



The Gentleman's Journal

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COLLINS & CO., PROPRIETORS.

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DATES CLAIMED FOR 1877.

AMERICAN.

Detroit (Spring)	May 16 to 18
Le Roy, N.Y.	May 29 to 31
Fleetwood Park, N.Y.	May 29 to June 1
Whitmarsh, Pa.	May 26 to June 1
Freeport, Ill.	May 29 to June 1
Madison, N.Y.	June 5 to 7
Muskegon, Mich.	June 5 to 7
Utica, N.Y.	June 5 to 7
Syracuse, N.Y.	June 12 to 14
Elmira, N.Y.	June 19 to 21
Kalamazoo, Mich.	June 12 to 15
Grand Rapids	June 19 to 21
Madison, Ind.	June 19 to 21
Jackson, Mich.	June 26 to 29
Cincinnati	June 30 to July 4
Ogdensburg, N.Y.	July 4
Detroit, Mich.	July 3 to 6
East Saginaw, Mich.	July 17 to 20
Chicago, Dexter Park	July 17 to 20
Cleveland, O.	July 24 to 27
Buffalo, N.Y.	July 31 to Aug. 3
Freeport, Ill.	July 31 to Aug. 3
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	Aug. 21 to 24
Hartford, Conn.	Aug. 28 to 31
Springfield, Mass.	Aug. 21 to 24
Rochester, N.Y.	21 week in Aug.
Prophetstown, Ill.	2d "
Tiskilwa, Ill.	2d "
Utica, N.Y.	3d "
Enidville, Ill.	4th "
Ogdenburg, Fall Meeting	Sept. 5 to 7

RUNNING MEETING.

Nashville, Tenn.	May 1 to 5
Lexington, Ky.	May 12 to 19
Maryland Jockey Club	May 22 to 25
Louisville, Ky.	May 22 to 28
American Jockey Club	June 2
Cincinnati	June 2 to 7
Columbus	June 11 to 14
Cleveland	June 18 to 21
American Jockey Club	Oct. —

CANADIAN.

Kincardine, Ont.	May 23 to 24
St. Mary's (local)	May 24
Mitchell (opening)	May 24
Brampton (local)	May 24
Whitby	May 24 to 25
Toronto	May 24 to 25
Woodstock	May 23 to 25
Dundas (local)	May 24
Winham	May 21 to 25
Oranmore	May 29 to 30
Woodbine	May 30 to June 1
Montreal Hunt Club	June 9
Oshawa	June —
Prescott	July 2 to 3
Montreal, Lapine Park	June 18 to 20
Exeter	July 2 to 3
Hamilton	July 2 to 4
Mt. Forest (local)	July 2
Mt. Forest	Sept —
Stallion Race	S pt —
Orangeville (opening)	—

ENTRIES CLOSE.

Woodstock	May 18
Kincardine	May 21
Whitby	May 21
Toronto	May 23
Woodbine	May 26
Stallion Race	June 1
Ogdensburg	June 27
Colt Stake	July 1

among which have been wilful suppression and misrepresentation of the time record in trotting events. The injustice of proceedings of this nature has been fully and freely shown, and does not require repetition here. But the most flagrant prostitution of the power placed in the hands of managers is shown in the bill of the new Lake Breeze Driving Park at Kincardine, in the 3:10 race advertised for the first day, May 28. In this race it is declared "no better record than 3:00 will be given." We have yet to see anything in the whole range of our turf experience that will compare in its wilful violation of the spirit of the rules with this announcement. The trotting is to be governed under National Association Rules, and we find, in this code of regulations, "that any intentional suppression or misrepresentation in either the record or the announcement of the time of any heat in the race is fraudulent." It is difficult to believe that the gentlemen composing the Association knowingly permitted the infamous reservation under notice, to be attached to the race in question; it is easier to believe they gave ear to the sophistry of some cunning and designing trickster, who knew with whom he was advising, and had some object in view. Gentlemen would not willingly connect themselves with such a questionable piece of business. If the proceedings of the new Association are to be inaugurated with such a palpable fraud, it is not a good omen for its future righteousness, and consequently the better class of horsemen will steer clear of its influence. By all means they should keep to the rules advertised, under in their strict spirit.

