

108 lbs. .... 2  
 Graham's b h Shylock, aged, 118 lbs. .... 3  
 Ventilator, St James, and Mautou ran un-  
 placed.  
 Time—2:43.  
 Same Day—Purse \$200; \$150 to first, \$50 to  
 second; mile heats.  
 Graham's b c W I Higgins, 4 yrs, by  
 Pat Malloy, dam Yellow Bird, 108 lbs. 5 1 1  
 Brown's ch f Florence Payne, 3 yrs,  
 Rodegav's b g Edwin A, 4 yrs, 111  
 lbs. .... 3 3 ro  
 Smith's ch f, 3 yrs, 92 lbs. .... 7 4 ro  
 Brown's ch f Hattie F, 5 yrs, 111 lbs. 2 5 ro  
 Kennedy's b m Carrie Mack, 6 yrs,  
 115 lbs. .... 6 7 ro  
 McCarthy's ch s Helmsman, 3 yrs,  
 85 lbs. .... 6 7 ro  
 Bear's ch g King Bee, 4 yrs 114 lbs. .. dis  
 McCarthy's ch g Joe, 6 yrs 115. .... dis  
 Time—1:45½, 1:47, 1:50,  
 Same Day—Purse \$200, steeplechase; \$200 to  
 first; \$50 to second; two miles and a half.  
 Taylor's ch g Lord Zetland, 6 yrs, by Lex-  
 ington, .... 1  
 Brown's b g Patriot, 5 yrs, 151 lbs. .... 2  
 Brown & Co's b g Deadhead, aged, 155. .... \*  
 \*Did not go to the course.  
 Time—4:49.  
 Nov 15—Purse \$160, for all ages, of which  
 \$50 to second; mile and a quarter.  
 Graham's b h Shylock, aged, by Lexington,  
 dam Edith, 118 ..... 1  
 Brown's b g Patriot, 5 yrs, 111 lbs. .... 2  
 Brown's ch f Hattie F, 5 yrs, 111 lbs. .... 3  
 Florence Payne, Carrie Mack, Helmsman,  
 W A, and St James, ran unplaced.  
 Time—2:169.  
 Same Day—Purse \$300, for all ages, of which  
 \$50 to second; two mile heats.  
 Brown's ch c Gov Neptune, 3 yrs, by  
 Brown Dick, dam Electra, 95 lbs. .... 1 1  
 Brown's b g Deadhead, aged, 115 lbs. .... 3 2  
 Smith's b h Dick Sasser, 4 yrs, 108  
 lbs. .... 2 3  
 Graham's b c W I Higgins, 4 yrs, 108 lbs. 5 4  
 McCarthy's ch h Ventilator, aged, 115 lbs 4 5  
 Rodegav's b g Edwin A, 4 yrs, 111 lbs. .... dis  
 Time—3:41½, 3:38½.  
 Same Day—Purse \$200, foxhunter's steeple-  
 chase; \$150 to first, \$50 to second; two miles  
 and a half.  
 D Bray's gr s Waverly, aged. .... 1  
 Costigan's ch g Brave Ally, 6 yrs. .... \*2  
 Joe, and Tom Moore, did not go to the course.  
 Finished first.  
 Time—4:50.

**TROTTING IN OHIO.**

MASON, Ohio, Oct 22.—Purse \$200; 2:29  
 Lockwood's b m Bay Fannie.. 1 2 1 0 2 1  
 Caton's gr g Napoleon..... 2 1 4 0 5 3  
 Hamilton's ch g Gen Lee..... 5 3 3 0 1 5  
 Barrett's b g Bay Dick..... 3 4 2 0 4 2  
 Brown's wh m Carrie K.... 4 5 6 0 7 4  
 Kennedy's ch g Hunter..... 10 9 9 0 8 7  
 Gentle's b s Broker..... 9 6 5 0 3 dis  
 Chase's br g Tom Battery..... 8 8 7 dr  
 Time—5:36, 2:35, 2:35, 0:00, 2:38, 2:36.  
 Oct 25—Purse \$300; free for all.  
 Grassman's b g Brother Jonathan.. 1 1 1  
 Tucker's gr g Gray Salem..... 2 2 5  
 Kinzer's gr g Deception..... 3 4 2  
 Gentle's gr g Hazor..... 4 3 3  
 Kennedy's ch g Hunter..... 5 5 4  
 Time—2:30, 2:30½, 2:31.

