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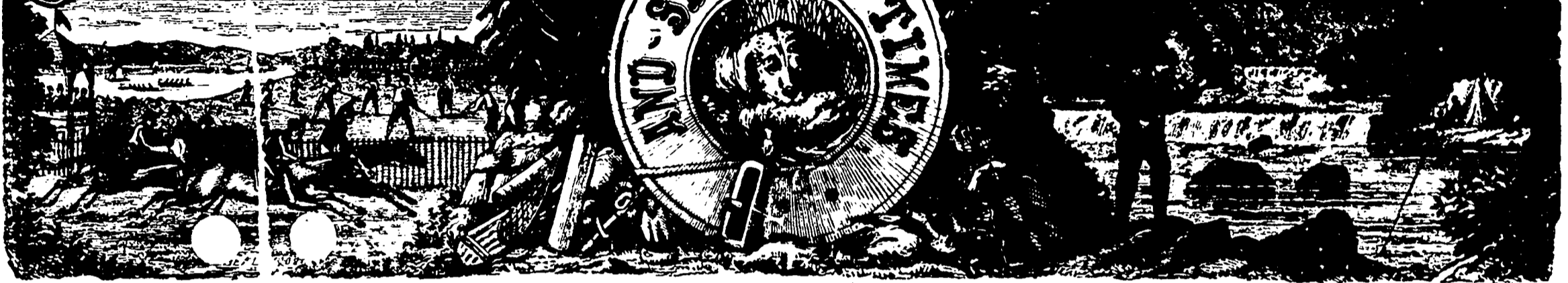
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# GENTLEMEN'S SPORTING JOURNAL.



VOL. VII.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1879.

NO. 339

## American Turf.

### WINTER MEETING OF THE SAVANNAH JOCKEY CLUB.

Savannah, Ga, Jan 25.—Third and Last Day.  
—Lamar Stakes, for three-year-olds; \$50 each, pp; \$340 added; second to receive \$150 from stakes, third to save stake; mile heats.  
A Atchison's ch g Ben Hill, by imp Bonnie Scotland, dam Melrose, 87 lbs.... 2 1 1  
J Davis' ch f Alpha, by Pat Malloy, dam Mollie James (Ohio), 87 lbs..... 3 2 ro  
Beitroid & Coe's b f Mary Walton, by John Morgan, dam Effie Cheatham, 87 lbs..... 1 \*dis  
Time—1:47½, 1:50½.

\* Distanced for foul riding.  
Same Day.—Purse \$200, for beaten horses, all ages; one mile.

E J Ward's ch g Es-Sillah, 6 yrs, by Lever, dam Sally of the Valley 112 lbs..... 1  
J H Davis' ch o Jim Bell, 4 yrs, by John Morgan, dam by Brown Dick, 104 lbs..... 2  
Barnes & West's gr o Gabriel..... 3  
W P Burch's ch h Gov Hampton..... 0  
M H Bayer's b h Virgilian..... 0  
Time—1:47.

Same Day.—Selling Race, for all ages; purse \$—; 1½ miles.

W P Burch's ch h Egypt, aged, by Planet, dam Lady Barry, 105 lbs..... 1  
W P Burch's ch h Bappahannock, 6 yrs, by King Lear, dam Fanny Washington, 105 lbs 2  
J J Bowin's ch m Hattie F, 6 yrs, by imp Leanington, dam Bonnie Doon, 102 lbs... 8  
J Davis' b f Omega..... 0  
Barnes & West's b c Le Roi..... 0  
No time taken.

The winner, Egypt, was bought in for his owner for \$500.

## CRICKET IN MELBOURNE.

### DEFEAT OF THE ENGLISH ELEVEN BY THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

The London Sportsman of the 11th ult., publishes the following despatch from Melbourne, which shows that Lord Harris's English eleven had no better luck in Australia against the Australian team, recently in England and this country, than they had last summer in England:

MELBOURNE, January 4—3.10 p. m.—Our match with Gregory's eleven, which had been originally fixed for Boxing-day, was brought to a conclusion to-day, and ended, as you will be sorry to hear in England, disastrously for us. We went in to bat first and were all got out for the small score of 118. The Australians were more at home with our bowling than we had been with theirs, and at the end of an injury

## Veterinary.

### ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The Medical Society in connection with the above College held its usual weekly meeting on Thursday, January 30, Prof. Smith in the chair. Fifty-eight members present. Mr. W. Powers, of Port Hope, read an interesting essay on Phrenitis, describing the symptoms very accurately and saying that this disease was generally caused by direct injury to the skull, eating certain classes of food containing narcotic principles, also from parasites and tumors in the brain. The treatment advised was copious blood-letting. The use of Aconite, Purgatives, Enemas of soap and water, application of ice or cold water to the head, and the use of Bromide of potassium in the convalescent stage. The essay was warmly debated by the members. Mr. E. Blackwell, of London, then furnished an account of a "Puncture through the abdominal walls," this was also warmly debated. The chairman then addressed the meeting on the subjects of both papers, giving a short lecture on Phrenitis, its causes, symptoms, and treatment. The programme for next evening was then arranged and the meeting adjourned.

### ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

#### SECOND ANNUAL DINNER OF THE STUDENTS.

The second annual dinner of the students of the Ontario Veterinary College came off at the Walker House on Friday evening, the event proving in every respect a success. The company numbered about one hundred, seventy-five or eighty being students or graduates of the college. Among the invited guests were his Worship the Mayor, Dr. Smith, the principal of the College, Prof. Buckland, Dr. Thorburn, Mr. Duncan, Dr. A. A. Biddell and Mr. John Bond. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. F. Lount, and the duties of vice-chairmen were discharged by Messrs. E. B. Blackwell, of London, and Dr. J. Meredith, of Jamestown, N. Y. Speeches were made by the chairman, Mr. Garrison, Prof. Buckland, Mr. Greenidge, Prof. Smith, Dr. Thorburn, Mr. Way, Mr. Duncan, his Worship the Mayor, Mr. Ross, Mr. Loughnan, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. White, Mr. Milnes. During the evening, Dr. Biddell read a humorous essay on "The Horse," which caused great merriment. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Massie, and Mr. Armstrong, entertained the company with songs. The dinner was conducted on temperance principles, the presence of spirituous liquors being strictly prohibited.

### GREASE.

It may with certainty be said that grease ori-

already drawn. Grease but seldom attacks the fore legs, one reason of which is that these are not so far removed from the source of circulation as are the hind legs, and are not so much exposed to cold draughts in the stable, nor to the ill effects sometimes produced by the aqueous secretions and the effluvia arising therefrom. Grease is more common in heavy, coarse-limbed horses, the conditions favorable to the generation of this affection not prevailing in these animals having a fair mixture of what is called "blood." The different stages of this disease are swollen legs, cracks, greases, grapes, or confirmed grease. Having had occasion of late to treat frequently of the first two stages, we shall dwell briefly on the latter forms only, with which you are at present more immediately concerned. When we have a case of grease, the result of general want of condition, poverty, or following convalescence from some acute ailment, mild diuretics may be substituted for purgatives. There is great pain, stiffness, and tenderness when the tumefaction is accompanied by the oozing out of a purulent discharge, which is always of a fetid odor. Saw-dust or saw-nut will form a better bed than straw, as the latter arrests the liquid in its flight, and the ends of the straw, by pricking the surface, cause excruciating agony, and keep the horse in constant terror. The following treatment will be in order in case of grease with inflammation before it has assumed the grape form. Clip off the hair and reduce the inflammation by poultices of boiled turnips or carrots, which will cause the discharge to become white and healthy. A little powdered charcoal should be put in the poultice as a deodorizer. When the parts have thus been, by the use of poultices, brought into a fit state for surgical applications, the parts may be bathed with the following: Take of sugar of lead, two drachms; sulphate of zinc, one drachm; infusion of oak bark, one pint. A linen bandage will be useful, beginning at the coronet, and rolled as far up the leg as practicable, taking care not to have it so tight as to interfere with the circulation. Give moderate walking exercise, and let the food be nutritive and laxative. It may be observed generally that we must be guided a good deal in our treatment by the general condition, avoiding purgatives where there is great debility and adopting their use where there is plethora and vigor. When this disease assumes the form known as "grapes"—so called from a supposed resemblance of the excrescences covering the diseased skin in this form to the fruit of that name—these spurious granulations must be removed by the knife, and as much bleeding will result, the surface should be touched with a hot iron to check the hemorrhage. The following lotion will now be found beneficial: Take animal glycerine, half a pint; chloride of zinc, half an ounce; water, six quarts. Mix. The general directions already given will, of course, equally apply here.—Spirit.

### PROTECTION FOR STALLION OWNERS.

den, of Medford, driver and horse dealer; H. A. Wildin, proprietor of Mystic Park, Medford, and O. L. Farnum, of Cambridge, interested in fast horses, testified, and petition were received from the proprietors of the Fremont House, Rogers House, Young's Hotel, Parker House, United States Hotel, Union Railroad Company and others of Boston, Pond & Shepard, of Worcester, and parties in Springfield, Pittsburg, Lawrence, New Bedford, and Chicopee, asking that the bill might be repealed. A note was also read from W. B. Rutherford, harness manufacturer of Boston, stating that the pool law had caused a large amount of loss to his business.

There was no opposition manifested against the repeal proposed, and for the interest of the turf in Massachusetts and Massachusetts stock-breeders, as well as all lovers of speedy horses it would seem as if the amendment ought to pass, and the repeal made. The people who are in favor of the law as it stands, when considering the repeal, should remember that the action it is proposed to strike out relates simply and solely to trotting parks and races, leaving intact the prohibition of pool-selling in bar-rooms, club rooms, and other places, or any game of competition of any kind, or upon the result of any political nomination, appointment, or election. The petitioners are all of them highly respectable business men of Boston and New England, embracing the leading hotel proprietors of Boston, park owners and lessees, horse-dealers and lovers of fast trotters throughout the State, whose business has been seriously impaired by the operation of the law during the past season, as well as their pleasure marred. The testimony elicited from these gentlemen showed that first-class horses had depreciated fifty per cent. in value, or to the amount of \$20,000 throughout the State; that owners of fast ones, desirous of putting them on the track, had been compelled to ship them West; that the past season at the tracks had been disastrous to lessees and owners, and that hotel proprietors and dealers in harnesses and horse equipments had suffered serious loss in business because owners and trainers of equines like Barns, Hopful, Maul S., Goldsmith Maid, and other speedy ones, had given Massachusetts the "go by." The owners of these animals would not come here because track lessees could not offer large purses, as horsemen did not care to witness a race without the privilege of betting on the result in a lawful and legitimate manner. The law prohibiting pool-selling was enacted to prevent miners from betting in pool rooms on baseball games mainly, and men from risking their money on the result of a political campaign or appointment. The law, as amended, will prevent these evils, and at the same time foster a noble and interesting sport.

### PASTORAL HORSE SCANDAL.

A Jamaica (L. I.) exchange is responsible for the following clerical scandal: "The Rev. Tania Titus Kendrick, formerly pastor of the M. P.

## Hur, Fin and Feather.

### SHOOTING AT AILSA CRAIG.

A shooting party took place at Ailsa Craig last week and it was quite a success. The following is the score:

Jarvis Allan	1001110111-7
J. McEwen	0110111101-7
W. Drought	0111010110-6
C. Stewart	1010000111-5
H. C. Munro	0000011110-4
W. P. M. Farlan	0000101001-3
E. B. Smith	00100 withdraw.

Fast—The Louisville Courier Journal alleges that a pointer dog in Virginia kept up for four miles with a train running 20 miles an hour, and was lifted aboard without stopping.

TEAM MATCH.—The home and home pigeon shooting match, which took place at Brantford on Friday last between four shots from Woodstock, Messrs. Grant, Mayhew, Forbes and Pascoe, and an equal number of Brantford men, resulted in a defeat for the Woodstock men.

BIG GAME.—The French authorities in Algiers pay \$10 for every lion or panther that is killed and about 87½ cents for every jackal. Under this system wild animals are rapidly disappearing from the colony. In 1877 rewards were paid on 68 lions, 49 lion cubs, 9 cubs, 580 panthers, 45 young panthers, 1,072 hyenas and 14,784 jackals. Lions and panthers abound most in the woody province of Constantine; hyenas are most numerous in that of Oran, jackals in that of Algiers.

RETURN.—The return match between teams from Brantford and Woodstock was shot at the latter town on Tuesday, when the score stood, Woodstock 85, Brantford 82.

## To Correspondents.

We would particularly request our correspondents and advertisers to send their favors as early in the week as possible—so that they will reach us by Wednesday morning. We are unable to use many items sent us in consequence of not receiving them in time for the issue intended.

(No notice taken of anonymous communications.)

John Morgan, dam EMs Cheatham, 87 lbs..... 1 \*dis  
Time—1:47½, 1:50½.  
\* Distanced for foul riding.  
Same Day.—Purse \$200, for beaten horses, all ages; one mile.  
E J Ward's ch g Es-Billah, 6 yrs, by Lever, dam Sally of the Valley, 112 lbs..... 1  
J H Davis ch o Jim Bell, 4 yrs, by John Morgan, dam by Brown Dick, 104 lbs..... 2  
Barnes & West's gr o Gabriel..... 3  
W P Burch's ch h Gov Hampton..... 0  
M H Bayer's b h Virgilian..... 0  
Time—1:47.

Same Day.—Selling Race, for all ages; purse \$—; 1½ miles.  
W P Burch's ch h Egypt, agd, by Planet, dam Lady Barry, 105 lbs..... 1  
W P Burch's ch h Rappahannock, 6 yrs, by King Lear, dam Fanny Washington, 105 lbs 2  
J J Bevin's ch m Hattie F, 6 yrs, by imp Leamington, dam Bonnie Doon, 103 lbs... 3  
J Davis' b f Omega..... 0  
Barnes & West's b c Le Roi..... 0  
No time taken.  
The winner, Egypt, was bought in for his owner for \$500.

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### DEATH OF COL. L. A. HITCHCOCK.

Advice from East Marshfield, Mass., inform us of the death, on the 20th ult., of Col. Lyman A. Hitchcock, at his term, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, in his fifty-second year. Col. Hitchcock was a kind, genial gentleman, and enjoyed the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances. He was thoroughly versed in sporting matters, possessed a retentive memory and took great delight in thoroughbred horses. Some years ago, and prior to his purchase of his estate in East Marshfield, he engaged in the breeding and running of thoroughbred horses, following the race meetings in the South and West since the close of the rebellion, and at these he has had a fair share of success. Col. Hitchcock has a number of youngsters in training at Lexington, Ky., and at Savannah, Ga. Prominent among the horses he has owned are: Limestone, foaled 1870, by War Dance, dam Transylvania, by imp Arab Massoud, out of Peytona, by imp Glencoe; Galway, ch h, foaled 1870, by Concord, dam Maudina, by imp Australian, out of imp Maud, by Stockwell; Cariboo, b h, foaled 18—, by Lexington, dam Alice Jones, by imp Glencoe, out of Blue Bonnet, by imp Hedgeford; Mollie Darling, b m, foaled 1871, by Revolver, dam Skipper, by Daniel the Prophet, out of Mary, by Birmingham, Speculation, ch f, foaled 1875, by Daniel Boone, dam Lizzie Stoghill, by Donnell, out of Tisk, by Monte; Quits, ch m, foaled 1870, by imp Eclipse, dam Columbia, by imp Glencoe, out of Fleur-de-Lis, by imp Sovereign; Luttia H, br m, foaled 1871, by 2nd Boone, dam Meanness, by Brown Dick, out of Sigma, by Epilon; and Crow's Meat, ch h, foaled 1871, by Censor, dam Intrigue, by imp Balowne, out of Jennie Rose, by imp Glencoe.

from parasites and tumors in the brain. The treatment advised was copious blood-letting. The use of Aconite, Purgatives, Enemas of soap and water, application of ice or cold water to the head, and the use of Bromide of potassium in the convalescent stage. The essay was warmly debated by the members. Mr. E. Blackwell, of Jondon, then furnished an account of a "Puncture through the abdominal walls," this was also warmly debated. The chairman then addressed the meeting on the subjects of both papers, giving a short lecture on Phrenitis, its causes, symptoms, and treatment. The programme for next evening was then arranged and the meeting adjourned.

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## GREASE.

It may with certainty be said that grease originates in local or general debility. The system may be weak from disease of long standing, from want of sufficient or proper nutriment, or from undue and prolonged exertion. The legs, being far removed from the source of circulation, suffer in a greater degree than those parts more within the sphere of the action of the heart. Accumulation therefore takes place, which terminates, if not checked, in an inflammation of the distended parts. This disease may be owing to local debility when there is great general vigor, and plethora, and little waste from exercise. This may appear strange to the unprofessional or general reader, but it must not be forgotten that there is considerable resistance to the ascent of the venous blood, and this is much increased by size and want of exercise in plethoric horses, and those parts most remote from the influence of the heart will become debilitated, and accumulations ensue. Over-feeding is one of the common causes of grease; a large quantity of blood is formed, and there is consequently vascular distension, and, for reasons already given, the legs will be most likely to suffer. Inflammatory reaction will follow, the sebaceous glands will put forth an increased and unhealthy deposit, and there will be an effusion in the form of cracks, or a more serious one as grease. Cold and moisture are also frequently the parents of grease. The common practice of washing the legs of horses is too frequently the cause of grease. The evil arises here, not from the mere washing, but, in all probability, from improper drying. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the reader here, in this connection, that the legs should not be permitted to dry of their own accord, but should be rubbed dry. Plenty of friction is of the utmost consequence, and careful attention to this remark will unquestionably prevent grease in many instances. It not unfrequently happens that neglect of an abraded surface brings on the ailment. If those having the care of horses would scrupulously observe cleanliness, secure free ventilation, thoroughly hand-rub wet legs till dry, and never lose a moment in giving an abrasion proper local attention, grease would be of rare occurrence. Occasionally, however, the disease may be idiopathic, but, as we have said, fully nine-tenths of the cases met with may be traced to some of the causes to which the reader's attention has been

the latter forms only, with which you are at present more immediately concerned. When we have a case of grease, the result of general want of condition, poverty, or following convalescence from some acute ailment, mild diuretics may be substituted for purgatives. There is great pain, stiffness, and tenderness when the tumefaction is accompanied by the oozing out of a purulent discharge, which is always of a foul odor. Tan bark or saw-dust will form a better bed than straw, as the latter arrests the liquid in its flight, and the ends of the straw, by pricking the surface, cause excruciating agony, and keep the horse in constant terror. The following treatment will be in order in case of grease with inflammation before it has assumed the grapy form. Clip off the hair and reduce the inflammation by poultices of boiled turnips or carrots, which will cause the discharge to become white and healthy. A little powdered charcoal should be put in the poultice as a deodoriser. When the parts have thus been, by the use of poultices, brought into a fit state for astringent applications, the parts may be bathed with the following: Take of sugar of lead, two drachms; sulphate of zinc, one drachm; infusion of oak bark, one pint. A linen bandage will be useful, beginning at the coronet, and rolled as far up the leg as practicable, taking care not to have it so tight as to interfere with the circulation. Give moderate walking exercise, and let the food be nutritive and laxative. It may be observed generally that we must be guided a good deal in our treatment by the general condition, avoiding purgatives where there is great debility and adopting their use where there is plethora and vigor. When this disease assumes the form known as "grapes"—so called from a supposed resemblance of the excrescences covering the diseased skin in this form to the fruit of that name—these spurious granulations must be removed by the knife, and as much bleeding will result, the surface should be touched with a hot iron to check the hemorrhage. The following lotion will now be found beneficial: Take animal glycerine, half a pint; chloride of zinc, half an ounce; water, six quarts. Mix. The general directions already given will, of course, equally apply here.—Spirit.

## PROTECTION FOR STALLION OWNERS.

A bill is now before the Indiana Legislature providing for the enactment of a law making it legal for the owner of a stallion to hold a first lien or claim on the colt until the service-fee is paid. Some States, we understand, have such a law, which also extends to other male animals. A similar bill was introduced into the Michigan Legislature during the last two sessions, which was supported by numerous signed petitions from many prominent farmers and breeders throughout the State, but was barely defeated by the cry of class legislation. It seems to us, however, that the only class its passage would seriously affect is the herds of irresponsible and dishonest farmers who strive to increase their horse stock at the expense of stallion owners; while the better class of breeders, who are ready and willing to pay their indebtedness, without compulsory legislation, are really in favor of the bill, for they would be directly benefited by reduced rates of service, in consequence of the business being virtually rendered free from bad debts.

