HORSES BUILT FOR PACING

The Most Conspicuous Points That Are Noticeable in the Side-Wheelers.

They Are Generally Endowed With More Than Ordinary Intelligence.

With a Trotting and a Pacing Gait, When Tired at One They Rest on the Other.

Most observers of pacing horses, even the fastest of them, have not failed to notice the marked peculiarities of their form, says the New York Sportsman. This is especially remarked in those of otherwise blood-like conformation. In these there is at some points wide differences from the blood horse type. These become conspicuous and are remarked upon and classed as "pacing built" characteristics.

These same characteristics, were they seen in a thoroughbred running horse, would be sufficient to condemn him from the turf by good judges of racing form. The same characteristics, were they seen in draught horses, would not be noticed at all only as being of the familiar type as seen in the draught varieties of the equine species.

The pointing out of some of the abnormal variations from the running type in the pacer, which are common to the draught breeds, will be recognized perhaps by the general reader, especially those who have ever noticed the peculiarities of conformation in the different varieties of horses.

Perhaps the most conspicuous point noticed in the pacer's conformation is the oft times excessive obliquity of the quarters. This droop of the hips is also a noticeable feature with draught horses, especially with the French breed of draught horses. It is seemingly intensified in the pacer because of his increased length of hip, which is a blood-horse characteristic and evidently for that reason inherited by the pacer from the blood-horse, while the drooping quarters are inherited from the draught breeds.

Another noticeable feature, though not so prominently so as the first mentioned, is the shoulder of the pacer. They have usually an expanded appearance and are narrow, with high and prominent withers. There is a look of quality although a certain peculiarity about them generally is suggestive of the fact that their possessor is a pacer.

The reason for this expanse of shoulder to the side view would seem to be occasioned by, firstly, a retention of the long shoulder blade of the thoroughbred, but set in a more upright direction. Added to this in the increased length of the humerus or lower shoulder bone usually seen in heavy horses, and this also set in a more upright direction.

The uprightness of both the shoulder blade and the humerus is a peculiarity of draught horses. It is supposed to be a construction capable of sustaining more weight than when the angle of the shoulder is more oblique.

It is this expanding of the angle of the shoulder joint and the lengthening of the lower member without shortening the upper one that gives excessive depth through the shoulder which is so noticeable with pacers. When it is accompanied with a flat-ribbed conformation it gives the horse the appearance of being deep through the heart. Yet at the same time he might be better proportioned perhaps were he rounder in the rib and less deep at the girth. These structural variations, as seen in the pacer, seem to be the result of the commingling of the two widely different varities of the horse, the thoroughbred and the draught.

The foregoing prominent features in the pacer's conformation are the most concerned in controlling the animal's movements. On their form, proportion and adjustment depend the disposal of the movements of the other portions of the body; at least, it would seem necessarily so to a more or less extent. A decided change in their arrangement and proportion should effect a decided change in their action.

This would, of course, be governed by the natural inclination of the horse to a most recognizable degree.

For hamper some horses with all the preventives known to science and skill and they will most determinedly adhere to the gait they have inherited or acquired in early colthood.

Among other characteristics of pacers, it will no doubt have been observed by a large number who had to do with them the more than ordinary intelligence with which they are usually endowed. A horse that has no sense rarely knows enough to adopt the pacing gait, even if it were the best adapted to its requirements. It is intelligence that leads a horse of fine organization, but of disproportional structure, to adopt a gait in conformity therewith. It would perhaps require in such cases but little inducement, especially in his first days, to direct him into the trotting habit.

The reader's attention is now drawn to these special variations in the structure of the pacer, which have been pointed out as of such marked individuality. The reader's attention is also called to the disposal of the several parts causing such variations to their separate origins, which parts are traceable to the blood horse and which to the draught horse. Certain of these members are characteristics of the thoroughbred model and others just as much so of the draught and heavy breeds.

When the angles of the shoulder joint and the hip joint are placed at a more expanded degree as seen in the pacer, and at the same time he is of the finished and trim quality of the thoroughbred, our pacer is a creature of two changed circumstances.

The heavy load of his draught horse progenitor removed, he is now enabled so indulge his inherited desire from his thoroughbred ancestry to progress swiftly. That is, for galloping he would be but for his changed construction of frame. The spring-like adjustment of the shoulder joint of his thoroughbred parent is wanting, because of the more upright adjustment of his angles. Instead he is handicapped by the restricted elasticity movement consequent on his more upright structure of his angles, which also throws his propelling power further to the rear and shortens his forward reach.

