller, larger and more breedy looking with quality and finish and have heavier bone than Cotton mules. The feet should be large in proportion to the bone, but since the bone is lighter they need not be

so large as the feet of "Miners." They stand from 16 to 17 hands high and weigh from 1150 to 1300 pounds. Mare mules are most desired for this trade and they should be from 3 to 6 years old. See Plates 64 and 65.

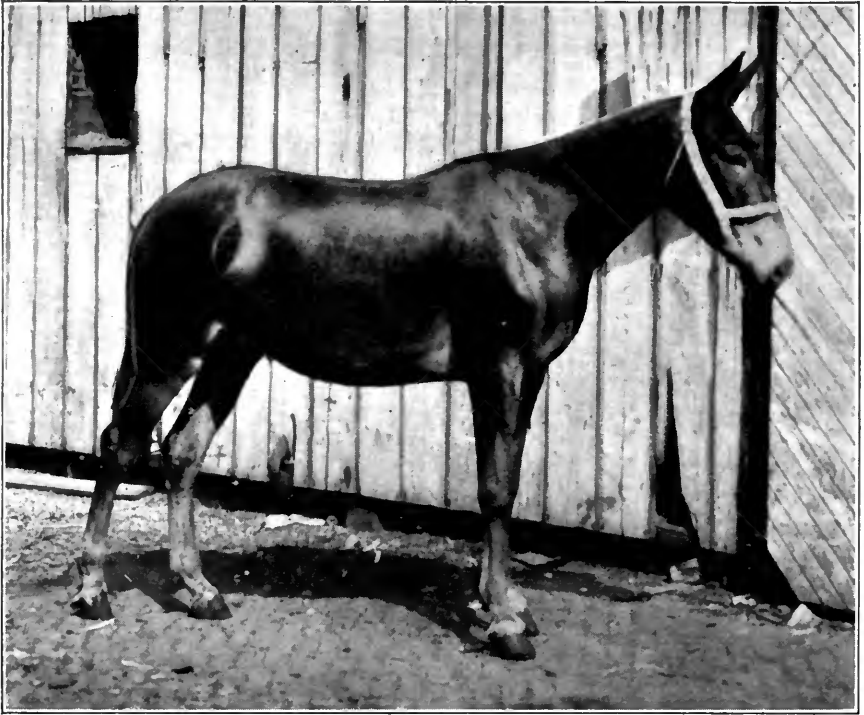


PLATE 64. A CHOICE SUGAR MULE. HEIGHT 16 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 1175 POUNDS.

*Demand.*—Sugar mules being larger and possessing more quality and finish than Cotton mules sell for a little more money. The trade for Sugar mules begins in August or about a month earlier than that for Cotton mules and usually ends about February. The season of greatest activity is September, October and November, after which the demand gradually diminishes.

### Farm Mules

Mules purchased to be taken to the country of the central states for agricultural purposes are known on the market as "Farm mules." They are probably more lacking in uniformity of type than the other classes as farmers usually like to buy animals with a

good deal of outcome (i. e., prospect of developing into more valuable animals.)

*Conformation, Height, and Weight.*—Farm mules are usually from 15-2 to 16 hands high and from 3 to 6 years old, 4 year olds being generally preferred. They are likely to be plain looking and thin in flesh, though possessing good constitution, bone and feet, and the qualities necessary for a good outcome. Many of them are worked for a time, then fattened and returned to the market; when fat, many make good "Miners," Sugar mules, or Cotton mules. See Plates 63, 66, and 67.

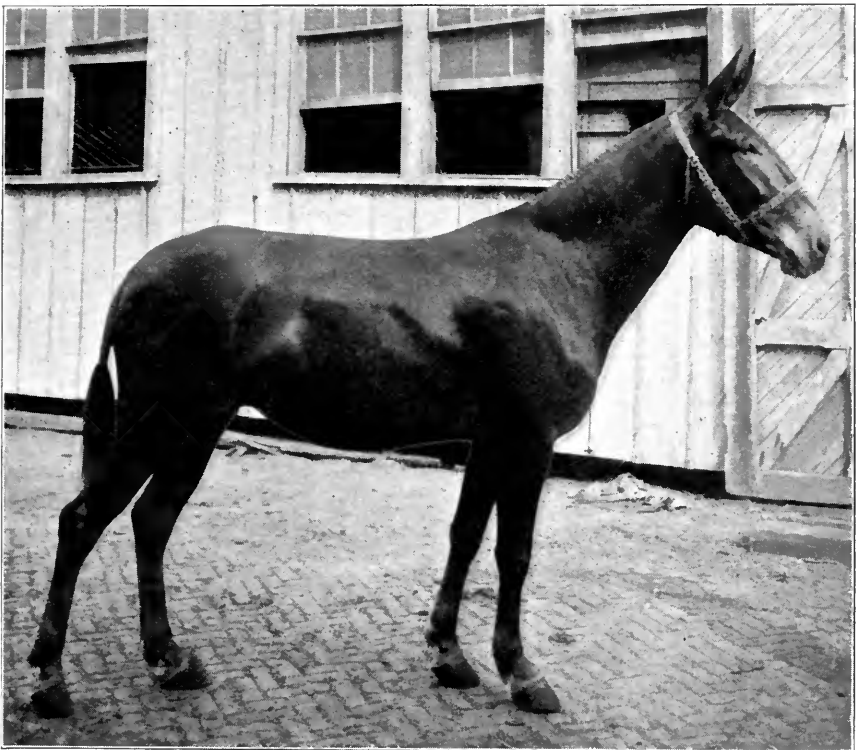


PLATE 65. A CHOICE SUGAR MULE. NOTE THE QUALITY AND FINISH, COMBINED WITH SIZE DESIRED IN THIS CLASS. HEIGHT 16-1 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 1200 POUNDS.

