

Putnam, N. Y.	May 21 to 27
Putnam, N. Y.	May 21 to 27
Freeport, Ill.	May 30 to June 2
Le Roy, N. Y.	May 30 to June 1
Am. Jockey Club, N. Y. (alter- nate days)	June 3 to 17
Putnam, Mich.	June 6 to 8
Putnam, N. Y.	June 6 to 8
Cambridge City, Ind.	June 6 to 9
Grand Rapids, Mich.	" 12 to 17
Putnam, N. Y.	" 18 to 15
Putnam, N. Y.	June 13 to 15
Putnam, N. Y.	June 13 to 15
Putnam, Ind.	June 13 to 17
Jackson, Mich.	" 20 to 23
Putnam, Ind.	June 20 to 23
Syracuse, N. Y.	" 20 to 22
Putnam, Philadelphia	" 24 to 28
Watertown, N. Y.	" 27 to 29
East Saginaw, Mich.	" 27 to 30
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	" 28 to 30
Long Branch, Philadelphia	July
Chicago, Ill.	June 30 to July 4
Dayton, Ohio	July 8 to 5
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	July 4
Detroit, Mich.	July 4 to 8
Chester Park, Cincinnati	July 11 to 14
Newark, N. Y.	July 12 to 15
Chicago, Ill.	July 18 to 21
Cleveland, O.	July 25 to 28
Saratoga	Aug.
Freeport, Ill.	Aug. 8 to 11
Buffalo	1st week in Aug
Rochester	2nd " "
Putnam	3rd " "
Mendota, Ill.	3rd " "
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	4th " "
Earlville, Ill.	4th " "
Hartford, Conn.	Aug. 29 to Sept 1
Springfield, Mass.	Sept 5 to 8
Mystic Park, Boston	Sept. 12 to 15
Am. Jockey Club, N. Y. (alter- nate days)	Oct. 3 to 14

It found to answer the purpose for which it is intended, no doubt it will become quite common in localities where it will prove beneficial to all concerned. To Mr. D. J. Robinson, the undefatigable Secretary of the Association, the credit is due for the new idea, we have understood, and if it should prove to be the specific anticipated he will be entitled to the greatest esteem of his racing friends, and the sincere thanks of, gentlemen who have honorably engaged at the meeting.

WOODBINE PARK.

In our issue of to-day will be found the bill of the Woodbine Park Association. It will be seen the races will extend over four days, and the money amounts to about \$4,500. The first, second, and fourth days will be devoted entirely to running, and on the third day the programme will consist of two trots of popular classes. For the Queen's Birthday the principal attraction, of course, will be the contest for the Queen's Plate, and it is supplemented by a hurdle race, and two events over the flat. The second day will have a steeplechase and two mile heat races. The third is assigned to the trotters and an open 3.00; and 40 race will be the attractions. The fourth day will have four events—two steeplechases and a couple of dashes. The programme is framed so as to allow all classes of horses an opportunity of distinguishing themselves. It is unnecessary to repeat our oft declared opinion of Woodbine and its surroundings, which, by this time, must be quite familiar to our readers. It is quite probable that the meeting will be honored with the presence of His Excellency Lord Dufferin, Governor General, as a patron. The new Association has very favorable circumstances for its inaugural meeting, and there can be but little doubt it will be as successful, both as regards entries and attendance, as its most enthusiastic friend could desire. Next week we will likely be able to announce the entrance fee, rules, regulations, &c., &c.

## BOGUS PEDIGREES.

It is no uncommon thing in the American papers to read of horses having pedigrees and performances attached to them to which they have no right. Our sporting contemporaries are down like a thousand of brick on frauds of this nature, and show them up something in the following manner, which is clipped from the Ans. to Correspondents column in last week's Turf, Field and Farm.—

"ALEX. INNES, Clinton.—Sir Archy, by Grey Eagle, dam by Post Boy; 2nd dam Peytona, by imp. Glencoe, &c., will not do. Peytona was never bred to Post Boy. It can be possible that the horse is by Grey Eagle, out of a Post Boy-mare, but the appropriation of a name to which he has not the slightest right, and the tissue of misrepresentations connected with the turf history of this horse, throws a shadow of doubt over the whole claim. Sir Archy, by Grey Eagle, never ran the three-mile race at Lexington in 5:38 and 5:41, if at all: his reputed four-mile race at Frankfort, in 7:34 and 7:40 is false, for that time does not stand to the credit of any horse whatever over the course of that place."

