

**Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques**

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



## Veterinary.

## SOUNDNESS AND UNSOUNDNESS.

There is not a horse owner in the country who will fail to recognize the desirability of having some light thrown upon the important questions designated in the above heading. The records of the proceedings in our courts will fully attest the necessity existing for obtaining tolerably correct ideas of the leading nice points which this question involves, two or three times the price of many a valuable animal having been in innumerable instances frittered away in law expenses, which a little timely study of the principles governing this branch of knowledge might have obviated. We propose, therefore, to draw the attention of our readers to this branch of jurisprudence, believing that a careful perusal of our remarks will have the effect of placing them in their guard, and save perhaps in many an instance an unwelcome bill of law costs, the amount represented thereby being available for maintaining their horses in health, or for employing competent veterinary skill, should accident or disease, unfortunately render this course necessary, a much more legitimate channel in our opinion, for the judicious employment of surplus or available cash. In examining the various cases which have occupied the attention of the courts, both English and American, the following seems to be the generally accepted definition of soundness:

"A horse is sound when he is free from hereditary disease, is in the possession of his general and constitutional health, and has his bodily perfection as is consistent with his natural formation."

"A horse is free from vice when he has no habits that make him dangerous, or that are injurious to his health, or that in any way diminish his natural usefulness."

Though the above definition is, perhaps, the best that can be given, actual experience shows that its acceptance is not effectual in doing away with disputes which eventually lead their way into the courts and drag their length along, the purchaser soon becoming aware to the fact that if he has got a slow horse and a slow trial, his money is leaving him with aching celerity, and the seller having at last some dim perception that "all is not gold that glitters," and being somewhat mystified as to the perplexing question whether, after all, he himself, as well as the horse, is really "sold," he only self-possessed and happy figures in the court being the legal advisers, who have presented to them a glorious field for making "conclusion worse confounded."

From what we have already said our readers will at once see with what caution any one should proceed when warranting a horse "sound and free from vice," and that on such an occasion he should have pretty clear ideas of the subject under discussion, always looking at the possible contingency of legal proceedings. Some owners will not, under any circumstances, give the warranty which many purchasers insist upon

partial or complete, of the suspensory ligament, which, in common parlance, is called "breaking down." If in existence the following appearance will be presented: Swollen, hard, and indurated, with a lowering of the fetlock, and a bending or apparent giving way each time the animal moves. In this immediate vicinity we may look for wind-galls, which we pass over lightly, inasmuch as they seldom cause injury, still in some instances they should not be ignored, as we have seen them cause lameness, in which case there is a knotty feel and a crackling sound whilst the horse is moving on for the first few steps. Our attention is next directed to side bones, ring-bones, scratches, thrush, canker, seedy toe, quitters, false quarter, quarter crack, navicular disease, and chronic laminitis: we have also peggy or sore-toed horses from over work. We now turn the horse sharply around, making a figure of eight, but eventually turning him with his buttocks to the light; by so doing we shall discover stringhalt, if it exists, and if there be weakness of the back, or partial fracture of the lumbar vertebrae, usually known as ricked back, he will either stagger or fall according to the extent of the defect. We now stand square behind him, but at a respectful distance, and casually glance from his hips over the ribs to his shoulder, we shall then discover any defects that may be present, such as being hipped. Having satisfied ourselves that in these respects the animal presents a normal appearance, we pass to one side, gently run the hand along the lumbar vertebrae, down over the stifle, and to the hock, where a critical examination must be made, so many diseases locating themselves there. Amongst the most prominent may be mentioned spavins of three distinct kinds, bone, occult, and hog or blood spavin, curbs, thoroughpins, sallenders, capped hock, of which we have two kinds. With the exception of navicular disease, which is extremely rare in the hind feet, the examination of the lower hind limbs will be similar to the course pursued with reference to the lower fore leg. We must not omit to raise the caudal extremity (tail) to discover if there are any tumors in that region, which sometimes occur.—*Spirit.*