The Canadian Poultry Review tells the  
 following story, and says it occurred one  
 day, at Guelph, during the late central  
 exhibition: Then Mr. B— told of his  
 ducks. These were none of your ordinary  
 ducks—they had three legs each! When  
 swimming two feet did the propelling and  
 one aft did the steering. On dry land  
 the feet were used at a time, and the third  
 foot, while walking. And when they stood  
 all three legs were utilized, making the  
 ducks look like an animated and diminutive  
 swan's tripod. "You see," he continued,  
 "I never had to invest in much real estate  
 these ducks—each one provided its own  
 shadow." "How was that?" from all sides.  
 "Why, everybody knows that three feet  
 make a yard, and three duck's feet make a  
 yard! And that man never smiled  
 in the shadow of a smile."

**MONTREAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSO-  
 CIATION.**

The Montreal Veterinary Medical Association  
 held its usual fortnightly meeting in the Lec-  
 ture Room of the College on Thursday evening  
 of last week, the President, Prof. McEachran, in  
 the chair, with a full attendance of members.  
 A letter was read from the Canada Central  
 Veterinary Medical Association, thanking the  
 Association for sympathies extended on the loss  
 of their late Secretary, Mr. H. T. Murcott.  
 Mr. Lemaire described two cases of corns which  
 came under his notice last summer. He min-  
 utely described their nature and cause, saying  
 that he believed in the majority of cases bad  
 shoeing was the chief cause of corns, which, if  
 neglected, might lead to very serious results as  
 well as cause intense pain to the animal, and  
 any horse-owner who best consulted his own in-  
 terests and the feelings of the poor animal,  
 would lose no time in having them properly at-  
 tended to.  
 Mr. Baker next read his paper on contagious  
 pleuro-pneumonia, in cattle, or as the disease  
 is sometimes called lung plague or pulmonary  
 murrain. He treated the subject in a very  
 thorough and exhaustive manner, describing its  
 cause, nature, symptoms, pathology and treat-  
 ment.  
 Prof. McEachran said, Canada had as yet  
 been free from contagious pleuro-pneumonia,  
 but watchfulness was needed to prevent its in-  
 troduction. As regards the spontaneous origin,  
 of course it had at one time originated sponta-  
 neously, and might again under favorable circum-  
 stances.  
 The Vice-President, Dr. Osler, exhibited an  
 immense tumor sent from Milwaukee by Mr. W.  
 M. Armond, to the museum of the college, taken  
 from the abdomen of a horse.  
 The Secretary read a letter from Mr. F. W.  
 McLellan, V. S., Bridgeport, Conn., describing  
 a case of intestinal calculi that had occurred in  
 his practice. A photograph of the calculi was  
 exhibited. Both of these cases were of consid-  
 erable interest and their pathology was fully ex-  
 plained by Dr. Osler.

**CLIPPING HORSES.**

This subject is one which occasionally gives  
 gentlemen an opportunity to ventilate their  
 ideas, either for the purpose of throwing addition-  
 al light on the effect produced by the process, or  
 to give their personal experience. Now, whilst  
 we are disposed to treat with the greatest respect  
 the opinions of those who may conscientiously  
 condemn the practice of clipping horses, we  
 have no hesitation in placing ourselves on record  
 as uncompromising advocates of the practice,  
 and we trust that the reasons advanced in sup-  
 port of our views will commend themselves to  
 the careful attention of our readers, and afford  
 even to those who may feel disposed to differ  
 from us, abundant food for reflection. We have  
 lately seen an article copied from the Chicago  
 Tribune, condemnatory of the practice, and we  
 must carefully give the writer credit for adducing  
 the strongest arguments which can be presented  
 on his side of the question, and in order that  
 our readers may thoroughly examine the *pros*  
 and *cons* touching this very important subject,  
 we shall reproduce the strongest point in the  
 said article, and then offer such remarks in reply  
 as appear to be demanded, leaving intelligence  
 of the general public to decide as to the alleged  
 cruel or humane practice. The strong part of  
 the article alluded to is as follows: "We un-  
 hesitatingly say that the practice of allowing an  
 animal to run about in full possession of nature's  
 clothing during summer's heat, and to deprive it  
 of every protection during the cold winter  
 months, is not only cruelty to the animal, but  
 highly injurious. Now, this argument is so  
 specious as to be accepted by many people not  
 given to calm reflection, as pure gospel; they  
 consider it an outrage on nature. In our opinion,  
 it is just here where the mistake is made, for we  
 are not dealing with animals in a state of na-  
 ture. If clipping is an outrage on nature, so is  
 domestication. But as our most strenuous op-  
 ponents will not venture the assertion that do-  
 mestication is an outrage, we shall endeavor to

