

MAGNOLIA JOCKEY CLUB—Spring Meeting—First Day, March 29.—One mile dash; purse \$100; \$70 to first, 20 to second, 10 to third.
 W Cottrill's b m Puss Broadnax, 4 yrs, by Daniel Boone, dam Eveline, by Brown Dick 1
 W Cottrill's b h Nelligan, 5 yrs, by Harry of the West, dam Emeline, by Brown Dick... 2
 W B Cheatham's br h Newbern, 4 yrs, by Vandal, dam Lena Harding by Childo Harold..... 3
 Time—1:50.

Same Day—One mile and one-fourth mile dash; purse \$125; \$80 to first, 30 to second, 15 to third.

W Cottrill's b h Nelligan, pedigree as above 1
 N B Cheatham's br h Newbern, pedigree as above..... 2
 W H Williamson's ch m Carrie Fish, 4 yrs, by Daniel Boone, dam by Bill Cheatham..... 3
 Time—2:18.

Same Day.—Purse \$100, for 2:15 class; \$70 to first, 20 to second, 10 to third; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.

L B Fordney's b m Edna Earle..... 2 1 1 1
 E B Toulmin's b g Dick Abrams..... 3 3 3 2
 G B Shawhan's ch m Birdie..... 1 2 2r
 John McDonald's br m Alice..... dis
 A Williams' Jeff Boone..... dis
 Time—2:52, 2:49, 2:49, 2:49.

Second Day, March 20.—Purse \$225; \$160 to first, 40 to second, 25 to third; mile heats, 3 in 5.

W B Cheatham's br c Newbern, 4 yrs, by Vandal, dam Lena Harding..... 1 1 1
 W Cottrill's b h Nelligan, 5 yrs, by Harry of the West, dam Emeline..... 2 2 2
 W H Williamson's ch m Carrie Fish, 4 yrs, by Daniel Boone, dam by Bill Cheatham 3 dis
 Time—1:52, 1:51, 1:51.

Same Day.—Purse \$100; \$65 to first, 35 to second, 10 to third; mile heats, 3 in 5, for horses that never beat 3:00.

John McDonald's br m Alice..... 8 1 1 1
 J H Shelton's br h Nubbin Ridge..... 1 3 2 3
 E B Toulmin's b h Dick Abrams..... 2 2 8 3
 G B Shawhan's b m Lady Bates..... 4 4 4 4
 Time—2:55, 2:49, 2:49, 2:51.

Third Day, March 31.—Purse \$175; \$100 to first, 50 to second, 25 to third, dash of two miles.

W Cottrill's b f Puss Broadnax, 4 yrs, by Daniel Boone, dam Eveline..... 1
 W Cottrill's b h Nelligan, pedigree as above... 2
 W H Williamson's b f Carrie Fish, 4 yrs, by Daniel Boone, dam by Bill Cheatham..... 3
 Time—4:04.

Same Day.—Purse \$150; \$100 to first, 50 to second; mile heats, free for all.

L B Fordney's b h Blind Tom..... 1 1
 G B Shawhan's ch m Birdie..... 3 2
 E B Toulmin's b g Dick Abrams..... 2 3
 John McDonald's br m Alice..... 4 4
 Time—2:45, 2:45.

Aquatics.

THE CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD BOAT RACE.

The annual Oxford and Cambridge boat race was rowed on Saturday upon the Thames, from Putney to Mo. lake, in the presence of an immense multitude which far outstripped in numbers the spectators of any previous year. The morning sun shone brilliantly over the river, and a cloudless sky, such as is rarely seen in London at this time of the year, welcomed the enormous crowds who thronged the various routes from London. During the whole morning and afternoon this magnificent weather continued, and the light blue of the sky was interpreted by the Cantabs and their friends as a happy omen of success. The tide was about the middle of the flood, and was running like a mill-race when the boats started. The water throughout was perfectly smooth, while a light following breeze materially aided the speed of the craft. Oxford won the toss for choice of position, and selected the Middlesex side as the more favorable. Both crews launched their boats at twelve minutes to two p. m., and rowed down to the starting place, which is exactly 200 yards above the aqueduct at Putney. The finish is the same distance above the famed inn, the Ship, at Mortlake. The boats are got into their position at three minutes to two p. m. Oxford rowed in the narrowest of the two boats built for her by Clasper, the Oxford boat builder, while Cambridge occupied the new boat built for them by Swaddle & Wimsip, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. A thousand necks are craned to see the "first catch" and double the number of ears listen for the signal. The clear voice of the starter breaks upon the air—"Gentlemen, are you ready?" Like machines the crews "get forward." A mo-