## DISEASES OF HORSES AND CATTLE.

A heavy draught stallion, the property of Mr. James Tanner, Seneca Township, who died on the 4th ult., with urgent symptoms of colic, arising from Serotol hernia. The peculiarity of this case was ascertained by a post mortem examination, to be contraction of the pyloric orifice and a great thickening extended about four inches along the duodenum, to such an extent that nothing could pass from the stomach, which was quite distended by gas and water. The animal lingered only a day and a half in spite of all treatment, the condition described being necessarily fatal, though its exact nature could be ascertained only by a post mortem. Case No. 2.—A bay mare, the property of J. S. Cotter, Esq., of Cayuga, on being visited on the 17th, was found to be laboring under all the symptoms of lock-jaw or tetanus. Upon enquiry it was ascertained

her milk, which had been stopped for a few days, and she is now doing well, and apparently out of danger, nothing more being required but careful attention to diet for a few days.—J. GARDNER, V. S.

## WOLF-TEETH IN HORSES.

The connection of "wolf-teeth" with affection of the eyes is of long standing in agricultural traditions. Dr. Saloman, of North Carolina, who is now a member of the United States Commission for the investigation of the diseases of farm animals, writes as follows:—"These teeth are small, supplemental teeth, called from their position pre-molars; they are very common, but in a majority of cases drop out when the first pair of milk-molars are replaced by permanent teeth or soon after, they are, consequently, generally seen in young horses. As horses are quite subject to superficial inflammation of the eyes while teething, from the increased flow of blood to the head at that time, these teeth have become associated with such inflammation and are consequently its cause. As a consequence, horse owners look upon "wolf-teeth" as they would upon a rattlesnake—as something to be feared and destroyed as soon as possible.

The removal of these teeth causes little pain when properly done with forceps, but when they are punched out by placing a bar of iron against them and hitting this with a heavy hammer, as is usually the case, it not only causes severe and useless pain, but it so frightens the animal as to sometimes make it vicious for life. Wolf-teeth have no effect upon the eyes directly or indirectly, nor do they cause the enlargement of bones of the nose attributed to them. Dr. Horne, of Janesville, Wisconsin, who formerly believed that these teeth caused blindness, was induced to examine the mouths of a large number of horses to satisfy himself of their influence.

The result of these examinations, to say nothing of the almost unanimous opinion of the veterinary profession, founded on many years of experience, should convince any intelligent man. Of 1,073 animals examined, 216 had wolf-teeth, and of this 216 all but one were perfectly free from any disease of the eyes or any other part; of the whole number of animals, 37 had affections of one or both eyes, but with the single exception mentioned, they did not have wolf-teeth.

## BOARDING STABLE BOYS.

At a late meeting of the Pacific Blood Horse Association, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"That this Association deprecate in the strongest terms making it compulsory to board the stable boys and riders of the horses which are leased with the tracks, and hope that hereafter all the associations and proprietors on the Pacific Coast will grant the privilege for owners and trainers to board their boys on the ground if they see fit, having taken due precaution that there shall be no danger from fire. That every facility will be granted them to economize in

## Dog, Gun and Feather.

## SOME GOOD DOGS.

A correspondent at Meaford, Ont., informs us that Mr. Arthur W. Manley of that town has some of the finest Harriers in America. They are all imported. The parent stock consists of the dog TYRANT, out of Victory, by Traitor; 2nd dam Safety, by Prodigal, 3rd dam Sontag, by Paglist, &c.; and the bitch TUNEFUL, whelped June 4, 1874, out of Baroness, by Wonder; 2nd dam Bertha, by Willing; 3rd dam Blameless, by Warrior; 4th dam Bonny Lass, by Vengeance, &c. He says the above pedigree can be certified by W. M. Yorke, Esq., Berkely, Gloucestershire, Eng. TYRANT and TUNEFUL were purchased from the kennel of Lord Fitzhardinge, Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, Eng. in October, 1877, and were imported in December of same year. Mr. Manley has some young dogs from the above couple which he imported with them, they being whelped after he purchased the sire and dam, and before he left England. Our correspondent has neglected to inform us of the progress of TYRANT and TUNEFUL on the sire's side, which default will be looked upon as a clerical omission.

## SMALL SHOT.

DUCKS.—Over 10,000 ducks have been taken at Long Point this fall.

FOXES.—Barford, Que., must be a paradise for sportsmen. Over a hundred foxes were caught there in two months.

