

Mr. Settery, of Quebec Falls, N. B., sent forward a communication on Monday. A lively discussion followed, after which President gave a short address. Some excellent papers will be read next week.

MONTREAL VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Last week an address was given on meat inspection by Mr. McEachran, M. R. O. V. S. There is a fair number of citizens, Alds. McCord, MacFar, Inspector Radford, Doctor LaRocque, Messrs. Shelton, Weaver and others connected with the Health Department were present. The speaker held that dead meat inspectorship can never be satisfactory. He said there were three orders of meat. The first or best being of a fine color, well mixed with fat and having a good odor. The second order had less color, with inferior fatness, the animal not being well cared for. The third kind of meat is generally either dark or light in color; it may be poor, soft and watery; it is obtained from animals too young or too old and indifferently fed. The flesh of animals killed for a long distance in railway cars, if the animals are vexed or worried, or if they have a dark color. The flesh of animals killed from a natural death or from suffocation, may be distinguished by the blood remaining in the veins; it is soft and flabby and has a heavy and disagreeable if not offensive odor. The speaker showed how nutrefaction, which begins early in the summer, could be detected. He spoke of the fly pest and the attacks of different flies upon the meat, showing that a meat inspector of a man of experience must be employed. Animals dying from jaundice, and those which were totally unfit for human food. The inspector should also be acquainted with comparative anatomy, as horse flesh might be sold as beef, as was attempted in Toronto recently. He would believe Mr. Fleming, however, would not lose much were we to eat the flesh of a horse. The speaker, however, would not advise his audience to take this as his theory; he had tasted and enjoyed horse-flesh, but did not think many persons could get over the smell of it. He said there was about it, etc. Then the speaker gave a good test to see what flesh the animal belongs to. Another test is to submit the dead flesh to sulphuric acid; this last test, however, requires an experienced nose to make it practicable. Dead-meat inspectorship is a dangerous and a snare. He suggested that two slaughter-houses should be erected outside the city and be under the control of the Health Department and a Veterinary officer. Every animal should be inspected before being killed, and if possible the internals examined. It would not be an inconvenience to the butcher to have a great boon. It would save them great expense. The animals should be kept separate from the abattoirs clean and airy with plenty of water. Near these slaughter-houses glue factories and factories for making rope out of intestines, as done in Dublin, could be erected and a saving effected in every way. The health of the city would also be improved. So long as the slaughter-houses of Montreal are made the receptacles for the slaughter-houses we can never get rid of pestilence that breaks out at times. At the conclusion of this very interesting paper Ald. MacFar spoke. He said that in the past too little attention has been given to the veterinary profession in Montreal, as compared with cities in Europe. Doctors for human beings were numerous but animals did not meet with sufficient attention. He suggested a system like that in use at Boston, near Boston. Ald. Mercer said there was a loan of \$100,000 granted for the erection of an abattoir, and he had no doubt that next they could get the necessary permission from the Legislature to carry on the work. Addresses were also given by Inspector Radford, Doctor LaRocque and Dr. Osler, the Chairman of the meeting. The latter gentleman spoke on the question, "What diseases do we, as medical men, meet with consequent on the digestion of food?" After a vote of thanks to the lecturer and to the college for past favors, the meeting adjourned.