THE DERBY SWEEP.

Inquiry is becoming stronger for the tickets in our grand Derby Sweep, and gentlemen desirous of participating should, to save any chance of disappointment, send in their orders, accompanied with the money, immediately. The drawing is announced for May 18th, and the money for all tickets must be in our hands on or before that day. We cannot promise to reserve any chances. Applications for tickets will be promptly filled in the order of their receipt. If the tickets should be exhausted before the day of drawing, any money received subsequent to that contingency will be returned, so it behooves all not to delay. We are indebted to the Mail of Wednesday for the following kindly notice:

"Several inquiries having been addressed to The Mail respecting the bona fides of the Derby sweep got up under the auspices of Mr. Collins, of the CANADIAN SPORTING TIMES, we think it right to say that the name of Mr. Collins stands high for probity and sportsmanlike conduct, and may be taken as an unimpeachable indication that all will be on the square. It is a very innocent sporting venture in which old countrymen are apt to take a throw for the proverbial love borne towards the Derby Day and its hero.

A CHECK.

The crusaders against racing met with a rebuff in the New York State Legislature last week. A bill was introduced by a Mr. Hodge, of Munroe, to withhold State moneys from Agricultural societies which offer premiums for trials of speed of horses. The speed classes have always been the leading features at those exhibitions, and have been the main attraction by which people were drawn inside the grounds. If this inducement was removed, the fair grounds as well as the race tracks might be devoted to raising clover or some other agricultural product. The better sense of the legislators, for this time at least, was shown, and on the 10th vote, the bill was defeated. Better also

Sporting Gossip.

The managers of the different race meetings throughout the country this season will confer a favor by sending us at least one of their bills. It will be put where it will do the most good—hung up in our office.

Mr. John Forbes' Bill Bruce, 5 years, by Enquirer, and Dr. Smith's Inspiration, 6 years, by Warminster, have been allotted 117 lbs. and 116 lbs., respectively, in the Fordham Handicap, to be run at Jerome Park, on June 2. The top weight is put on Calvin, 4 years, and Parole, 5 yrs., 124 lbs. It is doubtful if either of the Canucks will accept the impost.

The Forest and Stream, and Rod and Gun newspapers have consolidated, and will be known in future under the joint title, with the addition of the "American Sportman's Journal." The publishing house is 103 Fulton street, New York.

There is a great diversity of opinion whether it was Mr. Sanford's colt Brown Prince or an English colt Bonnie Prince that ran second for the 2,000 guineas last week. Our report to-day taken from the Turf, Field and Farm gives it to the American; while the Toronto Mail of the day after the race gave the English colt the honor. On receipt of the Old Country papers the enigma will be solved.

Mr. Richard Pon Broeck, the well-known Kentucky turfman, was married on Saturday to Mrs. Mary C. Newcomb, widow of the late millionaire president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Ten Broeck is over sixty and the bride about twenty-four.

Mr. Robt. Bond has disposed of the well-known hunter, Canada First, to a merchant of this city, on private terms.

Nathan O'Leary a well-known western trainer and driver, died at Detroit on April 20th, after a long illness.

Mr. John McQuillan, of Guelph, returned from the Old Country last week, and reports having sold his consignment of horses at good prices.

The Leamington, Ont., Driving Park Association has arranged for two days' races on the 24th and 25th inst. It would be a great thing to own a race horse that was ubiquitous about that time.

Jos. Staples, Boxley, Ont., and J. M. Might and C. W. Taylor, Toronto, Ont., have patented a Patent Lever Driving Rein.

Mr. W. E. Owen is handling the grey horse, Grey Cloud, that should have won the Queen's Plate last year, and will show him up in some of the hurdle-races and steeplechases this season.