At an early period of life, more or less early as circumstances warrant, this structural variation from parental types manifests itself perhaps with more than ordinary inconvenience. Supposing it is the youngster's desire to race through the fields with a more favorably inclined angular structured competitor. He puts forth all his energies, and for a short distance perhaps may hold his own. Yet the gallop with him must begin to grow tiresome very soon.

Owing to the uprightness of the shoulder blade and other modified peculiarities there is not the freedom of extension necessary for the swift gallop in his fore limbs. His reach is thereby shortened. To make up for this deficiency he must use more powerful exertion. This soon tells on his muscles and they tire. It also calls on an increased supply of vital forces, and this vitality soon becomes inadequate to meet the increased demand.

On the other hand his hind quarters are low pitched to such an angle as to throw the weight of the horse or center of gravity further forward. Increased leverage is the result of this, and a more powerful sweep of the hind limbs is afforded. This is entirely disproportionate to the shortened reach of the fore limbs. The result seems inevitable. The galloping gait to him is a waste of energy and to no purpose.

If the animal persists in his attempts to play fast he will be liable to all sorts of difficulties perhaps. In the first place his awkwardness is liable to throw him down with the imminent risk of breaking his neck. He is also liable to become discouraged and abandon the gallop. Then if he is a generous fellow he will exert his intellectual capacity. Especially will this be the case perhaps when urged. It might be possible to suppose that as trotting is a natural gait with the horse he would for swift locomotion adopt that as a substitute for galloping.

Alas! nature has not endowed him with the requisite intelligence necessary for the possibilities of the trotting gait. Swift trotting involves the knowledge of a secret, the possessors of which only are favored with great speed at that gait. Besides, the colt, of the formation as pictured in the foregoing, has associated speed with the galloping movement.

To describe how the gallop might be exchanged for the pace because of structural variation need not at this time be dwelt upon. It is sufficient to assume that the pace is an attempt to modify the galloping action. Just the same as the trotting gait is said to be a modification of the pacing gait. From run to pace is the first easy stage, and then from the pace to the trot as a second and even easier stage. The transit from gallop to pace places the clew in the pacer's possession of subsequent modifications of gait. Having made an exchange in the first instance from necessity, he makes the next from choice, perhaps, or at least with the aid of encouragement.

To change from a gallop to a trot would require of the horse a distinct mental and physical effort. To change from the gallop to the pace requires but a slight change of movement.

The galloping horse places one fore foot down slightly in advance of the other and also one hind foot down slightly in advance of the other at each successive stride. Then by a series of springs he is enabled to propel himself with velocity.

The pacer deficient, as has been stated, in springing capability, will omit the spring and propel himself by increasing the placing of the feet successively one at a time to an actual stride of equal length on each side. He also does what the nature of his draught horse ancestry would dictate; that is, plant the feet firmly and squarely on the ground two at a time.

The argument might be further extended in explaining the movement of the center of gravity from side to side instead of back and forth, as with the galloping horse, and thus show the pace to be a sidewise gallop.

To recapitulate it seems evident that the primary cause of pacing is an adaption of structure in the subject for swift and continuous galloping. As galloping is prevented by an anomalous structure the subject must seek a more congenial method of swift progression.

Trotting is too decided a change for his mental capacity; single footing and the other gaits offer no inducement for speed. A slight variation of the gallop will afford the key to the pacing gait. The pace once distinctly acquired becomes very quickly a means of swift locomotion and much easier to maintain than the gallop in the same subject. At least it is inferred from such cases as have come under our observation.

Several suggestions might be added regarding those horses which have acquired the pacing habit and were led from that to the trot as a further modification. For a horse once learning the value of change in his gait, as previously stated, becomes empowered with a knowledge which he may avail himself of. For having learned one trick, that of exchanging the gallop for pace, learning other tricks of a similar nature is not nearly so difficult. This may be further stimulated when the animal tires of pacing.

Although nearly all horses trot some, naturally, they rarely trot very fast without training. Now, rarely as some racers drop into the trot it is a violation of nature's order that they should not trot sometimes. It frequently happens, however, that when a pacer becomes tired by a continued effort at pacing that he suddenly exchanges the pace for the trot.