## THE POOL BILL IN MASSACHUSETTS.

### THE EFFORT TO REPEAL CERTAIN OF ITS PROVISIONS—THE CHANGES PROPOSED.

(From the Boston Globe, Jan. 26.)

Last Friday morning a hearing was had before the committee on the judiciary at the State-house, on an order offered in the House by Mr. O'Connor of Boston, that the committee on the judiciary consider the expediency of amending Chapter 465, of the Acts of 1878, relative to the recording and registering of bets and wagers, and buying and selling of pools, by striking out the following words: "Upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, or endurance of man, beast, bird, or machine, or upon the result of any game or competition." At the hearing ex-Senator Jacobs, P. F. Moley, of Brighton, horse dealer; John A. Sawyer, of Boston, once an owner of Beacon Park; Col. Long, of Jordan, Marsh & Co., present owner of Beacon Park; Mr. Shepard, of Shepard, Norwell & Co., a lover of good horses; Patrick Camrisky, lessee of the trotting park at Lowell; James Gol-

ter & Neal proposed, and for the inter at of the trotting Massachusetts and Massachusetts stock-breeders, as well as all lovers of speed, no one would seem as if the amendment ought to pass, and the repeal table. The people who are in favor of the law as it stands, when considering the repeal, should remember that the action it is proposed to strike out relates simply and solely to trotting parks and races, leaving intact the prohibition of pool-selling in bar-rooms, club rooms, and other places, or any game of competition of any kind, or upon the result of any political nomination, appointment, or election. The opponents are all of them highly respectable business men of Boston and New England, including the leading hotel proprietors of Boston, park owners and lessees, horse-dealers and lovers of fast trotters throughout the State, whose business has been seriously impaired by the operation of the law during the past season, as well as their pleasure warred. The testimony elicited from these gentlemen showed that first class horses had depreciated fifty per cent. in value, or to the amount of \$20,000 throughout the State; that owners of fast ones, desirous of putting them on the track, had been compelled to ship them West; that the past season at the tracks had been disastrous to lessees and owners, and that hotel proprietors and dealers to harnesses and horse equipments had suffered serious loss in business because owners and trainers of equines like Rarus, Hopeful, Maud S., Goldsmith Maid, and other speedy ones, had given Massachusetts the "go by." The owners of these animals would not come here because track lessees could not offer large purses, as horsemen did not care to witness a race without the privilege of betting on the result in a lawful and legitimate manner. The law prohibiting pool-selling was enacted to prevent minors from betting in pool rooms on baseball games mainly, and men from risking their money on the result of a political campaign or appointment. The law, as amended, will prevent these evils, and at the same time foster a noble and interesting sport.

## PASTORAL HORSE SCANDAL.

A Jamaica (L. I.) exchange is responsible for the following clerical scandal: "The Rev. Tunis Titus Kendrick, formerly pastor of the M. P. church, Grand street, Williamsburg, and some three years ago the occasion of a somewhat noted church trial, was arrested on Saturday, 18th ult., and lodged in cell 4 in the Jamaica jail, where he remained until Monday. He was charged by Mr. Charles Skidmore, of Jamaica, with having obtained from him the trotting mare Maggie Briggs under false pretences. The complainant alleges that he had agreed to sell the mare for \$700, and that Kendrick agreed to take her at that price. On Saturday, 11th ult., Kendrick called upon Mr. Skidmore with two promissory notes for \$700, which he stated to be good on the authority of Mr. Archibald Johnson, the well known auctioneer of Brooklyn, and furthermore stated that he would redeem the notes on the following Monday at Mr. Johnson's stables. Upon these assurances, Mr. Skidmore delivered the mare, and when he called at the appointed time at Mr. Johnson's stables, that gentleman denied any knowledge of the notes or any authorization to use his name. Search was then made for Kendrick, and a warrant for his arrest obtained. But it was not until the following Saturday that his whereabouts were discovered. The case has excited a great deal of interest in Jamaica and Brooklyn. General Tracy, of Brooklyn, will appear as defendant's attorney when the case comes up for trial. Kendrick is Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn.

## AMERICAN HORSES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The Georgetown (Demerara) Colonist reports the safe arrival there of five thoroughbreds from Baltimore. The lot included Love Chase, Blondell, Enterpe, Bye-and-Bye and Colpepper. When the lot was being shipped in Baltimore it was understood that they were for some English merchants, but on their arrival Messrs. Wisting and Richter, by whom the importation was made, announced the lot for sale. They are said to be in fine condition considering the long voyage they had made on a small schooner.

DEATH OF OLD ROCK.—An old-time trotter named Old Rock died in Springfield, Ill., a few days since, aged 56 years. He beat Lady Sul folk twenty years ago.

W P M Farlan . . . . . 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1  
E B Smith . . . . . 0 0 1 0 0 withdraw

FAST.—The Danville Courier Journal alleges that a pointer dog in Virginia kept up for four miles with a train running twenty miles an hour, and was lifted aboard without stopping.

TEAM MATCH.—The home and home pigeon shooting match, which took place at Brantford on Friday last between four shots from Woodstock, Messrs. Grant, Mayhew, Forbes and Pascoe, and an equal number of Brantford men, resulted in a defeat for the Wood stock men.

BIG GAME.—The French authorities in Algeria pay \$10 for every lion or panther that is killed and about 37½ cents for every jackal. Under this system wild animals are rapidly disappearing from the colony. In 1877 rewards were paid on 58 lions, 40 lion cubs, 9 cubs, 530 panthers, 45 young panthers, 1,072 hyenas and 14,784 jackals. Lions and panthers abound most in the woody provinces of Constantine; hyenas are most numerous in that of Oran, jackals in that of Algiers.

RETURN.—The return match between teams from Brantford and Woodstock was shot at the latter town on Tuesday, when the score stood, Woodstock 85, Brantford 82.

## To Correspondents.

We would particularly request our correspondents and advertisers to send their favors as early in the week as possible—so that they will reach us by Wednesday morning. We are unable to use many items sent us in consequence of not receiving them in time for the issue intended.

(No notice taken of anonymous communications or queries. No answer by mail or telegraph.)

CHARLEY.—Items have been anticipated by local papers, or letters have arrived too late to use. Write so we will receive letters by Wednesday morning.

LAUNCELOT.—Gen. Scott Brown, Frankfort Ky., has purchased of Col. J. W. Hunt Reynolds, Frankfort, Ky., the bay colt Launelot 4 years old, by Fleewood, dam Lizzie, by Canada.

BAY FINAL.—This horse, one of the original string of American horses taken to England by Mr. M. H. Sanford, having shown a capacity for cross-country work, was sold to Captain MacNeill and educated as a hurdler and steeplechaser. The horse had an attack of lung fever soon after which left him a confirmed roarer. Captain MacNeill parted with him, and he was again resold, as reported this week in our English Gossip, to Major Bond. Alluding to the sale, the Sportsman says: "In the lot sent up by Captain Douglas Lane was included the American bred Bay Final, who is a slow and customer and a roarer to boot, but he might in a hurdle race or two for Major Bond, who gave a hundred guineas for him." Bay Final was bred by Mr. A. J. Alexander at the Woodburn Farm, Kentucky; foaled 1872; by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire, out of imp. Maria Black, by Filho da Pata, &c.

INJURY TO NINA.—We learn from a Richmond (Va.) exchange that the old thoroughbred brood mare Nina, by Boston, out of imp. Frolicsome Fanny, by Lottery, the property of Maj. Thomas W. Dowell, recently received certain injuries which, it was thought, would result in her death. Nina is 31 years old, and is the only living representative of the celebrated Boston. She was highly esteemed as a brood mare, and has given birth to no less than fifteen live foals, among whom may be mentioned: Planet, Koebequer Ninette, and Orion, by Sovereign; Conductor, by Engineer; Oriana, by Decalton; Ripley, by Jeff Davis; Eugenia, by Eugene; Eclipse, by imp. Eclipse; Wise Sap by Vanduko; Algerine and Algeria, by Abd-el-Kader. She had also several others, not named, by Jeff Davis, King Lear, and Abd-el-Kader.

## The Interpreter.

CHAPTER XX.

(CONTINUED.)

Women and children were not spared in the general slaughter, and the hideous practice of refusing 'quarter,' which has so long existed between the Turkish and Russian armies, now bore ghastly fruit.

A horse falls exhausted in a cart which contains some Russian wounded, and a woman belonging to their regiment. Its comrade vainly struggles to draw them through the slough in which they are fast. Half-a-dozen Turkish troopers are on their track, urging those game little horses to their speed, and escape is hopeless.

Helpless and mutilated, the poor fellows abandon themselves to their fate. The Turks rush in and make short work of them, the Moscov dying with a stolid grim apathy peculiar to himself and his natural foe. The woman alone shows energy and quickness in her efforts to preserve her child. She covers the baby over with the straw at the bottom of the cart; wounded as she is in the confusion, and with an arm broken, she seeks to divert the attention of her ruthless captors, satisfied with their butchery, they are about to take on in search of fresh victims, and the mother's heart leaps to think that she has saved her darling. But the baby cries in its comfortless nest; quick as thought, a Turkish trooper buries his lance amongst the straw, and withdraws the steel head and gandy pommel, reeking with innocent blood. The mother's shriek flies straight to Heaven.

All the curses she invokes on that ruthless band fall back unheard? Ride on, man of blood—ride on, to burn and ravage and slay; and when the charge hath swept over thee, and the field is lost, and thou art gasping out thy life-blood on the plain, think of that murdered child, and die like a dog in thy despair!

By a route nearly parallel with the line of flight, but wandering through an unrequented district with which the Cossacks seem well acquainted, the Beloochee and myself proceed towards our captivity. We have ample leisure to examine our guards, these far-famed Cossacks of whom warriors hear so much and see so little—the best scouts and foragers known, hardy, rapid, and enduring, the very eyes and ears of an army, and for every purpose except fighting unrivalled by any light cavalry in the world. My original captor, who still clings to me with a most unwelcome fondness, is no bad specimen of his class. He is mounted on a shaggy pony, that at first sight seems completely buried oron under the middle sized man it carries, but with a lean, good head, and wiry limbs that denote speed and endurance, when put to the test. In a snaffle bridle, and with its head up, the animal goes with a jerking, springing motion, not the least impaired by its day's work, and the fact that it has now been without food for nearly twenty-four hours. Its master, the same who keeps his small bright eyes so constantly fastened upon his prisoners, is a man of middle height, spare, strong, and sinewy, with a bushy red beard and huge moustache. His dress consists of enormously loose trousers, a tight-fitting jacket, and high leathern shako; and he sits with his knees up to his chin. His arms are a short sabre, very blunt, and useless, and a long lance, with which he delights to do effective service against a fallen foe. He has placed the Beloochee between himself and me; it seems that he somewhat mistrusts my companion, but considers myself, a wounded man, in one of their own horses, safe from any attempt at escape. The Beloochee, notwithstanding that every word calls down a thwack upon his pate (wounded as it is by the sabre-cut which stunned him, from the shaft of a lance), heards an observation, every now and then, in Turkish. It is satisfactory to find that our guardians are totally ignorant of that language. I remark, too, that Ali hovers anxiously at every halt, and apparently distressed with what he hears, though I for my own part can discern nothing, walks on with a cheerful frame of mind, which I attribute mainly to the Moslem stoicism. His conversation towards dusk consists entirely of curses upon his captors; and these worthies, being of its tenor by the sound, and sym-

pathizing doubtless with the relief thus afforded, to be better than the Turkish

and cut the cord that bound our wrists together; his other hand meanwhile, to lull suspicion, carressed the Cossack's horse. That incautious individual blew upon his match, which refused to strike a good light.

In a twinkling Ali's shawl was unwound from his body and thrown apparently over the Cossack's saddle-bow. The smothered report of a pocket-pistol smote on my ear, but the sound could not penetrate through those close Cashmere folds to the party in front, and they rode unconsciously forward. The Beloochee's hand, too, was on his adversary's throat; and one or two gasps, as they rolled together on the ground, made me doubt whether he had been slain by the ball from that little though effective weapon, or choked in the nervous gripe of the Asiatic.

I had fortunately presence of mind to restrain my own horse and catch the Cossack's by the bridle; the party in front still rode on.

Ali rose from the ground. 'The knife,' he whispered hoarsely, 'the knife!' Once, twice, he passed it through that prostrate body. 'Throw yourself off,' he exclaimed; 'let the horses go. Roll down that bank, and we are saved!' I obeyed him with the energy of a man who knows he has but one chance. I scarcely felt the pain as I rolled down amongst the brushwood. I landed in a water-course full of pebbles, but the underwood had served to break my fall; and though sorely bruised and with a broken ankle, I was still alive. The Beloochee, agile as a cat, was by my side.

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'Lston,' said he; 'they are riding back to look for us. No horse on earth but one can creep down that precipice; lie still. If the moon does not come out, we are saved.'

Moments of dreadful suspense followed. We could hear the Cossacks shouting to each other above, and their savage yell when they discovered their slain comrade smote wildly on our ears. Again I urged the Beloochee to fly—why should he wait to die with me? I could scarcely crawl, and a cold sickness came on at intervals that unnerred me totally.

To all my entreaties he made but one reply, 'Bakaloun' (We shall see), 'it is our destiny. There is but one Allah!' The Cossack's shouts became fainter and fainter. They seemed to have divided in search of their late prey. The moon, too, struggled out fitfully. It was a wild scene.

The Beloochee whistled—a low, peculiar whistle, like the cry of a night-hawk. He listened attentively; again he repeated that prolonged, wailing note. A faint neigh answered it from the darkness, and we heard the tread of a horse's hoof approaching at a trot.

'It is Zuleika,' he observed, quietly; 'there is but one Allah.'

A loose horse, with saddle and bridle, trotted up to my companion, and laid its head against his bosom. Stern as he was, he carressed it as a mother fondles a child. It was his famous bay mare, 'the treasure of his heart,' 'the corner of his liver,'—for by such endearing epithets he addressed her—and now he felt indeed that he was saved.

'Mount,' he said, 'in the name of the Prophet. I know exactly where we are. Zuleika has the wings of the wind; she laughs to scorn the heavy steeds of the Giaour; they swallow the dust thrown by her hoofs, and Zuleika bounds from them like the gazelle. Oh, jhanum!—oh, my soul!' Once more he carressed her, and the mare seemed well worthy of his affection; she returned it by rubbing her head against him with a low neigh.

I was soon in the saddle, with the Beloochee walking by my side. His iron frame seemed to acknowledge no fatigue. Once I suggested that the mare should carry double, and hazarded an opinion that by reducing the pace we might fairly increase the burden. The remark will-nigh cost me the loss of my preserver's friendship.

'Zuleika,' he exclaimed, with cold dignity, 'Zuleika requires no such consideration. She is not like the gross horse of the Frank, who snuffs and snorts, and struggles and fails, under his heavy burden. She would step lightly as a deer under three such men as we are. 'No, light of my eyes,' he added, smoothing down the thin silky mane of his favourite, 'I will walk by thee and carens thee, and feast my eyes on thy star-like beauty. Should the Giaour be on our track, I will mount thee with the Tercevan-

and she carried on her back only such children as had a chief's blood in their veins.

From my youth up I have been a man of war, Effendi, and the word of command has been more familiar to my lips than the blessed maxims of the Prophet; but the time will come when I too shall be obliged to cross the narrow bridge that spans the abyss of hell. And if my naked feet have no better protection from its red-hot surface than deeds of arms and blood-stained victories, woe to me for ever! I shall assuredly fall headlong into the depths of fire.

Therefore I bethought me of a pilgrimage to Mecca, for he is indeed a true believer who has seen with his own eyes the shrine of the Blessed Prophet. Many and long were the days I passed under the burning sun of the desert; wearisome and slow was the march of the caravan. My jaded camel was without water. I said in my soul, 'Is it my destiny to die.' For behind the long array, almost out of hearing of their bells, my beast dragged his weary steps. I quitted his back and led him till he fell. No sooner was he down than the vultures gathered screaming around him, though not a speck had I seen for hours in the burning sky. 'Thou! I beheld a small cloud far off on the horizon; it was but of the size of one of these herdsmen's cottages, but black as the raven, and it advanced more rapidly than a body of horsemen. Ere I looked again it seemed to reach the heavens, the skies became as dark as night, columns of sand whirled around me, and I knew the simoon was upon us and it was time to die.

How long I lay there I know not. When I recovered my consciousness, the caravan had disappeared, my camel was already stripped to the bones by the birds of prey, my mouth and nostrils were full of sand. Nearly suffocated, faint and helpless, it was some time ere I was aware of an Arab horseman standing over me, and looking on my pitiable condition with an air of kindness and protection.

'My brother,' he said, 'Allah has delivered thee into my hand. Mount and go with me.'

He gave me water from a skin, he put me on his own horse till we were joined by his tribe; I went with him to his tents, and I became to him as a brother, for he had saved me at my need.

He was a sheikh of the wild Bedonins; a better warrior never drew a sword. Rich was he too, and powerful; but of all his wives and children, camels, horses, and riches, he had two treasures that he valued higher than the pearl of Solomon—his bay mare and his daughter Zuleika.

The Beloochee's voice trembled, and he paused. For a few seconds he listened as if to satisfy himself that the enemy were not on our track, and then nerving himself like a man about to suffer pain, and looking far into the darkness, he proceeded—

'I saw her day after day in her father's tent. Soon I longed for her light step and gentle voice as we long for the evening breeze after the glare and heat of the day. At last I watched her dark eyes as we watch the guiding star by night in the desert. To the sheikh I was as a brother. I was free to come and go in his tent, and all his goods were mine. Effendi! I am but a man, and I loved the girl. In less than a year I had become a warrior of their tribe; many a foray had I ridden with them, and many a herd of camels and drove of horses had I helped them to obtain. Once I saved the sheikh's life with the very sword I lost to day. Could they not have given me the girl? Oh! it was bitter to see her every hour, and to know she was promised to another!

A few days more and she was to be espoused to Achmet. He was the sheikh's kinsman, and she had been betrothed to him from a child. I could bear it no longer. The maiden looked at me with her dark eyes full of tears. I had eaten the sheikh's salt—he had saved me from a lingering death—he was my host, my friend, my benefactor, and I robbed him of his daughter. We fled in the night. I owned a horse that could outstrip every steed in the tribe save one. I took a leathern skin of water, a few handfuls of barley, and my arms. I placed Zuleika on the saddle in front of me, and at daybreak we were alone in the desert, she and I, and we were happy. When the sun had been up an hour, there was a speck in the horizon behind us. I told Zuleika we were pursued; but she bid me take courage, for my steed

CHAPTER XXI.

ZULEIKA.

Man to man, and in the desert, I had but little to fear; yet when I saw Achmet's face, my heart turned to water within me. He was a brave warrior. I had ridden by his side many a time in deadly strife; but I had never seen him look like this before. When I turned to confront him, my horse was jaded and worn out—I felt that my life was in the hand of mine enemy.

'Achmet,' I said, 'let me go in peace; the maiden has made her choice—she is mine.'

His only answer was a lance-thrust that passed between Zuleika's body and my own. The girl clung fainting to my bosom, and encumbered my sword-arm. My horse could not withstand the shock of Achmet's charge, and rolled over me on the sand. In endeavoring to preserve Zuleika from injury, my yataghan dropped out of its sheath; my lance was already broken in the fall, and I was unarm'd, with the gripe of my adversary on my throat. Twice I shook myself free from his hold; and twice I was again overmastered by my rival. His eyes were like living coals, and the foam flew from his white lips. He was mad, and Allah gave him strength. The third time his grasp brought the blood from my mouth and nostrils. I was powerless in his hold. His right arm was raised to strike; I saw the blade quivering dark against the burning sky. I turned my eyes towards Zuleika; for even then I thought of her. The girl was a true Arab, faithful to the last. Once, twice, she raised her arm quick and deadly as the lightning. She had seized my yataghan when it dropped from its sheath, and she buried it in Achmet's body. I rose from the ground a living man, and I was saved by her.

