

Chandler, pacer. This horse has always stood near Greenfield, Ind.

"In 1863 or 1864, Mr. Shropshire brought a little roan Tom Hal horse to Rushville, where he stood several years. He was got by Shropshire's Tom Hal, of Kentucky—in fact, the horse belonged to old man Shropshire, of Kentucky, and he just let his son bring him to Indiana. Mr. Shropshire, Jr., lives at Rushville. I visited him about two months since to learn what I could concerning the horse, but he does not remember anything only he was by the horse owned by his father. Both these horses were known as Shropshire's Tom Hal. I was interested in this horse, as he is the sire of the dam of George Hall. About all Mr. Shropshire could tell me was that the young horse was very handsome, and could pace very fast. Mr. Shropshire, Sr., is still living, but is very old. He is in Missouri. I wrote him, but misplaced his address, hence can't give it to you. You can get as much information concerning the family in Kentucky by writing to John Lail, at Cynthiana, as any other man can give you.

"Let me ask you to give a list of those horses that are claimed to be by Blue Bull, and in the 2:30 list, which are doubtful, either in breeding or record. You Eastern people are prejudiced as much against him as our people are for him. You, of all men, ought to give a pacer a fair show."

This last remark of our correspondent is exceedingly ungenerous. It is a fact that cannot be controverted that the Editor of the MONTHLY has done more, individually, to give the pacing horse his true status before the public than all the horse writers and all the horse breeders and horse owners in the whole world put together. Instead of our failing to do the Blue Bulls or any other tribe justice, the trouble is that the breeders and owners of pacing horses have failed to do themselves justice. We have been pounding away for years trying to get inside of the shell of some of the Indiana pacing tribes, but without any considerable degree of success. It is a notorious fact that, of late years, when any unknown horse trotted fast, from all that region, he was at once claimed and published as a Blue Bull. This has injured the whole tribe, and has made purchasers shy, and has been of infinite damage to the whole family in the market. There is no reason why many of the fast pacing and trotting daughters of Blue Bull should not make the greatest of trotting brood mares, and very many breeders, and very large and prominent breeders, agree with us in this view; but the difficulty is, when they buy Blue Bulls they don't know whether they are getting Blue Bulls. If they were honestly and satisfactorily traced and registered, we know of scores of breeders who would buy some of them at long prices, but as the matter now stands we cannot advise anybody to touch them. The day is past when intelligent breeders can be humbugged with bogus pedigrees.

The identification of these Tom Hal horses, although not altogether complete, and the mixture

of their blood with that of Blue Bull, all inveterate and bred pacers, are important facts for the public to know. Here is a basis of pacing speed that may develop itself either in the lateral or diagonal form. Now, we want to know more about the identity and blood of these two horses that were taken from the vicinity of Cynthiana, Ky., and both known as "Tom Hal." We think Mr. W. H. Wilson, of Cynthiana, once told us all about this Tom Hal family, and he can probably tell just what horses those were that were taken to Indiana. Will he let us hear from him?

Mary, the Dam of Dick Moore.

WE are pleased with the courteous and dignified manner in which the editor of the *Live Stock Record* of Kentucky has taken up and considered the pedigree of the reputed Monmouth Eclipse mare, Mary, the dam of Dick Moore. The only question at issue is, *When was this mare foaled?* This question is not answered by any contemporaneous evidence beyond the impressions of certain persons who profess to have known the mare. There is one point, however, which the editor fully establishes, and that is the year in which Monmouth Eclipse died. We supposed he had died in 1842, as there are no further traces of him in turf records after that year. But that he lived till 1850 now seems to be established, and we fully concede it. In living till 1850 it is simply shown that he *might* have got this mare or some other one the last year of his life, but it is not shown *when he did get her*. This is the point, and the only point, in the controversy. He stood at Versailles, 1840 and 1841, and it is practically conceded the mare in question was bred at Versailles, owned there, and sold on the street there. If so, she was certainly foaled 1841 or 1842. This is a reasonable presumption; and now we will consider what is offered for and against it.

When the mare was sold to Mr. Alexander, she was represented to have been foaled about 1849. Mr. Wm. L. Jones is introduced by the Kentucky editor, and he thinks she was foaled about 1846. In Mr. Holstein's investigations and first conclusions, published in the Tom Titmouse Stud Book, she was foaled about 1844. These different dates show that there were just that many *opinions* on the question, without any definite knowledge of the subject. Here is just where the editor leaves the question, and we cannot refrain from expressing some surprise that he did not improve an admirable opportunity to fix a date. He says: "The mare was sold on the streets of Versailles under judicial proceedings, and purchased by Wm. R. Smith." Now, in the name of common sense, why didn't he give us the date of that sale? If there were "ju-