*Demand.*—The demand for this class is not large, the strongest trade occurring during the late winter and spring months. The price farmers are usually willing to pay prevents them from getting the very best animals, consequently the trade is largely for the common and medium grades.

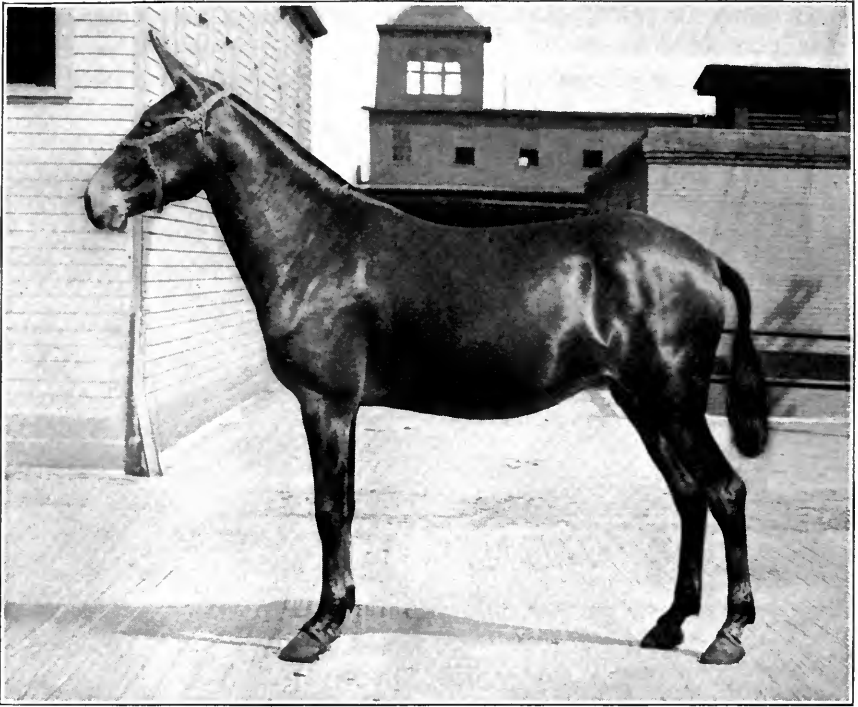


PLATE 66. A CHOICE FARM MULE. HEIGHT 15-3 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 1150 POUNDS.

### DRAFT MULES

Draft mules are large, heavy boned, heavy set mules with plenty of quality that are purchased by firms and people having heavy teaming work. Many of them are used by contractors doing railroad grading and consequently are often spoken of as "railroad mules." They are also used quite extensively for heavy teaming in cities in warm climates, they doing the same work as draft horses but being preferred to horses as they are hardier and able to stand the hot sun better and are not subject to as many ills.

*Conformation, Height, and Weight.*—Draft mules stand from 16 to 17-2 hands high and weigh from 1200 to 1600 pounds and upwards. As in Draft horses, the principal quality sought is combined weight and strength. They should be large and rugged with heavy bone and strong muscles, the feet should be large, the back short and strong, the middle deep and closely coupled, the croup not too drooping, and thighs and quarters heavily muscled. They are most desired from 5 to 8 years old, and but little preference is shown regarding sex. See Plates 69 and 70.

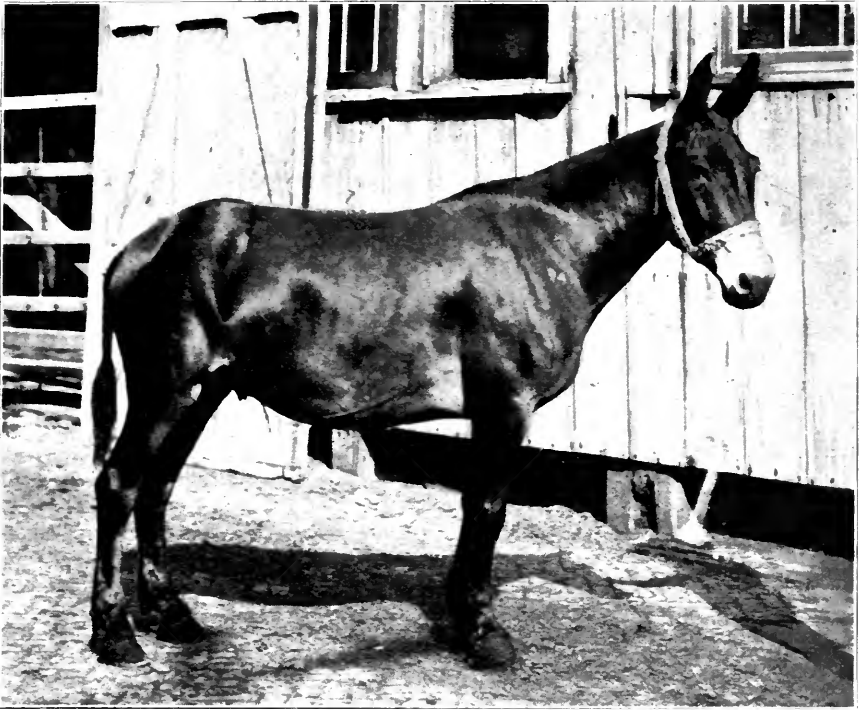


PLATE 67. A GOOD FARM MULE. IF THIS MULE WERE FAT HE WOULD FILL THE REQUIREMENTS FOR A MINER. HEIGHT 15-2 HANDS. WEIGHT ABOUT 1100 POUNDS.