Effendi, we took the bay mare, and left my jaded horse with the dead man. For days we journeyed on, and looked not back, nor thought of the past, for we were all-in-all to each other; and whilst our barley lasted and we could find water we knew that we were safe; so we reached Cairo, and trusted in Allah for the future. I had a sword, a lovely wife, and the best mare in the world; but I was a soldier, and I could not gain my bread by trade. I loathed the counters and the bazaar, and longed once more to see the horsemen marshalled in the field. So I fed and dressed the bay mare, and cleaned my arms, and leaving Zuleika in the bazaar, placed myself at the gate of the Pasha, and waited for an audience.

He received me kindly, and treated me as a guest of consideration; but he had a cunning twinkle in his eye that I liked not; and although I knew him to be as brave as a lion, I suspected he was as treacherous as the fox; nevertheless, "the hungry man knows not dates from bread," and I accepted service under him willingly, and went forth from his presence well pleased with my fate. "Zuleika," I thought, "will rejoice to hear that I have employment, and I shall find here in Cairo a sweet little garden where I will plant and tend my rose."

I thought to rejoin my love, where I had left her, in the bazaar; but she was gone. I waited hours for her return; she came not, and the blood thickened round my heart. I made inquiries of the porters and water-carriers, and all the passers-by that I could find; none had seen her. One old woman alone thought she had seen a girl answering my description in conversation with a black, wearing the uniform of the Pasha; but she was convinced the girl had a fawn-colored robe, or it might have been lilac, or perhaps orange, but it certainly was not green; this could not then be Zuleika, for she wore the color of the Prophet. She was lost to me—she for whom I had striven and toiled so much; my heart sank within me; but I could not leave the place, and for months I remained at Cairo, and became a Yuz-Bashi in the Guards of the Pasha. But from that time to this I have had no tidings of Zuleika—my Zuleika.

The Beloochee's face was deadly pale, and his features worked with strong emotion; it was evident that this fierce warrior—man of blood though he had been from his youth upward—had been tamed by the Arab girl. She was the one thing on earth he loved, and the love of such wild hearts is fearful in intensity. After a pause, during which he seemed to smother feelings he could not command, he proceeded in a hoarse broken

these I turned a deaf ear; now that she was gone, what had I in the world but Zuleika? and I swore in my soul that death alone should part us. At length the Pasha offered me openly whatever sum I chose to name as the price of my mare, and suggested at the same time that if I continued obdurate, it might be possible that he should obtain the animal for nothing, and that I should never have occasion to get on horseback again. My life was in danger as well as my favorite. I determined, if it were possible, to save both.

'I went to the Pasha's gate and demanded an audience, presenting at the same time a basket of fruit for his acceptance. He received me graciously, and ordered pipes and coffee, bidding me seat myself on the divan by his side.

'Ali,' said he, after a few unmeaning compliments, 'Ali, there are a hundred steeds in my stable. Take your choice of them and exchange with me your bay mare, three for one.'

'Pasha!' I replied, 'my bay mare is yours and all that I have, but I am under an oath, that never in my life am I to give or sell her to any one.'

'The Pasha smiled, and the twinkle in his eye betokened mischief. "It is said," he answered, "an oath is an oath. There is but one Allah!"

'Nevertheless, Highness,' I remarked, 'I am at liberty to lose her. She may yet darken the door of your stable if you will match your best horse against her, the winner to have both. But you shall give me a liberal sum to run the race.'

'The Pasha listened eagerly to my proposal. He evidently considered the race was in his own hands, and I was myself somewhat surprised at the readiness with which he agreed to an arrangement which he must have foreseen would end in the discomfiture and loss of his own steed without the gain of mine. I did not know yet the man with whom I had to deal.

'To-morrow, at sunrise,' said the Pasha, 'I am willing to start my horse for the race; and, moreover, to show my favor and liberality, I am willing to give a thousand piasters for ten yards' start you may choose to take. If my horse outstrips your mare you return me the money, if you win you take and keep all.'

I closed with the proposal, and all night long I lay awake, thinking how I should preserve Zuleika in my own possession. That I should win I had no doubt, but this would only expose me to fresh persecutions, and eventually I should lose my life and my mare too. Towards sunrise a thought struck me, and I resolved to act upon it.

'I would hold the Pasha to his word: I would claim a start of fifty yards, and a present of five thousand piasters. I would take the money immediately, and girth my mare for the struggle. With fifty yards of advantage, where was the horse in the world that could come up with Zuleika? I would fly with her once more into the desert, and take my chance. Better death with her, than life and liberty deprived of my treasure. I rose, prayed, went to the bath, and then fed and saddled my favorite, placing a handful of dates and a small bag of barley behind the saddle.

All Cairo turned out to see the struggle. The Pasha's troops were under arms, and a strong party of his own guards, the very regiment to which I belonged, was marshalled to keep the ground. We were to run a distance of two hours\* along the sand. Lances pointed out our course, and we were to return and finish in front of a tent pitched for the Pasha himself. His ladies were present, too, in their gilded arabas, surrounded by a negro guard. As I led my mare up they waved their handkerchiefs, and one in particular seemed restless and uneasy. I imagined I heard a faint scream from the interior of her araba; but the guard closed round it, and ere I had looked a second time it had been driven from the ground. Just then the Pasha summoned myself and my competitor to his tent. I cast my eye over my antagonist. He was considerably lighter than I was, and led a magnificent chestnut stallion, the best in the Pasha's stables; but when I looked at its strong but short form, and thought of Zuleika's elastic gait and lengthy stride, I had no fears for the result.

'I saluted the Pasha, and made my request. "Highness," I said, "I claim a start of fifty yards and five thousand piasters. Let the money be paid, that I may take it with me and begin."

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At nightfall there came on again as in  
the morning; and at length it grew pitch  
dark, just as we entered a defile, on one side  
of which was a steep bank covered with short  
bushwood, and on the other a wood of  
young oaks nearly impenetrable.  
I felt the Beloochee's wrist press mine with  
an energy that must mean something.  
"Are you in pain?" he whispered in Turk-  
ish, adding a loud and voluble curse upon the  
Cossack, much out of unison with his British  
character, but which was doubtless mistaken  
for a round English oath.  
"Not much," I replied in the same lan-  
guage; "but sick and faint at times."  
"Can you roll off your horse, and down  
the bank on your left?" he added, hurriedly.  
"If you can, I can save."  
"Save yourself," I replied: "how can I  
move a step with a ball in my ankle-bone?"  
"Silence!" interposed the Cossack, with a  
glance over the Beloochee's shoulders.  
"Both or none," whispered the latter  
after a few seconds' interval: "do exactly as  
I tell you."  
"Agreed," I replied, and waited anxiously  
for the result.  
The Cossack was getting wet through. To  
the hardy frame such a soaking could gear-  
only be called an inconvenience; nevertheless,  
it created a longing for a pipe, and the to-  
bacco-bag he had taken from Ali was fortu-  
nately not half emptied. As he stopped to  
light his short silver-mounted mer-  
cenary, the spoil of some fallen foe, the  
troopers in our rear passed on. We were left  
some ten paces behind the rest, and the night  
was as dark as pitch.  
Ali handed me a small knife; he had con-  
cealed that and one other tiny weapon in the  
folds of his sash when they searched him on  
the field of battle. I knew what he meant,

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caressed her, and the mare seemed well  
worthy of his affection; she returned it by  
rubbing her head against him with a low  
neigh.  
I was soon in the saddle, with the Beloo-  
chee walking by my side. His iron frame  
seemed to acknowledge no fatigue. Once I  
suggested that the mare should carry double,  
and hazarded an opinion that by reducing  
the pace we might fairly increase the burden.  
The remark well-nigh cost me the loss of my  
preserver's friendship.  
"Zuleika," he exclaimed, with cold dignity,  
"Zuleika requires no such consideration.  
She is not like the gross horse of the Fran-  
k, who sinks and snorts, and struggles and  
fails, under his heavy burden. She would  
step lightly as a deer under three such men  
as we are. 'No, light of my eyes,' he ad-  
ded, smoothing down the thin silky mane of  
his favourite, 'I will walk by thee and  
caress thee, and feast my eyes on thy star-  
like beauty. Should the Giaour be on our  
track, I will mount thee with the Tergyman,  
and we will show him the mettle of a real  
daughter of the desert—my rose, my precious  
one!"  
She was, indeed, a high-bred looking ani-  
mal, although from her great strength in  
small compass she appeared less speedy than  
she really was. Her color was a rich dark  
bay, without a single white hair. Her crest  
was high and firm as that of a horse; and  
her lean, long head and expressive counte-  
nance showed the ancestry by which her doting  
master set such store. Though the skin that  
covered those iron muscles so loosely was  
soft and supple as satin, she carried no flesh,  
and her deep ribs might almost be counted  
by the eye. Long in her quarters, with legs  
of iron and immense power in her back and  
loins, she walked with an elastic, springy  
gait, such as even my own Injour could not  
have emulated. She was of the highest breed  
in the desert, and as superior to other horses  
as the deer is to the donkey. I wondered  
how my friend had obtained possession of  
her; and as we plodded on, the Beloochee,  
who had recovered his good humour, walking  
by my side, condescended to inform me of  
the process by which the invaluable Zuleika  
had become his own.  
"Tergyman" said he, "I have journeyed  
through many lands, and with the exception  
of your country—the island of storms and  
snows—I have seen the whole world." In  
my own land the mountains are high and  
ragged, the winters cold and boisterous; it  
rears men brave and powerful as Rustam,  
but we must look elsewhere for horses.  
Zuleika, you perceive, is from the desert:  
"The nearer the sun the nobler the steed."  
She was bred in the tent of a sheikh, and as

\* This is a common idea amongst Orientals  
when they have done Mecca and seen a greater  
part of Asia Minor.

He was a sheikh of the wild Bedouins; a  
better warrior never drew a sword. Rich  
was he too, and powerful! but of all his  
wives and children, camels, horses, and  
riches, he had two treasures that he valued  
higher than the pearl of Solomon—his bay  
mare and his daughter Zuleika.  
The Beloochee's voice trembled, and he  
paused. For a few seconds he listened as if  
to satisfy himself that the enemy were not  
on our track, and then nerving himself like  
a man about to suffer pain, and looking far  
into the darkness, he proceeded—  
"I saw her day after day in her father's  
tent. Soon I longed for her light step and  
gentle voice as we long for the evening breeze  
after the glare and heat of the day. At last  
I watched her dark eyes as we watch the  
guiding star by night in the desert. To the  
sheikh I was as a brother. I was free to come  
and go in his tent, and all his goods were  
mine. Effendi! I am but a man, and I loved  
the girl. In less than a year I had become  
a warrior of their tribe; many a foray had I  
ridden with them, and many a herd of  
camels and drove of horses had I helped  
them to obtain. Once I saved the sheikh's  
life with the very sword I lost to-day. Could  
they not have given me the girl? Oh! it  
was bitter to see her every hour, and to know  
she was promised to another!  
"A few days more and she was to be es-  
poused to Achmet. He was the sheikh's  
kinsman, and she had been betrothed to him  
from a child. I could bear it no longer. The  
maiden looked at me with her dark eyes full  
of tears. I had eaten the sheikh's salt—he  
had saved me from a lingering death—he  
was my host, my friend, my benefactor, and  
I robbed him of his daughter. We fled in the  
night. I owned a horse that could outstrip  
every steed in the tribe save one. I took a  
leathern skin of water, a few handfuls of  
barley, and my arms. I placed Zuleika on  
the saddle in front of me, and at daybreak  
we were alone in the desert, she and I, and  
we were happy. When the sun had been up  
an hour, there was a speck in the horizon  
behind us. I told Zuleika we were pursued;  
but she bid me take courage, for my steed  
was the best in the tribe, said she, except her  
father's bay mare, and he suffered no one to  
mount that treasure but himself. She had  
loosed the bay mare the night before from  
her picket ropes; it would be morning be-  
fore they could find her, and there was no-  
thing to fear. I took comfort, and pressed  
my bride to my heart.  
"In the desert, Effendi, it is not as with  
us. The Arab's life depends upon his horse,  
and he proves him as you would prove a  
blade. At two years old he rides him till his  
back bends; and he never forgets the merits  
of the colt. Each horse's speed is as well  
known in the tribe as is each officer's rank in  
the army of the Padisha. Nothing could  
overtake my charger save the sheikh's bay  
mare; and, thanks to Zuleika, the bay mare  
must be hours behind us.  
"We galloped steadily on, and once more  
I looked over my shoulder. The speck had  
become larger and darker now, and I caught  
the gleam of a lance in the morning sun.  
Our pursuer must be nearing us; my horse  
too began to flag, for I had ridden fiercely,  
and he carried myself and my bride. Never-  
theless, we galloped steadily on.  
"Once more I looked back. The object  
was distinct enough now; it was a horse-  
man going at speed. Allah be praised! there  
was but one. Zuleika turned pale and  
trembled—my lily seemed to fade on my  
bosom. Effendi, I had resolved what to do."  
\* An Arab maxim, from which they are  
studious not to depart; their idea being that a  
horse's worst year is from three to four; during  
which period they let him run perfectly idle, but  
feeding him at the same time as if in full work;  
for, say they, "a horse's goodness goes in his  
mouth." At five he is considered mature.

...the bazaar, and longed once more to see the  
horseman marshalled in the field. So I fed  
and dressed the bay mare, and cleaned my  
arms, and leaving Zuleika in the bazaars,  
placed myself at the gate of the Pasha, and  
waited for an audience.  
"He received me kindly, and treated me  
as a guest of consideration; but he had a  
cunning twinkle in his eye that I liked not;  
and although I knew him to be as brave as a  
lion, I suspected he was as treacherous as  
the fox; nevertheless, "the hungry man  
knows not dates from bread," and I accept-  
ed service under him willingly, and went  
forth from his presence well pleased with  
my fate. "Zuleika," I thought, "will re-  
joice to hear that I have employment, and I  
shall find here in Cairo a sweet little garden  
where I will plant and tend my rose."  
"I thought to rejoin my love where I had  
left her, in the bazaar; but she was gone. I  
waited hours for her return; she came not,  
and the blood thickened round my heart. I  
made inquiries of the porters and water-car-  
riers, and all the passers-by that I could find;  
none had seen her. One old woman alone  
thought she had seen a girl answering my  
description in conversation with a black,  
wearing the uniform of the Pasha; but she  
was convinced the girl had a fawn-colored  
robe, or it might have been lilac, or perhaps  
orange, but it certainly was not green; this  
could not then be Zuleika, for she wore the  
color of the Prophet. She was lost to me—  
she for whom I had striven and toiled so  
much; my heart sank within me, but I  
could not leave the place, and for months I  
remained at Cairo, and became a Yuz-Bashi  
in the Guards of the Pasha. But from that  
time to this I have had no tidings of Zuleika  
—my Zuleika."  
The Beloochee's face was deadly pale,  
and his features worked with strong emotion;  
it was evident that this fierce warrior—man  
of blood though he had been from his youth  
upward—had been tamed by the Arab girl.  
She was the one thing on earth he loved,  
and the love of such wild hearts is fearful in  
intensity. After a pause, during which he  
seemed to smother feelings he could not  
command, he proceeded in a hoarse, broken  
voice with his tale.  
"The days have never been so bright since  
I lost her, Effendi; but what would you? it  
was my kismet, and I submitted; as we  
must all submit when it is frailless to struggle.  
Day by day I did my duty, and increased in  
the good opinion of the Pasha; but I cared  
for nothing now save only the bay mare,  
and I gave her the name of one whom I  
should never see again.  
"The Pasha was a haughty old warrior,  
lavish in his expenses, magnificent in his ap-  
parel, and, above all, proud of his horses.  
Some of the swiftest and noblest steeds of  
the desert had found their way into his  
stables; and there were three things in the  
world which it was well known he would not  
refuse in the shape of a bribe, these were  
gold, beauty, and horse flesh. Ere long he  
cast a wistful look on my bay mare Zuleika.  
"It is well known, Effendi, that an Arab  
mare of pure race is not to be procured. The  
sons of the desert are true to their principles,  
and although gold will buy their best horses,  
they are careful not to part with their mares  
for any consideration in the world. For  
long the Pasha would not believe that  
Zuleika was a daughter of that wonderful  
line which was blessed so many hundred  
years ago by the Prophet, nor was I anxious  
that he should learn her value, for I knew  
him to be a man who took no denial to his  
will. But when he saw her outstripping all  
competitors at the jeered; when he saw her  
day after day, at work or at rest, in hardship  
or in plenty, always smooth and sleek and  
mettlesome as you see her now, he began to  
covet so good an animal, and with the Pasha  
to covet was in one way or another to pos-  
sess.  
"Many a hint was given me that I ought  
to offer him my bay mare as a present, and I  
might then ask what I would; but to all

...I should win I had no doubt, but this would  
only expose me to fresh persecutions, and  
eventually I should lose my life and my  
mare too. Towards sunrise a thought struck  
me, and I resolved to act upon it.  
"I would hold the Pasha to his word: I  
would claim a start of fifty yards, and a pre-  
sent of five thousand piasters. I would take  
the money immediately, and girth my mare  
for the struggle. With fifty yards of advan-  
tage, where was the horse in the world that  
could come up with Zuleika? I would fly  
with her once more into the desert, and  
take my chance. Better death with her,  
than life and liberty deprived of my treasure.  
I rose, prayed, went to the bath, and then  
fed and saddled my favorite, placing a hand-  
ful of dates and a small bag of barley behind  
the saddle.  
"All Cairo turned out to see the struggle.  
The Pasha's troops were under arms, and a  
strong party of his own guards, the very regi-  
ment to which I belonged, was marshalled  
to keep the ground. We were to run a dis-  
tance of two hours\* along the sand. Lances  
pointed out our course, and we were to return  
and finish in front of a tent pitched for the  
Pasha himself. His ladies were present, too,  
in their gilded *arabas*, surrounded by a negro  
guard. As I led my mare up they waved  
their handkerchiefs, and one in particular  
seemed restless and uneasy. I imagined I  
heard a faint scream from the interior of her  
*araba*; but the guard closed round it, and  
ere I had looked a second time it had been  
driven from the ground. Just then the Pasha  
summoned myself and my competitor to his  
tent. I cast my eye over my antagonist. He  
was considerably lighter than I was, and led  
a magnificent chestnut stallion, the best in  
the Pasha's stables; but when I looked at  
its strong but short form, and thought of  
Zuleika's elastic gait and lengthy stride, I  
had no fears for the result.  
"I saluted the Pasha, and made my re-  
quest. "Highness," I said, "I claim a start  
of fifty yards and five thousand piasters. Let  
the money be paid, that I may take it with  
me and begin."  
"It is well," replied the Pasha; "*Kiatib*,"  
he added, to his secretary, "have you pre-  
pared the backshish for Ali Mesrouf? Bes-  
tow it on him with a blessing, that he may  
mount and away," and again the cruel eye  
twinkled with its fierce grim humor. Effendi,  
my heart sank within me when I saw two  
sturdy slaves bring out a sack, evidently of  
great weight, and proceed to lay the burden  
on my pawing mare. "What is this?" I ex-  
claimed, agast; "Highness, this is treach-  
ery! I am not to carry all that weight."  
"Five thousand piasters, oh my soul!" re-  
plied the Pasha, with his most ferocious grin;  
"and all of it in copper, too. Mount, in the  
name of the Prophet, and away."  
"My adversary was already in his saddle;  
the sack was fastened in front of mine. I  
saw that if I made the slightest demur, it  
would be considered a sufficient excuse to de-  
prive me of my mare, perhaps of my life.  
With a prayer to Allah, I got into my sad-  
dle. Zuleika stepped proudly on, as though  
she made but little of the weight; and I took  
my fifty yards of start and as much more as  
I could get. The signal-shot was fired, and  
we were off. Zuleika sniffed the air of the  
desert, and snorted in her joy. Despite of  
the piasters, she galloped on. Effendi, from  
that day to this I have never seen my antag-  
onist in the race, nor the negro guard, nor  
the gilded *arabas*, nor the Pasha's angry  
smile. I won my mare, I won my life and  
freedom; also I carried off five thousand  
piasters of the Pasha's money, and doubtless  
four times a day he curses me in his prayers.  
But yonder is the dawn, and here is the  
Danube.  
\*About seven miles. The Asiatic always  
counts space by time, and an hour is equivalent  
to something over a league.

To be continued.

Correspondence.

FISH AND GAME PROTECTION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette.

SIR,—As you are aware the Fish and Game Protection Club of the Province of Quebec has (aided by the intelligent public in Ontario and Quebec) been making efforts to secure certain alterations in the laws regulating the capture of some of the fish in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, and as these efforts have called forth various comments from the different provinces named, I shall be obliged if you will give publicity to them in your influential columns, in the hope that not only the authorities but the public may be induced to realize how closely they are interested in the question at issue. I enclose the first instalment.