and when exercised is thus indulged in, the animal  
 has an opportunity of exposing himself to the  
 influence of the sun, and thus accelerate the  
 process of drying by evaporation. This, how-  
 ever, cannot be done in the case of the animal  
 confined within the walls of his stable, as all  
 our stables have not a southern aspect, and even  
 if they had, we are not sure we could at all times  
 utilize the solar rays for the purpose mentioned.  
 The horse has by nature a new coat given him  
 twice a year, the winter clothing (hair) is cast  
 off about the same time we exchange cotton for  
 flannel under-clothing, i. e., in April or May,  
 and again when we don our warm clothes in  
 November, the horse is by no means behind, so  
 far as following our example in this respect is  
 concerned, for he also gets his heavy winter gar-  
 ments about this time. But comparison here  
 ceases altogether, for when we are over-heated,  
 or briskly exercised, our heavy overcoats are  
 thrown off, greatly to our benefit and comfort.  
 The temperature is high, consequent upon the  
 circulating fluid being driven through the ar-  
 teries and veins with accelerated rapidity, but,  
 by and bye, with the cessation of exercise, the  
 temperature falls, and our temporarily discard-  
 ed great coats are again called into requisition.  
 We do for our horses in this respect exactly  
 what we do for ourselves. It looks to us very  
 much like an absurdity for any one to try and  
 persuade us our heavy clothing should be worn  
 under all circumstances, in the house and out,  
 whether wet or dry. So far as regards our de-  
 parture from what is understood as 'Nature'  
 is concerned, we practice it quite as much when  
 we clothe our own bodies as when we clip our  
 horses, but both is found not only convenient  
 but absolutely necessary. Clipping was not so  
 much admired formerly as it is at present, for  
 several reasons. The animal was not called  
 upon for an exhibition of speed equal to what is  
 now witnessed, or if he were called, he did not  
 respond; and, besides, within a comparatively  
 recent period, clipping was slow and expensive.  
 Some years ago it took the greater part of two  
 days for as many men to clip a horse, and those  
 should be experts. Now, see how far in advance  
 of such a state of things we are. By looking at  
 the advertisements in The Spirit of the Times  
 the reader will see a little less than a dozen dif-  
 ferent kinds of machines for clipping horses, all  
 admirable specimens of invention and mechan-  
 ism, each having points of excellence peculiar to  
 itself, but all combining to annihilate both ex-  
 pense and time. In writing in defense of clip-  
 ping horses, Stonehenge says: "The natural  
 protection is good for a horse when left in a state  
 of nature, but when man steps in and requires  
 the use of the horse for such a work as will  
 sweat him severely, he discovers that a long  
 coat produces great exhaustion, both during  
 work and after it, that it entirely forbids the  
 use of the horse for hunting and fast work. I  
 have myself many times found it impossible to  
 extend a horse for any distance, on account of  
 his long coat, which distressed him so much as  
 to make him blow directly, whereas, by remov-  
 ing it with the clipping scissors, he could gallop  
 as lightly as a racehorse, and be able to go as  
*fast and far again as before* (the italics are our  
 own). When this happens in the course of the  
 week following the previous failure, the only  
 change made being in the coat, there can be no  
 mistake made, and a constant repetition of the  
 same result leaves no room for dispute as to the  
 beneficial effect of removing the hair." Some  
 who speak on the subject, try to make a point,  
 by asserting that the horse that has been clipped  
 is more likely to catch cold than his brother, who  
 has not been introduced to the clipper; this,  
 however, is not correct, as in practice we find it  
 is the unclipped animal that almost invariably  
 takes cold. According to the author above  
 quoted, clipping and singeing a horse renders  
 him far less liable to catch cold than if left in  
 his natural state. There is no possible doubt  
 but an animal's health is, if slowly, certainly  
 surely undermined by being permitted to wear  
 thick heavy hair, while at the same time they  
 are compelled to work so hard or so fast as to  
 produce copious perspiration; the latter takes  
 hours to dry, and frequently breaks out afresh,  
 thus greatly debilitating the animal, and thus  
 reducing his strength. In "The Horse in the  
 Stable and the Field" we find the following pas-  
 sage: "In former days I have had horses  
 wet for weeks together, from the impossibility  
 of getting them dry in the intervals of their  
 work; they would break out afresh when appar-  
 ently cool, and by no possible means could they  
 be thoroughly dried; this of course wasted their

