

W Medinger's ch c Governor Hampton... 0  
 W Waller's b h Ascot... 0  
 W Gaffney's gr g Johnny B... 0  
 Time—2:20.

Same Day.—Purse \$300, for all ages; \$250 to first, 50 to second; mile and three-quarters.  
 W Phillips' ch c General Phillips, 4 yrs, by imp Glencel, dam La Polka, 104 lbs... 1  
 T A Gay's b h Reb, 5 yrs, by Rebel, dam Virginia, by Kentuckian, 110 lbs... 2  
 W Wyche's ch c Hobkirk... 6  
 W Medinger's ch c Gov Hampton... 0  
 Time—3:17.

Same Day.—Purse \$200, for all ages, \$150 to first, 50 to second; two miles, over eight miles; welter weights.  
 W Gaffney's b g Dailgasian, 5 yrs, by Blarney-stone, dam Lucy Fowler, 147 lbs... 1  
 W Eban's h Risk, aged, by Revolver, dam Biran, 154 lbs... 2  
 A Hall's b g Jack Trigg, aged, by Lightning, dam Sallie Morgan, 151 lbs... 0  
 Time—4:00.

Feb 5, 1878.—Purse \$200, for all ages, one mile; \$150 to first, 50 to second.  
 W B Babcock's ch h Egypt, aged, by Planet, dam Lady Barry, 112 lbs... 1  
 W Hill's b f Belle Isle, 4 yrs, by imp Bonnie Scotland, dam Annica, 101 lbs... 2  
 B Stoney's b c Pioneer, 4 yrs, by Gaberhanzie, dam Flora McRea... 3  
 T A Gay's ch h Judge Hancock... 0  
 Time—1:49.

Same Day.—Fourth renewal of the Hampton Stakes, for four-year olds, at \$50 each, half forfeit; \$10 if declared out before Jan 1, 1878; closed Nov 1 with seven entries; the club to add \$300; two-mile heats.  
 W Medinger's b c Wash Booth, by Astoroid, dam Vandalia, 104 lbs... 1  
 W Wyche's b f —, by Red Dick, dam May Queen, by Planet, 101 lbs... 2  
 Time—3:52, 3:53.

Same Day.—Purse \$300, for all ages; mile heats; \$225 to first, 75 to second.  
 T A Gay's ch c General Phillips, 4 yrs, by imp Glencel, dam La Polka, 104 lbs... 1  
 W Gaffney's b g Dailgasian, 5 yrs, by Blarney-stone, dam Lucy Fowler, 107 lbs... 2  
 W Medinger's ch c Governor Hampton, 4 yrs, by Planet, dam Merry Wave, 104 lbs... 3  
 Time—1:52, 1:50.

Feb 7.—Purse \$200, for all ages; mile and a half; \$150 to first, 50 to second.  
 W Phillips' ch c General Phillips, 4 yrs, by imp Glencel, dam La Polka, 104 lbs... 1  
 T A Gay's ch c Judge Hancock, 4 yrs, by Bulletin, dam Two Lauras, 104 lbs... 2  
 A Hall's b g Jack Trigg, aged, by Lightning, dam Sallie Morgan, 112 lbs... 3  
 Time—2:48.

Same Day.—Hutchinson Stakes for all ages at \$50 each, half forfeit; \$10 only if declared out by January 1, 1878; if two or more start, the club to add \$300; mile heats.  
 J Davis's ch h Jim Bell, 3 yrs, by John Morgan, dam by Brown Dick, 90 lbs... 2  
 W Wyche's b h Hatteras, 5 yrs, by Red Dick, dam by Planet, 110 lbs... 2  
 Time—1:57, 2:00, 1:57.

Same Day.—Purse \$200, for all ages; mile and a quarter; \$150, 50.  
 T A Gay's b c Incommodo, 3 yrs, by Melbourne, jr, dam Income, 90 lbs... 1  
 W Wyche's ch f Swananoa, 4 yrs, by Red Dick, dam Lizzie Rogers, 101 lbs... 2  
 W B Babcock's ch h Egypt, aged, by Planet, dam Lady Barry, 115 lbs... 3  
 Time—2:17.

They were contributing towards a fund for the extinguishment of the church debt, the other evening, in a West Newark congregation. "I'll contribute \$20," said one brother. "I'll go \$30 better, and make it \$50," said another brother. And then the first contributor in the excitement of the moment, said: "I'll call you; what have you got?"

pedis being, of course, involved in the commencement.