## STALLIONS IN THE SPORTING TIMES.

Again we are able to call the attention of our readers to a couple of the representative horses of Ontario, that make their announcements this week. The first is

KING TOM, by Lexington, out of Tokay, by imported Yorkshire. He is a fine large

Mr. Charles Nurse, the well-known long distance pedestrian, assisted by Mr. Duck, hotel-keeper at the Humber, was instrumental in saving the lives of a number of gentlemen who had had their boat upset by a squall in Humber Bay on Friday afternoon. Mr. Nurse is a capital swimmer and oarsman and these valuable accomplishments were of good account on the above occasion. He, with Mr. Duck, is entitled to much credit for their bravery in attempting the rescue, as the sea was very heavy.

It is proposed to establish a riding school in Ottawa, where it is said gentlemen who are good equestrians are very scarce.

Hyder Ali, by Leamington, will take in the towns between Toronto and Hamilton on his route westward, returning from the latter place by boat here.

A number of Base Ball matches were played on Friday throughout the country but the playing or scores did not do justice to the reputation of those engaged.

In the Turf, Field and Farm fast time table recently published in our columns, credit is given to Madge, by Australian, for the fastest three-quarter mile time—1:15. By the Running Register for 1875, just issued, we find Chiuaman, at Oakland Park, San Francisco, ran three-quarters of a mile, with 111 lbs, on January 9th, in 1:15. Those interested can make the correction.

Mr. J. P. Wiser, of Prescott, has entered his four-year old stallion Chestnut Hill, by Rysdyk, dam the Miller mare by Bully King, in the Republic Race for 4-year olds, to be trotted at Philadelphia next September. We also notice a very fine cut of Rysdyk in the Spirit of the Times last week.

By an error in Mr. Reeve's pedestrian advertisement last week we made him to say his price was \$7.50 when it should have read \$7.

As yet no reply has been received to Mr. S. Jakes' challenge to Mr. Russell, the Ottawa cueist.

It is rather remarkable the number of race tracks being built in Ontario this season. We have had reported that operations are already commenced at Oshawa, Dunnville, Cayuga and Brantford. These are all half-mile tracks. It is proposed to build courses at Orangeville and Cornwall.

This week we received the Racing Calendar published by the Turf, Field and Farm Association, New York. It contains in handy form a summary of all the races run in the United States the past year, fast time table, colors, winners of prominent events, entries for coming events, &c., &c., a mass of information for the practical turfman. Price \$1.50, and address Turf, Field and Farm, 37 Park Row, New York. Contrary to previous years it has no record of Canadian races.

By an advertisement in another column it will be seen the Barrie Race Track and all connected therewith is offered for sale, or will be rented on very favorable terms. This is one of best tracks in America, and was built without stint of money, perfection being the idea of its promoters. Its present proprietor cannot from other business engagements devote his time to it, and will give any good man a chance by which a fortune may be realized in a short time.

The English Derby will be run this year on May 31. Petrarch has been dethroned from his position of favorite. The latest betting advices are, —6 to 1 Skylark, 7 to 1 Petrarch, 8 to 1 All Heart, 25 to 1 Bay Wyndham, 88 to 1 Julius Cæsar, 40 to 1 Great Tom.

At a recent meeting of the Buffalo Driving Park Association Mr. C. J. Wells was elected President, and Mr. H. A. Norris Secretary and Treasurer.

It is proposed to hold the Spring Meeting at Chatham early in June. We have not been advised of the dates selected.

had the desired effect of easing her very much. I then got straw to keep her comfortable, got plenty of warm water, explored the rectum, removed a considerable quantity of hard feces; and applied catheter, emptied the bladder, which was quite full of dark colored urine like dirty coffee, although her food previously was composed of oat straw and twelve quarts of oats daily. I then fomented the loins well with hot water and applied a sheepskin, shortly afterwards put on mustard and ammonia. I remained with her until after 6 p.m. (Gave her three dr. aloes, with tartar emetic and nitre in water, one dr. dig., one dr. tartar emetic, four dr. nitre, one-half drachm pulverize opium, to be given every six hours)—she was resting as well as could be expected. I visited her next morning about 11 a.m. found her more restless, and adopted the same application as before, with the exception of the aloes; but the medicine did not have the same effect. She continued to be more restless; before I left, about six, I emptied the bladder, and found the urine a more natural color; but I considered at this time the bowels were participating in the inflammation. I forgot to mention that I applied enemas of hot water, both in order to foment and empty the large intestines on both days. I received a telegram on the 12th inst that the mare was worse. I again visited her between three and four o'clock, p. m., and found her dying, which took place about an hour after. In opening the abdomen found her very fat; the peritoneum very much inflamed, the stomach and small intestines about normal, the cæcum much inflamed and filled with a dirty liquid, the c. contained a considerable quantity of hardened feces, and the lining membrane inflamed, kidneys soft and contained a yellowish fluid, liver normal. In opening the thoracic cavity the lungs had a darkish color, and the heart filled with black blood, the pleura and diaphragm being less or more inflamed. In cutting in on the muscle on each side of the spine of lumbar region there appeared a yellow like fluid, I considered the muscles had been strained, causing inflammation and partial paralysis, the bowels and other viscera sympathising therewith. The other patients recovered, although some of them were very bad. Last year about this time a fine mare in the immediate neighborhood of Cayuga succumbed to the same disease.