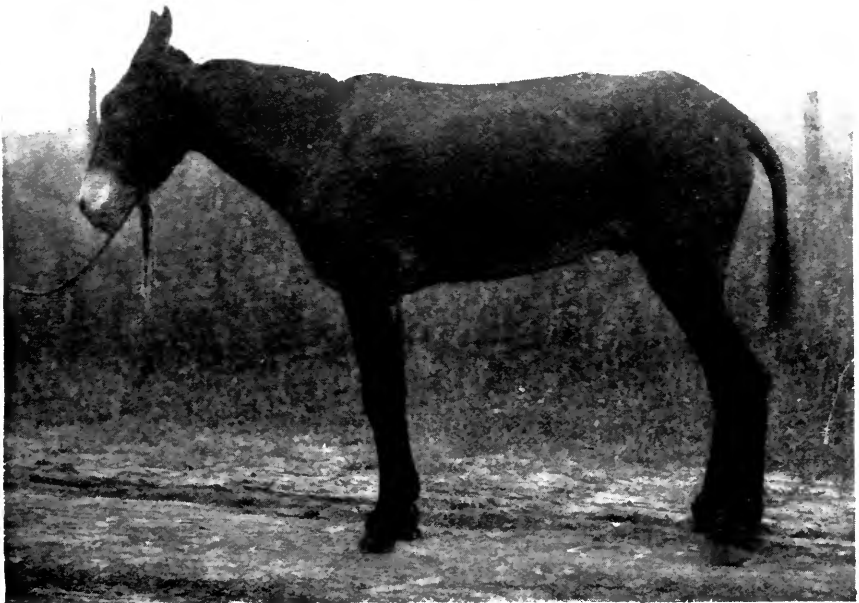


PLATE 68. AN INFERIOR PLUG MULE.

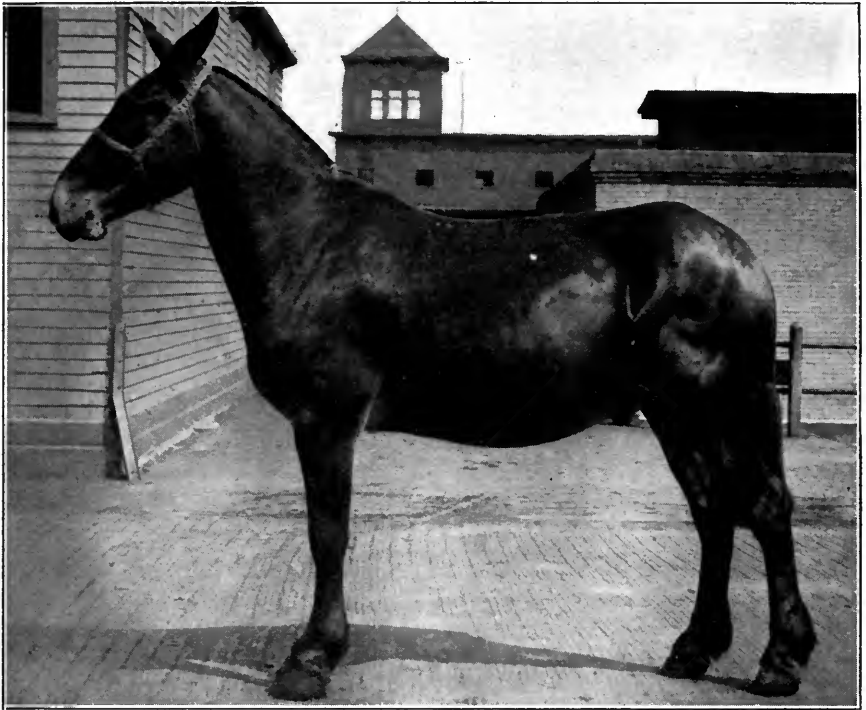


PLATE 69. A CHOICE DRAFT MULE. NOTE HIS RUGGEDNESS, BUT THE CUT DOES NOT DO HIM JUSTICE AS TO SIZE. HEIGHT 17 HANDS. WEIGHT 1500 POUNDS.

*Demand.*—The demand for Draft mules is strong and quite constant through all seasons of the year. As their value becomes appreciated the trade is increasing and gradually widening to all parts of the United States.