strength, and money, speed, and labor. Besides he has the unqualified approval  
 of his conscience, and that of all men who have  
 given the subject sufficient attention to enable  
 them to judge the matter intelligently. With  
 respect to the after care of horses who have been  
 clipped, we should say, immediately after the  
 operation has been performed, the animal ought  
 to be sponged over with alcohol, and warm  
 blankets put on, no drafts allowed, and the  
 stable kept warm, for the first few days the  
 blankets should not be removed, then one only,  
 and a lighter one made to take its place. These  
 may be taken off after a week or so, then a  
 warm blanket only, which is usually worn in the  
 stable, kept on. When the animal is in harness,  
 though at rest, in shed, etc., he should be in-  
 variably covered warmly, and never unclipped  
 while standing. If these precautions are ob-  
 served, there is little danger of the horse catch-  
 ing cold. At first the legs should be well hand  
 rubbed and bandaged, but if the animal's health  
 is good, this need not be continued. The fore-  
 going remarks are intended to apply to road and  
 fast horses, as these are the kind which are gen-  
 erally clipped. We will, in a future number of  
 The Spirit, give our views with reference to the  
 advisability of clipping animals intended for  
 slow heavy work only. We hope to prove con-  
 clusively that the animals also will be materi-  
 ally benefited by being clipped.—Spirit.

**Billiards.**

**SLOSSON SLAUGHTERS SCHAEFER.**

Wednesday evening of last week these two  
 noted experts played a match of 1,000 points  
 up, for \$500, at Turner Hall, Chicago. It  
 was a merry set-to, Slosson winning. At  
 the close of the fourteenth inning the call  
 stood, Slosson, 288; Schaefer, 90; the former  
 having made a run of 189. In the fifteenth  
 inning Slosson set up another run of 293. At  
 the close of the twenty-eighth inning the call  
 stood, Slosson, 792; Schaefer, 589. The  
 game closed in thirty-nine innings, the score  
 standing, Slosson, 1,000; Schaefer, 739.  
 Average of winner, 25:25:39. Best runs,  
 Slosson, 293; Schaefer, 217.

**A BILLIARD PRODIGY.**

It is pretty well known among the lovers  
 of Billiards in this city, that a player of re-  
 markable skill has made his advent here, at  
 the Grand Union billiard hall of Mr. W. P.  
 Marshall, 114 Sudbury Street. He is an  
 Indian boy, only twenty-two years of age,  
 named Ranolph Haizer, and the knowing  
 ones speak of him as "the coming man"  
 with the ivories. It is the opinion of those  
 versed in the game that his equal is not to  
 be seen in Boston, if, indeed, anywhere. In  
 the three-ball carom game he is at his best,  
 and his ordinary terms are 150 or "no  
 count," against the best amateurs. Last  
 evening he astonished the spectators with  
 runs of 113, 107, 91, 58, and 53, counting, on  
 one occasion, 84 without going on the rail.  
 Since arriving here he has scored the extra-  
 ordinary counts of 690 and 355. His man-  
 ner of play is modest and unassuming, and  
 his shots are made with wonderful quickness  
 and precision, the "masse" being one of his  
 strongest features. This young man, it is  
 believed, will before long give the more noted  
 players a touch of his quality.—Boston  
 Globe.