CURIOS.—Chas. Russell, of Comstock, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., has a sheep with a horn growing out of its neck on top, about five inches from the head.

SETTER.—Mr. W. Vie, St. Louis, Mo., has sold to Mr. Wm. Dangerfield, Montreal, the bitch Eco, sired by France. The consideration was not made public.

EAGLE.—A boy thirteen years old recently shot in Sandwich East, at a distance of 160 yards, a grey eagle, measuring seven feet across the wings.

MISTAKE.—Two sportsmen of the township of Eldersley, hunting for deer, mistook a horse for a noble buck, and put two shots in him accordingly. Those shots cost \$40 a piece.

SNOW BIRDS.—As will be seen by advertisement in to-day's paper Mr. Loane offers to furnish any number of live snow birds at a reasonable price. They can readily be sent by express to any part of the country.

COLD.—The cold at P. M. at Point St. Charles

## Obituary.

## GEORGE J. WHITNEY.

George J. Whitney, Manager of the New York Central elevators at Sixty fifth street and in Buffalo, and partner of Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mr. Vanderbilt's son-in-law, died suddenly of kidney disease last week at Rochester. Mr. Whitney was taken sick only six weeks ago. He was born in Rochester in January, 1818, and was engaged most of his life in the mining and elevating business. His father, old Warren Whitney, was one of the most celebrated miners of his day, and manufactured the well known brand of "W. Whitney" flour. This was twenty years ago in the golden days before the milling of spring wheat flour at Minneapolis.

Mr. Whitney had been one of the executive directors of the New York Central Railroad for the past fifteen years, beginning under Dean Richmond. He owned an elevator at Rochester, which is under the management of his son, Mr. Hamilton McK. Twombly, became his partner on November 1, 1877. Mr. Whitney was a man of striking personal appearance, of pure blood and flowing snow white hair. He was President of Rochester of the Citizens Gas Association, member of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge, trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank, and up to two years ago, President of the Rochester Driving Park Association. He was a lover of horses, and under him the driving park acquired its best reputation. He was for a short time a member of the Rochester Board of Aldermen, but refused a nomination to Congress. He leaves a wife, son and three daughters. His brother James is still living. His eldest son, James W., will succeed to the business. The eldest daughter is married to Arthur D. Fiske, nephew of Josiah M. Fiske, and the other two daughters, Louise and Julia, are unmarried. Mr. Whitney's two sisters married Congressman Andrews and John E. Williams, former Mayor of Rochester.

## Horse Notes.

One or two cases of epizootic have recently occurred near Goshen, New York.

The progeny of War Dance won \$13,470 last year, the poorest showing made by the descendants of this fast horse for several seasons.

Dan Mace will have charge next season of the stable of trotters belonging to Mr. Charles P. Reed, of Erie, Pa., including Midnight, record 2:18.

Larger and more valuable importations of thoroughbreds have been made by our American turfmen during the year 1878 than any year of the last quarter of a century. Orrin Hickok, of California, thinks it

an unwholesome bill of law costs, the amount represented thereby being available for maintaining their horses in health, or for employing competent veterinarian skill, should incident or disease unfortunately render this course necessary, a much more legitimate channel, in our opinion, for the judicious employment of surplus or available cash. In examining the various cases which have occupied the attention of the courts, both English and American, the following seems to be the generally accepted definition of soundness:

"A horse is sound when he is free from hereditary disease, is in the possession of his natural and constitutional health, and has as much bodily perfection as is consistent with his natural formation."

"A horse is free from vice when he has no bad habits that make him dangerous, or that are injurious to his health, or that in any way diminish his natural usefulness."

"Though the above definition is, perhaps, the best that can be given, actual experience shows that its acceptance is not effectual in doing entirely away with disputes which eventually find their way into the courts and drag their slow length along, the purchaser soon becoming alive to the fact that if he has got a slow horse and a slow trial, his money is leaving him with lightning celerity, and the seller having at last some dim perception that 'all is not gold that glitters,' and being somewhat mystified as to the perplexing question whether, after all, he himself, as well as the horse, is really 'sold,' the only self-possessed and happy figures in the group being the legal advisers, who have pre-empted to them a glorious field for making 'contention worse confounded.'"