Yours truly,  
R. H. KILBY,  
President F. & G. P. S. of Q.  
Montreal, January 24th, 1879.

KINGSTON, December 20th, 1878.

R. H. Kilby, Esq., Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of 19th inst., enclosing petition was received, and I take pleasure in informing you that the request accompanying it shall have all the attention I can bestow. It is a step in the right direction, and my wish that you may succeed is most sincere and hearty.

I only wish that the sportsmen of this province and of this section particularly would wake up to the necessity of more complete protection being afforded to our fish and game. We have hundreds of small lakes in the townships surrounding this city, which have been noted for the vast quantities and superior qualities of the scarce fish they contained, and unless immediate measures be at once taken to protect them from slaughter by ignorant or avaricious men these waters will soon be completely depleted of their treasures. A few years ago it was thought that the stock of fish in those lakes was practically inexhaustible, but the experience of those few years has taught the lesson that those infernal machines—hoop-nets—would soon deplete the ocean itself of its fish were access ble. As an illustration of the terrible work of these nets, I would say that about a month or two ago I was spending a few days with a friend living on the shores of one of those lakes noted for its splendid bass. In the immediate vicinity of my friend's house a party of three men were engaged fishing with hoop-nets, ostensibly for batfish. They had no less than twenty-four (24) of those snares stretched about the bay, and I was utterly astounded at the amount of fish taken; not catfish only, but bass, large-mouthed bass, &c., &c. Not a creature that swims that once touches the 'leaders,' escapes. The catch per day averaged 250 lbs. per net, or 6,000 lbs. for the 24 nets, which was conveyed across the lines to the States as fast as possible. This alone is by no means the worst feature of the butchery; hundreds of pounds of small fish of all kinds were daily destroyed by being smothered in the boats into which the nets were emptied; those were subsequently thrown out with a shovel until the water and surrounding banks were literally white with dead fish. It would indeed be a blessing to the community as well as to sportsmen to have hoop-nets utterly abolished. Reasoning with parties who pursue such a calling avails nothing. We want the Game and Fishery Laws judiciously framed, then executed firmly and impartially.

The granting of licenses for net-fishing is folly; it is productive of but a small revenue, and, a vast deal of harm and rascality. In my humble opinion it is but an incentive for more persons to engage in the general business of fish extermination. The license fee is ridiculously small, and serves only as a premium for the general evasion of the laws. I visited five other lakes in the neighborhood, and one only was free from nets, and that one was free simply owing to the scarcity of fish caused by a previous winter's slaughter.

I examined a number of both bass and pike, and in almost every instance sport was found in large quantities. Ample material can be found here for the formation of a respectable association to assist in the protection of fish and game; and a number of us though not knowing you personally, have done so for a long time by reputation, would now like you to give us your good wishes when the time comes for us to form and consolidate.

Kindly send me a copy of the Constitution and By-laws of the Club over which you preside, and believe me,

Yours truly,  
A. P. CORNELL.

LICENSING STALLIONS.

Although we are all eager to declare that this is a free country, and to do as one pleases with one's own is the unalienable right of every citizen, yet the fact remains that for the better governance of us as a people, and for common weal as opposed to the individual's benefit, we are more or less restricted in certain directions—and it is right that it should be so—and it would be much to the general good if we were hedged in with more restrictions.

We are a nation of protectionists—we are the exemplar of the advantages of protection and our manufacturers to-day are able to hold their own throughout the world even with goods offered by our cousins of England. Our grain is in demand in Europe, our hogs and cattle are daily claiming greater recognition, our choice herds of shorthorns are drawn from to reinvigorate the parent stock, and our race horses are beginning to make themselves appreciated for their stoutness and their ability to bear work. But besides all these our work horses, the great middle class of our horseflesh, are being drawn upon by all European powers, because of their excellence and wear and tear qualities, and also because of their comparative cheapness. But the European demand has put up the price, and also increased the farmer's desire to raise colts as he sees, or thinks he sees, a golden harvest therefrom. The result of this desire to raise colts, is an indiscriminate rush to breed farm and work mares, no matter what their qualities or capabilities of producing fair or even moderate progeny. The irrefragable first principle of breeding—now supposed to be understood by every man, who, in any way has to do with producing—that like begets like seems to slip from the mind of the average man who starts in to breed his mare. It is to all appearance that she is a mare, an animal whose copulation with a horse will result in a colt. There is no pause to consider whether the mare has form, legs, lung capacity, etc., which are requisite in a horse that is worth anything. The animal is a mare though she be cow-hocked, knock-kneed, narrow-chested and slab-sided, still a mare, and her produce may not be all she is, and may produce something, which, when four years old may fetch from \$75 to \$100 or even more. But to more thoroughly ensure the probable worthlessness of the produce the miserable mare is bred to a miserable horse whose only recommendation is that his is the cheapest service in the neighbourhood. He may be, if possible, even more cow-hocked, knock-kneed and generally malformed than she, but what of that if he only have the power of procreation, the ability to get a colt who may sell for \$100 or who knows but that a rare flyer may be the fortunate result of a dollar and the drinks.

Every village has its stud horse whose pedigree is, *viva voce*, traceable to Messenger 'out of a Morgan mare,' or 'dam by Hambletonian;' but if we were to try to trace back his origin we should soon be lost in a maze to which the labyrinth of the Minotaur would appear as child's play.

Here is room for protection. Not only is the vast industry of horse breeding as carried on by our great and scientific stud owners at stake by this indiscriminate raising of colts from poor stock, but the whole horse produce of the country must deteriorate, and depreciate in value. The fact that we have an abundance of good horses for their purposes is the cause of attraction to foreigners, but if they have to seek for one good one among many miserable plugs and pay a high price for this one selected to help to cover expenses on the many rejected, the foreigner will withdraw for he can do equally well as that at home and save himself time, traveling expenses, and the risks of transportation.

We can hardly pass a law ordering say nine-tenths of the colt foals to be gelded, nor can we pass a law forbidding a man to breed his mare, nor can we pass a law to prevent fools from keeping worthless stallions, but we can pass a law which shall give the public benefit from the folly of fools. Even as we can prevent men from putting corn into any still and producing whisky, so can we prevent men from putting a poor horse to a poor mare. We license the stalls for the protection of the public health and to the addition of the public wealth, let us then license stallions.

A stud horse license will protect the breeders of qualified and capable stock, and prohibit the use of worthless animals, and thus lessen the chances of the procreation of worthlessness. If we put a prohibiting license on poor studs we remove the greatest danger of having a race of scrubs. For the general axiom is 'constitution from dam, quality from sire,' and as these miserable looking plugs are generally as tough and lasting as a mule, by insisting that, if bred at all they should be bred to an animal of sufficient quality to justify his owner in paying for him the license required to preserve him in a state of nature.

Let it be no flea bite of an impost, but a good, round sum, the parting from which shall be a matter of mature consideration, the collection

BUYING A SOUND HORSE.

Few persons who purchase and use horses are able to make a selection of an animal with a sufficient knowledge of what they are buying. It is rarely that a horse is bought except upon faith in the declarations of the seller, and a haphazard sort of dependence upon luck. Now, it is very easy for any person of judgment to learn to know, when he is buying a horse, whether the animal is sound or not. Blemishes speak for themselves, but unsoundness requires a close inspection and some knowledge for its detection. The feet are the most usual seat of unsoundness in work-horses. From the general careless habit of caring for horses and the reckless manner of using them, there is a large proportion of them unsound in the feet. But disease of the feet is easily detected, although there may be no apparent lameness. An intending purchaser should have the horse brought out before him, and watch the animal as he stands at rest. If the owner is continually starting the horse into motion and urging to 'show off,' something may be suspected; because it is when the horse is at perfect rest that his weak points are divulged. If the horse is sound he will stand squarely on his limbs, without moving any of them, the feet being placed flat on the ground and all the legs plump and naturally posed. If one foot is thrown forward with the toe pointing to the ground and the heel raised, or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease of the navicular bone may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the foot is thrown out, the toe raised and the heel brought down, the horse has suffered from laminitis—founder—or the back sinews have been sprained, and he is of little future value. When the feet are drawn together beneath the horse, if there has been no disease, there is a misplacement of the limbs at least, and a weak disposition of the muscles. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with the hind legs, there is weakness of the loins and the kidneys are disordered. When the knees are bent and the legs totter and tremble, the beast has been runned by heavy pulling and will never be right again, whatever rest and treatment he may have. Contracted or ill-formed hoofs speak for themselves.

If the eyes are of a bluish or milky cast, they constitutionally tend to ophthalmia and there will be certain trouble there. If the ears are thrown backward, the temper is bad; if they are thrown forward and the horse starts nervously at every movement or sound, he will probably be a shyer and unsafe to drive. If the hind legs are scarred, he has been a kicker. If the knees are bleached, he is apt to stumble. If the skin is rough and harsh and does not move easily and smoothly to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater and has poor digestion.

When those peculiarities are absent there is nothing to cause suspicion in any other way. The horse may be taken to be all right so far as soundness of foot, limb and digestive organs are concerned. Disease or indigestion of the respiratory organs may be discovered by pinching or holding the throat, by observing the behavior of the horse when he is speeded, or by placing the ear at the side of the chest, when any sound heard other than a clear, resonant one, is indicative of trouble.

SECRET OF SNAKE CHARMING.

In India the favorite snake for exhibition is the cobra, partly because of its more striking appearance, and partly because its deadly character being so well known, any trifling with it appears to the uninitiated public the more wonderful. Nor, indeed, do the performances of the Hindoo snake charmer lose, on better acquaintance, all their marvelousness, for courage of a high order, arising partly from the confidence acquired by long practice, is manifested in seizing and bagging the dreadful ophidian.

In most cases the charmer renders the reptiles harmless by drawing their poison fangs, and the exhibition becomes then merely one which exhibits the animal's highly trained condition. On the other hand it often happens that the basket contains the veritable death-dealer, and a cobra with its fangs undrawn is nearly always forthcoming if the temptation in money be sufficiently strong. But in the handling of the creature when on an exposed there is no hesitation, for hesitation means death, and in the swift seizure and sudden release there is a daring of an exceptional kind.

A cobra strikes, when it has really made up its mind to strike, with lightning rapidity, and to dodge lightning successfully requires considerable agility.

The snake charmers, however, when put on their mettle, will grasp the erect cobra with impunity, owing solely to the superior speed of their movements, for by a feint they provoke the reptile to strike, and before it can recover its attitude seize it below the jaws. In the same way the ichneumon or mongoose secures in contest with venomous snakes a comparative im-

Horse Notes.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At the annual meeting of the Grand Rapids Driving Park Association, held 14th ult., E. B. Dikeman was elected President, Martin Boorhem, Treasurer, Geo. S. Ward, Secretary, Col. James M. Kennedy, Superintendent, Directors, E. B. Dikeman, M. Boorhem, Geo. S. Ward, James M. Kennedy, John McIntyre, M. V. Aldrich, and D. K. Hulbert. The meeting was a full one, and the association will hang up liberal purses at their coming June meeting, June 17 to 20.

The Rochester Democrat says.—Much has been said lately in regard to the injurious effects of well water in certain parts of the city, upon the human system, and in a number of cases an analysis of the water used has revealed impurities which are well known to be poisonous. This fact has given a number of horsemen a new idea, and from their investigations and observations they have come to the conclusion that much of the sickness among the horses is directly attributable to the water they drink.

What do those who deery the value of thorough blood in the trotter think of Steinway? In the two-year-old race at Lexington, last Fall, he defeated Momento, winning the second heat in 2:32 and the third heat in 2:31. His sire, Strathmore, was by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of Lady Waltmeyer, by North American. His dam, Abbess, was by Albion, nearly thoroughbred; his second dam, by Marshal Ney, by imp. Emancipation, and his third dam by Bertrand. He has not only a level head, but excellent trotting action. A third heat in 2:31, for a two-year-old, is pretty good evidence of a trotter

A GAMBLING INCIDENT.

A lady of rank in Paris died three weeks ago, in the fashionable quarter of the Aro de Fromprie, of whom an interesting story is told. She was a famous card player, and was credited with knowing every game there was to know. When traveling in a foreign land she met one day in a hotel a Russian lady with the passion for gambling said to be inherent in the Russian nation. Anxious to play with the lady from Paris, she wrote requesting a few games. Her request was granted and the ladies played all night, the Russian losing at every hand, until her opponent had won from her more money than the mines in the Ural had produced for her revenues in twenty five years. At last the Russian lady made a despairing effort to regain her fortune, but without avail. Rising from the table she told the French lady how she had lost more than she possessed, but that in her desire to pay a debt of honor she would instruct her steward to convey to her the title deeds of all the mines and estates she owned. At this the victorious antagonist smiled and requested that she might have her own way in the matter since she had won. A priest and a lawyer were sent for. When they arrived, the Russian lady was asked to bind herself by a solemn oath never again to touch a card or risk money at any game of chance. She did so, and then signed an agreement to pay her antagonist the annual sum of \$2,000. The vow to never play cards for money again she faithfully kept, and the \$2,000 was punctually paid every year, the French lady giving it the name of the 'Queen of Spades Bounty,' and invariably giving it to the poor of Paris.

SOMETHING ABOUT PETER MALLON'S DEATH.

We have received a communication from Mr. G. G. Anderson, of New York City, speaking in high terms of the Messrs. Mackintosh of Strabane, who are at present studying medicine in the city of New York. It seems that at their boarding house lived a wealthy gentleman called Peter Mallon, who was taken ill with what the physician who was called in pronounced Yellow Fever, the most prominent symptom being black vomit. The Messrs. Mackintosh were anxious to see a patient suffering from a disease rare in that city and gained admission to his room. After asking the patient a few questions these young gentlemen pronounced the disease to be 'peritonitis,' and offered to prescribe accordingly, but not having confidence in students, Mr. Mallon declined. The patient died and a post mortem examination proved that the disease was 'peritonitis,' what the two young men pronounced it to be. Their superior skill in this case has caused them to be warmly complimented, and our correspondent desires the fact to be published that their friends in this neighborhood may become acquainted with so flattering an evidence of their ability.—Dundas Standard.

PETER FUNES.

Aquatic.

WILL HANLAN WIN IN ENGLAND

(From the New York Herald.)

It is doubtful if ever any man went to England who created the uneasiness among her fast scullers now felt about Hanlan. Nothing Hanlan had done at home made the hollow thrashing he got improbable, any Walter Brown, after reaching England, failed to measure blades with her best men, and she is now especially rich in them, probably more so than ever before. When Trickett came suddenly forward and, boating soundly, won the world's championship, the great Renforth was dead, Harry Kelly a long day had passed, and even Sadler himself was stale, so that Trickett caught her except—nally weak. But to-day, besides Higgins, a very good man—there are Elliott and—so nearly his equals that many think it hard to choose between them. Hanlan, who won at the Centennial when Higgins, who had entered against him, stayed out, regards himself one of those three as the superior over Renforth, claiming that while they lack great strength and stay they more than make up for them by greater skill. We do not think Hanlan ever saw Renforth row. And indeed, even in a country where sculling is as old an art as it is in England, it is in a way strange that the last eight or ten years should have brought some improvement in pace and style at the sculls. Hanlan is to do well abroad, and if he can beat the champion of England this year it will be more than his friends believe entirely probable and than his record would tend to justify. No man on this continent ever met so many fast scullers and rowed them down. Courtney was the only one who ever gave him a good race, and while so many believe that on a fair racing track he can beat Hanlan, it is unfortunate that something has not been done to arrange a match between them. No one in the whole world as young as Hanlan ever had such wide experience in racing with formidable antagonists. Strong, very enduring and of excellent judgment, taking abundant time abroad to get accustomed familiar with the best work of his rivals, and knowing how well his own compares with there is good reason for thinking that, confident as he seems to be that he can there as he has done here, go straight to the top that confidence is well placed. We want with interest, therefore, for the development between now and July, and wish Hanlan the success which he so eagerly covets and so well deserves.

A SAVAGE FISH

In parts of South America, especially on the rivers of Guiana and Brazil, one of the most savage of fishes is found. It seldom exceeds a foot in length but is said to attack any animal that ventures near it, men, andigators or horses not excepted, as well as fishes of ten times their own weight. The natives call the fish 'piraya' or 'piral,' and scientists have named *Serrasalmo piraya*. It has nothing in common with the salmon family except the second dorsal fin which resembles that worn by the fishes named, yet this was considered enough to entitle it to a generic name which may be translated 'saw salmon,' the prefix referring to the strongly serrated abdomen of the fish beside which the serratures of a shad or alewife are insignificant. Its teeth are sharp on the edges like those of some sharks, and are flat and triangular. The Macacabi Indians are reported to carry a piece of the jaw of the piraya with which they sharpen their arrows by drawing them between the teeth and in a manner of certain 'knife sharpeners.'

Mr Waterton took pieces of the jaw and holes bored in them for convenience in carrying together with some of the arrows, which were poisoned after sharpening. According to Spix, numbers of them will attack an ox if it happens to encounter one of these schools in crossing a stream, and often severely injure it that it succumbs before it can swim forty feet. In attacking a man they begin at the caudal fin and, thus deprived of its propelling power, the victim is at their mercy. The feet of water-birds are often amputated, and bathing is un-

...in the immediate vicinity of my friend's house a party of three men were engaged fishing with hoop-nets, ostensibly for bass. They had no less than twenty-four (24) of those snares stretched about the bay, and I was utterly astounded at the amount of fish taken, not catfish only, but bass, large-mouthed bass, &c., &c. Not a creature that swims that once touches the 'leaders,' escapes. The catch per day averaged 250 lbs. per net, or 6,000 lbs. for the 24 nets, which was conveyed across the lines to the States as fast as possible. This alone is by no means the worst feature of the butchery; hundreds of pounds of small fish of all kinds were daily destroyed by being smothered in the boats into which the nets were emptied; those were subsequently thrown out with a shovel until the water and surrounding banks were literally white with dead fish. It would indeed be a blessing to the community as well as to sportsmen to have hoop-nets utterly abolished. Reasoning with parties who pursue such a calling avails nothing. We want the Game and Fishery Laws judiciously framed, then executed firmly and impartially.

'The granting of licenses for net-fishing is folly; it is productive of but a small revenue, and a vast deal of harm and rascality. In my humble opinion it is but an incentive for more persons to engage in the general business of fish-extermination. The license fee is ridiculously small, and serves only as a premium for the general evasion of the laws. I visited five other lakes in the neighborhood, and one only was free from nets, and that one was free simply owing to the scarcity of fish caused by a previous winter's slaughter.

'I examined a number of both bass and pike, and in almost every instance spawn was found in large quantities. Ample material can be found here for the formation of a respectable association to assist in the protection of fish and game; and a number of us though not knowing you personally, have done so for a long time by reputation, would now ask you to give us your good wishes when the time comes for us to form and consolidate.

'Kindly send me a copy of the Constitution and By-laws of the Club over which you preside, and believe me,

'Yours truly,  
'A. P. CORNELL.'

### THE BRITISH FOX.

One of these days it may be that the British hunter will be forced to cross the Atlantic for a run at the heels of reynard, as he does already if he has a fancy for grander game. He will certainly, if he does his hunting in the spirit that led to the litigation of the case of 'Paul and others versus Summerhayes.' This case grew out of several contradictory points in the British Constitution. It is a part of the British Constitution that the fox is vermin; that he is a noisome animal, and as such he is to be hunted down and destroyed and rooted out. It is also a part of the British Constitution that the fox is not to be rooted out too much; that he is not altogether and merely vermin, but the basis of a noble, national sport, and that as such he is to be cultivated and protected. It is a third part of the British Constitution that the recreation of following the hounds is as important a factor in British manhood as cricket itself, which the Duke of Wellington said won the battle of Waterloo—a saying in which the Iron Duke forgot the Prussians. It is a fourth and less important part of the British Constitution that a man's house is his castle, and that his little farm around it and its hedges and garden are appurtenances of the aforesaid castle are parts of the earth's surface from which he may shut out all men save the properly credentialed officers of the law, and that he may have his action of trespass against persons who scorn his will in this respect. All these points were involved and in collision in the case referred to, which arose on the facts that Summerhayes, the farmer warned Paul and others, the hunters, not to come through the hedges, and was beaten by them in a manly battle to protect his territory at the frontier. Naturally, judges are troubled to say how a man can be protected in his property rights and a national sport protected in the violation of those rights, or how the same animal can be cultivated as game and exterminated as vermin; but the problems were wrestled with nobly by a declaration that the farmer was right, and a hint to hunters how unwise they are to strain the Country in its feebler points.—N. Y. Telegram.

who may sell for \$100 or who knows that a rare filly may be the fortunate result of 'a jollar and the drinks.'