The Atlantic cable announces the safe arrival  
 of Duke of Magenta, after a pleasant voyage of  
 eleven days, at Liverpool, Nov. 19, and he was  
 shipped immediately to Newmarket. The latest  
 advices are that the English are much pleased  
 with the youngsters sent over by Mr. Lorillard,  
 and regard them as an exceedingly good-looking  
 lot, but they think this of all that are sent, and  
 yet they do little good. They arrived at New-  
 market without the slightest mishap, and Duke  
 of Magenta, it seems, has been quite as fortu-  
 nate. A gentleman, who should know whereof  
 he speaks, asserts that "That is Pierre Loril-  
 lard's luck. He'll beat the English yet."

the exception of the fourth purse, which was  
 pro rata, and the prizes were paid in full  
 without any consideration as to the number  
 of entries. The date for closing the entries  
 is not indicated in the advertisement, and at  
 the present, it may be presumed that the en-  
 tries will be received up to the time of the  
 shooting. \$10 pay the cut and fee, which  
 makes the shooter eligible for each purse. It  
 will surprise us greatly if the Western shoot  
 is not one of the successes of the year.  
 Everything looks as if the promoters are  
 responsible gentlemen, too but a fair expec-  
 tation is liberal, the conditions favorable, and  
 the time well selected.

**POPPING AT GUELPH.**

On Friday last a match between two  
 teams—from the townships of Guelph and  
 Pasanach respectively—took place at Guelph.  
 Mr. John Hewer captained the Pasanach team,  
 and Mr. Geo. Atkinson captained the Guelph  
 team. The match was for the Guelph's cup,  
 a man shot at eight birds, under the usual  
 rules. The following is the score:

| PASANACH.         | GUELPH.           |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| John Hewer..... 4 | G Atkinson..... 0 |
| John Cook..... 6  | J Lullo..... 4    |
| Joe King..... 6   | C Blyth..... 4    |
| Jas Cook..... 4   | W Mathews..... 5  |

The victors were entertained at an excel-  
 lent supper at H. W. H. A. Guelph, the  
 same evening.

**SHOOTING AT KEMPTVILLE.**

A shoot took place at Kemptville on the  
 23rd for a game supper between Messrs  
 Bascom and Botham on one side, and Messrs  
 Jones and Hassard on the other. All mem-  
 bers of the Kemptville shooting club  
 O Bascom..... 0111111111  
 W Botham..... 1001101001

F Jones..... 1010011101  
 E Hassard..... 1110100410

The Kemptville club would like a friendly  
 match with any similar organization, six  
 side, 10 birds each. Address the secretary,  
 Box 111.

**SNAP SHOTS.**

**HEAVY.**—A few days ago a prominent fea-  
 ture on the Winnipeg market was the car-  
 case of a grand moose weighing 750 pounds.  
**URSI.**—Four bears, one of which weighed  
 490 pounds, were recently shot near a settle-  
 ment in the Township of Cashol, near Belle-  
 ville. The roads, especially in the northern  
 townships, are reported to be in a terrible  
 condition. The fur traders are very much  
 depressed, and a number of trappers have  
 abandoned the usual fall hunt.

**GRANGERS AT THE TRAP.**—There was a  
 shooting match in Rockwood the other day,  
 with the following result; G Haigh, captain,  
 0; J McGee, 1; J W Knowles, 2. T Du-  
 field, captain, 1; J Haigh, 2; M Doran, 1.  
 Each man shot at five birds, and the side  
 captained by T Duffield won by one bird.  
 Seven birds out of thirty is not bad shooting  
 —with a stone.

**STAG-HUNT.**—A three-year-old deer was  
 let loose at Markham on the 4th prox., to  
 be hunted with hounds. After the chase  
 there will be a pigeon shoot, for which Mr.  
 A. Oxford has provided 400 birds. The deer  
 will be started at 10 a. m.

**RULES.**—On one of our insid' pages to-  
 day will be found Bogardus' new rules for  
 single and double bird shooting. The Capt  
 thinks they are perfection.