At the same moment, Cambridge getting off a little quicker than their antagonists. The form of both crews was admirable, Oxford rowing as to the minute, and immediately quickened to 40, but without any perceptible gain of speed. From this point to Hammermith Oxford was badly steered, and they were thrown further out by an eddy which caught their craft just opposite Bishop's Creek. At Craven Cottage Cambridge was three yards ahead of Oxford, who, from this to the Crab Tree, made futile efforts to overtake their opponents. The Cantabs meanwhile steadily maintained their rate of 36 a minute. They were admirably steered almost in the centre of the stream, and when Oxford, off the Crab Tree, made another struggle for the lead Cambridge quickened their stroke to 38, while Mr. Davis, their coxswain, crowded the Oxonians toward the shore. Meanwhile the Cantabs drew clear of Oxford, and opposite to the Soap Works they succeeded in taking their adversaries' water. This virtualy ended the race. Hammermith Bridge, one mile and five furlongs from the start, was reached in eight minutes and thirty-one seconds. Here Cambridge was a clear length ahead. At the Doves, Cambridge was already two lengths ahead. At Chiswick Church, Cambridge pulled still further ahead, and in rowing up to Barnes' Bridge continued to increase their lead. Cambridge finished four lengths and a half ahead, while Oxford stopped nearly opposite the Ship Hotel. The time as officially taken was 20m. 19s., the time of the winning crew being faster than last year's by one minute and forty-three seconds. Both crews had evidently had enough, for, instead of paddling back, both went aboard the steam launch for Putney. The betting at Putney was 2 to 1 against Oxford, and at Mortlake, amid great excitement, the betting men were offering 3 and 4 to 1 without takers. At the final weighing yesterday the aggregate weight of the Oxford crew was 1,355 pounds, against Cambridge's 1,340, exclusive of coxswains, Oxford's coxswain being seven pounds the heavier.

THE ARGONAUT CLUB.

The first general meeting of the Argonaut Rowing Club for this year was held at the Bossing House. The statement of the Treasurer shows that the finances of the club are in a flourishing condition, and when a sporting club can show a good surplus, after paying all their debts in full for the year, it augurs well for their future prosperity. A large number of members was added to the list, and many others have expressed their intention of joining. The officers are—President, Mr. Henry O'Brien; Vice-President, Edward Sprague, M. R. C. S.; Captain, Mr. Harold Lambe; Secretary, Mr. C. E. Ryerson; Treasurer, Mr. Geo. Harris; Committee, Messrs. T. W. Fisher, Busk Harris, F. J. Taylor, W. H. Perram, W. Richards, L. H. Robertson, and Dr. W. H. Ellis.

Billiards.

A CHANCE FOR MR. RUSSELL.

To the Editor of the Sporting Times.
 Sir,—Having noticed in your issue of this date that an Ottawa correspondent says that there is considerable talk of a match between Mr. T. Russell and myself, I would say that this is the first I have heard of it, but if Mr. Russell wishes to play me, I will play him a match game of Billiards for One Hundred Dollars a side. Game to be 500 points up, 8-ball French game, to be played on a 5 x 10 table of Riley & May's manufacture, with 2 1/2 balls. Mr. Russell can name any day for the match, to be played between April 21 and May 18. I will give Mr. Russell \$80 to play the game in Cobourg, or I will take the same amount and play the game in Ottawa. Enclosed you will find \$80, which I place in your hands as forfeit, and as soon as Mr. Russell covers it you will please notify me.

Cobourg, April 7.

SAM. JAKES.

