

dicial proceedings," there is a record of those proceedings in Woodford County, and there we can fix one date in the history of the mare, and very probably determine the precise year she was foaled. We will most kindly and urgently ask the editor to examine and report upon the record of these proceedings, and especially the advertisement of the mare. That will, no doubt, give her age.

There is another remarkable omission in this statement, which professes to be exhaustive. It is nowhere intimated, even, by whom the mare in question was bred. All editors are supposed to know a great deal, but how can an editor, even, know the pedigree of an animal unless he knows by whom the animal was bred? Every day of our lives we reject pedigrees just because the breeder cannot be given. The mare was sold as the property of Eli Long, but did Long breed her? Having thus disposed of the case as presented by our contemporary, we are now ready to present the substance of the investigations made by the late Otto Holstein and reported to us in November, 1882. We need not say a word about Mr. Holstein. In all our correspondence we never found him willfully wrong in a pedigree, and he was very able in that line.

We concede, to start with, that there was a Bertrand mare, out of a Kosciusko mare, bred to Monmouth Eclipse, and produced a filly foal. As we understand the case, this same Bertrand produced a filly foal in 1840 that was sold as being by American Eclipse. The pedigree was afterwards disputed, as to the sire, and resulted in a lawsuit, in which it was decided that the filly was not by American Eclipse. At one time we thought this suit took place in Fayette County, but we now think it was decided in Woodford County. The title of the cause was, probably, *Smith agt. Jones*, and no doubt it can be found in the records of the court. After it was decided that the filly was not by American Eclipse, Smith claimed she was by Medoc. As Medoc died in the fall of 1839, and as that fact was well known all over that section of Kentucky, it is not probable Smith would have made a claim that was impossible, and thus stultify himself by uttering a palpable fraud. We must conclude then that, whatever her sire, she was foaled early enough to have been by Medoc, which would not be later than 1840. Our readers will please note this claim of Smith's after the litigation was over, and the date that it involves. Without being entirely positive, we believe that Humphrey Jones, Jr., owned the Bertrand mare and bred the filly with the litigated pedigree, and also bred the mare the next year to Monmouth Eclipse.

When Mr. Holstein interviewed the Jones family—the widow of Humphrey Jones, Jr., and her

son, Wm. L. Jones—he was greatly surprised to find them so thoroughly familiar with the whole family of the Bertrand mare. Neither had he a shadow of doubt that they were thoroughly honest in their convictions. Wm. L. Jones told him that at the time the litigated American Eclipse filly was weaned the Bertrand mare was heavy in foal by Monmouth Eclipse, and that foal was a filly and the mare now in question. There was no intimation that there was any other filly from that mare by that horse. Now, if it be true that it was possible for the litigated filly to have been by Medoc, she could not have been dropped later than 1840; and if it be true that she was carrying Mary when this filly was weaned, then Mary must have been dropped in 1841, or just thirty years before she is represented to have dropped Dick Moore. Until this matter is settled by dates that are of record and irrevocable, we are shut up to believe one of two things: either Mr. Alexander bought this mare for a brood mare when twenty-five or twenty-six years old, and she produced Dick Moore when thirty, or, in the multitude of hands through which she passed, some other and younger mare was substituted for the one called for by the pedigree. For the present, at least, everybody will accept the latter as altogether the more probable.

Some Things that have been Accomplished.

IN the opening number of the tenth volume of the MONTHLY it is very natural that we should take a little glance over the volumes that have preceded it, and see what has been accomplished. To point out everything over which a battle has been fought and the MONTHLY sustained, would be a very serious undertaking, and we will not attempt it at present. With one single exception, no advanced position has been secured without a battle, and we will refer to this position further on. In the very first number of the first volume we copied the following paragraph from the *Live Stock Record* of Kentucky:

"Those who think purely thoroughbred horses cannot be trained to trot fast, are referred to the bay gelding Ben Starr, a son of Lexington, out of a thoroughbred daughter of Imp. Hedgeford. When three years old he acquired a record as a runner in 1:44, in a mile dash at Lexington, Ky., and shortly after this was put in training as a trotter, and scored a full mile in a race in 2:30. He met with an accident a few days ago, straining a cord in one hind leg, but is now said to be all right and able to trot in 2:25 or better."

This paragraph, giving so many minute particulars as facts, appeared in 1875, and up till that period just such paragraphs were to be met with in all the breeding and sporting journals. They