



The Gentleman's Journal.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1876.

P. COLLINS & CO., PROPRIETORS.

All Communications Intended for the "Sporting Times" should be addressed P. COLLINS & Co., Sporting Times Office, and not to any of our employees. This will avoid any delay.

RACING FIXTURES.

AUGUST.

Saratoga, N. Y., alternate days	2 to 12
Rochester, N. Y.	10 to 18
Toronto	16 to 18
Port Burwell	18 to 19
Utica, N. Y.	17 to 20
Springfield, Mass.	24 to 27
Simcoe	25 to 26
Woodbine Park, Toronto (trotting).	

SEPTEMBER.

Colt Stake, Hamilton	1
Ogdensburg	28 to 30
St. Thomas	

ENTRIES CLOSE.

Toronto	Aug. 12
Springfield, Mass.	" 14
Simcoe	" 28
Hamilton	" 28

The proprietors of the SPORTING TIMES are desirous of securing correspondents in all the leading cities and towns in the Dominion. A weekly letter will be required and only one correspondent will be appointed in each city or town. Gentlemen wishing to occupy this position will please communicate with this office when full particulars will be forwarded. Several advantages are connected with the position.

DANGER.

The columns of the SPORTING TIMES have frequently warned owners of trotting stock of the risk they were running in allowing their horses to take part in contests in which the time of the heats was suppressed. Time and again has it been stated by Wilkes that any horse trotting in a race in which the true time of the heat was not announced was expelled forthwith without any further action. How many horses in Ontario to-day are virtually excluded from participating in contests over National Association tracks from this cause? The risk is worth much more than the prize, and as the proceeding is held to be fraudulent, it should be discontinued by all men who have the welfare of the Trotting Turf at heart. No doubt in many instances it is done with a perfect ignorance of the law, and without the slightest idea of the penalty. There is more than one track in Ontario on which suppression or misrepresentation of time is the rule, and, as in the case of the horse J. H. Boyle which follows, will be found to be a very costly principle to horses engaged in races over them. It is unfair and unjust to horsemen that horses should be allowed to win money over one track and not get a record, while on another which is more honestly conducted, the time is made a bar to the winner of a heat starting in a slower class. Time after time we have received summaries of races—principally of the 3 min. class—with the remark "No time." Now once for all it is just as well to understand that such horses and owners are expelled, no matter, as is shown below in the case of the horse J. H. Boyle.

this case, said penalty is modified by the substitution of a fine of one hundred dollars, upon payment of which said mare shall be re-instated, and until such payment she is to remain expelled.

Thomas Brown, Toronto, Ont., vs. J. H. Boyle, Toronto, Ont., Canada. Protest and complaint alleging suppressed time, and unlawful entry of the black gelding J. H. Boyle.

From the evidence in this case, it is found that the black gelding J. H. Boyle competed in a race at Port Burwell, in Canada, over a course which did not belong to the National Association, in which race he won a heat, and that prior to said race the published conditions announced that there should be no time or record in said race, and the time was accordingly suppressed. Upon this state of facts, it becomes the duty of the Board to order that the black gelding J. H. Boyle be recorded as expelled, in obedience to Rule 41; but as it did not appear that the owner, J. H. Boyle, was himself implicated in said suppression of time, it is the judgment of the Board that the expulsion of the horse shall not in any manner involve him personally.

Taking the circumstances of this case into view, it is further

Ordered, That the expulsion of said gelding be modified by the imposition of a fine in lieu thereof, in the sum of one hundred dollars, upon payment of which said horse shall be re-instated, and until such payment that he remain expelled.

THE TURF AND ITS CRITICS.

For some time past it has been the fashion with a large class of moralists to speak of horse racing in terms of unmeasured condemnation, while, as a general thing, horsemen have been content to shrug their shoulders and merely say: "These men do things that we would not do, they are no better than we are," and then pay no further attention to the long drawn admonitions on the subject which they so often receive from the pulpit and not infrequently from their morning papers. In this matter, the position taken by the turfman is illogical. His reply to those who denounce the turf might do very well as an argument against the propriety or good taste of many of the attacks that are made against the turf and turfmen; but when made to do duty in defence of the turf as an institution it loses all its force. If a sanctimonious individual who regards the turf with a holy horror and who "thinks he is religious when he is only bilious" has a mind to grind the poor and defraud his neighbors, it is no reason why the turfman should do wrong. If horse racing is wrong the man engaging in it cannot logically excuse himself by proving that some of those who condemn it commit crimes that no respectable turfman would be guilty of. We should indeed have a sorry code of morals if we all shaped our conduct after the example set by some of the loudest defamers of the turf. A more manly as well as more logical course for the turfman is to ask the critics of horse racing to produce their arguments, and then meet them in such a manner as the case admits of.

