

Describing the horses of that date, mentions "a great company of their horses do not trot, but amble and pace," and he draws the distinction between pacers and trotters with unmistakable precision in sentences written 370 years ago. Another writer, Samuel Purchas, in 1625 indirectly verifies the historical conclusion that pacers were numerous in England at that date. After quoting many authorities, Mr. Wallace says: "It is fully established that pacing horses were numerous at these early periods, and as the blood of the eastern horses did not begin to impress itself upon the native English stock till after the appearance of the Narragansett in this country, there is no violence in the conclusion that pacers continued to abound at the period of the settlement of the colonies." No doubt Narragansett pacers were imported from England by the colonists, their new name being applied from the locality in which they were most numerous or prominent. From the luxury of wheels and the improved agricultural tracts of the Atlantic states they have been driven to the border—to the more primeval forests where saddlers are in constant demand—until to-day their home is only in that segment of a continental circle that commences in Maine and sweeps through Canada, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

HIGH RATE OF SPEED.

The Narragansett pacers had a line of heredity that gave them certainty of speed and a certainty of type as long ago as 1690. Their history in Virginia and Rhode Island shows that they were in-bred, and that they attained a rate of speed of less than 2:30 to the mile. It is known from the Rev. James McSparran, D.D., "America Dissected," published in Dublin in 1753, that they were introduced into all parts of English America as long ago as 1730.

THE CANADIAN PACERS.

The combination of these with French stock imported from France to Quebec in 1665 produced the Canadian pacers. Out of that combination we have the Pilots, which were taken to Kentucky and proved to be producers of some of the best trotting horses there. From the same stock we have the Columbuses, which were taken to Vermont, where they produced trotters, of which the fastest went at 2:19 $\frac{3}{4}$ —a daughter of Phil Sheridan, the most potent sire of the family. Copperbottom was taken from Canada to Kentucky, I think, in 1810. His blood permeates the veins of the famous "Rosalind," 2:21 $\frac{3}{4}$. The Hiatogas belong to the same family of Canadian pacers, with a representation of 2:23. It is said the Tippees and Warriors also embody the pacing element, but there is not a certainty they do so.

THE TIPPOOS AND ROYAL GEORGES.

The Tippees and Royal Georges are, however, emphatically a Canadian stock. They originated with Isaac Morden, of Prince Edward County, near Belleville or Napanee, in 1816 or 1818. The original founder was Tippoo, styled "Old Black Tippoo." He was the produce of a mare that was brought to Canada, it is said, from the United States by a preacher, Mr. Howard. She was in foal when Mr. Morden obtained her from Mr. Howard, and she produced this black colt in the spring of 1817. The sire of Tippoo was never known, though it has been claimed, without proof, that he also belonged to the United States.

WARRIOR'S DESCENT.

From Tippoo we had Warrior. Warrior was a direct descendant of Tippoo. Warrior's mother was an English-bred mare belonging to an officer of the army in the 1st Royals. She was of the Warrior lineage, and was brown, although the Tippoo family were black, and from her we have a brown horse, which is known as "Black Warrior." His owner, Mr. Johnson, in 1840, intended to take the horse to Michigan, but on his way he got lame and was traded to a Mr. Barnes, living twenty miles south of London, who kept him until he died. Many of his get were pacers.

[Dr. McMonagle.]