

the two great founders of the breed, lived till 1753. This little digression will be excused when it is considered that we are anxious to dispel some of that profound ignorance that exists with regard to the origin and antiquity of the pacer. He was famous here and throughout the colonies for his speed long before the thoroughbred existed as a breed, and long before any thoroughbred, real or mythical, ever touched these shores. The race course in Philadelphia, where Race Street now is, was constructed about the beginning of the last century, as we understand it, and was intended for pacing contests. We have no account of any running races having taken place upon it till about the middle of the century.

The antiquity of the pacer, however, is not the question we are now considering, but the origin of the horse that became the sire of the head of a great family of trotters and pacers, by all odds, the greatest tribe that Canada has produced. After considering all the various representations made concerning this horse, it goes without saying that we accept the version of Mr. Serls as infinitely more satisfactory than any of the others, and containing within itself very strong evidences of its truthfulness and reliability. We will, therefore, for the first time, place old Tippoo in the Register with a sire that has a name, and considering Mr. Serls' statement that he was a very fast pacer, and came "from Narragansett Bay, in Rhode Island," we will not hesitate to call "Scape Goat" a Narragansett pacer. All primary evidence that was contemporaneous with "Scape Goat" has passed away, and it is probable that nothing was ever printed concerning him. We are, therefore, compelled to depend upon secondary evidence as the best that can be reached. The question may now be considered as closed, and we will not open it again to any claim or objection that is trivial and without great weight.

It was our intention to have embodied in this article a little sketch of the leading lines coming down from this great horse, that have distinguished themselves on the turf or in the stud, but we have already more than filled the space intended. Perhaps this is well enough, for our knowledge of these lines is very imperfect, and by deferring this feature we may possibly get some assistance from different persons who may know far more about them than we do. Unfortunately, our neighbors across the border, when they write horse at all, write about everybody's horses but their own. They become interested in all manner of horse investigations abroad, but they never initiate an investigation at home. This is unfortunate, for there is no field on this continent so full of unknown things in horse history. Now, who will help us to gather up the facts about this great Tippoo family?

THE ARIZONA QUARANTINE.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to drive or transport, or cause or procure to be driven or transported into the territory of Arizona, any cattle which are, or within twelve months prior to their introduction into this territory have been, affected with or exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, or which, within such period, have been driven or transported from or through any district of country where such disease was known to exist at the time of such driving or transporting, or without the certificate of the inspector of cattle, as hereinafter provided, being first obtained. Provided that cattle that are in transit in cars through the territory shall not be liable to the inspection provided for in this act.

SECTION 2. The governor shall appoint, by recommendation of the stock associations, at such convenient points as he may deem proper within the territory, and as near as possible to the frontier, inspectors of cattle, whose duty it shall be to inspect all cattle destined for introduction into the territory, and to ascertain whether any of such cattle are or have been infected with or exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, or have been driven or transported from or through any district of country where such disease was known to exist, per section 1 of this act, and for this purpose he may require affidavits of the persons in charge of such cattle as to all the facts connected with their driving or transporting.

SECTION 3. If, upon such inspection and investigation, such inspectors shall be satisfied that such cattle are free from contagious or infectious disease, and are otherwise proper to be admitted under the provisions of section 1 of this act, he shall give to the person in charge of such cattle a certificate to this effect, and if not so satisfied he shall refuse to give such certificate.

SECTION 4. The said inspectors shall hold their office during the pleasure of the governor, and shall be entitled to receive twenty cents per head for all cattle inspected not exceeding 500 head at one time, and for any excess above 500 in the same herd or lot, ten cents per head, and ten cents per mile for the distance necessarily travelled in going from their usual place of abode to the place of inspection, such fees and mileage to be paid by the owner of the cattle before the delivery of the certificate of inspection, and in case a certificate is not given, they may be recovered by the inspector from the owner in a civil action. For any wilful overcharge of fees or mileage, said inspectors or deputies shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall forfeit to the party injured three times the amount of such overcharge.