himself acquainted with the peculiarities of the disease, and we may observe, *en passant*, that it has a great many traits peculiar to itself which are apt to mislead the unwary or uninformed. The definition of rheumatism is an inflammatory condition of the fibres which enter into the formation of the structure of the ligaments, tendons, joints, theca of muscles of the heart and closed cavities. But it is that of the joints, theca, and ligaments with which we are more immediately concerned. This ailment is supposed to be due to a specific condition of the blood; it is generally accompanied by fever, stiffness, and lameness; the inflammation and pain are both of a metastatic or wandering character, being now in one joint, and immediately afterwards found in another, but it has this peculiarity, that it generally leaves one joint to appear in the corresponding one on the other side. Thus, should it be to-day in the off knee, you will find it to-morrow in the high knee—not in the fetlock or hip—for, as a rule, when a joint has been affected and the pain ceases the opposite corresponding joint is most apt to suffer. A hard swelling usually denotes the seat of rheumatism, but many cases come under our notice where, from the symptoms observed, there is no doubt of the trouble having been caused by rheumatism, and still there may be no signs of inflammation or swelling. Such swellings rarely, if ever, suppurate. Some animals are particularly prone to it; though they may have had every attention paid them, and every reasonable precaution taken, still you cannot protect them from rheumatism. This is called a rheumatic diathesis, or a tendency to take on the disease where the slightest opportunity is offered. Cold and damp almost always produce rheumatism, but it may also result from contagious eczema, epizootic, pleurisy, or, as we have said, from a predisposition to take on the disease. The symptoms of the disease are sudden and inexplicable lameness, which may or may not be accompanied by inflammation. Should there be swelling it is almost sure to appear in the stifle, fetlock, hock joints, or in the loins, but it not infrequently involves the tendons of the forward limbs, the loins or chest may be its seat also. If the thoracic or chest walls are implicated, the disease is called pleurodynia. It would be well to remark that a general stiffness, listlessness, and uneasiness are mostly exhibited before the disease appears in a pronounced form. There is always a febrile disturbance and rise of temperature to be observed before you can diagnose your case clearly. The pulse is hard and unyielding; the mouth, as might be expected, is devoid of moisture and very warm; the urine has an unusual quantity of hippurates of soda, ammonium, and hippuric acid, the bowels being usually constive, the fibrine of the blood is greatly increased—so much so that, if some of the vital fluid were drawn, it would coagulate immediately, and the clot would be very firm. In the chronic form the above symptoms are apparent, but much modified, with the exception that the fever will, or may be, in the latter case entirely absent; the lameness does not shift or move about so much in the chronic as in the acute; but it is much more persistent, and leads to ulceration of articular cartilage. There is what is called an eburnation of the bones (which means a state of the osseous system, in which there is an increased and morbid deposit of phosphate of lime, especially on the cartilage of the joints); there is a formation of osteo or bone phosphates. Occasionally the acute form becomes chronic, and an animal subject to the chronic is most likely to be frequently a victim to attacks of the acute. In the chronic form the bones are subject to many pathological changes in their shape, structure, and constituents. Bony tumors may grow on the pelvis or spinal column, also on the fringes of the synovial membranes, the joints may become locked, solidified, or ankylosed from rheumatism, and we may also have, as a result of the disease, ossification of the walls of the heart, which is extremely dangerous. Both in the acute and chronic forms, the pericardium endocardium (coverings of the heart), and the cardiac valves may become inflamed. This complication more frequently occurs in the acute stage; the pulse becomes intermittent, jerky, and wiry; the heart's action sharp and angry, the cardiac impulse is often wanting, and a to-and-fro motion usually accompanies the heart's movements.

Most medical men and veterinarians are agreed that an excess of lactic acid is the cause of rheumatism. There is also an unusual acidity of the urine—both in man and the lower animals—during the continuance of this disease, the acid being uric. The treatment which we have found most effective is:—Give a gentle laxative, or an aloetic purging ball, with which,

is done for the purpose of relieving congestion, dependent upon want of secretion, but not carried far enough to debilitate.

The local treatment should consist in using warm fomentations, and the application of a liniment composed of absolute alcohol, tincture of belladonna, Jamaica rum, spirits of turpentine, and chloroform, equal parts; water, two parts; agitate before applying. If relief is not obtained from this, apply, with friction, tincture of cantharides freely. The object in blistering is to remove as much as possible of the rheumatic virus, in the shape of serum. When the blister has had its effect, if convenient, apply a warm poultice, in order to facilitate the discharge. If the joints are affected, this line of treatment will have a very beneficial effect. Some prefer applying the blister near the inflamed part, but we have found more beneficial results follow by applying it to the part itself. It is always well to change the bedding frequently; do not allow the temperature to vary more than is absolutely necessary. Animals suffering from rheumatism require more warmth than in health, and should the weather be cold, variable, and damp, it would be best to keep them indoors, bandage the loins loosely with flannel, and in severe cases, it would be well to take some wadding make it as warm as possible in an oven, and putting a coating of it next the limb, keeping it in place with flannel bandages.—*Spirit*.

Billiards.

LOUIS SHAW "POCKETED" IN RENO.