Every village has its stud horse whose pedigree is, *viva voce*, traceable to Messenger 'out of a Morgan mare, or 'dam by Hambletonian;' but if we were to try to trace back his origin we should soon be lost in a maze to which the labyrinth of the Minotaur would appear as child's play.

Here is room for protection. Not only is the vast industry of horse breeding as carried on by our great and scientific stud owners at stake by this indiscriminate raising of colts from poor stock, but the whole horse produce of the country must deteriorate, and depreciate in value. The fact that we have an abundance of good horses for their purposes is the cause of attraction to foreigners, but if they have to seek for one good one among many miserable plugs and pay a high price for this one selected to help to cover expenses on the many rejected, the foreigner will withdraw for he can do equally well as that at home and save himself time, traveling expenses, and the risks of transportation.

We can hardly pass a law ordering say nine-tenths of the colt foals to be gelded, nor can we pass a law forbidding a man to breed his mare, nor can we pass a law to prevent fools from keeping worthless stallions, but we can pass a law which shall give the public benefit from the folly of fools. Even as we can prevent men from putting corn into any still and producing whisky, so can we prevent men from putting a poor horse to a poor mare. We license the stills for the protection of the public health and to the addition of the public wealth, let us then license stallions.

A stud horse license will protect the breeders of qualified and capable stock, and prohibit the use of worthless animals, and thus lessen the chances of the procreation of worthlessness. If we put a prohibiting license on poor studs we remove the greatest danger of having a race of scrubs. For the general axiom is 'constitution from dam, quality from sire,' and as these miserable looking plugs are generally as tough and lasting as a mule, by insisting that, if bred at all they should be bred to an animal of sufficient quality to justify his owner in paying for him the license required to preserve him in a state of nature.

Let it be no flea bite of an impost, but a good, round sum, the parting from which shall be a matter of mature consideration, the collection of which shall be worth the trouble and expense that may attach to it. To still further insure the enforcement of the law we would suggest a distribution of its products equally between Uncle Sam, the state, the county, and the informer, and make it the duty of the county and state law officers to secure the punishment of all breach of the law which should be a heavy fine worth collecting, worth dividing and a burden to bear.—Chicago Field.

### A STORY WITH A MORAL.

Here is an old story, but as the moral is so obvious, we make no further excuse and give it forthwith. Two horses were matched for a large stake. They were put into training, under charge of two trusty men. As the day of the race drew on, Trainer A proposed a secret trial between the two horses, with all the conditions under which the race would be run, adding that 'it might put money in both their pockets.' B declined, but in such a way as to lead A to believe that he could yet prevail on B to make the trial. Meantime B communicated with his employer, detailing in full the proposition made to him. B's employer wrote back, instructing him to accede to the proposal, but to be sure to secretly put 7 lbs. additional on his horse. The private trial was then had, but A's horse also secretly carried 7 lbs. extra, and the result of it was that B's horse won by a little more than a length. Of course the result of this trial was bruited about among the known friends of A's employer, and as it was supposed that A's horse was carrying 7 lbs. more than B's, it was thought one of the 'deadest' of certainties for the former. An enormous amount of money was bet, and the race was run, resulting, as did the trial, in about a length win for B's horse. In a short time the 'job, sought to be 'put up' on the owner of the winner was made public, to the great mortification of its originator.

...he has been a kicker. In the knees are brown and harsh and does not move easily and smoothly to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater and has poor digestion.

When those peculiarities are absent there is nothing to cause suspicion in any other way. The horse may be taken to be all right so far as soundness of foot, limb and digestive organs are concerned. Disease or indigestion of the respiratory organs may be discovered by pinching or holding the throat, by observing the behavior of the horse when he is speeded, or by placing the ear at the side of the chest, when any sound heard other than a clear, resonant one, is indicative of trouble.

### SECRET OF SNAKE CHARMING.

In India the favorite snake for exhibition is the cobra, partly because of its more striking appearance, and partly because its deadly character being so well known, any trifling with it appears to the uninitiated public the more wonderful. Nor, indeed, do the performances of the Hindoo snake charmer lose, on better acquaintance, all their marvellousness, for courage of a high order, arising partly from the confidence acquired by long practice, is manifested in seizing and bagging the dreadful ophidian.

In most cases the charmer renders the reptiles harmless by drawing their poison fangs, and the exhibition becomes then merely one which exhibits the animal's highly trained condition. On the other hand it often happens that the basket contains the veritable death-dealer, and a cobra with its fangs undrawn is nearly always forthcoming if the temptation in money be sufficiently strong. But in the handling of the creature when on exposure there is no hesitation, for hesitation means death, and in the swift seizure and sudden release there is a daring of an exceptional kind.

A cobra strikes, when it has really made up its mind to strike, with lightning rapidity, and to dodge lightning successfully requires considerable agility.

The snake charmers, however, when put on their mettle, will grasp the erect cobra with impunity, owing solely to the superior speed of their movements, for by a feint they provoke the reptile to strike, and before it can recover its attitude seize it below the jaws. In the same way the ichneumon or mongoose secures in contact with venomous snakes a comparative immunity. It was for a long time an article of faith with writers of popular works on natural history that this animal enjoyed a complete immunity, but scientific experiment has corrected this fallacy. A mongoose and cobra confined together fought freely, and though the latter seemed to the eye to strike his antagonist repeatedly, the mongoose, it being examined after it had killed the snake, was found to be untouched.

Another cobra was then brought on to the scene, and, being made to close its fangs on the mongoose's leg, the animal confessed its susceptibility to the poison by dying in about four minutes. It was, therefore, by its superior activity alone that in fair fight with the reptile it had escaped unhurt, and to the same cause the snake charmer owes the immunity that attends his exhibition. But as in the case of the mongoose, the snake charmer when actually bitten, dies as rapidly as any other creature, in spite of all the powers of his charms, roots, and snake stones. The Hindoo spectator refuses to believe this, and enjoys, therefore, by his credulity, a pleasure denied to more intelligent audiences, for if we could only accept as truth the charmer's statement that he has really been bitten and the red drops on the bitten spot were actually blood exuding from the fatal puncture, and could then believe that the root he smelt, the stone he applied to the wound, and the charms he muttered were veritably counteracting the magic of the cobra's poison, the spectacle would be of surpassing interest, since it would be a miracle.—London Times.

**COLDWATER ASSOCIATION.**—The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Coldwater (Mich.) Driving Park Association was held 14th ult. J. F. Pratt was elected President; C. B. Jones, Vice-President; Geo. Starr, Treasurer; and G. Van Valkenburgh, Secretary. It was decided to offer \$2,000 in premiums for a three-days' trotting meeting in May next. The purses will probably be larger than given at the last meeting, as the pacing and colt races did not then prove an attractive feature, and will be abandoned in the forthcoming programme.

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### PETER FUNKS.

Every few weeks we read in the eastern papers announcements that Mr. so and so has just arrived in New York, Philadelphia or Boston, from Kentucky, with a choice lot of green young trotters which will be sold at public auction. A Mr. Alexander Martin recently offered a lot of this kind in Philadelphia, and among the high-sounding pedigrees given was the following: 'Chestnut gelding 16 hands high, 6 years old, and sired by Bay chief, by Mambrino Paymaster, by imp. Messenger-dam unknown. Warranted sound and kind, etc.'

This gelding is six years old, and his reputed sire was killed Feb. 2, 1865. Bay Chief, he says, was by Mambrino Paymaster, but Mambrino Paymaster died in 1846, and Bay Chief was not foaled till 1859. He says further, that Mambrino Paymaster was a son of imp. Messenger Messenger died in 1808, and Mambrino Paymaster was not foaled till about 1826.

These Peter Funks scour the country and pick up cheap plugs, give them a bogus pedigree, give out that they are Kentucky bred, and their credulous customers readily swallow the bait.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the press to the effect that John Harper attributed the success of Longfellow and his companions in fame largely to the strengthening influence of good yellow Ohio corn, of which he was in the habit of giving each animal just twenty-eight good sound ears every day when in training. We doubt very much if John Harper ever uttered the reported words. It is absurd to talk about feeding a horse twenty-eight ears of corn every day during the season of training, or that John Harper ever bought an ear of Ohio corn in his life. Any one attempting such a feeding would soon find that he had a horse on his hands not fit to run races. Corn is strengthening in cold weather, but it is too heating for turf horses in hot weather. Had Longfellow been stuffed with corn every day, he would not have written his name high on the scroll of fame.—Turf.

### A SAVAGE FISH.

In parts of South America, especially the rivers of Guiana and Brazil, one of the most savage of fishes is found. It exceeds a foot in length but is said to attack any animal that ventures near it, men,igators or horses not excepted, as well as fishes of ten times their own weight. The natives call the fish 'piraya' or 'piral,' and scientists have named *Serrasalmo piraya*. It has nothing in common with the salmon family except the second dorsal fin which resembles that worn by the fishes named; this was considered enough to entitle it to a generic name which may be translated 'saw salmon,' the prefix referring to the strongly serrated abdomen of the fish beside which the serratures of a snail or sawfish are insignificant. Its teeth are sharp on the edge like those of some sharks, and are flat and triangular. The Macoussi Indians are reported to carry a piece of the jaw of the piraya with which they sharpen their arrows by drawing them between the teeth after the manner of certain knife sharpeners.

Mr. Waterton took pieces of the jaw with holes bored in them for convenience in carrying together with some of the arrows which were poisoned after sharpening. According to Spix, numbers of them will attack an ox if it happens to encounter one of their schools in crossing a stream, and often severely injure it that it succumbs before it can swim forty feet. In attacking a fish they begin at the caudal fin and, thus deprived of its propelling power, the victim is at their mercy. The feet of water-towls are often amputated, and bathing is unsafe in such streams as are infested with this small fish. Some authors state that one who natives place their dead in these streams to be devoured by piraya, which is quick done, leaving a clean skeleton, which is then removed and made ready for their peculiar form of sepulture. We read in Schomburgk's 'Travels in South America,' that they are greedy as to bite at the bare hook, and that on account of the sharpness of the teeth it was necessary to protect the line with metal. These accounts seem almost fabulous and yet appear to be well vouched for.

### A HOAX.

From a letter we have received from James Moonoy, of Pittsburg, Pa., it appears that there was no foundation in fact for the sport that a prize fight had taken place near there between Clark and Baker, a brief notice of which, condensed from a full report in the N. Y. Herald, appeared in this column last week. Mr. Moonoy, who keeps thoroughly posted in sporting matters, and knows every move that is made on the pugilistic chess-board in the Smoky City and neighborhood, writes: 'No such fight took place, and neither Clark nor Baker teaches sparring in this city. Clark is from Cleveland, and from all accounts is not a reliable man. There is not a man to be found who saw the alleged fight, or ever heard of it until he read the account in the papers published in other cities. If either of the men named thinks he can fight a little bit, I will match Owen Maloney against him, to fight either with or without gloves, for two or three hundred dollars a side. So, if there is any fight in them, now is the time to show it.' It would appear from this that the manufacturers of bogus sporting news do not all live in New York.—Clipper.

The Gentleman's Journal

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1879.

P. COLLINS, PROPRIETOR  
OFFICE.—No. 90 KING ST WEST.

All Communications intended for the "Sporting Times" should be addressed P. COLLINS, Sporting Times Office—and not to any of our employees. This will avoid any delay.

Managers, Agents, Doorkeepers, &c., of Amusements, and Managers and Secretaries of Racing Associations, Shooting Clubs, Athletic, Base Ball and Cricket Clubs, &c., &c.

Are respectfully informed, that all Correspondents of the SPORTING TIMES are supplied with a card of a liver color, with the name of the city or town and correspondent, signed by the proprietors of this paper, with a punch stamp of a horse's head upon the right upper corner, and dated January 1, 1879, each card running for three months. No person is authorized to use any other credential on our behalf. Managers will save themselves from imposition by demanding an exhibition of said card, and refusing to accept any excuse whatever for its non-production. The card is not transferable; and if it be presented by any person other than the one whose name it bears, managers and others will retain it and mail it to this office.

Persons applying for the position of Correspondents are respectfully requested to consider SILENCE A POLITE NEGATIVE.

DATES CLAIMED FOR 1879.

CANADIAN.	
Hamilton	July 1 to 8
Dundas	May 24
ICE RACES.	
Brookville	Feb. 7 to 10
Prescott	Feb. 11 to 18
Morrisburg	Feb. 18 to 14
Caledonia	Feb. 12 to 18
Ottawa	Feb. 18 to 21
Bradford	Feb. 27 to 28
Bell Ewart	March — to —
Barrie	March — to —
Orillia	March — to —

ENTRIES CLOSE.

Caledonia	Feb. 11
Prescott	Feb. 8
Ottawa	Feb. 18

AMERICAN.

TROTTING.

Milwaukee, Wis.	June 2 to 6
Chicago, Ill.	July 15 to 19
Cleveland, O.	July 29 to Aug. 1
Buffalo, N. Y.	Aug. 5 to 8
Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 5 to 8
Cleveland, O.	Sept. 9 to 12

RUNNING.

Charleston, S. C.	Feb. 7 to 8
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NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person or persons who takes a paper regularly from a Post Office, whether directed in his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher continues to send it until payment.

DO THEY CLASH?

The internal workings of legal machinery appear to be entirely unknown only to the learned exponents of the profession. What may seem inconsistent to the average citizen is as plain as the sun on a cloudless noon day to the specially educated. The mysteries of judicial decisions are universally recognized, and while not understood in their paradoxical effects, have none the less to be submitted to. In last week's SPORTING TIMES we published *in extenso* the judgment of Judge Sinclair, of Hamilton, in the case of Wilson vs. Bearman in a suit for the recovery of a purse of \$240 won at the Hamilton Races in 1878. The decision of the learned judge was adverse to the claim of the plaintiff under the terms of the Imperial Statute, which makes a race for a stake of less than £50 sterling illegal. It is unnecessary to waste space in a recapitulation of the judgment or in detailing the facts of the race, they are fully set out in last week's paper. There is one admission, however, in the Judge's decision to which attention should be directed, and if it had been advanced during the progress of the suit might have been of beneficial effect to the plaintiff. It is quite apparent that Mr. Wilson was unaware of this vantage ground, or it would be safe to assume it would have been occupied. Now the judgment was given for the defendants on the ground as expressly stated by Judge Sinclair, that the sum of \$240 was all that by any possibility the plaintiff, Wilson, could have won with the horse (mare) Tempest. This is manifestly wrong. The trotting races at the meeting in question were conducted under National Rules, and these Rules provide that if a horse distances the field he shall be entitled to the whole money; or, if there were only two horses remained in the race to its conclusion and there were an equal number of starters to the number of prizes given in the race, or more, the winning horse would be entitled to all the premium money except what was coming to the second horse. From this it will be seen there was a possibility that Wilson's horse might have won the whole of the purse, or the first and third moneys, as the premium money was only divided into three parts. An acquaintance with the National Rules no doubt prevented the plaintiff advancing this plea, or the learned judge taking cognizance of the fact. The decision of Judge Sinclair was an elaborate one, but it is clear he did not have all the points of the case presented to him. The effect of the judgment is, however, to establish the precedent that all races for a purse or stake of less than £50 sterling are illegal.

In looking back a little in the history of the Hamilton Association it will be found they gave races in August, 1877, and among the prizes offered were \$200 for the 3:00 class, and \$200 for 2:45 class. From the recent decision of Judge Sinclair it is quite evident that both of these races were illegal and without the pale of the law. However a gentleman named Hoover made entries in these races, as we have been informed, although he did not start. At all events, he made default in the payment of the entry money, and the Association proceeded at law to recover \$40, the amount of the entry fee. The case was heard before Judge Sinclair at Hamilton, in September, 1877, and he gave judgment against Hoover, and held that he was liable for the amount of his entrance moneys.

It will be seen that the judgments of 1877 and 1879 appear to be entirely at variance with one another. In 1877 the Association were protected by law in enforcing their claim for entrance money in a purse of the

quite competent for them to take cognizance of such matters. A motion to grant the sum of \$600 to the Poultry Association of Ontario was passed through Committee, and was adopted. Now there can be no question as to the relative values of the Horse and Poultry interests to the Province. If our local legislators believe that the Poultry interests of the country are worthy of a grant of \$600 for one exhibition a year, the horse interest would be justified in asking for at least ten times as much. But no such grant will be expected, and if our legislators were to annually place in the estimates a sum of say \$2,000, which would make eight stakes about equal in value to the Queen's Plate, to be run for in Ontario, horsemen would be found not to complain. The allotment could be made every year by the Ministry in power, or the Stakes could be donated to particular localities, as in the case of Queen's Plates in England. Our horse interest is one of the most valuable in the country, and is a fit subject for the attention of our legislators, either Dominion or Local. The disposition shown in making a grant to the Poultry Association is a recognition of the right to give such encouragement. By confining the stakes to be run for to horses foaled, bred and reared in Ontario, there could be no application of the funds, while such other conditions could be imposed as would meet the requirements of the case and obtain the greatest amount of benefit from the money so appropriated. It may be too late this session to enlist the sympathies of members on the subject, but the question should not be lost sight of, and if the contest should be between Poultry and Horses, it will be readily admitted the equine side of the discussion would be able to present the stronger claims for governmental recognition.

THE POOL BILL.

If the managers of our Driving Parks and our leading horse men desire any amendment to the Pool Bill, which has proved so detrimental to their interests, the coming session of the Dominion Legislature, it is time they were making a move in that direction. The disastrous effects of the operations of this obnoxious law are so generally admitted, that it should not be a difficult matter to secure such changes as the public interests demand, providing the proper proceeding are taken in time. But when it is everybody's business, it is nobody's. Tom expects Dick to look after it, while Dick thinks Jack should attend to it. In this way nothing is done. We believe it only requires some prominent horseman to take the initiative, to have such parts of the Bill repealed as are obnoxious to them. It will be seen they are moving in Massachusetts to have some of the more objectionable provisions of the law amended, with every prospect of success. While it can hardly be expected that a movement to entirely wipe the law off our statute book would be recognized by the powers that be, there can be no doubt they would give ear to such proposed amendments as the nature of the case would justify. An amendment to the present law by which pool selling would be allowed on the grounds and under the control of qualified Associations, would probably be a mean between the views of extremists, and would be as much as horsemen would ask for. The measure is a fanatical one, was passed in the Legislature through misrepresentation, and has done incalculable injury to a leading industry of the Dominion. It is never too late to repair a wrong, and the experience of the past year, would justify the Government in applying the remedy which they hold in their own hands, and which would be a

three English teams. The first of this lot will probably be Lord Harris' twelve who are now playing in Australia, and who will make the homeward trip via San Francisco. It is expected they will arrive in Canada about the middle of June, and may be play three or four matches here. Lord Harris' team will likely be followed by an amateur eleven of the Lascelles Club, who are expected to arrive about July. In addition to cricket this team will engage in base ball matches with some of the stronger American clubs. Along about August or September it is anticipated a professional eleven, captained by the celebrated player "Dick" Duff, will visit the leading cities in the States and Canada. It is probable they will be under the management of Mr. Blake, proprietor of the Toronto Cricket Ground, who will assume the charge of their business from the time they land. If such stars as the three clubs above mentioned do not re-suscitate cricket in this country, it will be almost deemed it has seen its best days, and that its sphere of usefulness as a popular field game has been occupied by something more attractive. In Canada it is a difficult matter to place a local team in the field to successfully compete with the imported players, and even when playing eight or ten or twenty-two against eleven the game is likely to be one-sided. This is easily accounted for. While we have many good players here it is almost beyond the bounds of possibility to engage them all in any particular match, consequently the full playing strength of the country can not be brought out. If the playing of the English teams will increase the interest in the game so that each town and village can boast of its club, their mission will not be considered fruitless, and the lovers of cricket will not be slow to pay them the tribute which will be due for the influence they will have exerted in popularizing this noble game.

THE HORSE EPIDEMIC.