From what we have already said our readers will at once see with what caution any one should proceed when warranting a horse "sound and free from vice," and that on such an occasion he should have pretty clear ideas of the subject under discussion, always looking at the possible contingency of legal proceedings. Some owners will not, under any circumstances, give the warranty which many purchasers insist upon having; it is quite true that these people effectually provide against the unpleasant results which we have mentioned as possible, but it must not be forgotten that a too rigid observance of such a rule may often do away with the chances of a really desirable sale, and entail a loss which caution, tempered by judicious enterprise and confidence, might have prevented.

Many of those, under whose eye this article may fall, may not be aware how slight are the defects which, in the eye of the law, constitute "unsoundness." For example, an abrasion, as Mr. Hanover says, "though hardly perceptible, and requiring but little care, is an unsoundness until perfectly healed."

Practically speaking, in examining a horse as to soundness, the following rules should be observed: Have the horse to be examined, if possible, left in a box-stall three hours; then have the attendant lead him out, when the examiner and purchaser must carefully see if there is any stiffness; this is the time and place the animal will exhibit it most, if present. Then place the horse in the stable with head facing the door, so that the examiner can observe whether the pupils contract naturally and alike; then pass the hand over the poll to discover the existence of poll evil, if present; thence to the parotid and submaxillary regions to find whether there is parotitis or induration of the submaxillary gland. Closely examine the throat and find whether girth exists. Place the thumb transversely on the jugular vein, in order to ascertain whether obliteration has taken place, the vein filling up rapidly where it is natural. Examine carefully under the mane for fistula or other diseases; and then the wrists for fistula or other injuries. We next proceed to examine the point of elbow for shoe-boils, and the muscles of the shoulders to see if atrophy exists. Pass the hand to the knee, and if the animal be for saddle use, be particular to discover whether any traces exist of having stumbled and fallen at any previous time; we then search for splints, especially in the neighborhood of the knee, because, if in close proximity thereto, a splint will interfere with the action of the joint. We then examine closely the posterior portion of the fetlock, to discover whether there has been any rupture,

back, or partial fracture of the lumbar vertebrae, usually known as ricked back, he will either stagger or fall according to the extent of the defect. We now stand square behind him, but at a respectful distance, and casually glance from his hips over the ribs to his shoulder; we shall then discover any defects that may be present, such as being hipped. Having satisfied ourselves that in these respects the animal presents a normal appearance, we pass to one side, gently run the hand along the lumbar vertebrae, down over the stifle, and to the hock, where a critical examination must be made, so many diseases locating themselves there. Amongst the most prominent may be mentioned spavins of three distinct kinds, bone, occult, and hog or blood spavin, curbs, thoroughpins, sallendees, capped hock, of which we have two kinds. With the exception of navicular disease, which is extremely rare in the hind feet, the examination of the lower hind limbs will be similar to the course pursued with reference to the lower fore legs. We must not omit to raise the caudal extremity (tail) to discover if there are any tumors in that region, which sometimes occur.—*Spirit*.