Louis Shaw, the billiard-player, is now lying dead broke at Reno. He made a match with Lance Perkins, and \$50 forfeit money was deposited. A few days afterwards Shaw jumped the town with \$800, won at faro. The forfeit money was not a loss to him, as he had induced a young man of this city, who had betwined him in various ways to put it up. In Reno Shaw attempted to double his capital, and lost everything. Although an excellent player, the fellow seems to be an unprincipled scallawag, who tries to make money by selling out games. He was long ago kicked out of the Billiard Congress, and no respectable player in the East will have anything to do with him.—*Virginia Chronicle*.

BENNETT—DION.—At Montreal, on the 7th, two games of billiards were played between Messrs. James G. Bennett and Frank Dion. The first game was won by Dion, and the second by Bennett.

Checkers.

THE TORONTO CLUB.

A match was played on Friday evening at the rooms of the Toronto Draught Club, between two teams of eleven members each, captained by Messrs. Macdonald and Malcolm. Following is the score:—

Mr. Macdonald.	Mr. Malcolm.	Draws.
J. Conn..... 1	R. B. Brimer.. 8	2
John Rennie.. 1	W. Isaacs..... 5	0
A. Macdonald.. 1	R. J. Clark.... 2	3
R. J. Cooper.. 0	W. Alexander.. 6	0
J. Carruthers.. 1	L. Dean..... 4	1
R. Jackson... 0	C. A. Coleman.. 6	0
G. Fletcher... 3	M. Ryan..... 0	3
A. Hamilton... 3	W. Hudson.... 3	0
D. Prentice... 2	M. Malcolm.... 2	2
Jas. Rennie... 4	W. R. Orr..... 1	0
J. D. Tripp.... 5	S. F. Burgess.. 0	1
Totals..... 21	32	12

Majority for Mr. Malcolm's eleven, 11 games.

GULLER.—At a meeting of draught players held at the American hotel, Tuesday evening, the organization of a club was completed, and the following officers elected:—President, D. Nasmith; Vice-President, D. McKenzie; Secretary, D. Waldreth, Treasurer, M. Meyers.

CHAMPIONSHIP.—The checker match be

resident in the Western States. Several years ago, and a trotter was private trial-pleaser of him money, and he placed him in the hands of a trainer and driver to make a season's campaign. The gentleman was one of large wealth, and this trotter was in rely an accident to him, yet he watched his career through a few busy months, with interest, and was much gratified to notice that his horse always got a good part of the purse, frequently first money, and always an excess over his entrance fee. He, therefore, awaited the time "When Johnny Came Marching Home" with his successful bit of property, with particular pleasure, especially because, in the meantime, owner and driver had not had an accounting. After a few words of congratulation when they met, the owner said, "You had better make your account and send it in," and departed, mentally figuring the rather large amount that was to reward his astuteness as a horseman. The driver complied with praiseworthy promptness, but what a change came over the spirit of the owner's dream when he saw at the foot of the long account, that he was a debtor, not a creditor, of the driver of his triumphant horse, and that to the tune of several hundred dollars. He eagerly scanned the items of the bill for an explanation of the phenomenon and the problem was solved. Snugly enclosed a long the charges for travelling, food, shoeing, keep, etc., was continually recurring the mysterious item, "whack up, \$50," "whack up, \$100," "whack up, \$200," until all the profits of the trotter, and more besides, were swallowed in the vortex of "whack up." We need not mention what was the explanation of the driver. Those who have had experience have heard the tale, and to the uninitiated we shall not unfold the subtle ways of our trotting Jesus further than we have already done, nor shall we identify the parties more clearly than by saying that, in this case, owner, and driver, and horse were an "Ohio Boy."—*Spirit*.

VALUE OF RUNNING BLOOD IN THE TROTTER.

It is not our purpose here to discuss the very important question which is indicated in the caption. To do it justice, and arrive at any satisfactory conclusion from the data now existing, would require an elaborate set of tables and classifications, which we may at some future time prepare; but at present this labor is altogether beyond our ability to perform. Whatever results an elaborate generalization from the facts already existing might show, the general reader is not prepared to say yes or nay on the question. From all the general teachings of the past, he does not hesitate to conclude that the more running blood there is in the trotting horse, the better he will stand training, and the longer his distance will be on the course. We very much doubt whether statistics will sustain this common popular impression. As a test of the truth of the matter presented to the general comprehension in a way that it can be understood, we know of no means so effective as that of extending the distance or length of our trotting contests. The formula of mile heats, "three in five in harness," has become thoroughly stereotyped in all the trotting programmes in the country. Before you go to a trotting meeting, you must expect to see the same mile-heats in harness, over and over and over again. It may be argued that where the contest of mile-heats is lengthened out to five or six heats, the bottom of the contestants is pretty well tried before its completion. This is true; and yet it is covered up with so many conditions and contingencies, that the spectator hardly applies the question of blood as an element in the contest. Let us have two miles in harness, or under the saddle, if you choose, and then three-mile heats, and we will soon see whether four mile running blood is an essential requisite in the staying qualities of a trotting-horse. If the popular opinion, now almost universally prevailing, be true, we will see the horse from strictly

MOLLIE MCCARTHY.