Along with the scare of reported pleuropneumonia in horned cattle, we are greeted with alleged epidemics existing among horses in different parts of the continent. In Canada a disease, which appears to have only a local existence and is but an aggravated type of a well-known ailment, is reported to have made its appearance in the counties adjoining the Bay of Quinte. While it is very severe in its effects, it is not likely to extend beyond the confines already reported, and can hardly be looked upon as an epidemic. Upon investigation it will possibly be found that its causes are due to climatic or other local conditions, and its spread is not to be anticipated as a general calamity. In the States they are the subjects of disease in various forms, the most serious of which appears to be in the neighborhood of Springfield, Mass. From the most carefully compiled reports we are lead to believe that it is prevalent to an extent to cause the most extreme alarm in that section. It has assumed a virulent type of glanders, and is invariably fatal. The disease appears to be more than contagious, and the city council of Springfield has been called upon to take prompt measures to prevent its spreading. The rate of mortality has been excessively high among equine stock in that vicinity, and remedial measures have proved abortive to stay its progress. The deadly influence of glanders, even among the human race, is too well defined to require a word of explanation of its destructiveness. An epidemic of this fatal disease is enough to cause horse owners to turn away with fright, as when the subject is attacked, even in ordinary cases, the highest veterinary skill is overcome by the malignity of the affection.

protection of their own producers. The past experience of the cattle disease, as it is familiarly called in the old country is such as to justify almost any preventive measure against its recurrence. The sections in the States where the disease has an existence are but few, and the prompt action of the Canadian Government will reduce the chances of its introduction here to a minimum. Later advices lead to the belief that the prohibitory order will not be applied to Canadian cattle, but a certified bill of health from the ports of shipment must accompany the cargo. This will cause but a very little disruption to the trade here, so long as we have no indication of the prevailing epidemic. Considerable credit is due to the Government for their energetic action in this matter, and it is certainly to be hoped from their promptness that our home trade will not be affected to any extent. Indications, at present, point strongly to this as the result of their labors, and the temporary panic which existed among buyers and sellers will not have left any serious results behind it. It would be a great calamity to Canada if our cattle should be debarred from the old country markets, but so long as the present careful supervision is exercised among our producers and the prohibitory measures against importation from infected districts are imposed, this is a contingency which we are not likely to be called upon to meet.

Sporting Gossip.

Mr. E. Sherwood, the popular Secretary of the Mount Forest Driving Park Association, purposes erecting a large brick block next spring in that town. It will be sixty by twenty-three feet, three stories high, and of white brick.

"Life is what we make it," says the poet. But when we make it spades and then get enclured, we have a feeling of questioning the poet.

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..... July 1 to 7  
 Dundas ..... May 24

**ICE RACES**

Brockville ..... Feb. 7 to 10  
 Prescott ..... Feb. 11 to 13  
 Morrisburg ..... Feb. 18 to 14  
 Caledonia ..... Feb. 12 to 18  
 Ottawa ..... Feb. 18 to 21  
 Bradford ..... Feb. 27 to 28  
 Bell Ewart ..... March — to —  
 Barrie ..... March — to —  
 Orillia ..... March — to —

**ENTRIES CLOSE.**

Caledonia ..... Feb. 11  
 Prescott ..... Feb. 8  
 Ottawa ..... Feb. 18

**AMERICAN.**

**TROTTING.**

Milwaukee, Wis. .... June 2 to 6  
 Chicago, Ill. .... July 15 to 19  
 Cleveland, O. .... July 29 to Aug. 1  
 Buffalo, N. Y. .... Aug. 5 to 8  
 Rochester, N. Y. .... Aug. 5 to 8  
 Cleveland, O. .... Sept. 9 to 12

**RUNNING.**

Charleston, S. C. .... Feb. 7 to 8

**NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.**

1. Any person or persons who takes a paper regularly from a Post Office, whether directed in his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The Courts have decided, that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

**TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.**

During this and subsequent weeks we will issue a call upon our patrons whose subscriptions are unpaid. The major portion are now long over due for the present year, while many are uncredited on our books for periods of time varying from two to four years. We look for prompt payment in every instance on this appeal. There is no doubt of the amounts being due, and there is if anything less uncertainty that we can use the thousands of dollars which are spread over the country in small amounts to a better advantage, both personally and to the interests of our patrons, if we could control them in a lump sum. We are tired of hearing frivolous excuses to our requests, and have determined to place all unpaid subscription accounts in the hands of our legal collector for immediate suit.

horre. From this it will be seen there was a possibility that Wilson's horse might have won the whole of the purse, or the first and third moneys, as the premium money was only divided into three parts. An unacquaintance with the National Rules no doubt prevented the plaintiff advancing this plea or the learned judge taking cognizance of the fact. The decision of Judge Sinclair was an elaborate one, but it is clear he did not have all the points of the case presented to him. The effect of the judgment is, however, to establish the precedent that all races for a purse or stake of less than £50 sterling are illegal.

In looking back a little in the history of the Hamilton Association it will be found they gave races in August, 1877, and among the prizes offered were \$200 for the 8:00 class, and \$200 for 2:45 class. From the recent decision of Judge Sinclair it is quite evident that both of those races were illegal and without the pale of the law. However a gentleman named Hoover made entries in these races, as we have been informed, although he did not start. At all events, he made default in the payment of the entry money, and the Association proceeded at law to recover \$40, the amount of the entry fees. The case was heard before Judge Sinclair at Hamilton, in September, 1877, and he gave judgment against Hoover, and held that he was liable for the amount of his entrance moneys.

It will be seen that the judgments of 1877 and 1879 appear to be entirely at variance with one another. In 1877 the Association were protected by law in enforcing their claims for entrance money in a purse of the value of \$200, while in 1879, the plaintiff is denied his right to recover, a purse of \$240 from the same Association and by the decision of the same Judge. It will be of interest to horsemen and managers of Racing Associations to have this inconsistency explained, and while we have submitted the features of the two cases, it can not be expected that we can reconcile the wide difference which appears to exist between the two judgments.

**HOME ENCOURAGEMENT.**

Some time ago we made a suggestion that the local Government of Canada should assist the horse producing interest by encouragement of a practical nature. We showed how some other affairs of not so much real value had received donations from the public purse to assist them towards perfection. It was also shown where a strong encouragement to the breeding of thoroughbred horses had been withdrawn by the passage of the obnoxious Pool Bill, and at the same time it was submitted that it would be only proper for the power which withdrew this stimulus to supply the deficiency thus created by a grant from the public exchequer which should be applied in the way of Plates or other trophies towards the development of our equine industry. At that time the appeal was made to the Dominion Legislature, but by the proceedings of the Local Legislature in this city on Monday last it appears to be

to the Pool Bill, which has proved so detrimental to their interests, the coming session of the Dominion Legislature, it is time they were making a move in that direction. The disastrous effects of the operations of this obnoxious law are so generally admitted, that it should not be a difficult matter to secure such changes as the public interests demand, providing the proper proceeding are taken in time. But when it is everybody's business, it is nobody's. Tom expects Dick to look after it, while Dick thinks Jack should attend to it. In this way nothing is done. We believe it only requires some prominent horseman to take the initiative, to have such parts of the Bill repealed as are obnoxious to them. It will be seen they are moving in Massachusetts to have some of the more objectionable provisions of the law amended, with every prospect of success. While it can hardly be expected that a movement to entirely wipe the law off our statute book would be recognized by the powers that be, there can be no doubt they would give ear to such proposed amendments as the nature of the case would justify. An amendment to the present law by which pool selling would be allowed on the grounds and under the control of qualified Associations, would probably be a mean between the views of extremists, and would be as much as horsemen would ask for. The measure is a fatal one, was passed in the Legislature through misrepresentation, and has done incalculable injury to a leading industry of the Dominion. It is never too late to repair a wrong, and the experience of the past year, would justify the Government in applying the remedy which they hold in their own hands, and which would be a panacea for the load of evil and frightful source of loss which horse-owners have been obliged to bear through the operation of this nonsensical piece of legislation. But it is not probable the Government will of their own free take the matter in hand. Proper representations require to be made, backed up by undeniable statements of the loss to the country, and the injustice and inconsistency of the present law shown. Its undue discrimination is a strong point in favor of its repeal—and where the principle of betting is permitted as it is in this bill in one form and prohibited in another, its continuance as an agent of morality will hardly have even the grounds of expediency to stand on, while the serious danger it threatens to the horse industry will be powerful evidence of the necessity of an amendment.

**ENGLISH CRICKET TEAMS COMING.**

Every effort is being made by American cricketers to popularize the finest old country game in this country. Years ago cricket occupied a high place among our outdoor games, but the rival attractions of base ball and lacrosse proved to be too strong enemies for it to occupy the premier position. In one or two places in the States cricket yet maintains a strong hold, but to the great body of American people it is an entire stranger. It is anticipated that during the present year we will be visited by at least

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**THE CATTLE DISEASE.**

The Canadian Government have acted promptly in protecting the interests of the Canadian cattle producer. An order-in-Council has been passed prohibiting the importation of cattle from the United States for three months from the 1st inst., and this proceeding has been communicated to the Imperial Government with the view of preventing any interference with the shipment of Canadian cattle. The local authorities have a strong case in their hands, as there has been no epidemic in our Canadian herds, and the scare has been caused by diseased cattle from the States. The weight of evidence goes to show that when these cattle were shipped they were in good health, but the disease was developed during the Atlantic passage. It is well known how sensitive the British authorities are upon this question, and how on the faintest suspicion that they will proceed to extreme measures for the

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Budd Doble, while on a visit to New York, lately took a run down to Trenton to interview his old love, Goldsmith Maid. She recognized him at once, although they had been parted more than a year. Doble says that there is no doubt about her being in foal, by General Washington, son of General Knox, out of Lady Thorn. She was stunted last April.

They had a walk in the old Baptist Church at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the benefits to be applied to religious purposes. The receipts were only \$40, and it will take \$100 to put the church in the order that it was originally. It is not likely that the "tournaamong" will be repeated.

Joe Elliott, the horse, was named after Joe Elliott, the able and widely-known turf editor of the New York Herald. The trotter has not disgraced the man.

Josh Billings says: "I don't insist upon pedigree for man or horse. If a horse can trot fast, the pedigree is all right; if he can't, I wouldn't give a shilling a yard for his pedigree."

A Toronto gentleman, who was at Port Robinson ice races, purchased the trotting mare Lady Page; the consideration being \$500. She is said to be a handsome one, and very handy.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard's English colors have been registered as follows: First colors—cherry with black hoops on sleeves, black cap and gold tassel; second colors—same, with black sash.

The following are the latest quotations on the Derby: 7 to 1 agst Peter; 8 to 1 agst Victor Chief; 9 to 1 agst Falmouth; 11 to 1 agst Cadogan; 25 to 1 agst Charibet.

Canadian Turf.

TROTTING AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb 1, 1879.—Ice trotting; mile race, 8 in 5, to sleighs.  
 Baldwin's American Girl ..... 1 1 1  
 Morris' Little Trump ..... 2 2 2  
 Brown's Kate Douglas ..... 3 3 3  
 Time—2:52, 2:48, 2:46.

A HORSE CASE.

In the Superior Court at Montreal on Feb. 1, before Judge Torrance, a horse case came up which has a point of interest that may be of value to those purchasing lots for bulk sum. The following report of the case is taken from the Montreal Gazette:

**LECLAIRE vs. RAYMOND.**—The case arose out of the sale of a horse, 8th February, 1878. The declaration alleged that the horse sold to plaintiff was subject to glanders, and that there was a guarantee that it was free from all defects. It appeared that the horse had been sold along with other articles for one sum, and plaintiff had not tendered the same back. The horse itself was only valued \$50 out of the whole sum \$160. The plea of the defendant was made out, and the motion must be dismissed.

Athletic.

SPARKS AND LATHAM.

These men as announced last week ran a dash of 100 yards on the Don river on Saturday afternoon last, for \$100. There was a large number of spectators despite the chilly atmosphere. Latham had the call in betting, and quite a sum of money in a small way bet on the issue of the race. Sparks had the start of the send-off and maintained his advantage up to about seventy-five yards, when Latham put on a good spurt and run even with his man, crossing the score together. The referee decided it a dead heat, and as the men would not agree on a tie to run it over, he declared all the money won.

A FRAUDULENT WRESTLER.

The Boston Sunday Herald has the following:—The interest in wrestling as a manly sport must soon cease, if those who seek a thrill through it impose upon a trusting public by hippodroming or false representations. Quite recently, at Toronto, a masked wrestler, announced to be "a gentleman of Montreal," engaged one "Andre Christol" in a match, and a day or two afterward it was learned that the "masked gentleman" was an ordinary shoulder hitter of Toronto. Subsequently a match was wrestled between Christol and Col. McLaughlin at Detroit, that City was flooded with the Frenchman's photographs, of which McLaughlin, at his first meeting with "Christol" this year, received two. The match resulted in breaking of "Christol's" collar bone in three places. Now a revelation is made. Col. McLaughlin, at present in this city, shows pictures of the man with whom he wrestled at Detroit, and they prove to be those of a man named Marc; who was beaten by Robin Lawrence, a few months ago. The position upon the people of Detroit seems to have met with almost merited punishment.

**DUFFY.**—The Ottawa Citizen says:—"A letter has been received by a friend in this from Mr. Peter Duffy, the foot runner, who is at present in Toronto, engaged as a Special Clerk in the Local Legislature. He writes that sprint races are of daily occurrence there, and that he is likely to be engaged against some of the local 'pedals,' for a 100 yards dash on the ice. It is understood that Duffy will devote himself next summer to foot racing, giving up all playing, jumping contests, when he will be prepared to meet the fastest runner in the country."

**THE BAUER-MULDOON MATCH OFF.**—This contest, which was creating quite a stir in the sporting circles in New York, has been postponed to a sadder season through an accident

Billiards.

SLOSSON MAKES AN AVERAGE OF 75.

The following is the game in detail played on the 27th ult., between Slosson and Garnier, in which the former made the unparalleled average of 75. The audience was a large one and a number of ladies were present. The body of the hall was crowded, and at 8.15, when the men straggled for the lead, there were at least 2,000 people present to watch them. Slosson did not desire an umpire, and Garnier invited A. W. Newberger to sit beside the referee on his account. The other players of the tournament were present. Slosson won the lead, but did not count, and then Garnier scored 21 points. Most of them were double-cushion shots, and one shot, where the cue ball kissing from the first object ball made four cushions before reaching the second object ball, was especially applauded. Slosson failed to count again and Garnier made 7 points. He began a nursing movement, but the balls froze and he lost them. Slosson then scored 8, and Garnier, on another unfortunate "freeze," left the table with 2 points. Slosson failed again to count. With the fourth inning of Garnier the play on his part really began, for after a short introduction of open playing he got the balls to the left cushion and began showing his skill in nursing. His touch was far from delicate, however, though some of the position shots brought applause. Before missing on a very easy back shot Garnier had scored 175, and had a total of 205 against the 8 points of Slosson. The latter began to work very carefully, not trying a single shot for show, but studying in every stroke how best to get the balls in position at the rail for nursing. This he did so successfully that the inning brought him 64 points. The balls froze on the thirty-sixth shot, but Slosson got them together again. Garnier got 2 and Slosson 12 points in the next inning. When the balls came next under his control Slosson started with one to his credit from a miss-cue shot by Garnier. Slosson soon got the balls at the lower end of the left rail. He drove them up rapidly, making point after point as fast as Mr. Ellis, the marker, could call the numbers off. Then he took them around the upper end and down the right side. The audience wondered and watched, only stopping to applaud at the fifty and hundred points, and it was not until the balls had become fixed in a line at right angles to the cushion that Slosson failed to make a kiss shot and gave the table to Garnier. He had made 408 points and the score stood 211 points for Garnier against 487 for Slosson. A series of carefully played snugs on the part of Garnier brought him 44 points. He sat down at the close of his seventh inning with 255 points and an average of 86 8/7 to see Slosson complete the game. Slosson needed 118 points. With less than a dozen shots he got the balls at the upper rail and then chalking his cue carefully began to nurse them. Garnier stood at the corner of the platform twisting the end of his moustache. As he sat down to await the remotest chance of having another shot afforded him he was consoled by his friend Radolphe with a muttered "C'est abominable," to which criticism upon Slosson's play Garnier replied: "Si vous ne jomez pas, vous ne pouvez pas gagner." At 9.35 Slosson had won the game. The scores were as follows: Gro. E. Slosson—0 0 8 0 64 12 405 118; total, 600; average, 75; best runs, 408 118. Albert Garnier—21 7 2 175 2 44; total, 255; average, 86 8/7; best runs, 175 44.

On the 28th Gallagher beat Heiser, 600 to 444; the winner's average being 117 5/8. Loner's 8,20 52. Gallagher's highest run 184, Heiser's 88. In the evening Schaefer beat Daly, 600 to 69. The game was remarkable for an extraordinary run made by the winner of 448. These tall figures were made in the last run in the game when Schaefer only wanted 311 to go out. The New York World furnishes the following account of the game:—The game opened at 8.20 and the players in straggling for the lead brought the balls to within a hair's-breadth of the same distance from the lower rail. Schaefer won, however, and with a kiss between the cue-ball and rail ball made a miss of his first inning. Daly scored 18 before he resigned the table to Schaefer for another miss. Then he scored 1. Schaefer followed with 9, but both his next innings were zero. On his fifth inning Daly had made one shot and was preparing for another when by accident he touched his

returning to within a quarter of an inch of the desired spot. As the player touched and passed 441, Slosson's great run, the cheers were loud, and the player was laughing and wondering with the rest if the run would ever close when on the 449th shot he failed. The score of the actual game stood: Jacob Schaefer—0 0 0 0 48 72 6 19 0 0 140 811; total, 600; average, 46 2/18; best runs, 811 140 72 48. Maurice Daly—18 1 15 8 1 1 5 4 1 0 15 0; total, 68; average, 5 3/4; best runs, 15 15 18 9.

On the 29th Garnier beat Heiser, 600 to 188, the winner making his play by a run of 220. In the evening Sexton won a game from Rudolph, 600 to 889 in 46 innings.

On the 30th the sixteenth game of the tournament was played between Souleier and Gallagher, and was placed to the credit of the former by 600 to 826; the winner making runs of 108, 178 and 179, with an average of 26 8/28. The evening game was between Slosson and Daly, and to the surprise of all was won by Daly, 600 to 375, with an average of 27 8/11, and a run of 370. Slosson's biggest run was 271.

On the 31st Schaefer had an easy victory over Heiser by 600 to 288, with an average of 80, and a run of 375. In the second game Sexton counted one win from Garnier, 600 to 440, with an average of 15, and a run of 169.

The greatest surprise of the tournament took place at the matinee game on Monday when Gallagher beat Sexton by a score of 600 to 528 in 80 innings. Gallagher's largest run was 186, and Sexton's 184. In the evening Garnier won a game from Daly by 600 to 888, with an average of 28, and a run of 174.

The 22nd game of the tournament was played on the afternoon of the 4th inst., between Sexton and Heiser. The former was the winner 600 to 807, with a highest run of 128, and an average of 15. In the evening Slosson took Rudolph into camp, 600 to 94, with a highest run of 270, and an average of 75 which tied the largest average made by him last week.

Aquatic.

THE DEPARTURE OF HANLAN.

The New York World of Saturday says: Edward Hanlan, the oarsman, sailed for England yesterday on the Inman steamer City of Montreal. He and David Ward, of Toronto, and James Hensley, the trainer, went on board about a quarter of an hour before the vessel sailed. A number of New Yorkers were on the pier to see him off. As the big steamer swung out into the stream Hanlan shouted to those on the pier, "I will do my best to bring the colors back!" He takes with him the boat in which he defeated Courtney. His first race is announced for May 5, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, with Haddon. His hardest work, however, will be when he meets the winner of the Higgins-Elliott race, which took place on the 17th of February, and is for the championship of England. Both Higgins and Elliott are hard at work in training for their race and are said to be in magnificent condition, but Hanlan is determined to challenge the winner at once.

THE PROPOSED GENEVA REGATTA.