Not only this but the rate of speed which he becomes able to make this shift increases as he becomes more confident and usually when under compulsion. It becomes possible for him after gaining confidence in repeated trials to change readily at the highest rate of speed, and he may finally adopt the trot permanently if he desires it in preference to the pace.

It is of frequent observation regarding pacers that they often trot when they become tired. Some very intelligent trotting horses have been known to adopt the pace after a long and continued effort at trotting. Such cases are much rarer than those of exchanging the pace for the trot. This shows that trotting is the natural gait and an easier one to maintain for a protracted time. It also shows that trotters are in better conformation than pacers. That is that they are better proportioned. As a matter of fact it is held by many that trotting is superior to all the gaits for continuity. This is seen in trotting races of protracted heats. The trotters seem to be possessed of indomitable powers of continuance.

It often happens regarding many pacers that they can never be induced to trot on any occasion whatever. Sometimes this comes from overreaching while trotting. As the pacer moves both legs on each side simultaneously, and conversely the other side likewise, his hind foot cannot overreach the fore foot. The trotter has one fore foot on the ground while the hind one is striding. If he dwells with the fore foot the hind one will step on it. This is overreaching.

Should the pacer tire, or from any cause drop suddenly into the trot, he may as suddenly change back if he should overreach. As he can not over-reach in this manner at the pace, after a few severe lessons he may conclude to adhere to the pace altogether as a means of safety. Horses soon learn by experience. They are liable to associate injury with the circumstances connected with it.

They, in this instance, connect the injury occasioned by over-reach with the act of changing from the pace to the trot. As horses are of wonderful tenacious memories such circumstances make impressions which will last them. Therefore to preserve trotting speed it will be necessary to prevent the horse from doing himself injury. Pacing offers better advantages for clean stepping owing to their less liability to over-reaching and scalping.

It seems evident that the pacer is brought about by the process of crossing the thoroughbred horse on the draught breeds. This involves a variation in structure in some individuals resulting from the cross which, while it may not be adapted to pacing or any other gait, yet acts as a preventive to swift galloping; at the same time the conformation may have its advantages for the substituted gait also.

The horse may then choose to pace as a substitute for galloping, and finally choose trotting as the most superior of all methods, of all purpose locomotion. As evidence of this, the testimony is hereby submitted that practically man's method of progression is on the same principle as that of trotting.

The principal point of variation from the trotting gait of the horse and the running gait of man, lies in the fact that the horse bears his fore parts on the ground, while man raises himself entirely from the ground into an approximately erect position. A trotting horse is continually making the attempt to raise his fore parts away from his hind parts. This is done to keep them out of the way to make room for the stride of his hind legs, which take striding steps as seen in man.

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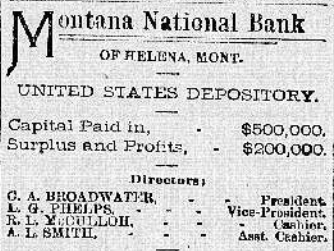

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HELENA, MONT.

SHERIFF'S SALE—ABNER B. CLEMENTS, plaintiff, vs. Andrew N. Patton, Northwestern Land and Investment Company, and G. W. E. Griffith, trustee, defendants.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale issued out of the district court of the first judicial district of the state of Montana, in and for the county of Lewis and Clarke, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1892, in the above entitled action, wherein Abner B. Clements, the above named plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Andrew N. Patton, Northwestern Land and Investment Company and G. W. E. Griffith, defendants, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1892, for the sum of $30,261.64, besides interest, costs and attorney fees, which said decree was on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1892, recorded in judgment book No. — of said court at page —, I am commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Lewis and Clarke, state of Montana, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter of northeast quarter, the north half of southeast quarter of northeast quarter, the west half of northeast quarter and south half of northwest quarter of section eight (8). The north half of northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section nine (9), all in township ten (10) north, range three (3) west, except nine (9) acres taken off the west end of north half of southeast quarter of northeast quarter of said section eight (8), and all lying in the County of Lewis and Clarke, and State of Montana.

Public notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 11th day of April, A. D. 1892, at 12 o'clock m. of that day at the front door of the courthouse, Helena, Lewis and Clarke county, Montana, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand.

Given under my hand this 21st day of March, A. D. 1892.

