

St Thomas Oct. 12 & 18
 Chatham Oct. 17 to 19
 Wallaceburg Oct. 24 & 25

ENTRIES CLOSE.

CANADIAN.

Chatham Oct. 14

DATES CLAIMED FOR 1877.

AMERICAN.

Freeport, Ill. May 29 to June 1
 Cleveland, O. July 24 to 27
 Springfield, Mass. July 24 to 27
 Buffalo, N. Y. July 31 to Aug. 8
 Freeport, Ill. July 31 to Aug. 8
 Rochester, N. Y. 2d week in Aug.
 Prophetstown, Ill. 2d "
 Tiskilwa, Ill. 2d "
 Utica, N. Y. 3d "
 Earlville, Ill. 4th "

Correspondents and others will remember
 the change of our office, No. 90 King-St.
 West, Toronto, is our present address.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We acknowledge the kindness of subscribers who have, so far, accepted our subscription drafts; and would state that in many cases no instructions have been received as to which of our premium pictures they would like to have forwarded. By simply dropping us a post card with the request to send the one named thereon, it will be promptly forwarded. Until this information is furnished we do not know which to send.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE RULES.

It would appear, if the proprietors of our Racing Associations are to be taken as any sort of evidence, that it is becoming fashionable to attach to their advertisements the condition that, "Trotting will be governed by National Rules." In the bare announcement there is nothing wrong in this; but mischief has been created, and is liable to be repeated, when such conditions are attached without any knowledge of their meaning. From personal knowledge, quite apparent that Associations have advertised National Rules to govern when not one of its members had ever seen a copy of them, much less been conversant with their workings. In the case of the Woodbine Association at its last meeting, the fact of advertising under National Rules cost them in the neighborhood of six hundred dollars in the withdrawal of pool money on the 2:35 race. This was caused by a difference in the time allowed for postponement. Under Dominion Rules a race can be postponed eight days and the pools will hold good, whereas the National Rules provide the limit of time of adjournment as five days. The race in question was postponed over the time allowed, and as a consequence the pool money was required to be paid back without any deduction for percentage. Here, at least, is one case where a knowledge of the rules would have been of considerable value to the Association. The

will not let the agitation for the formation of a Dominion Association of some kind die out with the first fall of snow. Now is the proper time to take the initiative steps, and by the opening meeting of the Spring campaign of 1877, it will have reached such a degree of perfection as to be able to control most of the races in the country. In fact the managers of some of our tracks publicly declare themselves that they will interest themselves no more in furthering racing sport until such time as an affiliation of the tracks be had, by which a mutual protection will be afforded. In this action they not only represent their own feelings, but also the wishes of a majority of those who favor a race-track with their patronage. A concerted move in this direction by three or four responsible Associations would soon show how popular the scheme is; and unless the Stock Breeders' Association, which was spoken of last week, early declares its intentions in this respect, the Turf Clubs and Driving Park Associations can not afford to lose the present opportunity for affiliation and mutual protection. On the score of expense—the Dominion Turf Association, if properly carried out—should be almost, if not entirely, self-sustaining. Any one at all conversant with racing matters is aware of the serious financial loss which is every year and every meeting, entailed upon Associations which could easily be avoided by an universal interest of the Clubs. There is but little time for delay, and if any thing is to be done to obtain this panacea for our racing ills, it must be attempted shortly. Want of diligence of one party should not mean the failure of the other; and looking at the formation of this Association from a stand point of the individual interest of every Club in Canada, large or small, it is impossible to believe but that the signal for organization would be welcomed from one end of the country to the other, and the best efforts of its members would be put forth to give it a permanency that would command respect.

BAD JUDGES.

