

ENGLISH WINNING JOCKEYS OF 1876.

FROM THE SPORTSMAN, NOV. 27.

Saturday's sport at Warwick and Manchester brought the flat racing season of 1876 to a close. In no more we place before our readers the usual statistics of jockey's mounts. The present year will long be remembered by the elder Archer. His victories this year make his total number of mounts 603, and this is the third season he has been at the top of the list. He was only two wins behind Constable in 1873, since which time the latter jockey has occupied second place. Archer commenced this year by riding on the first day of the Lincoln meeting, and every week from that time he has added to his total, until Saturday brought his mounts to the enormous number of 602, of which 206 were wins. His principal were the City and Suburban on Thunder, the Ebor Handicap on Lilian and the Cesarowitch on Roseberry, while for Matthew Dawson's stable he has secured upward of fifty races. He was actually first past the judge 208 times, but he has suffered disqualification twice—in the first instance at the Warwick September Meeting, where, with Esmeralda, he went the wrong side of a post, and more recently at Shrewsbury, where he was unable to draw the weight after riding King Death. He was engaged in no fewer than eight dead heats, and, as an instance of his extraordinary prowess, we may mention that he was within an ace of winning all the races at Wolverhampton Spring Meeting, little Thompson beating him by a head for the principal handicap, while at Chester he took five races in succession. He received quite an ovation on Wednesday last at Warwick, when he secured his 200th win on Le Promeneur, and curiously enough, he won the two following events on Lady of the Lea and Instantly. By very severe work he managed to scale 7 at 5 lbs. for Roseberry in the Cesarowitch, and as he is not likely to exceed that by many pounds we fully expect to see him well in front next season. Constable, although second, is a long way behind, with seventy-three wins, two more than last year, his principal successes having been on Controversy, in the Lincoln handicap and all his matches, while with Roseberry he pulled off the Cambridgehire. At the Brighton autumn meeting Constable rode The Rabbi, who was backed for a lot of money, but was disqualified for carrying overweight without declaring it, and he has increased so much of late that he could not get below 8 st. 2 lbs last week. Bruckshaw has secured third place with fifty-seven wins, and Morgan, who won seven races last week, comes next with 55, a score that has been equalled by Weedon, while Newhouse is close up to them. The last named was in fine form at Manchester Summer Meeting, where he won six races, five successive mounts being on winners. James Goater has a very good average, and his victories include the Doncaster St. Leger, Middle Park and Dewhurst Plates. Tom Cannon is well to the fore with 52 "firsts," many of his races having been secured by his determined riding, and the same may be said of H. Jeffery. Loates was doing very well until he unfortunately broke his leg at Sandown Park, and he is, we believe, still in St. George's Hospital. J. Macdonald, who was brought up in Osborne's stable at Middleham, has advanced in a wonderful manner, while his brother, who is attached to Humphrey's stable, bids fair to become a fine horseman, and his total would have been larger but for breaking his collar bone at Alexandra Park. Accidents have been rather frequent this year, E. Martin meeting with a rather severe one at Leicester, while C. Morton broke his collar bone at Liverpool when riding Kinton in a gallop; but the most serious occurrence was the death of that promising lad Thompson, who was seized with small-pox after riding at Aberdeen. John Nightingall, of Epsom, sustained a severe loss by the death of his eldest son, who was killed by Sancho Panza bolting with him on the Downs, and dashing the lad against a tree. Of the extreme light weights the most promising are Hopkins and Lemaire, in Blanton's stable, the former having won the Royal Hunt Cup on Hopbloom, and the Liverpool Cup on Footstep, while he was a good second in the Cambridgeshire on Hopbloom. C. Willis, in John Day's stable, and Watts, apprenticed to T. Cannon, are very good horsemen, while J. Morrell, from the Heath House stable, has shown good form on Matthew Dawson's horses. Luke, too, was almost unknown before he won the Two Thousand on Petrarch, a victory that has secured him plenty of riding, he having since then carried off the Steward's Cup at Goodwood on Monaco, and in the following week the Lewes Handicap on Admiral Byng.

PRINCIPAL JOCKEYS' WINNING MOUNTS FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS.

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
Archer, F.....	3	27	107	147	172	206
Constable, H. .34	67	109	89	71	73	
Bruckshaw, T. .4	6	37	49	61	57	
Woodon, T.....	1	17	20	56	55	
Morgan, H.....	—	—	8	48	55	
Cannon, T.....59	83	82	37	37	52	
Newhouse, W. .42	75	46	41	58	51	
Goater, J.....14	18	21	33	59	49	
Webb, F.....16	33	36	35	38	41	

however, disclose the true nature of the case and relieve anxiety, as the minor disorders are much more easily removed than the true mange.