### PLUGS

Plugs are worn out, cheap mules that have but little value. They usually are unsound in one or more respects, are very plain and rough in conformation, and may have considerable age. They are altogether too common to need further description. See Plate 68

## EXPORT MULES

The export trade in mules has been of considerable importance during the past few years. The principal countries to which large shipments have been made, are South Africa, Philippine Islands, Cuba, and Alaska. The size and type of mules exported is determined by the use to which they are put, and the country to which they are sent. It is then apparent that they lack uniformity of type, since some are used for army service, some for agricultural purposes, some for heavy teaming, and others for use in mines.

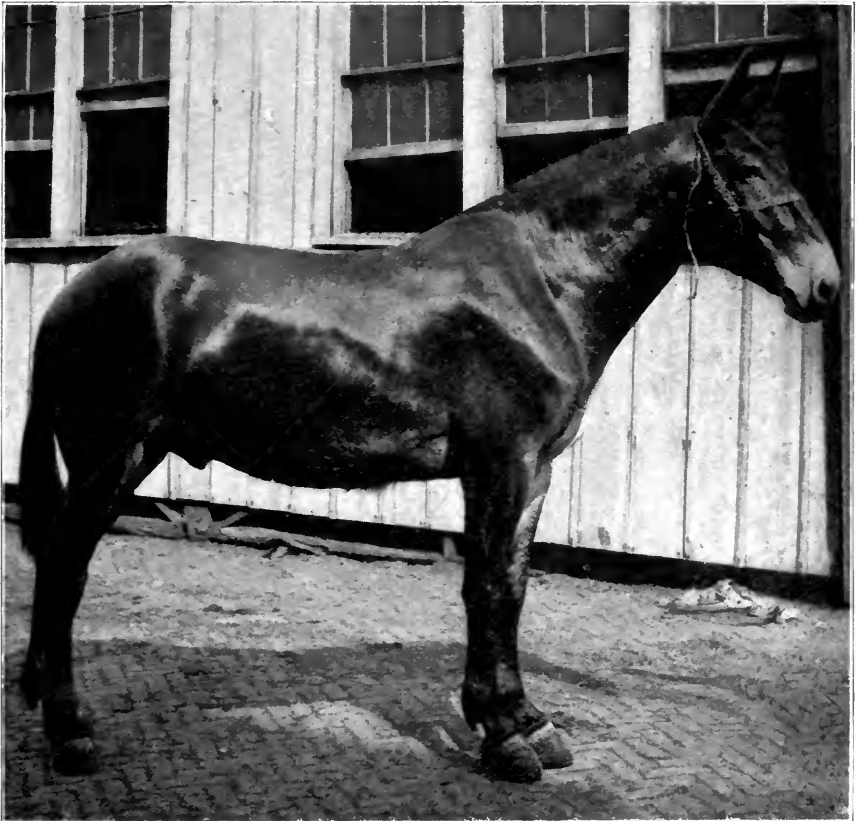


PLATE 70. A CHOICE DRAFT MULE. HEIGHT 18-2 HANDS. WEIGHT 1900 POUNDS. NOTE HIS SMOOTHNESS OF FORM, COMBINED WITH QUALITY AND FINISH FOR A MULE OF SUCH UNUSUAL SIZE. MANY GOOD JUDGES HAVE PRONOUNCED HIM UNEQUALED.

