

## ROYAL GEORGE AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

From the reins of Warrior we have Royal George, and from the loins of Royal George we have the best breed of horses that ever lived in Canada. He produced Lady Byron, 2:28; Lady Hamilton, 2:30; Tartar, 2:28½, and Toronto Chief, 2:24½ (saddle); also Royal Revenge, and others that have produced trotters going as low as 2:20½, and selling in the market at as high as \$10,000. His family also include Caledonia Chief, 2:29½; Byron, 2:25½; Fred Hooper, 2:23; J. Ellis, 2:29; Lucy, 2:20¼; Belle of Toronto, 2:30; Neli, 2:27; John S. Clark, 2:30; Mike Jefferson, 2:29½; Fanny Jefferson, 2:28½; Thomas Jefferson, 2:23; Commodore Nut, 2:29; Ben Flagler, 2:26½; Geo. F. Smith, 2:28; and many others not included in the 2:30 lists. The greatly dreaded old-time trotter Tacouy, with a mile record of 2:26, and a two-mile one of 5:02—the winner of more than twenty hotly contested events—the conqueror of Flora Temple in two set races, was Canadian bred, by Sportsman, a son of old Tippoo. Another son of Tippoo, the Sager horse, got the fast mare Crazy Jane, 2:27; another, a grandson of old Tippoo, got J. H. Burke 2:27½.

## ROADSTER HORSES.

The roadster horses catalogued among your questions are the Hambletonians, Norman Canadians, Mambrinos, Grey Eagles, Andrew Jacksons, Morgans, and St. Lawrences. Among all these the strongest in inheritance are, emphatically, the Hambletonians. I don't know of many in Canada, although there are some.

## HAMBLETONIANS—MESSENGER.

The Hambletonians are directly descended from the English thoroughbreds. The progenitor of the Hambletonian stock was Messenger. He was imported to Philadelphia in 1788. From his loins we have Mambrino, who produced a stock of roadsters almost invaluable in the United States, from Mambrino we have Abdallah, the sire of Hambletonian, the "Hero of Chester," who has given us some of the most valuable, fastest and most reliable trotters in the world. Hambletonian was in-bred, his dam being direct from Messenger—in-bred with the exception of one cross with Imported Bellfounder, who was himself imported from England, which emphatically makes Hambletonian an English-bred horse.

## HISTORY OF ENGLISH THOROUGHBREDS.

The history of English thoroughbreds might well be touched upon here. England paid but little attention to the pedigrees or breed of horses until probably 180 years ago. The introduction of three horses into England—the Byerly Turk, the Darley, and Godolphin Arabian—which were crossed and recrossed on about twenty native mares, produced the grand thoroughbred, the pride of the British. The contests of this production in running races eliminated the weakest and resulted in the survival of the strongest.

## THE RACING CALENDAR AND ITS SUCCESSORS.

The record of their performances for a series of years grew into a book called the Racing Calendar, the publication of which commenced in 1751, and has been kept up ever since. In 1783 Mr. Wm. Pick commenced "The Sportsman's and Breeder's *Vade Mecum*"—"a careful collection of all the pedigrees it was then possible to obtain," as he generally expressed it. In 1803 he enlarged and republished it under the title of "The Turf Register, and Sportsman's and Breeder's Stud Book." The first volume of that work came down to and included 1765. He afterwards published the second volume, but died before the third volume was issued, and it was not published till 1822 by a Mr. Johnson. The first edition of Mr. Pick's Turf Register of 1786 is the earliest published record of pedi-

[Dr. McMonagle.]