One charge brought against the turf, and perhaps the one most frequently urged, is that it gives rise to gambling. This may be quite true. Certain it is, that large sums of money change hands annually on turf events, but in order to make this fact tell against horse racing it is necessary to first prove three other propositions.

1st. That betting on turf events is in itself wrong.

2nd. That the abolition of horse racing would, in the long run, materially lessen the amount of gambling done by that portion of society who engage in gambling in any of its varied forms.

3rd. That the good arising from horse racing is more than counterbalanced by this and other so-called evils connected with it.

The first proposition seems to us a very doubtful one, to say the least of it. We are not aware of any passage in Holy writ that could be construed in such a way as to support it. Even on the subject of gambling, pure and simple, the sacred writers seem to be singularly reticent, though we are frequent-

finds himself in the same position that he would have been had wheat risen to two dollars per bushel in the first instance; and if the chestnut horse wins the race he clears \$600 by the transaction just as he would have cleared the same amount in the first case had wheat been worth only one dollar per bushel on the first of September. In each case A gives \$600 for a value that is problematical at the time of purchase, but it is nevertheless value for all that. The prudence of speculation of any kind may be more or less questionable, but where there is no intentional fraud in either case, it is clearly unfair to call one kind of speculation imprudent, and another of precisely the same character immoral or wrong.

The second proposition will also be a very difficult one for the opponents of horse racing to prove. There are many keen turfmen who like horse racing and who run or trot their horses from one year's end to another who never buy a pool or make a bet, but who simply enter their horses for the premiums offered, just as the cattle breeder competes for prizes at Agricultural exhibitions, while there are others who are always anxious to bet money on any event, the result of which is in doubt whether it be the result of a trial in the courts, an election, a horse race, or even the length of a sermon. While there is almost always more or less money bet on a horse race, racing and betting are quite independent of each other and either would doubtless flourish quite as vigorously as it does now were the other abolished, supposing such a thing to be possible.

The third proposition is one that opens a very wide field for discussion, and it is a little difficult to foresee just what line of argument the enemies of the turf would adopt, and what all would be cited as evils inseparably connected with racing. In enumerating these, however, care should be taken to separate the supposed evils of horse racing, *per se* from many which surround it now, simply because of its anomalous relation to the laws of the land. In the present state of legislation, or rather want of legislation on the subject, an officer of the law is unable to administer an oath to a witness on any matter connected with the turf, until it has become a question of law, and for this reason a very important provision of the American National Association Rules is rendered useless in Canada. In short, honest and honourable turfmen are not protected by the law of the land from the imposition of scoundrels as they are in the United States. Thus it will be seen that many of the abuses of the turf are attributable to the lack of suitable legislation on the subject, and not to the turf itself.

On the other hand if asked to show the benefits arising from horse racing, the turfman has only to point to the near approach to perfection to which horse breeding has attained in countries where the sport is popular. The best saddle horses are invariably those who owe their good qualities of some ancestor whose name is recorded in the annals of the turf, either as a racer or the sire of racers, and as the qualities of our roadsters improve, the same must be true of their relation to the distinguished families of trotters. The racer may be properly termed the exaggerated type of the saddle horse; while the trotter is the roadster in an intensified form. To insure success in anything it is necessary to aim high and thus the breeder, if he desires to produce a race horse, and fails to get a suitable animal is pretty sure of an excellent horse for the saddle or general purposes. Such an animal will be more spirited, and intelligent, and more speedy and enduring than a cold blooded horse bred only with a view to the production of an ordinary saddle horse. Of course a man may breed to the best horses for the sake of getting a good saddle horse, but the race course is the

wealth, depends to a large extent directly and indirectly upon the institution of horse racing.

The turf also furnishes the best school for the training and careful management of the horse, and as a rule no class of horses retain their good qualities as long and reach that state of perfection that horses trained for the turf, do, notwithstanding the contrary opinion held by sentimentalists who never drew a rein over a horse, and who never saw a horse race.

NEW IMPORTATION.