When fleas or lice have been present for any length of time, they are not only visible to the eye, but the skin is also made rough and scabby by the inflammation they cause. Of course, the remedy lies in their complete and absolute removal, the surest and quickest agents being found in Keating's Persian Insect Powder, or Ballard's Flea Killer, both working effectually and with perfect safety to the dog.

Blotch or surfet comes from high living, the blood, being heated thereby, causing an eruption to appear, generally upon the spine, sides or head, and occasionally upon the inside of the thighs and skin of the belly. Lumps of matted hair are first noticed, and after a day or two these fall off leaving the skin raw and wet with a thin watery discharge. As we have said puppies are very liable to surfet from the superabundance of food given with the desire to force their growth. It is evident then that to effect a cure the diet must be radically changed and the system lowered by alteratives and cooling food. A dose of castor oil or other mild aperient should first be given, and after this has taken effect, a vegetable diet and plentiful, regular exercise should be insisted on. If the dog refuses to eat from the lack of the things upon which he has formerly feasted, let him alone. Present the food once or at most twice a day, and if it is rejected, remove it at once and wait till hunger prompts its acceptance. The dog will not starve: a little abstinence will do him good and hasten the return of health. This disease unlike mange, is not contagious, and from this fact furnishes a fair, though not absolute, proof of its real nature, the exceptions being those individuals occasionally met with that appear to enjoy an immunity to the ill canine flesh are heir to.

True mange is caused by a parasite of either animal or vegetable origin which attacks the skin, burrowing therein and depositing its eggs beneath the surface. This disease is, as a rule, highly contagious, and when it once attacks a kennel, prompt measures are necessary to save all its inmates from inoculation. There is also no question that mange, if neglected, so poisons the blood of its victim, that a permanent taint is established, almost impossible to eradicate, and transmissible to the produce even after all show of disease has disappeared from the original sufferer.

Mange is divided by some authorities into several kinds, but it seems probable that there are but three distinct varieties, the others being off-shoots or abnormal forms of these. The ordinary divisions are foul mange, virulent mange and red mange. Of these the first is far the most to be dreaded, since before it can be established the blood must have become impure, and the disease constitutional. The cause is generally a gross condition of the system, induced by continued high living, with little or no exercise, resulting in a complete derangement of the blood and the organs which form the natural drains of the body. Surfet, if neglected, will sometimes produce foul mange, though the latter differs essentially in its exhibitions, so that it need never be mistaken for the former. Foul mange is shown by a constant and terrible itching, which causes the dog to scratch incessantly. The skin thickens in places and cracks open, with an offensive discharge and ulceration round the edges of the scabs. This discharge dries and forms scales upon the hair, which are torn off by the dog, leaving the surface raw and often honeycombed with small holes. The first object in treating this disease should be to establish normal secretions, by which the impurities may be thrown off, and at the same time to deprive the dog of all food which by heating the blood will protract the trouble. A strong aperient should first be given, and continued till the bowels are well opened. Small quantities of food should be allowed, consisting of vegetables only, alternated with oatmeal porridge, and the dog must be starved until he will eat these. When the stomach has been somewhat toned down by a few days abstinence from a meat diet, Fowler's solution of arsenic should be given three times a day, commencing with a dose of one drop for each four pounds the dog weighs, and after a day or two, increasing this a drop at a dose, till the dog loses his appetite or the whites of his eyes become injected. This will show that the medicine has taken hold of the system, and should now be discontinued for forty-eight hours and then taken up with a somewhat smaller dose and continued as before, for weeks and even months till a complete restoration is accomplished. For an external dressing, nothing is better than an ointment of red precipitate two ounces, Venice turpentine three ounces, beeswax one and a half ounces and lard four ounces. This must, however, be used with great care, only a little being applied at a time and this thoroughly rubbed in to prevent the dog licking it off. The result of this treatment is often a weakening of the system so that a course of tonics will be required to restore its former vigor. One of the best is compound tincture of bark, two ounces. decoction of yellow bark, fourteen ounces. The dose being for a good sized dog three tablespoonfuls twice a

scratching proportionately great. Nor is the general health of the dog affected. The disease comes from overfeeding and too warm quarters. A bed of wheat straw is also said to induce it if the broken stalks and dust are not removed. The treatment is precisely the same as that for virulent mange, except that in bad cases the arsenic solution may be used to advantage, though it is not necessary to carry this on to the extent resorted to in foul mange. A small quantity of spirits of turpentine may also prove beneficial, mixed with the iodide of mercury and lard.

Proper care and attention to the kennels will secure freedom from attacks coming from such source, and though when dogs are taken into the public streets or other places where they mingle with their kind, it is not always possible to avoid contact with mangy animals, the disease may be detected in its early stage if frequent examination is made as it should be. Beyond this, and proper attention to the food, no precaution is possible; but no time should be lost, or neglect allowed, in applying remedies as soon as trouble is noticed.