This being one of the most painful diseases to which the horse is liable, we might say it is not exclusively confined to the feet, although there is no doubt that the great preponderance of the disease is here located. It is generally originated by over-exertion, the animal being permitted to feed too heavily after having been deprived of food for several hours longer than usual. He therefore ingests more than can be either assimilated or digested. Driving at a fast gait for several miles, until the animal is overheated, then giving a large draught of cold water, will also cause the disease to become developed. Chilling an animal is productive of it also, it being comparatively of little consequence under what circumstances the chill occurs, the then surroundings of course participating. Though not generally understood by non-professional men, it is frequently one of the sequels to inflammation of the mucus membrane of the bronchial tubes, in either of which cases the body and feet may be both implicated. In cases such as above enumerated, the part of both mane and tail may be cast off, which gives us a rather clear intimation that the tendency is also to cast off the hoof, but its attachments being much more tenacious, it is not so readily accomplished. This is due, according to the late Prof. Dick, to general irritability. When the disease is occasioned by concussion, it is far more difficult to grapple with than when it is ushered in in consequence of the presence of mucus diseases, in which latter case it may pass off as a congestive attack before it has occasioned any structural changes; but when, as is generally the case, concussion is the exciting cause, the disease is far less tractable, and if not at once attended to intelligently, necrosis of the coffin or pedal bone, with sloughing of the hoof, may, but does not generally, follow. The termination of the case under such circumstances would be that the animal, unless very valuable, would have to be destroyed.

The pathological changes which occur are about as follows: There is inflammation of the sensitive foot—laminae, sole, and coffin bone. The point of the hoof internally becomes most vascular; the exudation is naturally thrown out here in greater quantities than in the other portions of the hoof. This is said to cause most excruciating and protracted pain. The hoof being of an unyielding character, there is no provision made for the reception of the exudation. It acts as—in fact it is—a foreign body, insinuates itself between the sensitive and insensitive laminae. It presses upon the already engorged vessel. They cannot swell, the hoof being inelastic in this connection, and the pain thus occasioned must be simply indescribable. When laminitis is due to causes other than concussion, the exudate extends no further than the external surface of the sensitive laminae; but when due to concussion it is thrown out underneath the periosteum, tearing that membrane from the bone—hence it is sometimes called peditis, as then inflammation of the bone is almost sure to follow. The free circulation of the blood is thus impeded. Hence you have sloughing and necrosis. After a slight attack of laminitis has passed off without causing any structural change, the exudation which has been caused, being slight, is soon absorbed without any structural change having occurred. When the disease is severe, the exudation increases in thickness, and naturally increases the pressure on the toe of the coffin bone in one direction, and the opposing surface of the crust in the opposite, and to a certain extent separates both, forcing the os pedis downward, and the toe of the hoof upward; the result of such a change being the production of a convex sole or seedy toe; the latter being compressed by the extreme anterior portion of the bone is, as we have remarked, forced downward, thereby losing its natural concave shape. The secretory powers of the sensitive sole being also affected, the horse's sole remains thin and weak, the substances with which it comes in contact affording it little protection. The diseased hoof is now about to undergo a retrograde metamorphosis—changes its natural appearance, and becomes distinguished by the horizontal striated lines or ridges. They are by some called "ram's horn marks." This is the principal reason for supposing that the hoof as well as hair, if placed under unfavorable circumstances, would also drop off. These marks or ridges are irregular, and run toward the anterior aspect of the foot. The structure of the hoof now becomes brittle,

from my inflammatory disposition, and the feet, on post-mortem examination, are found inflamed, as well as the immediate seat of disease. Acute laminitis ends in resolution, or in sub-acute or chronic, but for practical purposes we may say the disease is either acute or chronic, that is, we have to treat it immediately after it makes its appearance, or when that stage has passed off—then we call it chronic. This latter is that condition of the foot after the subsidence of the febrile symptoms, or it may originate independently of an acute attack. Animals suffering from the chronic form are subject to the acute, from very trivial causes; and, in fact, when an animal has once had laminitis of anything ordering on a chronic or severe type, it need be no matter of surprise should they frequently afterwards become victims to a repetition of the disease, and often without any apparently sufficient provocation to induce it.