CHAS. M. JEFFERIS, Sheriff.
By F. E. Hoss, Under Sheriff.

SUMMONS—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the First judicial district of the state of Montana, in and for the county of Lewis and Clarke.

Fanny M. Kelley, plaintiff, vs. William A. Kelley, defendant.

The state of Montana sends greeting to the above named defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the district court of the First judicial district of the state of Montana, in and for the county of Lewis and Clarke, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served out of this county, but within this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and defendant, and giving the plaintiff the care and custody of Cora E. Kelley, minor daughter of said parties, and for general relief. Plaintiff alleges as cause for divorce that the defendant has wilfully absented himself from the plaintiff without any reasonable cause for the space of one year, and that the defendant has departed from the state of Montana without intention of returning.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of the First judicial district of the state of Montana, in and for the county of Lewis and Clarke, this 4th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

(SEAL.) JOHN BEAN, Clerk.
By H. R. Thompson, Deputy Clerk.
MASSENA BULLARD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

A. K. PRESCOTT,
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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of The Helena Meat Company, will be held at the office of the company, No. 18 Edwards street, Helena, Mont., on Monday, the 4th day of April, 1892, for the purpose of electing a board of trustees and officers and the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

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L. STADLER, Secy and Treas.
Helena, Mont., March 22, 1892.

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No. 2, Atlantic mail, east bound ..... 10:20 p. m
No. 5, Logan passenger, connecting at Logan with No. 3, Pacific express, west bound ..... 2:10 a. m
No. 6, Missoula, Butte and Coeur d'Alene passenger ..... 12:30 p. m
No. 8, Marysville passenger ..... 11:20 a. m
No. 10, Marysville accommodation ..... 6:40 p. m
No. 9, Wickes, Boulder and Elkhorn passenger ..... 3:40 p. m
No. 101, Butte mixed, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays ..... 5:00 p. m

TRAINS DEPART FROM HELENA.

No. 1, Pacific Mail, west bound ..... 1:50 p. m
No. 2, Atlantic Mail, east bound ..... 10:45 p. m
No. 4, Logan passenger, connecting at Logan with Atlantic express, east bound ..... 1:10 p. m
No. 5, Butte Missoula and Coeur d'Alene passenger ..... 8:00 a. m
No. 7, Marysville passenger ..... 7:45 a. m
No. 9, Marysville accommodation ..... 3:00 p. m
No. 10, Wickes, Boulder and Elkhorn Passenger ..... 7:35 a. m
No. 101, Butte mixed, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays ..... 8:15 a. m

For Rates, Maps, Time Tables or Special Information apply to Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or

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All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for $200.

The board of World's fair managers reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

All bids must be filed in the office of the secretary on or before 12 o'clock noon of Friday, April, 29, 1892.

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SUMMONS.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the First judicial district of the state of Montana, in and for the county of Lewis and Clarke.

Isaac Hamburger, plaintiff, vs. L. N. Shepard, M. E. Shepard and James Chalmers, defendants.

The state of Montana sends greeting to the above named defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the district court of the First judicial district of the state of Montana, in and for the county of Lewis and Clarke, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days, otherwise within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought for the purpose of obtaining a decree of this court in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendants cancelling and annulling a certain contract or bond for a deed made, executed and delivered by the said plaintiff to the defendants M. E. Shepard and James Chalmers on the 1st day of May, 1890, wherein and whereby this plaintiff contracted and obligated himself to convey to defendants M. E. Shepard and James Chalmers, those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the county of Lewis and Clarke, state of Montana, and described as follows: Lots 11 and 12 in block 166; lots 23 and 24 in block 179, and lots 25 and 26 in block 189, in the undivided addition to the city of Helena, for the reason that the said defendants M. E. Shepard and James Chalmers have failed and refused to comply with the terms and conditions of said contract or bond for a deed, also for the purpose of obtaining a decree of this court enjoining the defendants and each of them and all persons claiming under them or to claim under them from asserting any claim to said property or any part thereof under said bond or contract, and for such other relief as in equity and good conscience this plaintiff may be entitled, and for costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will enter your default and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the district court of the first judicial district of the state of Montana, in and for the county of Lewis and Clarke, this 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

(Seal First Jud. Dist. Court.)

JOHN BEAN, Clerk.
By H. C. Freeman, Deputy Clerk.
McConnell, Clayberg & Gunn, attorneys for plaintiff.