SECTION 5. For the purpose of taking the affidavits mentioned in section 2 of this act, the inspector shall have the power to administer oaths, and any such person who shall swear falsely in such affidavit shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

SECTION 6. The provisions of this act shall apply to shippers and carriers, as well as to owners of cattle, and the certificate of the inspector shall not relieve them from liability, either criminal or civil, for the introduction of cattle, contrary to the provisions of section 1 of this act.

SECTION 7. The inspector so appointed, as above provided, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, enter into a good and sufficient bond, with not less than two good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of \$5,000, that he will faithfully perform the duties of such inspector to the best of his skill and ability. Such inspector may appoint one or more deputies, for whose acts he shall be responsible. Said inspector, and each deputy by him appointed, shall, before entering upon the duties required of them by this act, take and subscribe an oath well and faithfully to perform the duties required of them by this act.

SECTION 8. Every person having in charge cattle destined for introduction into this territory, whether as owner or carrier, or as agent of either, shall, at least three days (if to be brought in by rail, or five days if said cattle are to be driven in) beforehand, notify the inspector nearest the proposed point of entrance to the territory of the time and place when and where such cattle will be ready for inspection,

which place shall be beyond the boundary line of the territory, and he shall hold the cattle at the place so designated until inspected.

SECTION 9. Any inspector who shall knowingly give a false certificate, or shall, without good cause, under this act, refuse to give a certificate of inspection, or shall wilfully delay in making inspection when notified, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to the injured party for damages arising from such refusal or delay.

SECTION 10. Any person or corporation who shall violate the provisions of section 1 of this act shall be punished by a fine of \$5,000 for each offence, to be imposed by the court on conviction upon indictment or information, or to be recovered as a penalty by the territory in civil action, and shall also be liable for all damages resulting therefrom. Each lot or herd of cattle unlawfully brought into the territory shall constitute a separate offence. Provided that nothing contained in this act shall be taken or held to repeal any of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of cattle from infected districts into the territory of Arizona," passed at this session of the thirteenth legislative assembly.

SECTION 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

BEE MANAGEMENT.

A correspondent of the (English) *Farm and Home* says:—

"Supers may be furnished to strong swarms from a fortnight to three weeks after hiving, but it should be remembered that the more swarms are assisted by artificial feeding the sooner they will be ready to store surplus honey in sections and supers. Supers must not, however, be put in unless honey is coming in abundantly. In bar-frame hives, broad frames containing six one-pound sections may be placed in the body of the hive next the combs, a sheet of queen-excluder zinc intervening. The sections should be furnished with foundation, either in small pieces as starters, or better still, sufficient to three-parts fill them, as this will cause a great saving of time and labor; as the bees have only to draw it out into comb, and consequently have not to secrete wax, which also necessitates the consumption of a large amount of honey. Sectioned boxes may also be used upon the hive, placed in crates over the frame. It is necessary to place separators of thin wood or zinc between each row of sections to ensure their being built flat and of regular thicknesses, and to prevent them intruding one on another, which would make their removal, without damage, impossible. These separators should be narrower than the sectional boxes by about three-eighths of an inch at top and bottom. If there be difficulty, as there sometimes is, in getting bees to work in the sections when placed over the frames, they may be induced to do so by first placing the sections in the hive next the cluster, where the bees will take to them more readily; and then, when the foundations are worked out, they can be replaced (with bees adhering) in the crate over the frames, where the work will be continued in them. Sections should be removed as soon as sealed over, for if left any length of time after completion the beautiful white appearance of the comb will be marred by the heat and the tramping of the bees over it. In removing them, first blow a little smoke among them to clear them of some of the bees; then remove, one by one, those that are finished off, brushing back any adhering bees into the crate or on to the alighting board. As sections are removed they should be replaced with fresh ones, containing comb foundation.