Laminitis resembles spavin and curb in often being traceable to a hereditary tendency or predisposition, also to defective conformation of the feet, and of course it is frequently due to bad treatment of the animal generally, but particularly of his feet. The heavier the animal the more likely is he to become affected, this, no doubt, being chargeable to the heavy weight the feet are compelled to bear, and this is intensified if the hoof has been unduly cut away. Cross bred animals are naturally predisposed to this disease, as they sometimes inherit, say from the dam, heavy, strong extremities, and from sire light bodies; but when the reverse occurs, they are naturally susceptible to any defect in the feet, as the latter would then be light, while the body would be unusually heavy. This, when taken in connection with ill usage of the soles, requires little argument to show how quickly the seeds of laminitis sown in such fertile soil would mature and bear, like the seed in the parable, some thirty, some sixty, and some one hundred fold. Concussion, over-exertion, indigestion, and irritation of the intestinal canal, imperfect shoeing, tight nailing, the use of calks and liberal application of the drawing-knife are about the most successful agents in producing the disease which we have at our command, and we are afraid they are called into requisition but too frequently. Sometimes laminitis is due to what would be considered rather a curious circumstance, namely, an animal being lame in one foot throws an unequal proportion of the weight on the opposite, and in this way causes laminitis of the foot which was originally sound. In a case of this kind, if the original lameness was severe, the animal should be stung, as it cannot bear its weight on either of its feet, unless by experiencing extreme pain, which should be alleviated as much as possible.

Symptoms.

Inflammation in both fore feet, excessive stiffness and lameness, which is most apparent at starting, the hind legs are drawn forward under the body, in order to throw as much weight as possible on the hind legs and off the fore. If you wish to find out at once if the animal suffers from laminitis, back him in the stall. You will observe immediately, if he suffers from this disease, that he will try to elevate the toes, in order that the heels may bear the weight; the pulse also is strong, quick, and throbbing; the animal generally lies down with the legs stretched out, the reason for doing which is obvious, namely, to take all the weight off the feet. He appears, and no doubt does, thus obtain considerable relief. Having so far described symptoms, it will be scarcely possible for any of our readers to make a false diagnosis, and be it remembered this is a most important point, as many valuable animals are annually irretrievably ruined from the fact that the owners fail to diagnose the case at the proper time, the consequence being that a case of acute laminitis which is curable, is converted into one of incurable chronic laminitis, which is deplorable, hence the importance of forming a correct diagnosis at once, and applying the proper remedies.

Treatment of Acute Laminitis.

Just as soon as possible after having discovered that the animal has been foundered in the feet, or has acute laminitis, which is the same thing, have his shoes taken off, place the feet in a deep tub of warm water, in which some hay has been put to form a soft foundation for the tender feet to rest upon. Keep them there for about an hour and a half, then take them out and put them in warm poultices, composed of

concocted by mixing with out that coffee for the want of the best, rest out of my feet, and our lives is for from from putting on shoes of any kind for ten or fifteen days.

The animal will be benefited by being put to work, after that of a week or ten days being preferred, and if it is a valuable beast have him turned out on lowland pasture. Should he be stabled keep grassed or lamp swabs on while he is housed. This treatment is applicable to either acute or sub-acute, which we have here treated as one disease, and which in fact it is.

Some eminent writers on the subject of laminitis recommend cupping the animal to take excessive winds under treatment, and that in the early stages of the disease, while the feet are excessively tender. In this line of treatment, we decidedly object, as we believe it would be a very objectionable course to pursue, and, reasoning from analogy, we are firmly convinced that it is neither scientific, beneficial, nor useful, but positively the reverse of these. Mr. Brad, a gentleman of considerable experience, and who has an enviable reputation in England, recommends the exercising practice, but Prof. Williams, of the Gayfield Veterinary College, Edinburgh, condemns it, and we are greatly pleased to be able to conscientiously endorse this gentleman, as we believe him to be one of the brightest lights in the veterinary profession.

Having said so much with reference to acute laminitis, we will now turn our attention to the disease when it has reached the chronic form, on which subject very little can be said, as the most we can possibly do is to palliate the disease. If the sole is at all inclined to become convex, have the shoe made correspondingly concave on the hoof surface. Keep on wet swabs while the animal is at rest. Give, continually, a deep bed. The animal should get slow work only, should never be used for road purposes, as he would give no satisfaction there, but for ordinary agricultural work he can still be made serviceable. Have him regularly shod, never drive him fast, and keep his feet constantly stuffed, and bathe the feet in warm water for an hour every day; dry them well after taking them out, and be always lenient to the animal that has the misfortune to be a victim to chronic laminitis.—*Spirit of the Times.*

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the regular meeting of this Association, held in the Lecture Room of the College, the president, Prof. Smith, in the chair, Mr. Chase, of Illinois, read a valuable and suggestive paper on Pneumonia.

