

Monarch was imported by Colonel W. Hampton of Columbia, S. C., in the Autumn of 1836. In 1840 the Editor of the "Spirit of the Times" gave an elaborate description of this fine horse, from which the following is extracted:—"He is a rich, satin-coated blood bay, with black legs, mane and tail, and no other white than a star. Life is a horse of great bone and substance, and stands fully sixteen hands under the standard. We never saw a horse that we preferred to him. He is remarkably fine tempered, ran on his courage, and had a fine idea of perpetual motion." For a portrait and an extended description of him, see "Turf Register," vol. xvi. p. 559-60.

PERFORMANCES—Monarch came out in the autumn of 1837, being then three years old, at Columbia, S. C., where on the 23rd Nov. he won the Jockey Club purse of \$400, two-mile heats, in 3.55—3.58, beating Betsy Baxter, Gabriella, Short Robin, Lieber, and Ellen Percy, with the greatest ease imaginable. On the following Saturday, Nov. 25th, he galloped over the same course two mile heats, for the Hampton Plate.

1838.—At Augusta, Ga., Feb. 8th, he won the \$600 purse, three mile heats, beating Sally Vandeke, in 6.25—6.26. The rain poured down incessantly all day, and Sally was unable to put him up to anything beyond an exercise gallop. We next find him at Columbia, S. C., on the 20th Nov., entered against Big John for the Jockey Club purse of \$700, four mile heats. He did not go a yard at his speed, and won the first heat with so much ease, (in 8.07) that Big John was withdrawn. On the 13th Dec., following, at Augusta, Ga., he beat Gerow and Clodhopper for the purse of \$1500, four mile heats under a hard pull, in 8.10—8.36.

1839.—Monarch's next victory was at Charleston, S. C., on the 30th Feb., where he won the four mile purse of \$1000 as easily as his former races, in 8.7—8.55, beating Trident and Florida Hepburn. On the following Saturday, the 23rd, over the same course he galloped round for the Tattersall Whip, four miles, not having a competitor. Near the termination of the third mile, his owner directed Gil Patrick to "pull him steady and let him go," when, under a hard pull, he ran the fourth mile easily in 1.48, carrying 111lbs.

After this race, Colonel Hampton refused to take \$20,000 for him. In the autumn of the year 1839 he met with an accident, by which he sprung the leader of his right fore leg, and was in consequence withdrawn from the turf. Monarch never lost a heat and was never put to his speed. When four years old he more than once beat imported Emily, giving her 27lbs in his trials. The following are among his distinguished get:—Castanet, Eliza Jane, Bellamira, Princess, Milwood, Captain Minor, Lithgow, Union, &c., &c., and also sire to the dam of Highlander (well known as a distinguished racer), the dam of Die Clapperton, Young Boston, and many others of note. Monarch received the first premium at the New York State Fair in 1854, as the best thorough-bred stallion exhibited."

FEEDING CALVES.

A correspondent of the *Boston Cultivator* gives his experience in raising calves on *sour* milk. If it be true that calves can be made to "grow fast" on this regimen, it will be a considerable saving to many farmers. His statement is as follows:—

It has been a common practice among farmers to let their calves run with the cows, and when they wished to raise a nice pair, they would have them suck about three months. Some prefer teaching them to drink, which I think is a better way, if they wish to have them take the milk just as it comes from the cows; but, brother farmers, I have found out a better and cheaper way still. I had, last April, two Devon calves that I thought I would try a new way of raising; I therefore shut them up in a dark stable and fed them on sour milk altogether, and no other food at all. The way I managed, was to put my sour milk into a tin vessel and set it on the stove, stirring it until it was warm; it would then look as if it had not soured. I gave each of them about eight or nine quarts from twice to three times a day for five months, but after July, I gave them a little hay. They grew so fast under this treatment, that they were visited by a great number of people, many of them stating, that it was impossible to grow them so fast, unless I had thickened their milk with flour or fine meal, but finding that which I have stated to be a fact, they were astonished at the sight. Brother-farmers, try it for yourselves. M. P.

CONTRACTED FEET.

Dr. Dadd gives the following directions for this disease:—

"In all cases we must endeavour to give the frog a bearing upon the ground; and, in order to do this, the shoe ought to be removed. A dry, brittle and contracted hoof may be improved by repeated poulticing with soft-soap and rye-meal, applied cold. So soon as the hoof softens, let it be dressed, night and morning, with turpentine, linseed oil, and powdered charcoal, equal parts. Yet, after all, a run of grass in a soft pasture, the animal having nothing more than *tips* on his feet, is the best treatment. A very popular notion exists, that cow manure has a wonderful effect on a contracted hoof; but it is the candid opinion of the author, and no doubt the reader will coincide, that filth and dirt of every kind are unfavourable to healthy action. Such a remedy, aside from its objection on the score of decency, savors too much of by-gone days, when live eels were sent on errands down horses' throats to unravel their intestines. If any benefit belongs to such an objectionable application, it is due to the property it possesses of retaining moisture; therefore cold poultices and water are far superior. Clay and moist earth, placed in the stall for the horse to stand on, are far inferior to the stuffing of wet oakum, which can be removed at pleasure. In order to keep it in contact with the sole, we have only to insinuate two strips of wood between the sole and shoe; one running lengthwise, and the other one crosswise of the foot. It affords considerable pressure to the foot, is cooling and cleanly, and is greatly superior to the above articles."

MILDEW stains are very difficult to remove from linen. The most effectual way is to rub soap on the spots, then chalk, and bleach the garment in the hot sun.