

spermatazoa (for they possess vitality, activity, independence in motion, and an appearance analogous to tadpoles) to select among the eggs those with which they have most affinity, and in that way there will be produced a type almost entirely similar in form and outline to the thoroughbred. I think Mr. Clay has shown to the Commission that he could not get as certain a type of breed in the second or third as in the first cross. That result agrees with the principles of breeding. In the breeding of horses I have just carried these principles out, and got what I expected.

#### HOW TO UTILIZE NATIVE HORSES.

I presume the object of the Commission is, more to inquire how best to utilize the type of horses we have in Ontario at the present day—how to cross them with particular breeds in order to develop a new type, which will supply the demand of the farmer, the market, and the merchant—which will, in fact, be a good general purpose horse.

#### THE CLYDESDALES—NATIVES.

With regard to draught horses, I have some acquaintance with the Clydesdales. They are produced in the eastern section of the Province, to the second or third remove; the original having come from Mr. Clark's stud in Ottawa. I am well acquainted with the native horses of the eastern section of the Province. They mostly came from the produce of imported running stallions, crossed and re-crossed to the second and third remove, and they are a most useless, weedy class of horses—simply a disgrace to the community in which they circulate. They are used extensively for agricultural purposes. The Americans frequently come over to buy the best.

#### THE ROYAL GEORGES.

The class of horses in Ontario particularly, that have a type of their own, that are firm in their characteristics, that are undying in their habits, and that have always held their ancestral hercity in spite of all opposition, are the Royal Georges. They originated in the Tippos, coming through Black Warrior, and contain within themselves characteristics that cannot be destroyed. They have size, form, velocity, longevity, and a type that leads to permanency in the family, a type that makes good carriage horses, and has of late produced some valuable trotters that trot close to twenty—campaigners, and winners. I have thought it possible that they could be the basis of a class of horses strictly Canadian, which, coupled with appropriately selected thoroughbreds, would produce the essential desideratum of the present day—the Park or Coach horse. The Canadian Royal Georges stand well on their limbs, they are large, muscular, have good, sound constitutions, and doubtless originally, in ancestral distance, had a pacing root.

#### VARIOUS BREEDS.

I see your compilation of queries embraces Canadians (Pacers), Pilots, Columbuses, Copperbottoms, Hiatogas, Tippos, Warriors. To tell how they originated and came to the eastern section of the country would be to relate the history of the Narragansett pacers.

#### THE NARRAGANSETT PACERS.

There was a family of horses on the Atlantic coast in the United States—in Virginia and Rhode Island—long before the thoroughbred began to be appreciated in England—horses that were fast at the pacing or racking gait, and that were also useful for domestic purposes. They were known as the Narragansett pacers. According to Wallace (an authority on such matters) Polydore Virgil, an Italian ecclesiastic, wrote a history of the British Isles in Latin, which was published about 1509, and among other things, in

[*Dr. McMonagle.*]

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