The following is the description, pedigree and performance of the California crack, Mollie McCarthy, who won the two-mile heat race at Sacramento, Cal., on the 1st inst. —

Mollie McCarthy, born foaled 1874, was bred and is stabled by Theodore Winters, Esq., California. She was sired by Monarch (son of Colton), or Kelpie, Jr., dam Helene Farrow, by imp. Sawrock; 2nd dam Ida, by imp. Bolshazzar; 3rd dam Madam Bosley (Gamma) dam, by Sir Richard; 4th dam by imp. Eagle, 5th dam Bel Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder, 6th dam by Old Canticleer, 7th dam by imp. Sterling, 8th dam by Clodna, 9th dam by imp. Silver Eye; 10th dam by imp. Jolly Roger; 11th dam by imp. Partner, &c. Mollie McCarthy is a rich brown, about 15½ hands high, very symmetrically formed, with a clean cut, blood-like head and a long tapering neck, shoulders sloping, chest deep, barrel full and well ribbed home, arms and gaskins very muscular, broad loins and powerful quarters, and a good set of legs. At every point she has a highly finished, thoroughbred look, with no perceptible defect about her whole conformation. She is fast and enduring, runs with great ease and recuperates quickly after a race.

Mollie McCarthy's performances are the best evidence of her ability as a racer. She has run in thirteen races, and won all of them, beginning as a two-year old stake worth \$600, at Sacramento—one mile—winning with great ease in 1:40. As a three-year old she ran and won six races. At San Jose she beat Elizabeth Tilton in a race of mile heats, for a purse of \$200, in 1:48½, 1:57. She next beat Ward Beecher for the Latium Plate, 1½ miles (\$776; in 2:42). Her next essay was in the Salano Stakes (\$500), 1½ miles, carrying three pounds extra, four starters, winning easily in 8:18. Next she won the Winter Stakes (\$500), beating Rosewood in 2:18, and then captured the Spirit of the Times Stakes, mile heats (\$750), beating Ward Beecher and Elizabeth Tilton, in 1:45½, 1:46½. Her crowning performance as a three-year old was her great four-mile heat race at San Francisco (\$6,000), which she won in straight heats in 7:38½, 7:52½, distancing Ballinotta, Lolo Lodi, Emma Skaggs and Gentle Annie in the first heat. Mollie commenced her four-year old career by winning another four-mile heat race at San Francisco (\$3,500), beating Bazar in straight heats, distancing Lady Amanda in the first heat, and Bradlov and Billy Bingham in the second, Sherman and Mattie A. drawn, time, 7:48½, 7:42½. Then she beat Lady Amanda, at Sacramento, in a dash of 2½ miles (\$500), winning handily in 4:06. A short time after, she won a race of two-mile heats at Sacramento (\$500), beating Council Bluffs, Wheatley and Lady Annada in straight heats, in 8:38½, 8:50½. On the 17th of September, at Sacramento, she won a mile dash (\$400), beating Madge Duke, Josie C. Cosmo and Vanderbilt in 1:48, and on the 22nd, same month, she won a race of two-mile heats (\$800), beating Modoc Chief and Rob Roy, straight heats, in 8:41½, 8:54, and could have distanced both in the second heat. To sum up, she has won earlier owner, so far, \$15,270, with a good chance of doing still better in the future, if she does not break down in the interim.

POMEROY.—We regret to learn that Messrs G. W. Bowen & Co., Paris, Ky., bay gelding Pomeroy, three years old, by Planet, out of Vandalla, who was gelded last fall, has not recovered from its effects, is doing badly, and it is extremely doubtful about his starting for any of his engagements this spring. Pomeroy is engaged in all the principal stakes in the West this spring, and his absence from the post will rob them of much interest.