It transpires that the proposed regatta at Geneva, Switzerland, is supported, if it was not conceived, by Commodore B. F. Brady, formerly connected with New York and Barcelona boat clubs, but for some time past a resident of Geneva. Mr. Brady has not witnessed many aquatic events of late years, and, being unable to come to America to witness his favorite sport, would like to have the American oarsmen go to him. The idea of sending crews from America to Switzerland was supremely ridiculous. The amateur element is not inclined to be liberal with crews or single oarsmen, unless their races occur where they can be witnessed and enjoyed by a large number of people. Outside of England and Ireland there are no oarsmen to speak of in Europe, and the same obstacles would be thrown in the way of a meeting between America and English college crews at Geneva as were found to exist in the matter of a race between Harvard and Oxford. From all accounts the course at Geneva is a poor one, and the water is always rough when the wind is from the north or north-east. The lake is about fifteen miles long, and one to two miles in width, varying at

Horse Notes.

**LADY SNEEL.**—The trotting mare Lady Snell, by Godfrey's Patchou, record 2:23 1/2, has been purchased by Mr. Hart Tanner, of 983 Eighth Avenue, New York City. She will be used for road purposes.

"Mr. Lorillard," says the London Sportsman, "has not been at all chary of incurring responsibilities for the horses he has sent from America, and it is to be hoped he will be rewarded by having his share of luck during the ensuing season."

**TRILARA.**—Mr. Frank Blackburn, Lafayette County, Mo., has sold to Messrs. Hubbel and Quarles, Columbia County, Mo., the bay trotting stallion Thalaba, foaled 1865, by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Fanny, by Kinhead's St. Lawrence.

**ADMINISTRATOR FILLY.**—Mr. James A. Grinstead, Lexington, Ky., has sold to Col. R. S. Strader, a promising bay filly, 3 years old, by Administrator, dam by Kentucky Clay; 2nd dam by Maubruno Chief; 3rd dam by Bertrand, Terms private.

**MR. H. V. BEMIS,** of Chicago, the owner of Bonsetter, offers to be one of five gentlemen to make up a stallion purse of \$5,000, to be trotted for over the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club track on the Fourth of July, each gentleman to put up \$1,000, play or pay, and he names Bonsetter as his entry. Mr. Bemis thinks very highly of his horse.

**ACCIDENT TO LEVELER'S JOCKEY.**—Mr. John McGinty, the rider of Leveler, met with a serious accident recently, while exercising the colt; Leveler, rearing, fell backward, bruising his rider badly. He was unable to extricate himself from the stirrups in time to save himself, and was considerably crippled therefrom. It is feared that McGinty has sustained some internal injury.

The eccentric trainer, Geo. Rice, has changed the name of the chg Warhawk, 5 years old, by War Dance, dam Nora Creina, by Mahomet, to Friday. Rice says: "His idea for changing the name to Friday was because Friday is considered an unlucky day, and his colt has never been anything but bad luck to him."

A mile trotting match was recently decided at the Abbey Hay grounds, Manchester, Eng. The competitors were Mr. G. Ainslie's Lizzie, of Huddersfield, and Mr. Clayton's Jack (otherwise known as Fairfield Jack) of Oldham. Lizzie is 14.3, while Jack is 14.2. The mare was the favorite, and as Jack broke before going far, and was obliged to turn around once (the penalty provided for in the articles), she won without exertion. Time, 3:40.

**A TIGHT PLACE.**—A horse in Kalamazoo disappeared Dec. 23, and was supposed to have strayed or been stolen. On Jan. 3 he was found wedged in between a fence and the back side of a barn, where he had pushed himself in and did not understand backing out. There he stood eleven days and nights, with nothing to eat except the boards. When found he was much emaciated. There was considerable snow and ice on his back. He was weak, but it is thought he can be saved.

**MCGRATH'S STABLE.**—The veteran colored trainer, Ansel Williams, recently with Messrs. J. G. Nelson & Co., has again been installed in his old position as trainer for the McGrathians stable. Ansel places himself upon the laurels he has won as the trainer of Norfolk, Ansel, Asterisk, Lancaster, Brown Dick, Tom Bowling, Calvin, Aristides, Aaron Pennington, &c., and says he is quite young enough to "do so some more."

**DEATH OF A VALUABLE YEARLING.**—Octavia B. hay filly, the property of Mr. Charles Reed, Saratoga, N. Y., foaled in 1878, by imp. Hurrah, dam Lady Lancaster, by imp. Monarch; 2nd dam Lady Canton, by imp. Traubv—a handsome yearling—was found dead in her stall a few mornings since—no particulars. She was the half sister of Malcolm, Ontario (dam of McWhirter, McHenry, McCreary, Kilburn, &c.), and Regent, all by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard has entered Parole for the Rpsom Gold Cup, to be run May 30. It is one mile and a half; weights, three year olds, 112 lbs.; four-year olds, 122 lbs.; and five years and upwards, 138 lbs., with an allowance of 3 lbs. to mares and geldings, and if bred in America, three-year olds allowed 7 lbs., and four years and upwards 10 lbs. So Parole will, as an American and gelding, carry 119 lbs. There are eighteen subscribers, among them Count Lagrange's Insular and Clementine, and Lord Huntington's Belphoebe.

He was a small, grey headed man, with a melancholy look. "My God!" he exclaimed, wringing his hands; "just think of it. I've been on the turf forty odd years, have ridden the best horses America has produced, have been in the employ of such old-timers as Stevoco, Johnson and Hampton, my head is chock full of reminiscences, and yet I cannot raise the small sum of fifteen cents!" The speaker was Gilpatrick, the

Amusements.

CITY.

The Royal Opera House is the only place of Amusement open this week. Miss Fannie Louise Buckingham is the stellar attraction, in the title role of the equestrian drama of Masepe. Her horse, James Melville, is one of the best trained ones ever seen in the city and shares the honors with his mistress. Miss Buckingham possesses rare personal charms which heighten her representation of the Tartar youth. The support by the stock company has been very good, and business has been flattering. Her engagement will conclude with the matinee and evening performances to-morrow. Next week the Lilliputian Opera Troupe for three nights and a matinee. The new comic opera of H. M. S. Pinafore is in rehearsal by the Holman Opera Troupe. At the Grand Opera House, Messrs. Ward & Barrymore's Diplomacy Co., and Strakosch's Grand Italian Opera are announced for an early appearance.

GENERAL.

**MONTREAL.**—Herman Lindo, the monologue actor, in Macbeth, Academy of Music, 3 and 5. —Mrs. Scott Siddons, at Mechanics Hall, 8 and 10.  
**OTTAWA.**—Lilliputian Opera Co., 3 and 4. —Mrs. Scott Siddons, 5 and 6.  
**BROCKVILLE.**—Mrs. Scott Siddons, 7 —Ward & Barrymore's Diplomacy Co., 15. —Hamilton Corbett, 17. —Lottie's Uncle Tom Co., 18. —Royal Japs, 22.  
**HAMILTON.**—Lilliputian Opera Co., 18 and 19.  
**LONDON.**—Holman Opera House.—Royal Japs, 3 and 4. —McDowell's Shaughraun Co., 6, 7, and 8.

Ottawa, Canada, WINTER RACES! Feb. 18, 19, 20, 21, 1879.

PROGRAMME:

NO.	CLASS	TIME	PRIZE
No. 1.	50.	2:37 class.	\$50, 25, 15
No. 2.	300.	2:32 class.	\$100, 50, 30
No. 3.	150.	2:37 class.	\$50, 25, 15
No. 4.	100.	2:37 class.	\$150, 50, 25
THIRD DAY.			
No. 5.	\$150.	2:40 class.	\$100, 25,
No. 6.	\$225.	2:30 class.	\$150, 50, 25.
FOURTH DAY.			
No. 7.	\$200.	2:34 class.	\$100, 50,
No. 8.	\$150.	Dash of 5 miles for all horses.	\$100, 25, 15.
No. 9.	\$300.	Free-for-all.	\$200, 70, 30.

Entrance 10 per cent. of Furms which must accompany nomination. Entries will close on Feb. 13, at 9 p. m. See Posters.

A. BOBILLARD, President. W. O. McKAY, Secretary.

389-Lt.

**BROCKVILLE ICE RACES**  
 Feb. 18, 19, 20, 21, 1879.  
**\$500 in Prizes.**

### A FRAUDULENT WRESTLER.

The Boston Sunday Herald has the following:—The interest in wrestling as a manly sport must soon cease, if those who seek a ring through it impose upon a trusting public by hippodroming or false representations. Quite recently, at Toronto, a masked wrestler, announced to be "a gentleman of Montreal," engaged one "Andre Christol" in a match, and a day or two afterward it was learned that the "masked gentleman" was an ordinary shoulder biter of Toronto. Subsequently a match was wrestled between "Christol" and Col. McLaughlin at Detroit, that City was flooded with the Frenchman's photographs, of which McLaughlin, at his first meeting with "Christol" this year, received two. The match resulted in the breaking of "Christol's" collar bone in three places. Now a revelation is made. Col. McLaughlin, at present in this city, shows pictures of the man with whom he wrestled at Detroit, and they prove to be those of Lucien Marc, who was beaten by Robinson at Lawrence, a few months ago. The position upon the people of Detroit seems to have met with almost merited punishment.

**DUFFY.**—The Ottawa Citizen says:—"A letter has been received by a friend in this city from Mr. Peter Duffy, the foot runner, who is at present in Toronto, engaged as a Professional Clerk in the Local Legislature. He writes that sprint races are of daily occurrence there, and that he is likely to be matched against some of the local pedestrians, for a 100 yards dash on the ice. It is understood Duffy will devote himself next summer to foot racing, giving up ball playing, and jumping contests, when he will be prepared to meet the fastest runner in the country."

**THE BAUER-MULDOON MATCH OFF.**—This contest, which was creating quite a stir in sporting circles in New York, has been brought to a sudden stop through an accident which befel William Muldoon while practicing with a noted athlete. It appears that while endeavoring to bring his antagonist down by a chest-hold he slipped, catching his foot in the carpet, and before he could recover himself his opponent's full weight fell across his right leg, breaking the small bones of the ankle. The sufferer was at once placed in a coach and conveyed to the St. Luke's Hospital, New York, where he now lies.

**AT HOME.**—Jimmy Smith, the well-known sprint runner, is now bar clerk at Mr. Hiram Anderson's hotel, Guelph, and he takes great pleasure in showing his New York gold medal to callers. It may be remembered he won a 100-yard amateur race there some time ago for which he received the above trophy.

**A BIG SKATE.**—It is said Harry Fisher, of Montreal, has accepted the challenge of John Lewis, to skate against any man in America or the Dominion any distance from 100 to 500 miles, for \$500 or \$1,000 a side. Fisher has skated 100 miles in 11h. 38m., the best on record.

The Belleville Intelligencer reports that a disease similar to the "scratches" is alarmingly prevalent among horses in that section, a large number being disabled by it. In the vicinity of Napanee the disease is also very prevalent, one veterinary surgeon reporting two hundred cases last week. Several men are suffering from the effects of blood poisoning obtained while attending the infected horses. From Bridgewater the news has been received that the epidemic is very serious among horses employed in the shanties.

and watched, only stopping to applaud at the fifty and hundred points, and it was not until the balls had become fixed in a line at right angles to the cushion that Slosson failed to make a kiss shot and gave the table to Garnier. He had made 408 points and the score stood 211 points for Garnier against 487 for Slosson. A series of carefully played shots on the part of Garnier brought him 44 points. He sat down at the close of his seventh inning with 255 points and an average of 86 8-7 to see Slosson complete the game. Slosson needed 118 points. With less than a dozen shots he got the balls at the upper rail and then chalking his cue carefully began to nurse them. Garnier stood at the corner of the platform twisting the end of his moustache. As he sat down to await the remotest chance of having another shot afforded him he was consoled by his friend Rudolphe with a muttered "*C'est abominable*," to which criticism upon Slosson's play Garnier replied: "*Si vous ne jouez pas, vous ne pouvez pas gagner*." At 9.35 Slosson had won the game. The scores were as follows: G. O. E. Slosson—0 0 8 0 64 12 405 118; total, 600; average, 75; best runs, 408 118. Albert Garnier—21 7 2 175 2 4 44; total, 255; average, 86 8-7; best runs, 175 44.

On the 28th Gallagher beat Heiser, 600 to 444; the winner's average being 117-68, loser's 82-0-52. Gallagher's highest run 184, Heiser's 88. In the evening Schaefer beat Daly, 600 to 68. The game was remarkable for an extraordinary run made by the winner of 448. These tall figures were made in the last run in the game when Schaefer only wanted 311 to go out. The New York World furnishes the following account of the game:—The game opened at 8.20 and the players in stringing for the lead brought the balls to within a hair's-breadth of the same distance from the lower rail. Schaefer won, however, and with a kiss between the cue-ball and red ball made a mess of his first inning. Daly scored 18 before he resigned the table to Schaefer for another miss. Then he scored 1. Schaefer followed with 9, but both his next innings were zero. On his fifth inning Daly had made one shot and was preparing for another when by accident he touched his cue-ball. Schaefer did not notice the touch, but a man named Davis sitting near cried, on the spur of the moment, "Foul!" Daly turned sharply round and said, "Davis, you mind your own business. If you want to be umpire, say so!" This incident seemed to disconcert and fidget him. Schaefer on his sixth inning began to show his powers as a nurse and made 48 points in almost as many seconds. He was frozen out, but in the next inning made a run of 72, stopping on a difficult mass shot. The game now stood 124 to 84 in favor of Schaefer. After a few common place rounds the game came to a very curt conclusion in two innings. Schaefer first made a run of 140, stopping on a difficult draw designed to get the balls into better position. Daly followed with 9 and sat down with the score standing 289 to 68 against him. Almost immediately on his thirteenth inning Schaefer got the object balls into position at the upper left-hand corner and travelling along the upper rail turned down his favorite right rail, showing himself a marvellous expert in playing billiards by the letter while setting at defiance all traditions of the game. Monotonously the balls came down and the almost infallible precision with which they ranged themselves after every shot drew applause from the audience. When Schaefer had been once around the table he had scored 235, and half-way down the right side ran out with 311. The cries of "Go on!" were so many and the hour was so early—only 9.20—that Referee Geary asked Schaefer to continue and complete the inning. He ran down the rail, and though the game was over the audience kept their seats, while the other players crowded up to see Schaefer go on his third tour of the table. His 418th shot was a magnificent stroke for position, the red making a complete round of the table and

Edward Hanlan, the oarsman, sailed for Lugland yesterday on the Inman steamer City of Montreal. He and David Ward, of Toronto, and James Hessley, the trainer, went on board about a quarter of an hour before the vessel sailed. (A number of New Yorkers were on the pier to see him off. As the big steamer swung out into the stream Hanlan shouted to those on the pier, "I will do my best to bring the colors back!" He takes with him the boat in which he defeated Courtney. His first race is announced for May 5, at Newcastle-on-the-Tyne, with Haddon. His hardest work, however, will be when he meets the winner of the Higgins-Elliott race, which took place on the 17th of February, and is for the championship of England. Both Higgins and Elliott are hard at work in training for their race and are said to be in magnificent condition, but Hanlan is determined to challenge the winner at once.

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**COURTNEY AND HANLAN.**—The Spirit of the Times last week has the following suggestive paragraph:—"Our venerable Auburn correspondent, 'Gentle Annie Blodgett,' sends to The Spirit this week an entertaining horse letter, from which we clip a few paragraphs on other sports. About rowing, she says: 'My friend Bobby will retort by saying that no one will believe Perry about any matters of sport since his connection with the Courtney Hanlan race last fall. And, talking of that race, makes me think that it would be advisable for the Courtney party to have a certain individual here in Auburn join the Murphy movement, for he has already, in his cups, told enough of the true inwardness of that race, and who were were his co-partners.'"

A few evenings since, Mr. Richard Luker, of the fifth concession of Hay, set a trap for the purpose of catching wild cats, and on going to the trap on Sunday evening last, found that he had trapped a monster. The cat measured three feet ten inches high, and weighed 28 pounds. This species of animal appear to be very numerous in these parts, as this is the second Mr. Luker has caught during the last few weeks.

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**DEATH OF AN OLD MARE.**—We are informed by Mr. Simeon Hoagland that the black mare owned by Mr. Samuel G. Stryker, of Gravesend, L. I., which was foaled in 1836, raised by Isaac Brown of Suffolk County, L. I., recently died at Mr. Stryker's place. This mare was once sold to John Treadwell, of Brooklyn, and then resold to Mr. Cyrus P. Smith, of Brooklyn. Mr. Smith presented her to Mr. Stryker, on whose premises she died. Mr. Stryker bred the mare Brooklyn Maid, which was taken to France by Louis Napoleon. We have often before heard of old horses, but have nearly always been convinced that such stories were unreliable. In the present case, however, there is every reason to believe it true. Our informant, Simeon Hoagland, will verify this.—*Sportsman*.

A farmer from Springfield, Ia., went to Cedar Rapids, got into a state of ebullient inebrity and sold his \$250 horse for \$03, which, however, made no difference, for on the road home he was robbed of the money.

While the rest of the nation has been absorbed in resumption, the Lyceum at New Milford, Mass., has taken off its coat and decided that horse-trotting at fairs injures the community, or at least that portion of it so unfortunate as to bet on the wrong horse.

A sweepstake trot for all horses owned in Canada (bar Deceit) that have never beaten 8:00, will take place at Ottawa, Feb. 15.

PROGRAMME			
FIRST DAY.			
No. 1	50.	2:37 class.	\$10, 35, 15
No. 2	200.	2:32	10, 50, 2
THIRD DAY.			
No. 3	50.	2:27 class.	\$15, 35, 15
No. 4	200.	2:27	150, 50, 25
FOURTH DAY.			
No. 5	\$150	2:40 class.	\$100, 35.
No. 6	\$225.	2:30 class.	\$150, 50, 25.
No. 7	\$200.	2:34 class.	\$100, 50.
No. 8	\$150.	Dash of 5 miles for all horses.	\$100, 85.
No. 9	\$300.	Free for all.	\$200, 70, 30.

Entrance 10 per cent. of Furlong, which must accompany nomination. Entries will close on Feb. 13, at 9 p. m. See Posters.  
A. ROBILLARD, President.  
W. O. McKAY, Secretary.  
389-11.

**BROCKVILLE ICE RACES**  
Feb. 8, 1879.  
\$500 in Prizes.

**NIGHT SCENES** 5 for 15 cents. Sent by mail sealed. Gilbear & Co., North Chatham, N. Y. 389-22.

### KRIK'S GUIDE TO THE TURF.

1878, FOR USE IN 1879.

It being the subscriber's intention to continue the publication of "Krik's Guide to the Turf" and experience having shown him that such books have a very limited sale among the general public, he is compelled to invite subscriptions for it at Five Dollars each. Subscribers will receive Part I. about February 1, 1879, and Parts I. and II., bound together, about May 1, 1879.

Part I. will contain as full and accurate a record of races run in 1878 as can be obtained, with index; a list of owners and racing colors, with Post-office addresses; names of pool-sellers and book-makers; schedules of weights carried; reports of sales of thoroughbred yearlings, and a classified enumeration of the earnings of stallions and their progeny, with tables of the number of races run at all distances.

Part II. will contain a list of Racing Associations and how to reach their tracks; winners of all the prominent fixed events; with the number of subscribers, starters, and the time made a record of the best performances; a list of the foals of 1878 as reported to S. D. Bruce, Esq. for the American Stud Book, and the nominations for all the stakes to be run in 1879 and 1880 that have closed on or before April 15th, 1879, accompanied by a careful and complete index.

Subscriptions will be due on receipt of Part I.  
H. G. CRICKMORE,  
With "The World," 35 Park Row, New York.  
385-11.

Poetry

A SONG,

Wherein and whereby the world is proved to be like a Newmarket Horse Race, and all the men in it are Jockies.

WRITTEN BY MR. WHITELEY, 1776.

Sure life's but a race where each man runs his best,  
If distanced or thrown, a bad match is the jest,  
Each strives to be foremost, and get the first in,  
For he's but a bubble who don't wish to win.

A Statesman starts eager to get to the post,  
Where he who can jockey his rival gains most;  
Each crosses and jostles to get the whip hand,  
And he's the best rider who wins the most land.

Great men at preferment and pension do catch,  
He who obtains both has the best of the match;  
To keep his seat steady his aim's to be rich,  
Whips hard to take load and be first at the ditch.

The world may properly be call'd the Round Course,  
Where fleetness and managment often beat force;  
A match that's made well here makes Noblemen smile,  
When a feather beats weight over Abingdon Mile.

Sly Lawyers but jockies us out of cause,  
Whenever they non-suit for blunders or flaws;  
And Doctors mistaking the method to save,  
Do often-times jostle men into the grave.