The bill for the prevention of pool-selling in the State of Illinois has passed both houses of the Legislature, and only the signature of the Governor is wanted to make it law. It will come into effect on the 1st of July.

At a sale of horses on the 21st ult., at Alridge's, the noted horse mart in St. Martin's Lane, London, sixteen Canadian horses were included. The report in the London papers states that they were a good-looking lot, though small. Some fetched more than £150 each, and the average was £65.

A correspondent at Galt informs us that Mr. John Scott, of that town, has bred his mare Lady Blanche to St. Joe.

Mr. L. A. Hutcheon has secured the pool-privileges at Columbus, O., Running Meeting.

Ten Broeck, the champion 4-miler, and Aristides, the wonderful red horse, will meet in a dash of 2½ miles, at Louisville, Ky., on May 25. It will be the sensational race of

Veterinary.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO WELL-BRED CATTLE.

PAPER READ AT A WEEKLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, BY MR. G. W. BATES, VETERINARY STUDENT.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—

This is a subject I am incompetent to treat—one worthy of the attempts of those most distinguished in the profession which I am endeavoring to learn. Yet, since it was selected by our worthy Principal and Chairman, with a request that I should write thereon, I could but consent, at the same time knowing that I would meet with a partial, if not a complete failure. Hoping, since I have done my utmost, that you will not too vigorously criticize, I will proceed to read this so-called treatise on The Diseases Peculiar to well-bred Cattle.

In treating this subject I will consider, firstly, the diseases due to ancestral influence or breeding; and secondly, those due to rearing or the manner of feeding, handling, etc., of well-bred cattle, especially short-horns.

By the first division you are aware that, if the ancestors have been subject to certain diseases, immaterial how brought about, it is likely that the offspring may, by inheritance, be affected with the same or similar diseases. And, should the ancestors have been free from disease, yet there might be generated in the progeny diseases as peculiar, due to faulty, injudicious, or even the so-called fashionable breeding of the present day.

By the second division of this subject, I wish you to infer that the now adopted manner of rearing well bred cattle, particularly short-horns, may propagate diseases as seemingly special; and that both combined, breeding and rearing, surely do generate diseases peculiar to this grand breed of cattle.

The first disease to which I will call your attention is Tuberculosis or Tubercular Disease.

Tuberculosis may occur in cattle of any kind, due to exciting causes; yet, I believe that the majority of cases occurring in well-bred cattle of any breed can be traced to hereditary tendencies, or such as in-and-in breeding.

That in-and-in breeding has a tendency to develop marked characteristics, is a disputed point; yet, to a certainty, it has the tendency to produce weakness of constitution, showing itself by producing light flesh, contracted chest, &c. What is still more remarkable is that the progeny of such animals, with other stock, are likely to be effected in the same manner. Why then should we be surprised, when we consider animals so bred and even unhealthy being bred from on account of fancy and value, that Tuberculosis is fast increasing, and especially in in-and-in bred animals, and the produce of animals so bred. To keep up line, breeding, form, constitution, etc., the essentials of a true animal, are often sacrificed for mere lineage.

That in-and-in breeding tends to produce the disease is no two-sided question in my mind; though I believe our President stated before the American Short Horn Breeder's Convention, last December a year ago, that there might be much said on both sides. He did not say which view he would uphold, but I am inclined to think he would have been on the side that I venture upon to-night.

The manner of rearing animals bred, as above mentioned, has a great deal to do with the development of this disease. I believe that if the more fashionable strains of short-horns (as I can not speak experimentally in regards to other breeds), were pampered, as are many of the less fashionable or plainer bred, that the disease would be still more prevalent; since, I am of the opinion, that either extreme of feeding tends to develop the disease; the germ of which, through ancestral influence, being already, as it were, implanted in the system.

I have noticed, in visiting the herds of fashionable breeders, that the fancies were always kept in good breeding condition; neither too fat nor too lean; whilst I have noticed in regards to the less fashionable or plainer bred animals, that they were either pampered or somewhat neglected, according to purpose desired.

