

regular classes and have to enter in the champion class, where medals are more in vogue than money prizes. This matter has not yet become a grievance because the show is young and the winners have often been sold to go elsewhere at good prices, but it is a matter worth attention. Again, the breeder of an animal good enough to win is as much entitled to some award as the purchaser and exhibitor. This may be made nominal or honorary, but is something that should be considered. Let us do all we can to encourage the breeding in Canada of better horses.

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Now that there are horse shows all over the continent, from Boston to San Francisco, it is time to consider the advisability of having an organization to control the settlement of disputes, and generally to look after the interests of horse shows. The fall fairs have such an organization which does good work. Working on a common basis, and profiting by the experience of such and the failures of some, will be of advantage to all.

### Hackney vs. Standard-Bred.

There has been quite a flutter in New York State between the Hackney and standard-bred breeders. It appears that Messrs. C. J. & H. Hamlin, of the Village Farm, Buffalo, N.Y., had approached F. C. Stevens, the owner of Langton Performer, asking the fee for twenty Mambrino King mares sent to the celebrated Hackney. The Messrs. Hamlin are great trotting men, and when the item appeared as a matter of news in the press they were deluged by protests from many trotting breeders. Under this influence they changed their minds, and declined to proceed with the experiment. The publishing of the letters has made lively reading for the public, and has shown the trotting men in rather an unfavorable light. The experiment might or might not have been a success, but was one well worth a trial. In Canada some excellent horses have resulted from a cross of the Thoroughbred upon the standard-bred trotting mares, and it seems altogether likely that good results might come from crossing a good class of trotting mare with such a famous Hackney as Langton Performer.

### Hackneys and Trotters.

The controversy that has lately raged in the United States over the merits of the two breeds, and which waxed warm over the Hamlin episode, has not ended yet. In a recent issue of the *Rider and Driver*, W. Seward Webb, the well-

known Hackney breeder, gives his experience. He began breeding ten years ago with a French coach horse, Incroyable, purchased from W. K. Vanderbilt. The result of his breeding was uncertain. He then imported six horses from France, but the results were disappointment and loss. He tried breeding a high-class trotting stallion to good Hackney mares. The result was a trotter without the Hackney type. He has at present a lot of young things, one to three years old, from a Hackney sire and trotting dam, and they promise well for a fine class of harness horses.

In 1891 he bred a roan trotting mare to a Hackney sire, and got Charm, now owned by J. J. Astor. Charm has been a great prize-winner and a valuable animal. He says: "Charm won second as a yearling in New York, first as a two-year-old in New York, and second as a two-year-old in Philadelphia, and is a beautiful half-bred Hackney, with all the conformation and action of the Hackney, and the speed of the dam. All my half-breeds at Shelburne Farms are very uniform in size, color, and conformation, and any one who is doubtful about the cross of the Hackney or the trotter I invite to go down and see for themselves the results I have obtained." Such practical testimony is very valuable.

### Breeds of Horses.

#### SOME HISTORICAL THOROUGHBREDS.

The English Thoroughbred is considered to be an animal of composite blood. There was a time when no such horse as our modern Thoroughbred was found in England. At present no horse is accepted as a Thoroughbred unless he appears duly registered in the studbook. This is at present the standard by which the breed is judged as to purity of blood. In the days of the Romans we know that Julius Cæsar found many horses used in the native British army, and these of excellent quality. Later, the Romans under Severus are said to have run Arabs at the races at Wetherby in Yorkshire. Hugh Capet, of France, sent King Athelstan a present of a "running horse." This would be about A.D. 925. When the Normans came in A.D. 1066, they brought with them Spanish horses, which were at that time largely of Eastern blood. The times of the Crusaders brought into England some of the best of the Arab blood captured from the Saracens. Henry VIII. imported horses from Turkey, Spain, and Naples. Many fine Spanish horses were captured in the ships of the Spanish Armada. These were largely of Barb blood. In the reign of James I. half a dozen Barbs were brought to