A billiard match is to take place at the Canterbury Hall, Hamilton, on the 26th instant, between Mr. James Phelan, of the Royal Hotel, and Mr. Sam. Davis, for \$100 a side. The match is 300 points at the three ball game. The Hall will be fitted up for the occasion with raised seats. Both players are in steady practice.
 A TOURNEY.—On Saturday Mr. James Bennett of this city, and Mr. T. Russell, of Ottawa, had a couple of games of French, 100 points up, the latter getting the odds of 25, at the Bovere House, for a small amount. Bennett won both games. The first 100 to 65, with the winner's average of 2.50; and the second 100 to 44, with an average of 8. Largest run, 19 by Bennett.

Embracing the Leading Incidents in His Career as a Trainer and Driver, with a Detailed History of the Dispositions, Treatment, and Performances of the Noted Trotters that Have Passed Through His Hands, How They Were Fed, Trained, and Driven; with an Essay on Shoeing Trotters and the Care of the Horse's Foot.

CHAPTER XIV.

General Butler—His Races with Pansy and Mr. Simmons' Broken Stallion—His Three Match Races with Rockingham—His Trots with Geo. M. Patchen for \$30,000—He Tracks Dutchman's Three-Mile Time, and Loses by an Accident—His Feeding and Training.

(Continued.)

[From the Spirit of the Times.]

August 1, 1863, Gen. Butler trotted in harness against Dutchman's three mile saddle time, 7:34. This took place on the Fashion Course. The match was for \$750, Horace Jones backing time two to one. Mr. Genet had offered previously to match Butler against Dutchman's time in three matches under saddle, in harness, and to wagon. (Dutchman made his famous three-mile time August 1, 1839.) The track was in good order, but the weather not exactly the best for a long race. I got the word about four o'clock, and went away with the runner ridden by my brother Ben laying about two lengths behind. I got down to the half mile pole in 1:13; this was a little too fast, so I slowed up, and had the runner taken back that Butler might not get excited and cause me to pull him. The first mile was trotted in 2:29, very easily, and I had not seen the horse up to his speed, the first half of the second mile was in 1:13, and the full mile in 2:30, this made the two miles in just five minutes, and Butler was not distressed a morsel; after going into the third mile, Butler was frightened by Adam S., a carpenter, one of our old turfites, who came out on a runner to keep me company the last mile, and who, knowing I was driving a winning race, and wishing to let me know it, ran his horse up on me at a terrible gallop, and called out so loudly that Butler made a very bad double break which, I think, lost him the race. I still tried very hard to help out, but, although he made a strong effort, I could not get him home better than 7:34. Then I saw the want of cotton in his ears, as he had been going well up to the time of this break, and I had him well in hand, besides he was not distressed a particle. Butler had trotted more close and exciting races than any horse on the turf at that time, and seldom had been in a race which did not require more than three heats to settle. After he left my hands several drivers had him. John Lovett, James Eoff, and McCheser, who while driving him over the old trotting course at Chicago, in a heat trotted after dark, was killed by some ruffians who placed an obstruction on the track. This caused a rule to be adopted by all trotting associations which prohibited trotting after dark.

When in training, as Butler was a strong constitutioned horse, he needed a great deal of work, probably as much as any horse that ever appeared upon the turf. He was a great feeder, and would eat twelve quarts of oats, besides about all the hay he could get. I used to drive him with a plain snaffle. He wore ankle boots behind. He needed a great deal of speeding. I often gave him two miles nearly up to speed. I think he liked to trot to a wagon better than in any other way. He was a horse that always trotted on his courage and never liked the whip, the weight of a snapper would cause him to do his best at any time. Butler trotted so many races that it would take up too much space here to speak of them all, but they will be more fully described in my book. Gen. Butler, although pretty well along in years, I think he is now twenty-three, is driven on the road frequently, and I have seen him myself within a week or two.

CHAPTER XV.

Training Horses which have been turned out during Winter—Training Horses which have been Jogged during Winter—Training and Conditioning for a Race—Cooling out between Heats—Where Experience and Skill comes in—Treatment during a Race—Treatment after a Race.