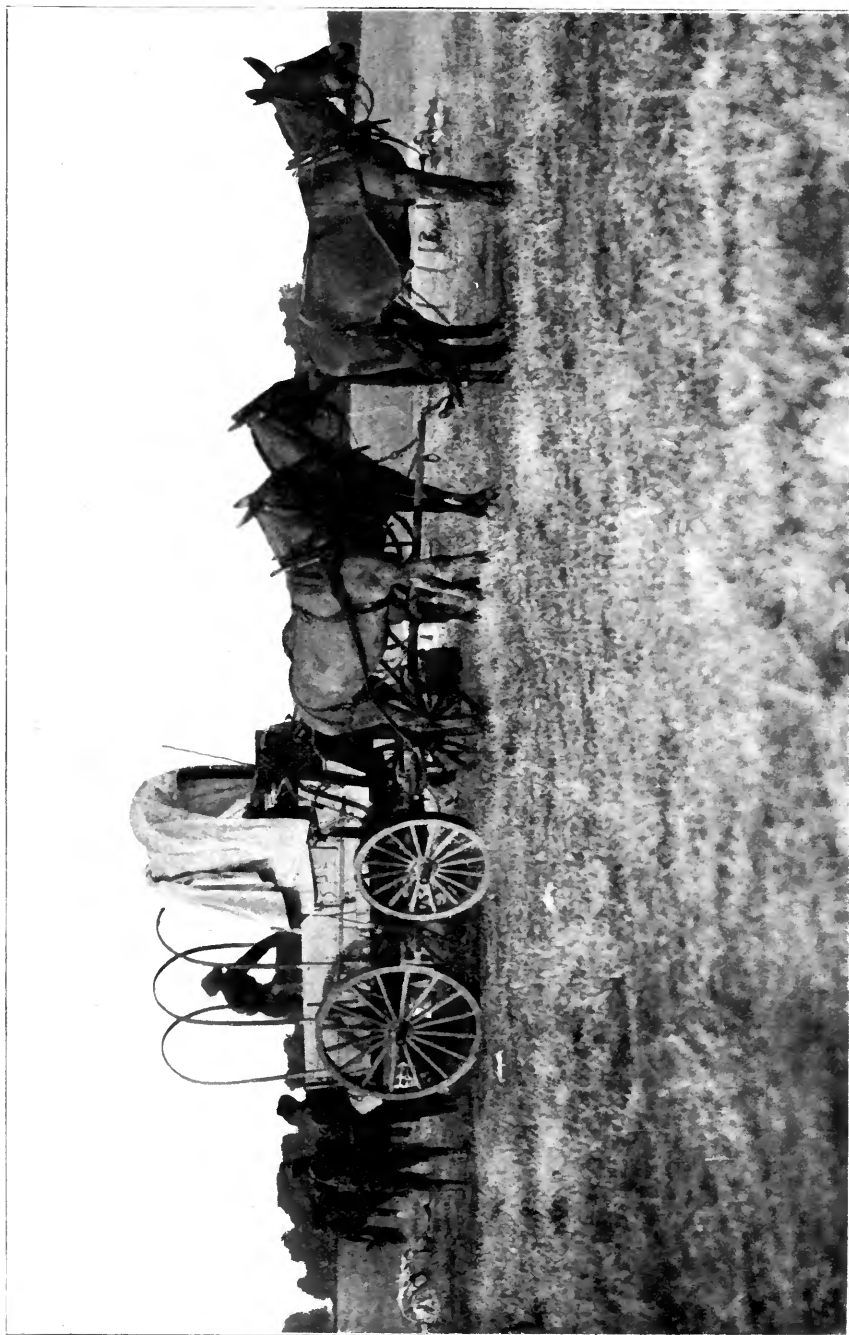


PLATE 71. U. S. GOVERNMENT MULES IN ARMY SERVICE.



## GLOSSARY OF SOME HORSE AND MULE MARKET TERMS.

*A bull.*—A horse so windy that he cannot stand much exertion without choking.

*A few hairs off.*—A skin blemish not haired over; usually a wire mark which may be either large or small.

*A hole in.*—Used in speaking of an animal that is believed to be defective in some manner but at present it is not apparent.

*An Indian.*—A wild or vicious horse difficult to handle in or out of the stall.

*At the halter.*—See No. 6, auction rules.

*Beefy hocks.*—Thick meaty hocks lacking in quality.

*Bench legged.*—See knock kneed.

*Blue eye.*—An unsound eye with blue appearance. The sight may or may not be entirely gone.

*Bobber or jig back.*—A horse or mule that wobbles in hind quarters when he moves due to an unsound or weak back in the region of the loin.

*Boggy in hocks.*—Bog spavins.

*Bow legged.*—Too wide apart at the knees, the opposite of knock kneed.

*Bowed tendon.*—An enlarged tendon back of the cannon due to an injury.

*Broken knees.*—Knees which have had the skin broken from a fall or a bruise and much enlarged.

*Buck kneed.*—Knees bent forward when standing.

*Bull pen.*—An auction ring at any market where horses are sold.

*Bush.*—To deduct a part of a stated sale price on account of a blemish or unsoundness not mentioned or not apparent at time of sale, or for other reasons.

*Calf kneed.*—Knees bent too far back,—the opposite of buck kneed.

*Capped hock.*—The point of the hock back of the web enlarged. Caused by a bruise of the bursa.

*Car bruise.*—Bruised in car in shipping. If freshly done swelling and inflammation will be present.

*Cartilage.*—Prominent lateral cartilage or incipient side bone.

*Chancy.*—Purchased at a moderate price because of an uncertainty with prospects for developing into something good.

*Cock ankle.*—Standing bent forward on the fetlocks,—more often on the hind ones.

*Coon footed.*—Long and very low pasterns.

*Coupling.*—The space or connection between the dorsal vertebræ and the pelvis on top of the back. An animal that has a long coupling is too long in the lumbar vertebræ. This is best measured by the distance of last rib from hip.

*Cow hocked.*—Standing with hocks together and hind toes out.

*Crampy.*—In hind legs.—raising either one or both legs up with a jerk. More apparent when the animal has been standing and is cool.

In the back.—When the head is elevated and the animal is compelled to move backward he raises his tail and shows a quivering of the flanks, soreness of the loin and an inclination to drag his feet.

*Cribber.*—An animal having the vice of biting or setting the teeth against something and “sucking wind.”

*Cross firing.*—Hitting one of the fore feet with the opposite hind foot when traveling.

*Curb.*—An injury or sprain of the ligament at the back of the hock which usually causes an enlargement.

*Curby hock.*—The back of the hock is rounding when viewed from the side.

*Cushion.*—An enlarged bursa occurring just below the hock near the forward edge on the outside of the cannon. A Michigan pad.

*Cutting.*—Interfering.

*Docked.*—Having the end of the tail cut off.

*Docked and set.*—By an operation the end of the tail is cut off and the stump is set up.

*Dummy.*—A horse whose brain is affected, the cause usually being overfeeding and lack of exercise. The symptoms are listlessness and hesitancy in moving; a vacant stare in the eyes and a proneness to cock the ears and look sideways and upward; also, the holding of hay and feed in the mouth without any attempt at mastication.

*Ewe neck.*—A deficiency of muscling causing a depression at the top of the neck just in front of the withers.

*Falls out of bed.*—Pulls back on halter rope.

*Feather in eye.*—A mark across the eyeball not touching the pupil, often caused by an injury. It may or may not impair the sight.