A COMING HORSE.

There can be no doubt of the fact that among the celebrated trotters that have reflected credit upon the American turf the Texas pony crockett may be set down as a coming animal. His best efforts are as yet unknown to the sporting craft, and excepting the exhibition he has made of his speed at Dallas and at Austin he may be set down as an obscurity. There is a history connected with him which, considered with the hopes his admirers have of his future, it is believed will be read with pleasure by those who have seen him move, and, better still, hold his own alongside of some of the fastest trotters in the West.

Some two years ago Crockett was brought to Galveston by Messrs. Burnett & Kipatrick, who knew nothing of his qualities, and who were in ignorance of the fact that he was destined at this time to stand as the champion of the Texas turf. Mr. Drennan traded for him, giving for him a saddle horse for which he paid \$40. Prior to this change in his owners Crockett had been used as a dray horse, and was worked every day to a cart hauling sand for this city. He had no gait except a pace, which was his natural gait, and to forget which and adopt the new stop, which promises to lead him to national distinction, he was subjected to an ordeal that tried no less the patience of his trainer than the mettle of his own bottom. Mr. Drennan placed him in the hands of Mr. Robert Fleming, an experienced horseman, with instructions to "fix him up" and sell him. During the process Mr. Fleming discovered that he was no ordinary animal, and had him sold in January last for \$275. Regretting his bargain almost instantly, he succeeded in cancelling the sale, and at once began the work of developing his qualities. To break him of pacing Mr. Fleming carried him every day to the beach and drove him in water two feet deep until he had acquired the trotting gait. From this difficult beginning he continued his efforts until he has him fairly acquired with his duties on the course. He was first exhibited before the public at the Dallas fair, where he showed up to such an advantage as to attract an offer of \$12,000 from a gentleman who ranks among the first turfmen in the West. He was next exhibited at the Austin fair, where he won all the purses for which he was entered, making up for himself a record of 2:31. His next performance was on the Oleander Park course, Saturday, December 2, when he gave his heels to Lady Star and Pilot Temple, and in three straight heats announced himself the victor over these well known trotters. Crockett has the build of a thoroughbred, is clean limbed, fine coated, and bears the ear marks of good blood. Of his pedigree nothing certain is known, although indirectly he has been traced back to a race mare which was brought to the State during the war from Charleston, South Carolina. He is fifteen hands one inch high, weighs 900 lbs., is a light chestnut sorrel, several years old, and it is thought may yet place his record inside of 2:20.—Galveston News.

SLEEPING WITH A BOA CONSTRUCTOR.

Sam Johnson, of Kansas City, formerly Deputy Constable, came very near losing his life lately, and if he had there would have been a general expression of opinion that he tempted his fate by an exhibition of singular foot-hardiness, and a strange contempt of the most ordinary prudence. For some time Johnson has had the care of an immense

ceeded at last in uncoiling its hateful folds from his body, dragged the struggling boa to its box, and safely secured it in its old quarters. A severe nervous attack succeeded the fright and horror the strange combat had occasioned, and not another wink did Johnson sleep that night. He can congratulate himself that he escaped so easily, and that senseless temerity did not receive the fatal punishment it invited.

OMENS.

The Chicago Sunday Times has a long three column article on "Pointers," exemplifying the universal proneness of gamblers to be guided by the most trivial things in their ventures, by giving the conversations between a number of them, and a reporter of that paper. The extract we give brings the information of the death of a general favorite of the frequenters of Bro's rooms in Clark street when we left Chicago, and one thing we can corroborate that the "bad-luck" which so persistently had followed the brothers, came to an end with the advent of the mouse in the scene. These men came from the mountains with a large amount of money, and met with such a run of ill-fortune that they were nearly "busted" when they had their rooms gotten up and furnished. Notwithstanding the frowns of Dame Fortune they were well thought of by all the business men of Chicago, for their squareness in conducting the "game," and, outside of their calling nothing could be said against their characters. All three of them were men of brains, fairly educated, and their manners gentlemanly. In putting up of their rooms on Clark street they felt to be their last venture, and these rooms were fitted up in the most gorgeous manner. They employed the best cook they could find, and their daily, or rather evening dinners, enticed many of the *gourmets* of the city by the Lake to frequent visits. The writer, whenever spending the night in the city, generally gratified his taste for the good things furnished, by accepting the warm invitation of the proprietors, and, like a great many others who were regular frequenters of the place, though never playing faro further than to "pique" away a stack of the chips of the smallest denomination, were heartily welcomed. Soon after opening the rooms, the mouse made his appearance in the dining hall. There was a heater formed of numerous hot air pipes enclosed in an iron frame perforated with apertures to permit the heated air to radiate. About 11 o'clock was the hour which the little animal fixed upon to make his appearance, and at first he answered Burns' beautiful description:

Wee sleekit, tim'rous cow'rin beastie
O, what a panic's in thy brea-thie
You need na' rin awa sae hasty
Wi' bick'rin' battle,
I wad be laith to rin and chase thee
We murr'd'rin patle.