CALEDONIA, 18th April, 1876.

## HORSE SHOEING.

COMMUNICATION READ BY MR. W. A. DUNBAR,  
VETERINARY STUDENT, AT ONE OF THE  
WEEKLY MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY IN CON-  
NECTION WITH THE ONTARIO VETERINARY  
COLLEGE, TORONTO.

Much has been written and many theories have been advanced on this subject. It is a theme which has engaged the attention of individuals of every rank and of every grade of intelligence. Some of the most polished men of letters have not hesitated to exercise the power of their genius in devising methods of shoeing, and in describing, even to the most minute particulars, the manner in which horses should be shod. The most illiterate—full of ignorance and self conceit—have also deemed themselves qualified to grapple with this matter, and to fully promulgate its most approved principles. In fact, so much has been said and written on the subject, and so many, various and conflicting, are the opinions expressed by those who professed to know all about it, that one is compelled to wonder whether there really is any proper way of performing the operation—any manner in which it can be performed without immediately or ultimately inflicting a permanent injury to the foot. One tells us that "it is imperatively necessary for the proper preservation of the feet, to pare them well at each shoeing; to thin the sole until it will yield to the pressure of the strong thumb of the smith." This, they say, "preserves the elasticity of the hoof, permits a

the excellencies of a shoe invented several years ago by a Frenchman. This shoe is merely a narrow strip of iron, the width of which is equal to the width of the wall of the hoof, and is about three eighths of an inch in thickness, it is perforated by a few nail holes and bent to correspond with the shape of the foot. The manner of applying this shoe is peculiar; the wall of the hoof is cut down about three eighths of an inch, leaving the sole prominent, into this groove the shoe is fitted, after which it is nailed to the foot. When this shoe is properly applied, the sole of the foot and the ground surface of the shoe are on a level. The principal and great advantage of this shoe, we are told, is the fact that the horse receives all the benefits of going barefooted, while he is shod. He is shod and is oblivious of the fact. Many are of the opinion that a shoe should not project even a hair's-breadth beyond the limits of the hoof, as any variation from this rule would be productive of the most serious results. Others are just as positive that, for the comfort of the animal, the heels of the shoe should be allowed to project more or less. As to the number of nails necessary to attach the shoe to the foot, and the position they should occupy in the shoe, there is also great diversity of opinion. Some maintain that five nails—three on the outer, and two on the inner side—are quite sufficient to hold a shoe in position on any horse for any reasonable length of time, and that any more than this will do irreparable injury. Others affirm that the combined strength of from eight to ten nails are requisite to properly attach a shoe to the foot of a heavy horse, and for smaller horses proportionately fewer. Some are very much in favor of toe clips, and say that they very materially assist in keeping the shoe in position; while others say that they are an abomination, working all manner of mischief. Now, with regard to fitting the shoe to the foot, we are told by those who pretend to know that the shoe should never be applied hot, as by doing so will, in a very short time, deprive the hoof of its natural moisture, and cause it to become brittle. Others whose knowledge of the matter is probably just as extensive, inform us that a shoe cannot be properly fitted unless when in a heated state.

That horse shoeing is a subject of paramount importance is indisputable, and that much damage is done to horse's feet by whimsical and improper modes of shoeing. Nor is this much to be wondered at when the fact is considered that, in this country, not more than one horse shoer in fifty possesses any knowledge of the anatomical or physiological structure of the horse's foot, and the others on this account are certainly incapable, to a very great extent, of understanding its requirements. And yet there is not one individual in the country that pursues the avocation of horse shoeing, who, if questioned on the subject, will not give you to understand that he possesses first-class professional acquirements; and if asked to describe the structure of the foot will not hesitate to do so, and the more ignorant he is of the subject the more valuable and absurd is his description likely to be.

However, having had some experience as a horse shoer, I am perfectly well aware that bad shoeing cannot be fully attributed, in every case, to the incapacity of the smith, because in many cases—no matter how absurd the plan may be—he is required to perform the operation as dictated by the owner of the animal. And some owners of horses have certainly extremely peculiar ideas regarding the manner in which they should be shod. Of course it is optional with the smith whether he shoes a horse in the manner which he knows is improper, and is likely to do the animal an injury; but he must do one of two things—either do as desired, or loose custom, and as it is not pleasant to loose custom, he usually consents to do as requested. Although I am quite convinced that if the shoeing smith really understands his business, he will have far more credit, and will certainly loose nothing in a pecuniary point of view by refusing to shoe a horse when called upon to do so in an improper manner. And I think that it is unperatively necessary that every horse shoer should thoroughly