*Filled in hocks.*—May mean either bog spavins or thoroughpins though most generally the former.

*Fistula.*—Fistulous withers. An abscess occurring in the region of the withers.

*Forging*.—Striking the front shoes with the toe of the hind ones.

*Founder*.—Inflammation of the feet causing lameness. Technically known as laminitis.

*Glass-eye*.—See wall-eye.

*Goose rump*.—A short steep croup and narrow at point of the buttock.

*Gristle*.—An incipient side bone.

*Halter puller*.—Pulls back on halter rope.

*Hand*.—4 inches. Horses are measured at the highest point on the withers in terms of hands. 14-2 would mean 14 hands and 2 inches, or 58 inches.

*Heavey*.—Having the heaves.

*Hipped*.—Having the point of one hip broken over so that it appears lower than when normal. It does not materially impair usefulness.

*Hitching*.—Having a shorter stride in one hind leg than the other.

*Hog back*.—A roached back, the opposite from sway back.

*Hollow back*.—A sway back.

*Interfering*.—Striking the fetlock or cannon with the opposite foot as it passes, either in front or behind.

*Jack*.—A bone spavin.

*Jibber*.—An unguidable horse, often "green."

*Knee banger*.—One that interferes,—hitting his knees.

*Knee sprung*.—Over on the knees caused by relaxation of the extensor muscles,—sometimes spoken of as buck knees.

*Knock kneed*.—The front legs bent in at the knees with feet wide apart. Sometimes called bench legged.

*Legs go*.—See No. 5, auction rules.

*Light in the timber*.—Light boned especially in the cannons.

*Little green*.—Not thoroughly broken. Often means an animal that will not pull.

*Lugger*.—One that pulls or lugs on the bit.

*Lunker*.—An exceptionally big heavy boned horse.

*Makes a little noise*.—A very little windy.

*Michigan pad*.—A puff or cushion that occurs just below the hock on the outside of the hind cannon near the forward edge. The same as outside cushion.

*Moon blindness*.—Periodic ophthalmia.

*Nicked*.—An operation severing the cords on one side of the tail to straighten it.

*Nigger heeled.*—Front toes turned out, heels in.

*Old skin or skate.*—A worn out animal.

*Outside cushion.*—The same as cushion or Michigan pad.

*Over reach.*—Reaching farther forward with the hind feet in traveling than where the front ones were picked up.

*Paddle.*—Winging out with the front feet.

*Parrot mouth.*—The upper sub-maxillary longer than the lower jaw.

*Periodic ophthalmia.*—Inflammatory affection of the interior of the eye. It usually disappears in a week or ten days and returns again in a few weeks. The cycles are often completed in about a month and because of this fact many people believe the trouble is in some way related to the moon changes, hence the name "moon blindness."

*Pig eye.*—A small eye set too much in the head and with thick eyelids. It accompanies, in general, animals with a lymphatic temperament and with imperfect vision.

*Pigeon toed.*—Front toes turned in,—the opposite of nigger heeled.

*Pink eye.*—A disease causing a white skum to form over the eye often causing blindness.

*Poll evil.*—A fistulous condition or abscess on or near the poll.

*Pones.*—Lumps of fat on a mule's body.

*Posting.*—Rising and falling in the saddles with each alternative step when the horse is trotting.

*Puffs.*—Wind galls, bog spavins, or thoroughpins.

*Quarter crack.*—A vertical crack on the side of the hoof often running to coronet.

*Quittor.*—A fistulous opening upon the heel or coronary band of the foot.

*Rat tail.*—A tail with but little hair.

*Rejects.*—Animals not filling the guarantee and consequently turned back on the hands of the seller.

*Rickety.*—The same as *bobber* or *jig back*.

*Ringbone.*—A bony growth on the upper or lower pastern bones and most always causing lameness.

*Ripper.*—An exceptionally good big animal.

*Roach back.*—See *hog back*.

*Roarer.*—Defective in wind. Very windy.

*Rough behind.*—Having a bone spavin.

*Rounding hock.*—Having a curb.

*Sand crack.*—A vertical crack in the middle of the hoof often running to coronet.

*Scalping*.—When speeding, the horse strikes the front side of the hind coronet, pastern or cannon against the front toe. Also, applied to a trader that buys and sells animals on the market.

*Seam in hoof*.—A scar in hoof from an injury of some kind, such as cracks, wire marks, calks, etc.

*Seedy toe*.—A separation of the walls of the toe from the sensitive laminae. Very often the end of the toes turns slightly up.

*Serpentine*.—An animal that extends and withdraws his tongue as a serpent.

*Servicably sound*.—See No. 2, auction rules.

*Shoe boil*.—A bruise at elbow which results in an abscess, caused from the animal lying on his foot in such a way that the heel of the shoe strikes the elbow.

*Sickle hock*.—Too much bend in the hock. A conformation predisposed to curbs.

*Side bone*.—An ossified lateral cartilage occurring on either side at the top of the foot.

*Slab sided*.—Flat ribbed.

*Smoke his pipe*.—An animal with lip torn where the bridle bit rests.

*Smoky eye*.—A clouded eye with whitish appearance.

*Smooth mouth*.—An aged horse.

*Sound*.—See No. 1, auction rules.