The parson who gives us a very bad wife,  
Had much better jostle us out of our life;  
For that wretched groom who does marry a flirt,  
Is beaten quite hollow, and flung in the dirt;

The Deep-ono, or Flat, plays catch as catch can,  
And he who out-schemes us is held the best man;  
From Palaces down to the poor Pedler's Stall,  
The Placemen and Pensioners are jockies all.

Ye spirited mortals who love manly sport,  
To Newmarket meeting bid yearly resort;  
Well mounted you'll see, or else view from the Stand,  
Marcs, horses, and riders, the best in the land.

Since the globular earth but resembles a race,  
When mankind all start to get Fortune's embrace;  
In Europe no place like Newmarket for play,  
Haste away to Newmarket! huzza, boys, huzza!

JIM BLUDSO,  
OF THE PRAIRIE BELLE.

Well no! I can't tell what he lives,  
Because he don't live, you see;  
Castways, he's got out of the habit  
Of livin' like you and me.  
What have you been for the last three year  
That you have n't heard folks tell  
How Jimmy Bludso passed in his checks  
The night of the Prairie Belle?

Ho were n't no saint,—them engineers  
Is all pretty much alike,—  
One wife in Natchez-under-the-Hill  
Another one here in Pike;  
A keorless man in his talk was Jim,  
And an awkward hand in a row,  
But he never flunked and he never lied,—  
I reckon he never knowed how.

And this was all the religion he had,—  
To treat his engine well;  
Never be passed on the river;  
To mind the pilot's bell;  
And if over the Prairie Belle took fire,—  
A thousand times he swore,  
To hold her nozzle agin the bank  
Till the last soul got ashore.

All boats has their day on the Mississip,  
And her day come at last,—  
The Movastor was a better boat,  
But the Belle she would n't be passed.  
And so she come tearin' along that night—  
The oldest craft on the line—  
With a nigger squat on her safety-valve  
And her furnace crammed, rosin and pine.

The fire bust out as she cleared the bar,  
And burnt a hole in the night,  
And quick as a flash she turned, and made  
For that willer-bank on the right.  
There was runnin' and cursio', but Jim  
Yelled out,  
Over all the infernal roar,

Miscellaneous.

The Berlin Telegraph and some of the newspapers of Lanark are publishing the names of "dead-head" subscribers and others who have failed to come to time.

Several parties have returned to Gaspe from the rivers St. John and York, after a cariboo hunt. One party of three killed 84, 17 of which had antlers, and were of good size.

Mr. Arthur Wallis killed a black fox in the township of Mosa, the other day. He has been offered \$80 for it, but declines accepting so small a sum for so rare an animal.

The following advertisement is from the New York Sun: "I can eat 100 eggs, hard boiled, inside of half an hour, for from \$5 to \$100. Man and money ready at 847 Gold street, Brooklyn.—JOHN ICKES."

Eight horses have died in the vicinity of Berwick, N.S., within five weeks. They show symptoms of colic, but all the known remedies fail to give relief and the poor brutes die in about twenty-four hours.

"I am convinced the world is daily growing better," remarked a reverend gentleman to a brother of the same cloth at Kingston on Monday; "my congregation is constantly increasing." "Curious," rejoined the other, who was a chaplain in the penitentiary, "for so is mine."

Mr. H. C. Saché, a well-known taxidermist, of Hamilton, shot a bald owl, near Dundas, which measured forty-two inches across the wings from tip to tip. This is an unusual size for this species of bird, and it is seldom that so large a one is shot. Mr. Saché will stuff and preserve it.

After a little more than a year's trial the Dunkin Act has been repealed in the county of Bruce by a majority of 1,847. Very little interest was taken in the polling, as even the temperance men admitted it was a failure. It is evident that if people are to be kept sober by Act of Parliament, some other advice must be adopted.

Thomas Hardy, the taxidermist, has received two very large moose heads, to be stuffed, for a gentleman in Ottawa. The larger of the two, it is claimed, is by far the best specimen ever seen in that city; the width between its horns being over 4 feet, and from the back of the skull to the mouth 2 feet 8 inches, whilst the flat portion of the horn is 18 inches wide.

The great cocking man in Charlotte, between North and South Carolina, was won by the Tar Heels by a score of 10 to 8. Says the Charlotte Observer:—When the last fight ended, the North Carolina backers gave a yell that might have been heard a half-dozen blocks. They had almost despaired of winning the main, having lost the four fights immediately preceding this one, when it was generally believed that the result would be a draw. The fighting throughout the day was better than that had the day before. The betting was not so large at first, but increased toward the last, until on the final fight both sides risked almost everything they had left.

A new and brilliant apostle of temperance is Mr. Wenzell, who has gone to work in Troy. He is a reformed gambler, having ran a large and profitable keno game. He is described as an eloquent, persuasive speaker. In a recent address he said that he had for three years made \$180 a day in his gambling business. The Troy Press says:—"Of course his hearers were so ignorant of the method and details of gambling that it did not strike them as ridiculous that a person could at that trade make just \$180 a day for years. A friend who was told by a person acquainted with a gambler, says that such a thing was never known in this or any other world."

The German army horses are now fed on biscuits of three parts each of rye flour, oat flour and dextrinated pea flour and one part of linseed flour. The biscuits are made with a hole in the middle of each, so they can be strung on a string and hung to the saddle-bow or be carried by the trooper around his waist. Each biscuit weighs, when baked dry and hard, about two ounces. Seven biscuits are broken up and given to the horse.

Harper's Magazine.

1879.

ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Harper's Magazine is the American Magazine alike in literature and in art.—Boston Traveller. The most popular Monthly in the world.—N. Y. Observer.

It is an excellent companion for the young, a delight to the mature, a solace for declining age.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

No other Monthly in the world can show so brilliant a list of contributors; nor does any furnish its readers with so great a variety and so superior a quality of literature.—Watchman, Boston.

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1879.

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NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The Weekly remains easily at the head of illustrated papers by its fine literary quality, the beauty of its type and woodcuts.—Springfield Republican.

Its pictorial attractions are superb, and embrace every variety of subject and of artistic treatment.—Zion's Herald, Boston.

The Weekly is a potent agency for the dissemination of correct political principles, and a powerful opponent of shame, frauds, and false pretences.—Evening Express, Rochester.

The volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

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Harper's Bazar.

1879.

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Our Premiums.

GOLDSMITH MAID,

LULA,

An elegant chromo 18½x24 inches. Nine colors

In six colors; 22½x28 inches. In her trot against time at Rochester last Fall.

A choice of the above pictures is given to our advance paying subscribers for 1878-7. Write name and address plainly.

P. COLLINS,  
SPORTING TIMES OFFICE,  
Toronto, Ont.

Vick's Floral Guide.

A beautiful work of 100 Pages, One Colored Flower Plate, and 300 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and how to grow them. All for a FIVE CENT STAMP. In English or German.

The Flower and Vegetable, 175 Pages. Six Colored Plates, and many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; \$1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine—32 Pages, a colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price \$1.25 a year; Five Copies for \$5.00. Specimen Numbers sent for 10 cents.

Vick's Seeds are the best in the world. Send FIVE CENT STAMP for a FLORAL GUIDE, containing List and Prices, and plenty of information. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y. 385-tf.

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AN ELEGANT

DOUBLE VICTORIA (FRAE,

Built by Dixon, Toronto. Half covered. The finest carriage in the city. Cost \$800, will be sold at less than half-value, to close up an estate. Has only been run a few times. The best bargain in a carriage ever offered. The attention of livermen is especially directed to this opportunity. For price, &c., address — CARRIAGE, Box 1970, Toronto, 858-tf



R. I. ANDREWS' MEDICAL DEPOT,

25 GOULD St., Toronto.

Dr. Andrews' Pills are all of Dr. Andrews' celebrated Specific remedies can be obtained at above place. P. O. ADDRESS—Box 759.

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Part II—Now ready, KRIK'S GUIDE TO THE TURF, Part II, containing the nominations for the stakes to be run in 1878-1879, with Index; the earnings of all stallions and their progeny; table of races run at all distances; winners of prominent fixed events, records of best performances; the foals of 1877, and last year's sales of thoroughbreds. For sale, price \$1; at the office of the World, 85 Park Row, New York. 853-tf

O. K."

BARBERSHOP

BATH ROOMS,

100 King Street, West, Toronto

THE BEST IN THE CITY.

NOW READY

The Dominion Rules

—OF—

RUNNING & TROTTING

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Address SPORTING TIMES Office, Toronto 248 tf

ROYAL OPERA BILLIARD PARLOR.

99 King St., West. - Toronto

FIRST-CLASS TABLES

JAS. MAGINN, Proprietor.

Sole Agent in Canada for J. M. Brunswick Balke & Co. Billiard Tables. 270-ty.

STANDARD

Sporting Books

—AND—

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Field, Cover and Trap shooting, by A. I. Bogardus, champion wing shot of America.—Embracing hints for skilled marksmen; instructions for young sportsmen; haunts and habits of game birds; flight and resort of water fowl; breeding and breaking of dogs, &c. Price \$2 00. Reminiscences of the late Thomas Assheton Smith, Esq., or the pursuits of an English country gentleman. Price \$2 25. Military men I have met. Illustrated. By Lindley Loomer. \$2 00. The trotting horse of America; how to train and drive him; with the reminiscences of the trotting turf. By Hiram Woodruff. 18th edition, with new appendix, tables of performances, &c. \$2 50. Blaine's Encyclopedia of rural sports, or complete account (historical, practical and descriptive) of hunting, shooting, fishing, &c. New edition, 600 engravings on wood, from drawings by Leech, Aiken, Landseer, &c. \$6 00. Lewis' American Sportsman, containing hints to sportsmen; notes on shooting, and the habits of the game birds and wild fowl of America.—Numerous illustrations. \$2 75. rollope's British Sports and Pastimes. \$2 00. Upton's Newmarket and Arabia; an examination of the descent of racers and coursers. Colored illustrations. \$2 50. Norris' American Fish Culture, embracing the details of artificial breeding and rearing of trout; the cultivation of salmon, shad, and other fishes. Illustrated. \$1 75. Youatt's The Dog, edited with additions by E. J. Lewis. Illustrated. \$3 75. Castlemon's The Sportsman's Club in the saddle. Illustrated. \$1 25. Castlemon's The Sportsman's Club after the trappers. Illustrated. \$1 25. Castlemon's The Sportsman's Club among the game of North America, with personal adventures in their pursuit. Illustrated. \$1 50. Stonehenge's British rural sports, comprising shooting, hunting, coursing, fishing, hawking, racing, boating, pedestrianism, with all rural games and amusements. Ninth edition. Illustrated. \$5 60. Norris' American Anglers' book, embracing the natural history of sporting fish, and the art of taking them, with instructions in fly-fishing, fly-making, and rod-making, and directions for fish breeding. Illustrated with 80 engravings of wood. \$5 50. Stonehenge's The Horse in the table and the field; his management in health and disease. 80 engravings. \$2 50. McClure's American Gentleman's table Guide containing a familiar description of the Amer-

In Europe no place like Newmarket for play,  
Haste away to Newmarket! huzza, boys, huzza!

### JIM BLUDSO,

OF THE PRAIRIE BELLE.

Well no! I can't tell whar he lives,  
Because he don't live, you see;  
Castways, he's got out of the habit  
Of livin' like you and me.  
Whar have you been for the last three year  
That you have n't heard folks tell  
How Jimmy Bludso passed in his checks  
The night of the Prairie Belle?

He were n't no saint,—them engineers  
Is all pretty much alike,—  
One wife in Natchez-under-the-Hill  
Another one here in Pike;  
A keorless man in his talk was Jim,  
And an awkward hand in a row,  
But he never flunked and he never lied,—  
I reckon he never knowed how.

And this was all the religion he had,—  
To treat his engine well;  
Never be passed on the river;  
To mind the pilot's bell;  
And if over the Prairie Belle took fire,—  
A thousand times he swore,  
To hold her nozzle agin the bank  
Till the last soul got ashore.

All boats has their day on the Mississip,  
And her day come at last,—  
The Movaster was a better boat,  
But the Belle she would n't be passed.  
And so she come tearin' along that night—  
The oldest craft on the line—  
With a nigger squat on her safety-valve  
And her furnace crammed, rovin and pine.

The fire bust out as she cleared the bar,  
And burnt a hole in the night,  
And quick as a flash she turned, and made  
For that willer-bank on the right.  
There was runnin' and cursin', but Jim  
Yelled out,  
Over all the infernal roar,  
"Bill hold her nozzle agin the bank  
Till the last galoot's ashore."

Through the hot, black breath of the burn-  
in' boat  
Jim Bludso's voice was heard.  
And they all had trust in his cussedness,  
And knowed he would keep his word.  
And, sure's your born, they all got off  
Before the smokestacks fell,—  
And Bludso's ghost went up alone  
In the smoke of the Prairie Belle.

He were n't no saint,—but at judgment  
I'd run my chance with Jim,  
Alongside of some pious gentlemen  
That wouldn't shook hands with him.  
He seen his duty, a dead-sure thing,—  
And went for it thar and then;  
And Christ ain't a going to be too hard  
On a man that died for men.

### GAMES.

Dice were known to the Lydians 1,500 years B. C. Persia is credited with the invention of quoits and the Hindoo, Tessa, with that of chess. Ardschio, King of Persia, invented backgammon; Palamedes draughts; Pyrrhus tennis, and the Greeks the noble game of goose. Loto is a comparatively recent discovery, due to an Italian, Celestino Galiani, in 1758. Dominoes owe their name to the piety of a monk who originated them and who was happy to pronounce a holy word while taking his amusement; and it is a nun who is believed to have invented both the game of battledores and shuttlecock and the catgut racket used in playing tennis. Excavations at Hissarlik, the presumed site of Troy, have brought earthenware "marbles" to light; and those at Pompeii have yielded a number of jointed dolls in ivory, which prove that the custom of giving costly toys to children is not one of modern development.

best specimen ever seen in that city; the width between its horns being over 4 feet, and from the back of the skull to the mouth 2 feet 8 inches, whilst the flat portion of the horn is 18 inches wide.

The great cocking main in Charlotte, between North and South Carolina, was won by the Tar Heels by a score of 10 to 8. Says the Charlotte Observer:—When the last fight ended, the North Carolina backers gave a yell that might have been heard a half-dozen blocks. They had almost despaired of winning the main, having lost the four fights immediately preceding this one, when it was generally believed that the result would be a draw. The fighting throughout the day was better than that had the day before. The betting was not so large at first, but increased toward the last, until on the final fight both sides risked almost everything they had left.

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### INTELLECTUAL POWERS OF A FISH.

At the last meeting of the Manchester (Eng.) Anglers' Association, Mr. E. J. Faraday, in reading a paper on the 'Mind of Fishes,' recounted an instance of apparent intelligence in a skate, observed by the author while officiating as curator of the Manchester Aquarium. On the occasion in question a morsel of food thrown directly in the tank fell directly in the angle formed by the glass front and the bottom. The skate, a large specimen, made several attempts to seize the food, but owing to the position of the mouth on the under-surface of the head, and the closeness of the food to the glass, he was unable to do so. He lay quite still for a while, 'as though thinking;' then suddenly raising himself in a slanting posture, the head inclining upward and the under surface of the body toward the food, the creature waved his broad expanse of fins and thereby created an upward current or wave in the water, which lifted the food from its position and carried it straight into his mouth.

### A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. 388-ty

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The *Weekly* remains easily at the head of illustrated papers by its fine literary quality, the beauty of its type and woodcuts.—*Springfield Republican*.

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O. K."

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THE BEST IN THE CITY.

270

G. W. SMITH, Manager

### A First-class White Dress Shirt

FAULTLESS FIT, \$1.50

NEW FANCY SCARFS,  
NEW SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,  
NEW COLLARS AND CUFFS,

NEW GLOVES AND MITTS,

New Silk Umbrellas,

\$2.00 to \$7.00

### At COOPER'S,

109 YONGE-ST. TORONTO

South-east cor. of Adelaide Street.

Stable Lanterns,  
Chopping Axes,  
Cross-cut Saws,  
General Hardware,

ROSS & ALLEN

272-ty

156 KING ST., East.

50 DIAMOND, STAR EGG, FLORAL and ROSE CARDS, 13 cents, with name. SRECOMBE, & Co., Kinderhook, N.Y. 357-nm

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Military men I have met. Illustrated. Lindley Moorhouse. \$2 00.

The trotting horse of America; how to train and drive him; with the reminiscences of trotting turf. By Hiram Woodruff. 18th edition, with new appendix, tables of performances, &c. \$2 50.

Blaine's Encyclopedia of rural sports, or complete account (historical, practical and descriptive) of hunting, shooting, fishing, &c. N. edition, 600 engravings on wood, from drawings by Leech, Aiken, Landseer, &c. \$6 00.

Lewis' American Sportsman, containing hints to sportsmen, notes on shooting, and the habits of the game birds and wild fowl of America. Numerous illustrations. \$2 75.

Upton's British Sports and Pastimes. \$2 10  
Upton's Newmarket and Arabia; an examination of the descent of racers and coursers. Colored illustrations. \$2 50.

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Norris' American Anglers' book, embracing the natural history of sporting fish, and the art of taking them, with instructions in fly-fishing, fly-making, and rod-making, and directions for fish breeding. Illustrated with 80 engravings on wood. \$5 50.

Stonehenge's The Horse in the table and the Field; his management in health and disease. 80 engravings. \$2 50.

McClure's American Gentleman's table Guide, containing a familiar description of the American stable; the most approved method of feeding, grooming, &c. of horses. \$1 25.

Dominion Turf Rules, for the guidance of contests of speed—running and trotting. 25c

Any of the above works will be sent by Post or express, on receipt of price.

Address, P. COLLINS, "SPORTING TIMES" Office, Toronto, Ont.

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### N. Y. CLIPPER,

PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY.

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FRANK QUEEN,

Editor and Proprietor.

"Clipper," Building, Centre [Leconard St. New York.

**FOR SALE.**

That valuable young trotting stallion

**Abdallah Chief,**

Dark chestnut, 16.1, 5 years old, by Caledonia Chief (2:29), dam Maggie by Abdallah, sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

ABDALLAH CHIEF is perfectly sound and free from vice. He will be disposed of at one-half his value. He will be shown on the track at any time to intending purchasers. I invite inspection of this fine horse, and claim him to be the most promising young trotting stallion in Canada, being very speedy and improving fast.

ABDALLAH CHIEF is now at the stables of Mr. Thomas Brown, Homer, Ont., where full particulars respecting him may be had.

F. J. CHUBB,  
SAULT ST. MARIE,  
Algoma, Ont.

60-1f

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Plaisted.

ALBUMS, 25cts. . . . CARDS, 12cts.  
HUNTER & CO.,  
39 & 41 King St., West,  
Toronto.

49-nt

**FISKE & CO.**

77 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO,  
Manufacture & Support for Pants just adapted to Sporting men, as it relieves all strain on the pants when bending or stooping. Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. 278-ty.

**Turf Club House,**

KING-ST. WEST,  
TORONTO.

Frank Martin, Proprietor.

227-1f

**W. COPLAND,**

East

Toronto

Brewery,

TORONTO.

**HORSE TIMERS—ACCURACY.**

JUST RECEIVED, a small consignment of chronographs marking quarter-seconds, seconds and minutes; plated cases, in neat boxes. Fly-back movement. Superior to a \$250 Stop watch for timing. Used by the leading horsemen of America. Price \$30. Will be sent C.O.D., subject to examination, upon receipt of \$5 to guarantee express charges. Takes up no more room than a watch. Requires no key.

P. COLLINS,  
SPORTING TIMES,  
Toronto

Kentucky Live Stock Record,

10 JORDAN'S ROW, LEXINGTON, Ky.

**SMOKE THE**

Old Man's

Favorite.

None Genuine Without Stamp.

272-ty

JOHN P. BOND,

Veterinary SURGEON,  
GRADUATE OF THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE).

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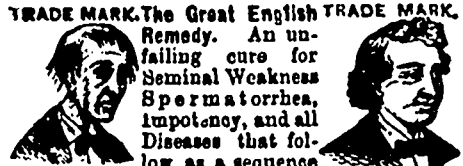
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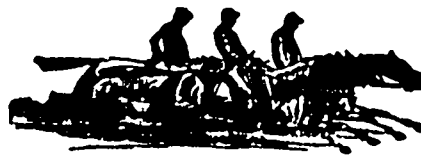
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