Speaking in relation to horses, which have been jogged all winter, and have had good care, I can say I have been more successful with them than with those which have been "turned out" or "let up," particularly when I have trotted them for the early spring purses. If a horse is kept at work during suitable weather through the winter, he is more apt to be in good heart and good health, his muscles are stronger and more fully developed, and he has something to commence track work on. On the contrary, while a horse is turned out he is generally fed light, and on soft feed, carrots and mashos, he puts on a quantity of soft flesh, and gets an enormous belly, but as he passes his time in a box-

horse may be turned out in the early spring, he is then fit to be trotted in the early spring, whereas if he is turned out all winter to give him a "freeze out," I think it will take some four months before he will come back to himself. It is like taking a good healthy man, who is working every day, and confining him three or four months. Could he get himself in good working trim again in three or four weeks? I think not; it would take him three or four months before he got back his strength.

Horses need about the same treatment as men in this respect. I have turned out horses in a box stall, and not harnesses them through the winter, but given them walking exercise, and I have found that it took two or three months before they would be the same horses again. After working them a month, they might speed as fast as ever, but when put to the test to go their mile, they were not there, they would go fast a quarter, and pretty well a half, but after that would show conclusively that they lacked stamina and muscle. When I take a horse to the track which has been jogged and fed well all winter, I find that in four or six weeks, he is able to trot a fair race, but in a couple of weeks more he will trot better still. Now if the same horse has been turned out, he requires to be jogged for two months, with an additional spring, and then he will not be fit to trot a half race, perhaps. If a very fast and valuable horse, and you don't want to take any chance, you would say it is still too early to trot him, he ought to have another month or six weeks to put him in capital fix. A conversation on this subject would be carried on something after this fashion:

A "How would you like to trot your horse?"
 B "I don't care to trot him soon, as it might knock him all to pieces."

A "What is the particular objection to trotting him?"

B "I don't think he has got strength enough yet to trot a bang up race, because he has been running out all winter."

A "How would you like to trot Fullerton?"
 B "First rate, he is fit to trot; I have been jogging him all the season."

A great many fast trotting horses belonging in New York have been kept at work this winter, that is, they have had a good long jog every day when the weather has been at all suitable. Fullerton, Hopeful, Orient, Thomas L. Young, Castle Boy, Socrates, Rosalind, Sunstaker, Crown Prince, and many others which I cannot call to mind at the moment, have been jogged during the winter. All these horses have done well, and appear to be in fine health, and immediately ready for spring work. I generally go to the track I choose to work on, about the 1st of April; each horse has a box stall, say 16 by 20 feet square, with bars, where all the blankets are hung, cases for bits, and plenty of brushes, combs, wooden skewers, etc. Each horse has as many as two or three dozen nice towels, plenty of sponges, some very soft for the mouth, which we call mouth sponges, others for the legs and feet, steel foot hooks for cleaning out the feet, etc. Every stall is kept well aired and bedded down with fresh, clean straw. One of the important points in taking care of a trotter is that perfect cleanliness is observed, and to that end it is requisite that body, legs, and feet shall be kept as clean as any child's. Many horses have the finest blankets which can be bought with their names embroidered on them; also, sheets, hoods, halters, and circingles of the very finest description. If a horse will only learn to go fast enough he can have the best of everything. There are a great many gentlemen who have their horses stables, where they make it headquarters, like a parlor, sometimes even painted and decorated. When traveling, of course, the stalls are not as nice as at home, but most of the associations have made great improvements of late years in this respect. Narragansett Park was one of the first to pay attention to stabling. Mr. Amasa Sprague erected some very nice buildings at this track, and the stalls were very comfortable, airy, and commodious.

When I first go to the track in the spring I give my horses their work upon the road, but their speeding on the track; if they have too much track work they get discouraged and tired of it. When a horse comes in from his work on the road, if I want him to have some fast work on the track, he is taken from the wagon, nicely sponged out, his boots, if he needs them, put on, and he is harnesses to his sulky. I then jog him, say a couple of miles, to prepare him for speeding. Some horses need more speeding than others, if I am working a horse which can trot in 2:30, I give him at this time, say a mile in 2:50 (it would be hard to make an arbitrary rule to be followed by a new beginner at this time as no two horses need to be trained alike), perhaps a quarter as fast as he can go. If he acted badly perhaps he would need to be driven still more to settle him. I treat a horse not according to age, but according to his temper, some horses need speeding every day and some do not need it more than twice a week. It is a nice point to condition a horse so all his speed