And "Jeff," "Al," and "George" would have been as loth to injure it as the immortal bard. As the winter progressed Mouse became more at home, and when he was picking up the crumbs in the carpet was as nonchalant as could be. Apart from the superstitious feeling which prompted the protection, and which received a close watch that it should not be injured, these brothers were naturally hospitable, and as honest a welcome was awarded them who never joined the throng before the lay out, as those who lost or won thousands of a night, and thus kindly feeling extended to animals as well. It would have been a bold man who would have ill-used any of their canine pets, at least were he acquainted with the two youngest brothers, as sure punishment would follow. Gaily the mouse flourished that winter, and a heavy bank account, the credit being on the right side, was the state of affairs in the spring. The denouncement is so well told that it is useless to do more than copy it, as we do, we are sorry for the untimely fate of the "luck mouse," and also regret that its end should have marked an era of ill-fortune for the brothers.

"Are there any other 'omens' that influence you?"

"Yes, there are a lot of 'pointers' that control me in gambling. There are some that influence all gamblers alike. They are in a manner traditions of the craft, but generally every gambler has some that are peculiar to himself, and now ones come up continually in a way that I suppose we couldn't ourselves explain. For instance, some time ago a mouse got into our place, and made itself very familiar. I instantly took a fancy to it,

had a room opened for a least one night before. The incident made quite a stir in the rooms, and it made me feel

VERY UNCOMFORTABLE.

I turned to the gentleman who sat next me, and asked him to look out for me. He said, "That's all right, but I can't do it. And so it proved, for from the word go. We had been doing big winning business for weeks, and I had been dealing to win all night, but from the moment the luck changed, and I lost it all along. We kept losing right along day after day, and finally, as you know, every gambling house in town was closed."

The Ring.

MADE AND BIG FRANK.

MADE'S STRONG POINT IN A FIGHT WITH HOW AN ENGLISHMAN SPENT HIS FIRST.

At 11 o'clock Made and Big Frank were announced. They opened with cautious sparring on both sides. Then Frank let out with his left, which Made stopped neatly and countered as quick as lightning. Frank in the stopping the blow with his right, and the planting a stinger on the champion's temple which brought forth a round of applause. Frank had the advantage of a tremendous reach, and his style of sparring was more scientific and effective, except when counter was being exchanged at close quarters. Then he gave way before Made's quick returns. Frequently the men closed at their reach and exchanged half a dozen counter each before they separated, at which the audience would stand up and cheer enthusiastically. After a few rounds both men seemed a little winded from their work, and the round was a short one. Made was surprised to find himself winded so shortly, but the rarity of the atmosphere at this altitude was, of course, explained. The style adopted by Made of ducking the head to avoid blows was always been considered one of his strong points. Some years ago a heavy English luttie remarked in Made's presence that his face was not hard enough for a long fight, and one good blow would demolish it. Made was standing against a wall at the time, and replied that he would hold his hands by his side and let the other hit him square on the nose if he wanted to, and he would guarantee that his nose would stand it. The Englishman let fly a terrific blow, which Made dodged, allowing the misguided man smash his hand against the wall.—Chicago City Chronicle.

CURIOUS SPIDER.

A co-correspondent of the American Naturalist says: "Just before the late war at Oakley Pym's spring, in Lawrence County, Ala., near the town of Bartland, where I saw a school of minnows playing in the sunshine near the edge of the water. All once a spider as large as the end of my finger dropped down among them from a hanging over the spring. The spider was one of the minnows near the head. The fish thus seized was about three inches long. As soon as it was seized by the spider it swam around swiftly in the water, and frequently dived to the bottom; yet the spider held it to it. Finally it came to the top, turning up its back and died. It seemed to have been bitten or wounded on the back of the neck, near where the head was. When the fish was dead the spider moved it with its legs. The hump of the tree from which the spider must have fallen was between it and fifteen feet above the water. Its web shows that it had the judgment of a practical engineer."

A TILLY CASE.

We feel most indebted to a certain co-correspondent for informing us of a certain case of Turkey Call in general use in that section, which is considered far ahead of the bone. It consists of a box about three inches long, one and one-half inches wide, and one-half inches deep, the end and bottom made from one-quarter inch stuff. The open edge of the box is made of a slate pencil or narrow piece of slate, and draw across one edge of the box, taking strokes. A very little practice will make a man expert. Hold the box lightly, and near the end of the edge of the box, will give the notes of a Turkey Call.