From looking over the awards of the judges in the horse classes at several of our prominent Agricultural exhibitions, and from the outspoken expressions of the local press in several instances, there can be no doubt that great injustice has been done in awarding premiums in the horse classes. Incompetency has reigned supreme, and favoritism has had more to do with the location of the premiums than good judgment could submit to. So thoroughly has this been understood by some owners of horses that they have positively refused to exhibit them, holding that the prize list was no evidence of the grade of the premium taker. Horses notoriously deficient have been awarded the palm of superiority over deserving animals of provincial celebrity. Although not within our own knowledge, we have been assured that men have been appointed to act in the official discrimination who were totally ignorant of the first qualifications of breeding in the more valuable classes, and whose judgment had been given on the interested observation of others. Judges friendly to a horse have placed him higher in the scale of merit than a more deserving entry who had only his own worth to recommend him. A

Frequently we receive enquiries respecting some race or other that has taken place a year or more ago, and which we are unable to answer on account of having no record of the affair to which we can turn for information. The whole trouble of this default is caused by the carelessness of the acting secretary of the track at the time in not furnishing us, for publication, with a summary of the meeting. It is impossible to obtain anything like a correct record of turf events if those in power will not interest themselves sufficiently to contribute their share towards placing their proceedings in a shape where it can be utilized for future reference. An instance of this fully was brought prominently to notice this week, when a former secretary addressed us for information respecting an event which occurred over his own track. Unfortunately we were unable to supply it on account of the remissness of the individual himself, when in office, neglecting to forward us the result of the meeting in question. A mistaken idea appears to be entertained that by the publication of the races in our journal it may operate to the prejudice of some horse engaged in a race at the meeting, that may probably have had his record lowered, and had friends at court. We do everything in our power to make the record as complete as possible, but when secretaries render our efforts futile by failing to fulfill their obligations to the public, and treat our requests, often repeated, with silence, we are to a great extent powerless to fill the void in history thus created by a mistaken idea of an official. It is not alone we who suffer, a wrong is perpetrated on every horseman in the country who endeavors to keep himself posted with the current events. It is a portion of every secretary's duty to furnish a summary for publication, and when he omits to do so, he does an injury to the turf itself, which can not be repaired, and makes a mistake which it is difficult to rectify. A few moments at the time could not be more profitably spared than in making out a summary of a meeting for publication, when it would become a matter of permanent record.

OBITUARY.

R. N. LAW, HAMILTON.

On the afternoon of Oct. 8, about 4 o'clock, Mr. R. N. Law, barrister, died at his residence, Hughson St., Hamilton. Years ago, while yet a young man, Mr. Law took a great interest in all descriptions of athletic exercises and out-door sports. Mr. Law was an old citizen and was in the 51st year of his age. He was the son of John Law, who was the old attorney in Hamilton, and occupied the position of District Court Clerk until the time of his death in July, 1844. Mr. Law, just deceased, was admitted an attorney at Trinity Term, 1846. He was an alderman of the city of Hamilton for the years 1860, 1861, and 1862, and after that was one of the City Auditors till the last three years. Mr. Law had been in failing health for some time, and his death was not wholly unexpected. He had also been an active member of the volunteer force, having held a commission as captain in the 18th Battalion for some time when it was first formed. He was unmarried, but leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

E. S. BILTON, LONDON.

Mr. E. S. Bilton, a well-known resident of London, has passed away, his demise occurring last week. Mr. Bilton, was extensively engaged in the manufacture of soda water and other aerated drinks. He was of an

Since Hanlon's victory at Philadelphia he has rapidly acquired a large number of friends, and there can be small doubt but his new business venture will be a success. The house is very eligibly situated, being almost in the centre of business traffic; and the new landlord has the best wishes of his admirers for his worldly welfare, a testimony he deserves for his ability as an owner, gentlemanly demeanor, and uniformly good conduct.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We have an announcement this week from Messrs. Isaac Anderson & Spooner, of their Barnum's Chariot Axle Grease and Alligator Harness Oil. This firm is the leading one in the Province dealing in Lubricating and Illuminating Oils and have received testimonials from the principal manufacturers for their productions, and rewards of merit at the Provincial and Central Exhibitions for their exhibits. The articles advertised in to-day's paper are of a very meritorious character, and from the reputation of the firm, can be depended upon as equal to the representations. Give them a trial.

The value of electricity and galvanism as curative and preventive agencies are well known to the scientific world, but the difficulty of their application has been a great obstacle to their use. This impediment has been overcome by the invention of D'Arcy's Galvanic Belts, Bands and Insoles, which renders the use of this valuable remedial agent within the reach of all, at an expense consistent with the means of the most humble and unfortunate.