Tuberculosis is a blood disease, in which deposits of a caseous or calcareous character

becomes somewhat yellow and adherent to the under tissue; a dry cough exists, which becomes more troublesome as the disease advances, though, perhaps, without any discharge from the nose; the rumen is prone to be tympanitic; the animal has a difficulty in walking; the back is more or less arched, and a short grunt accompanies each expiration; the animal generally evinces pain when pressed upon the back or sides, and, in a cow and in calf, she is very likely to abort; diarrhoea soon sets in, which carries off the case from within a few days to perhaps a week or two, by which time the animal becomes a mere skeleton; the lungs are sometimes inflamed, and even hydro-thorax and ascites may be present; not unfrequently the salivary glands are enlarged, sometimes so much as to interfere greatly with respiration; laudaceous may also be present, due to tubercular deposits in the joints.

Prof. Williams says:—"Tuberculosis is very often hereditary, and that he has frequently seen it commit havoc amongst many herds, in the breeding of which no attention had been paid to stoutness as well as beauty of conformation." This goes to prove the peculiarity of the disease in well-bred cattle; since lineage is looked to as much, even more, than stoutness, beauty of conformation, etc., in the breeding of fashionable cattle.

The following are some cases that I have had the opportunity of seeing, and without an exception they were in-and-in bred animals, or the offspring of animals or an animal so bred.

You, or at least many of you, had the occasion last session of seeing the respiratory and digestive organs of a short-horn bull, that died in Illinois, and it is needless to repeat what has often been said:—"Tuberculosis, and not tartar emetic, was the cause of his death. Let it suffice to say that the animal was an in-and-in bred bull; yes, an in-and-in bred Duke.

On the 22nd of July, 1874, a party of Missouri purchased, in Kentucky, a red short-horn heifer, then two years old, got by an in-and-in bred Duke bull, 1st dam by an in-bred bull, 2nd dam an in-and-in bred cow. So that, if this heifer was not an in-and-in bred animal, she was equivalent to the same, being a daughter of an in-and-in bred bull, the grand-daughter of an in-bred bull, and also of an in-and-in bred cow. The heifer was removed to Missouri, in the first week of August, and she was bred to an in-and-in bred Rose of Sharon bull, on the 10th day of September.

To be concluded next week.

To Correspondents.

E. D. W.—Will probably write you.

ELL—Too late for this week.

Among the many popular methods of investing money on the great English event, there is none so extensively patronized, or so universally used as the sweep system. By this means an investor of a small sum stands to win a large amount. The principle of the practice will be readily understood by the following explanation. Let it be assumed that a sweep of \$1,000 is contemplated. A certain number of tickets would be sold at a uniform price, say \$4 each, which would represent 250 tickets. These tickets are numbered separately. Assuming all the tickets are sold at the time of the drawing, which is a short time before the race takes place, numbers corresponding with the tickets sold are put in one wheel, and the names of the horses entered in another. Then a number is drawn out of the wheel, and a slip of paper with the name of the horse out of the other. The horse drawn corresponding with the number of the ticket drawn belongs, as it were, to the purchaser of that ticket, and the drawing is continued in this way until exhausted. The money accruing from the tickets is divided into certain prizes to the horses placed and starting in the race. The holder of the ticket drawing the winning horse would receive the first premium, and so with the second and third horses, while the holders of a ticket which had drawn a horse that came to the post would receive a dividend of the amount devoted for that purpose. Let us say in the sweep above illustrated the winner would receive \$400; 2nd, \$200; 3rd, \$100; then \$370 would remain to be divided among the other starters. Assuming there were twenty-three started, then a ticket on a horse that started, if he was not placed, would be worth \$15. A per centage of the prizes is deducted to meet the expenses of the sweep, which is retained by the manager when paying the premiums. In case the total number of tickets are not sold, the drawing goes on all the same.