

England by Sir Thomas Edmunds, and one Arab known as the Markham Arabian. "About this time there were many good English horses," Mr. Gerome Markham writes. "Again, for swiftness, what nation hath brought forth that horse which hath exceeded the English? When the best Barbaries that ever were were in their prime I saw them overrun by a black hobbie at Salisbury, yet that hobbie was more overrunne by a horse called Valentine, which Valentine neither in hunting nor running was ever equalled, yet was a plain-bred English horse both by sire and dam."

Both James I. and Charles I. imported horses of Eastern blood, but there is no record of any mares being brought. In the reign of Charles II., Sir John Fenwick went abroad and brought back some mares of the best blood he could find. These were afterwards known as the Royal mares. With them came some good stallions, and their blood was mixed with that of the old English racehorse. Of the later horses imported three sires stand out notably.

The Byerly Turk was ridden by Captain Byerly during the campaign in Ireland under King William. He came to England about 1689. The famous horse Herod was from Jigg, by The Byerly Turk. Among Herod's sons were Highflyer, Woodpecker, and Phenomenon. From two mares by The Byerly Turk are descended in the female line Bend Or, Robert the Devil, Uncas, Speculum, Bluegown, Craig Millar, Paradox, etc. About 1712, a Mr. Darley, of Buttercomb, in Yorkshire, introduced the Darley Arabian. He obtained him through his brother, a merchant of Aleppo. From the Darley Arabian was descended the horse Eclipse, and also King Fergus, Pot-8-os, Waxy, Whalebone, Orville, Touchstone, Irish Birdcatcher, Sauercost, The Baron, Ratanplan, Stockwell, King Tom, Newminster, and Hermit. The Godolphin Arabian is said to have been presented by the Emperor of Morocco to Louis XIV. of France. He there drew a light cart till rescued by a Mr. Coke, who brought him to England and gave him to Mr. Williams, and by him he was given to Earl Godolphin. He was of a brown bay color, and about fifteen hands high. He had a very high crest, and round and drooping quarters. He was foaled about 1724. His first racer was Lath the Cade, the sire of Matchem. From him came Conductor, Trumpeter, Sorcerer, Comus, Humphrey Clinker, Melbourne, West Australian, Prime Minister, Knight of the Garter, etc., etc.

The three sires, Herod, Eclipse, and Matchem, are the three great fountain heads of the modern English racehorse. One or more

appear in the pedigree of every first-class racehorse of modern days. While they are descended from Eastern sires they also carried a good deal of English blood. Matchem was bred by John Holon, of Carlisle, in 1748. He did not race till five years old. He won many prizes, brought in his owner \$85,000 in winnings and stud fees, and his stock in twenty-three years won over \$750,000.

Herod, foaled in 1758, was a nice bay of good size and fine symmetry. He was bred by the Duke of Cumberland, and at his death was bought by Sir John Moore. His racing stopped in 1766. His stock won over a million dollars.

Eclipse was foaled during an eclipse of the sun in 1764. He, too, was bred by the Duke of Cumberland. At the sale he was bought for \$375 by Henry Wildman. He sold a half interest in him to Col. O'Kelly for \$3,250, and next year sold the other half for \$5,500. In 1769 he won a \$250 purse at Epsom, and his owner on the second heat of this race won a very large sum by betting he could place the six horses in the next heat. He placed Eclipse first and the rest nowhere, and Eclipse easily distanced the field and won the bets. He won eleven King's plates, carrying 168 pounds in all but one. He died in 1789. His stock won \$790,000. He was a strangely formed horse, higher behind than before, long and low, with superb quarters and muscular power behind, which sent him always to the front with a rush. He is the most celebrated of all the old English racers.

The Trotting Standard.

Not a few horsemen are at a loss to know just what constitutes a standard-bred trotter. The rules have been lately revised, and the standard proposed for adoption on May 1st, 1897, is as follows:

THE TROTTING STANDARD. — When an animal meets the following requirements, and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a standard-bred animal:

(1) The progeny of a registered standard trotting-mare.

(2) A stallion sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided his dam and grandam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, and he himself has a trotting record of 2.30, and is the sire of three trotters with records of 2.30, from different mares.

(3) A mare whose sire is a registered standard trotting horse, and whose dam and grandam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, provided she herself has a record of 2.30, or is the dam of one trotter with a record of 2.30.