horse in the hands, it is says with disposition, some horses we have to use very gently, and others that have. In my experience a good positioned horse will learn your ways, and you will learn his, if he and man understand and are used to each other, they will get along better than if they are strangers. This is where experience comes in. Some drivers have more skill than others, and a skillful driver can take a strange horse and beat the man that has handled him. Skill will accomplish more where a trainer has had a horse some time, he knows how much work he needs, what kind of a harness suits him, etc. Last year to harness a horse so he will be suited and feel easy, then see which he likes best, a very tight or a very stiff sulky—a sulky has much to do in fitting a horse for a fast race. A trainer can learn every day that is my experience. If I am going to trot a race, and am satisfied with the horse's condition, perhaps I try him a mile and repeat, some I would speed still more, according to whether he is a game horse or not. In fact, I would give him such a trial as he needed, but not up to extreme speed. I have given up to my horses, just before a race, up to their speed. I have known horses to go fast in a trial and it has left them the race. I generally give a horse a quarter to see if he is fit to harness and has his speed, a trainer should know about his horse's condition, and how much work he can stand. During a race I consider it of great importance that a horse should be cooled out properly between heats. I think all drivers should use great judgment about this. A great many trainers are very careless about it; they do not think how hot it is and how it is taking hold of their horse. Perhaps he has now the first heat easy, and they can, without much trouble, get him read, for the next, which he may also win, but not so easily as the first, then when the third one comes to be trotted he may find some horse which has been "laying off" that will "go for" him and cramp him on the last quarter and beat him home, then they will begin to take care of their horse, but it will then be too late to do what should have been done at first. I am speaking to new beginners and not to old and experienced trainers, who have learned, years ago, the necessity of attending to this matter under all circumstances.

If the horse has had a hard heat, and the day is hot, observe if he sweats freely, if so, don't clothe him up but little, give him a few swallows of water, and walk slowly a short distance, then bring him in, and scrape and rub him up, taking care to get the water well out, then rub his legs, and keep sponging him constantly about the head, as it refreshes a horse greatly, give him a handful of wet hay or grass, which I prefer. I sometimes give them a little oatmeal gruel, some horses prefer the water pure, a gill of sherry is excellent to give, some prefer brandy or whiskey, but I think them too powerful, if a horse is not used to stimulants, I think the sherry far the best; I generally bathe the legs in Medford rum, and always keep it on hand when travelling. In cold, bleak, windy weather, I think as soon as a heat is over a horse should be covered up and kept warm. Bobbing hurts him more than it does him good, as the cold air strikes him and chills his blood, but do not clothe him enough to make him sweat. Rub the legs and muscles of the arms. I don't believe in rubbing the legs too much, the part to rub is above the knees and hocks. Many use liquor across the loins, but too much of that is bad, as it heats up, and makes a horse want to stale. Rub, as I have said, the muscles of the arms, as that is where a horse gets tired and needs to be helped. After a race, and the horse is taken to his stable, he should be rubbed nearly dry, then blaz koted, and walked slowly, and this should be repeated until he is thoroughly cooled out, then he is ready to brush off and be blanketed up for the night. You can, after this, put his feet in a tub of warm water, with shorts in it, sometimes washing soda may be used. Bathe the legs for three quarters of an hour, then rub dry, and bathe with liquor not too strong and bandage very light. After the liquor has dried in, and the legs are perfectly dry, if you think the bandages will be too warm to keep on all night, you can take them off, and smooth the legs down a little. Some horses are better and more comfortable with them off than on. Some trainers prefer to leave them on all night, I do what I think best for any particular horse. A hot mash of oats and shorts, with a handful of oil meal thrown in, a good, dry, clean bed, and some hay, will complete all that can be done for him.

TO BE CONTINUED.

HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION. This prominent association of Jackson, Miss., will give their seventh annual spring fair on June 20 to 23. Premiums to the amount of \$8,000 will be divided equally among the following classes: 3:00—2:50—2:44—2:40—2:34—2:30—2:26, and free for all. They have adopted the five per cent. forfeit system. Forage free.