In to-day's paper will be found an advertisement announcing that the valuable trotting stallion Warr Hulet is for sale. From the detailed pedigree given, it will be seen that he is of unquestionable trotting breeding, while his reputation as a sire as shown by the performances of his colts, is valuable. He started in the SPORTING TIMES Stallion Race this Fall, and although notoriously out of all fix, showed a fine gait that denoted more speed than the result of the race would indicate. Owing to his owner having other business engagements which prevents him giving that attention to the horse he deserves, he will be sold cheap. He is a valuable stallion for any part of the country, and those who are on the look-out for a good stock horse should place themselves in communication with his owner.

TORONTO HUNT CLUB,

(Communicated.)

On Saturday, to the number of about thirty, the members of the Toronto Hunt Club met at Lambton, and had a very pleasant run, there being some very good jumps over fences and ditches. The latter and the unevenness of the ground made the run more exciting, as they were the cause of about one-third of the party meeting with mishaps, but fortunately no injuries were received. A large number of spectators in carriages and on foot witnessed the exciting sport. The trophy of the day in the shape of the "brush" was carried off by Mr. C. Brown.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that while Mr. L. Reford, patron of the "Reford" Club, was riding on Thursday of last week, his horse stumbled and fell, rolling over him, inflicting injuries from which it will take some time for him to recover.

gestive, respiratory, and circulatory system were essentially similar, minor modifications in form and structure occurring in particular classes. Even in the brain, the most complicated organ in the human body, there was nothing, beyond its high development, which did not find a counter part in the brain of the orang. In the ultimate composition of the various organs of man's body, as revealed to us by chemistry and the microscope, the same elements, the same arrangement of fibres and tissues occurred as in other mammals. Those resemblances, however, between man and the lower animals, striking as they might appear, were still more wonderfully demonstrated by the study of comparative embryology—the science of development. He continued. In modern times anatomists have been at special pains to trace at different stages in the development of the individual structural likenesses to the same tribe. Thus, as one of the most strenuous supporters of this view says, "Certain very early and low stages in the development of man, and other vertebrate animals in general correspond completely in many points of structure with conditions which last for life in the lower fishes. The next phase which follows upon this presents us with a change of the fishlike being into a kind of amphibian animal. At a later period the mammal with its special characteristics develops out of the amphibian, and we can clearly see in the successive stages of its later development a series of steps of progressive transformation which evidently correspond with differences of different mammalian orders and families." Though, perhaps, not so striking as here laid down, nevertheless there is a remarkable parallelism between the embryological development of one of the higher mammals and the gradual succession of animals in the vertebrate series. A similar parallel may be also drawn between stages of development of a higher vertebrate and the order of succession of animals in geological time. First fishes, next amphibians, then the lower and the last the higher mammals. Enough has, I think, been said to show the close relationship, as far as anatomical structure and development goes, between man and animals. You will not be long students before you find out that similarity in animal structure is accompanied by a community of disease, and that the "ills which flesh is heir to" are not wholly monopolized by the "Lords of creation." It is almost superfluous to give examples, but I might mention one disease of animals, the transmission of which to man has been of incalculable benefit, viz., cow-pox or vaccina. Small-pox and cow-pox are closely allied affections, and the discovery by Jenner that the latter if inoculated into man gave him for a period immunity from the former ranks as one of the greatest discoveries—one, unfortunately, too little appreciated in this city. We have seen that the whole series of animals from fishes to mammals conform in their general plan of organization in one type, the vertebrate.

The doctor then continued to discuss in a very able manner the origin of species, setting before his auditors the different theories upon the subject and concluded by specially addressing the students upon what would be their duty as students and as professional men.

ENTRIES FOR CHATHAM RACES CLOSE TO-MORROW, SATURDAY EVENING.

BIG QUAIL SHOOT.—Mr. James Glen and Dr. Woodruff, of London, shot a match against Mr. Charles Murray, of London, and Mr. L. H. Smith, of Strathroy. The match was to be, which two could bag the most quail on Monday last, being the first day in the quail season. Mr. Glen and Dr. Woodruff hunted at Thamesville, and Mr. Murray and Mr. Smith near Strathroy. Glen and Woodruff bagged 53 birds, and Murray and Smith, 46.