*Speck in eye*.—A spot on the eye not covering the pupil. It may or may not impair the sight.

*Speedy cutting*.—Striking the inside of the hind cannon against the front foot as the hind foot is brought forward and passes the front foot on the outside in over-reaching. This only happens in speedy horses.

*Splay footed*.—Nigger heeled.

*Splint*.—A bony growth on the cannon bone occurring most often on the front legs and either on the inside or out, but more often on the inside.

*Stands a little careless in front*.—Knees sprung or buck kneed.

*Stringy*.—*String-halt*. A convulsive action in the hind legs flexing either one or both up with a jerk.

*Stump sucker*.—A cribber.

*Sucker*.—An animal with some defect which is not always apparent.

*Sweeney*.—Atrophied shoulder muscles causing a depression.

*Thick neck*.—A neck too thick at the shoulder for a collar to fit well.

*Thoroughpins*.—Puffiness occurring in the web of the hock.

*Tongue loller.*—Permitting the tongue to hang out.

*Trephined.*—A hole in the jaw bored for removing a molar tooth.

*Trot out short.*—Sore in front having a short stride.

*Wall-eye.*—The iris a pearly white color, due to a lack of pigment. Sometimes called glass-eye.

*Weaver.*—Continual swaying back and forth when standing in the stall.

*Wind and work.*—See No. 3, auction rules.

*Wind galls.*—Puffs occurring at the upper part of the fetlock joints.

*Windy.*—One that whistles or roars when exerted.

*Whistler.*—Defective in wind. See windy.

*Winging.*—Throwing the front feet out or in when traveling.

*Worker.*—See No. 4, auction rules.

#### AUCTION RULES.\*

(Note.—In the auction ring sales are made under certain well understood rules which are published and are announced from the auction stand, recorded and stand as a guarantee. The following are the principal rules which govern sales in the auction ring.)

1. *Sound.*—Perfectly sound in every way.

2. *Serviceably sound.*—Virtually a sound animal, barring slight blemishes which do not interfere with his usefulness in any way. His wind and eyes must be good, but a spot or streak in the eye which does not affect the sight will be considered serviceably sound as long as the pupil of the eye is good. He must not be lame or sore in any way.

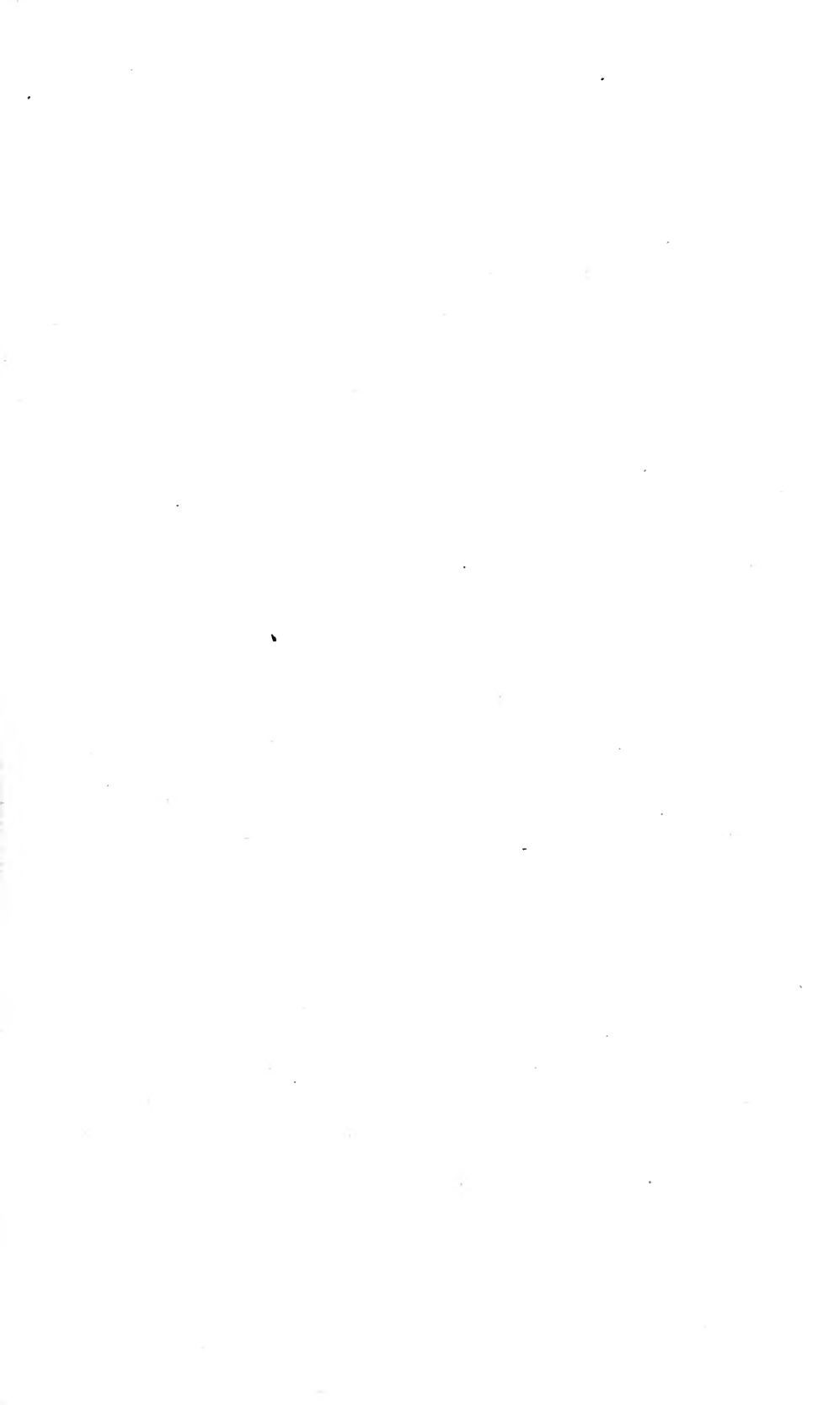
3. *Wind and Work.*—The only guarantee this carries with it is that the animal has good wind and is a good worker.