He holds that, under proper treatment, resolution is the ordinary termination of the disease; that the standing posture is exceedingly characteristic of it; that the two periods of danger are first, from the initial fever, which may be severe enough to cause death; and second, hepatization supervening, when the fatal result will be brought about by suffocation. Some cases, he remarked, are latent, only discovered on post mortem examination.

In his remarks on treatment he disapproved of counter irritation to any great extent, as also of aloetic purgatives, recommending a small dose of oil and the use of salines. If duricis be present he deprecated any attempt to check it, as by the pre-action of the kidneys effete matters may be excreted.

An interesting discussion ensued, in which many of the members participated, during which it was suggested that, as the right Bronchus is the larger of the two; foreign bodies, frequently set up inflammation in the right, than in the left lung.

Mr. Moore then read a paper on "Abscess

him on the 11th. He can not stay at the...  
 Let, and times in the Spiritman has...  
 Hugh as to row the F into man for...  
 side on the Thames the grey made...  
 following \$1000 expenses. I should...  
 Hanlan will be better advised than to...  
 the sailing. His steering in the...  
 with loss was fatal, to say the...  
 and the furious bursts of the Putney...  
 lake courts require the close intimacy...  
 years with its oblique points, how...  
 could a man may be by his trainer in...  
 bow of a four oarful doing in his...  
 way of the Thames. On the...  
 the way is down from the bow of...  
 steamer took way the men."

COURTNEY MATCHED

A telegram from Geneva, N. Y., dated Feb. 8, says that articles have been signed for a two-mile race between Courtney, of Union Springs, and Dumpsy, of Geneva, N. Y. The race will be for \$1,000, and will take place on June 19 next.

WALLACE ROSS.—The latest word from this St. John's man inclines us to think he will not be idle the coming season. He is having a Spanish cedar boat built by Mr. Robert Dalton of Inverhuron. She is to be 30 feet long, 12 inches wide, 6 inches deep in the centre, 3 1/2 inches forward, and 2 1/2 inches aft, and will weigh about 34 lbs., and it is said will be one of the fastest and handiest boats in America.

The Turf, Field and Farm is apparently thinking better of Hanlan. In last week's paper, in speaking of the English champion, it says:—"Admitting that Hagenus has wonderfully improved his style and that he has gained additional strength, it does not appear that he is likely to prove formidable or that he has a chance for success either with Hanlan, Riley, Trickett or Courtney. On three miles we should judge that either one of the four, both men being in good condition, could give a time allowance."

RILEY AND HANLAN.—John Riley has challenged Edward Hanlan for a four mile turning race at Silver Lake, June 17th next, for \$500 or \$1,000 a side, and allow expenses. If Hanlan refuses, the challenge is open to any sculler in America excepting Courtney.

ENGLISH MARES FOR FRANCE.—Mr. Warring, of Beesnam Park Stud, England, has sent six of his best mares across the Channel to be bred to French sires. La Rosoraie and Fright to be put to Mortimer, Our Mary Ann and Carnage to Flageolet, and Attempt and Poinello to Board.

TEN BROECK. Our valued contemporary, the Kentucky Live Stock Record, speaking of Ten Broeck, says: "This splendid racehorse is an excellent health and condition—many think rather too high in flesh. He is taking his daily exercise preparatory to the coming campaign."

The Emperor of Germany is the greatest existing patron of the turf; the Empress of Austria is distinguished in England's hunting fields; Napoleon III. delighted in the gun; and Victor Emanuel dearly loved field sports.

W. H. DOBLE'S STABLE.—The old Nestor of Quakerdam, W. H. Doble, near Fairmont, has the following flyers under his charge: Lady Maude, 2:18; Scotland, 2:22; General Howard, 2:26; M. Henry, 2:35; Fanny, 2:38; Rifle, man, 2:42; Tom, 2:42, and, including Molin Gypsy and several other green ones to hear from.

PURCHASE OF CAPT. JACK.—Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt has just purchased the speedy bay gelding Capt. Jack, by Fisher's son of George M. Patchen. This horse has won a great many races during the past season, scoring fifteen heats in 2:30 or better, and getting a record of 2:29. No doubt he is supposed to have a reserve of speed, or he would not be added to the stable of Mr. Vanderbilt, which is rapidly growing in importance and admits none but first-class stock.