It is always a pleasure for us to be able to chronicle the importation of thoroughbred stock into Canada, and this week we have to announce the purchase by a citizen of Toronto, of one of the finest bred young stallions on the continent. We allude to Hyder Ali, a fine 8 year old from the stable of Messrs. Lawrence and G. Lorillard, Saratoga, N. Y., purchased last week by Mr. Lyon, of this city, for a consideration not made public. Hyder Ali is a beautiful bay colt, about 15-2½, very strongly built, and of unexceptionable breeding, combining the two most fashionable strains in America. Though purchased from a hunter he will prove of great value to the stock of this country if his enterprising owner devotes him to that purpose. Hyder Ali is sired by imp. Leamington, out of Lady Duke, by Lexington; 2nd dam Magdalen, by Medoc; 3rd dam Kipp's dam, by Sumpter; 4th dam by Lewis' Eclipse; 5th dam Maria, by Craig's Alfred; 6th dam by Taylor's Bellair; 7th dam by imp. Medley. Leamington by Faugh-a-Ballagh (winner of the St. Leger in 1844) dam by Pantalon. As a two-year-old Hyder Ali started three times, viz., on June 20, 1874, in a match with Mr. P. Lorillard's James A., 100 lbs. each, dash of ¼ of a mile, for \$5,000, which was won by the latter in 1:19 at the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club; again on Oct. 12th he won the Champagne Stakes, a dash of ¼ of a mile at Jerome Park, this time turning the tables on his former conqueror, James A., each carrying 100 lbs., and beating seven others in 1:20; value of stake \$2,050. Two days afterwards he succumbed to a former antagonist, James A., to whom he gave twelve pounds, and was beaten for second place by the crack Aristides who had the benefit of four pounds in weight; the time being 1:18½. From the above resume of his breeding and performances it will be seen he is no common horse, but both in blood and speed takes rank with the best. He did not start as a three-year-old, a slight rupture of one of his tendons rendering training injudicious. Hyder Ali is not without relatives in Ontario, as he is a half-brother of Mr. Wiser's (Prescott) beautiful stallion Rysdyk. We congratulate Mr. Lyon on the possession of such a valuable animal.

THE TORONTO RACES.

The managers have received the most flattering encouragement from horse owners throughout the county, tendering their assistance individually and collectively to make the meeting over the Newmarket track on the 16th and 18th instant a grand one. Extensive improvements are spoken of in connection with the track and grounds, and everything we are assured will be in "apple pie order" for the reception of spectators and equine. Letters of enquiry have been received from some of our American cousins, and it would not be at all surprising if several fleet footed ones from Brother Jonathan's side of the line were to cross over, and make an attempt to carry off some of the British "yellow boys" from our horses. A few of the Canadian stables have already arrived, and the horses are being put through their paces daily to prepare them for the coming season.

SIMCOE RACES.

The beautiful little county town of Norfolk has selected the 25th and 28th of August for its Fall Races. The track is a half mile one, and is claimed to be of unusual excellence. We have been informed it is in very fine condition, and horseowners who may visit Simcoe will have the right hand of good fellowship extended to them by the worthy Secretary and his active associate managers. To visitors the town presents many attractions, and it may be easily reached from Hamilton, via Lake Erie Railway. There are seven events on the programme for the two days:—a 8 min. county trot, 3 min. open trot, 2:40 trot, and a 2:30 trot; ½ mile heats, running, mile heats, running, and ½ mile heats, running, for county horses, all 8 in 5. It would have been preferable in the interests of owners and horses if the running had been 2 in 3 instead of 3 in 5; as the Dominion Rules allow a horse to run their heats without being ruled out, which is a strain sufficient for any racer, ample to keep up the excitement of the spectators, and enough to show the varying fortunes of the contestants. The total amount of premiums is \$1,000. Entries will close on Monday 28th August. Visitors to the races will find one of the most pleasant inland hotels in the Dominion in the Norfolk House, and George never tires in endeavoring to make his friends feel at home while they are with him.

CANADIAN HORSES AT CLEVELAND.

In the Cleveland race we are happy to say that Canadian horses carried away a fair share of the honors. Mr. John Forbes' magnificent colt Vicksburg won the mile heat running race, beating the famous War Jig and other good ones easily in the wonderfully fast time of 1:42½ and 1:44. If Vicksburg won this race easily as reported, the question naturally arises how fast a mile could he have run had he been pressed into doing his utmost. When this splendid son of Vandal goes into the stud we may confidently look forward to the production of some Province breeds that will make their mark on the records of the turf.

In the trotting race for the 2:29 class Messrs. Forbes & Burgess' bay gelding, York State took the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:28½, 2:26½ and 2:25. When it is remembered that York State commenced the season with no record below 2:40, the reader can judge now rapidly he is "coming," but how much further he will cut down his record before the season ends, it is impossible to tell. He was driven in his winning heats by Charlie Greens who got up behind him at Mr. Forbes' request and not by order of the judges as has been erroneously stated by some of our Canadian papers. In the two mile running race Vicksburg was beaten by a throatlatch by War Jig in remarkably fast time some of the reports making it 3:34½ others 3:38½ we incline to the slower figure as the correct one however. If these two famous champions make the Fall Campaign in Canada we look out for some fine contests.

A BIG MATCH.

A match which will create a great deal of interest in the racing circles has been made between Messrs. Fisher & Carson's b g Kelso, by Vandalier, aged, and Mrs. Rooney's b h Aerolite, by Asteroid, 5 years old, a dash of three miles for \$500, to be run at Montreal, the first week in September next. By reference to our report of the Montreal meeting last July, it will be seen that in a race for a similar distance, Kelso beat Aerolite, over the Blue Bonnet's course, but the friends of the latter think he is in better shape now for such a contest. Both horses will doubtless be brought to the post in the best condition and it will prove to be one of