4. *Work only.*—He must be a good worker and everything else goes with him. No other guarantee than to work.

5. *Legs go.*—Everything that is on the animal's legs go with him; nothing is guaranteed except that he must not be lame or crampy. He must, however, be serviceably sound in every other respect.

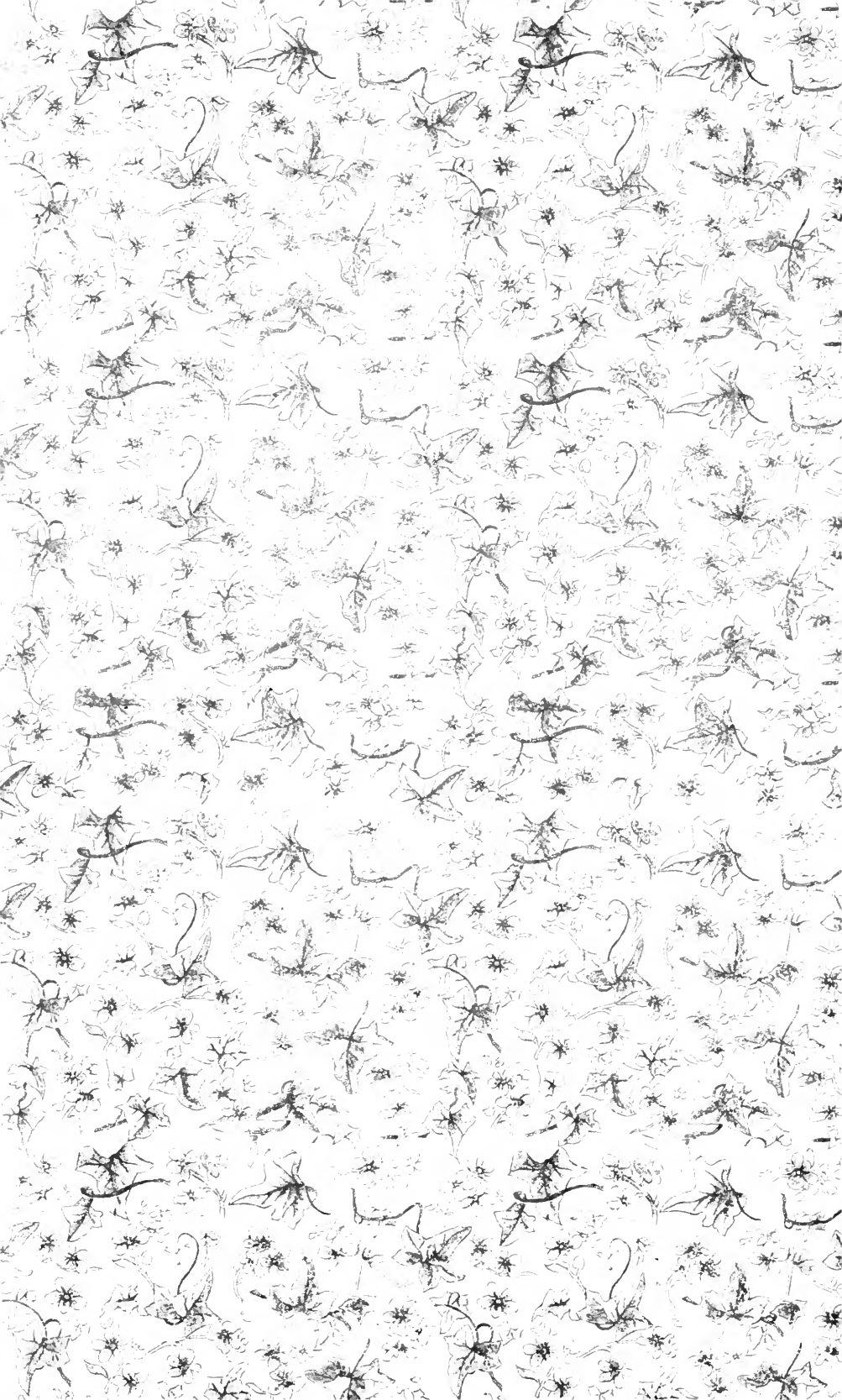
6. *At the halter.*—Sold just as he stands without any recommendations. He may be lame, vicious, balky, kicker or anything else. The purchaser takes all the risk. The title only is guaranteed.

\*Exceptions to the above rules may be announced from the auction stand pointing out the defects, in which case they are recorded and go with the horse.









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