### DISEASES OF HORSES AND CATTLE.

A heavy draught stallion, the property of Mr. James Tanner, Seneca Township, who died on the 4th ult., with urgent symptoms of colic, arising from Scrotal hernia. The peculiarity of this case was ascertained by a post mortem examination, to be contraction of the pyloric orifice and a great thickening extended about four inches along the duodenum, to such an extent that nothing could pass from the stomach, which was quite distended by gas and water. The animal lingered only a day and a half in spite of all treatment, the condition described being necessarily fatal, though its exact nature could be ascertained only by a post mortem. Case No. 2.—A bay mare, the property of J. S. Cotter, Esq., of Cayuga, on being visited on the 17th, was found to be laboring under all the symptoms of lockjaw or tetanus. Upon enquiry it was ascertained that the animal had run away, sometime before, smashing the buggy to which she was harnessed and injuring her foot so as to cause a slight lameness, from which she soon apparently recovered, and nothing more was thought of the matter. Subsequently she became lame again, and pus was noticed to be oozing from the heel of the foot. Upon an examination of the foot, a piece of wood about an inch and a half long was discovered embedded between the frog and the sole. Such remedies as were demanded were applied, but without any salutary effect, the animal dying about four days after the extraction of the offending splinter from the foot as before mentioned. In this case it is quite evident that had the foot been properly examined, immediately after the accident, and on the first appearance of lameness, and the splinter removed, in all probability the supervening lockjaw would not have occurred, and the animal would still have been alive and well. It may be here mentioned that a horse valued at £12,000, died a few weeks ago, in France, of lockjaw, supervening from an accident while in exercise. The third case worthy of mention is that of a very fine cow, belonging to William Munroe, Esq., of Caledonia. She had broken into a granary, and eaten an enormous quantity of chop stuff, and when turned into a clover field had eaten very heavily of clover on a frosty morning. The combined effect was an excessive distention of the rumen, thus causing immediate and urgent danger to the animal's life; in fact she was fast sinking. This was on Thursday, the 24th ult. As there was no time to lose, I punctured with a trochar to allow the escape of the gas, which issued forth in a large volume. Finding the issue of the gas afforded no perceptible relief to the suffering animal, and the danger still continuing, with the consent of the proprietor, I extended the opening made, with the trochar to about four inches in length, when the contents rushed out in large quantities, affording only partial relief, but introducing a large spoon I emptied the rumen still further, and thus completed the work; the animal immediately showed signs of complete relief, and the next morning I administered suitable remedies; and the result of the whole treatment is that the cow has returned to

blood to the horse! At that time, these teeth have become associated with such inflammation and are consequently its cause. As a consequence, horse owners look upon "wolf-teeth" as they would upon a rattlesnake—as something to be feared and destroyed as soon as possible.

The removal of these teeth causes little pain when properly done with forceps, but when they are punched out by placing a bar of iron against them and hitting this with a heavy hammer, as is usually the case, it not only causes severe and useless pain, but it so frightens the animal as to sometimes make it vicious for life. Wolf-teeth have no effect upon the eyes directly or indirectly, nor do they cause the enlargement of bones of the nose attributed to them. Dr. Horne, of Janesville, Wisconsin, who formerly believed that these teeth caused blindness, was induced to examine the mouths of a large number of horses to satisfy himself of their influence.

The result of these examinations, to say nothing of the almost unanimous opinion of the veterinary profession, founded on many years of experience, should convince any intelligent man. Of 1,073 animals examined, 216 had wolf-teeth, and of this 216 all but one were perfectly free from any disease of the eyes or any other part; of the whole number of animals, 37 had affections of one or both eyes, but with the single exception mentioned, they did not have wolf-teeth.

### BOARDING STABLE BOYS.

A. A late meeting of the Pacific Blood Horse Association, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"That this Association deprecate in the strongest terms making it compulsory to board the stable boys and riders of the horses which are leased with the tracks, and hope that hereafter all the associations and proprietors on the Pacific Coast will grant the privilege for owners and trainers to board their boys on the ground if they see fit, having taken due precaution that there shall be no danger from fire. That every facility will be granted them to economize in every manner, so that the expenses of the training of horses can be reduced to the minimum. This Association has full faith that such a course will result in increasing the revenues of the track, by encouraging a greater number of horses being kept in training, and the larger fields will make amends for the loss of profits in boarding the boys. The burden will be taken from those who make the sport, without transferring it to any particular person. The larger number of horses to run in stakes and purses will draw a largely increased number of spectators, and the money added to the gate receipts will more than reimburse the associations for the less amount of rental they will receive.

There is another feature in the trainer boarding his assistants of even more importance than the saving of expense. In this way he has them more under his charge, and they are not so liable to be corrupted by the influence of scoundrels who infest the public houses. Necessarily, small boys are employed in racing stables, and when they are thrown into the company of such associates as some of the frequenters of the public house, the influence is bad. They hear drivers tell how they could have won a certain race if they had deared, and recount, with evident pride, how one horse was selected to win, and the parts they played in the infamous transaction. They will hear how one driver "drove it out on them," and that man will be anathematized in words as strong as they can find to express their detestation. Naturally they will learn to associate the losing of races with smartness, and the efforts of the honest trainer to educate his boys to a sense of honor and to take pride in integrity which cannot be corrupted, is unavailing. Parents who would be glad to see their children in a position where they could be earning something and acquiring knowledge which will eventually give them a higher position in life, are deterred by the companionship they are destined to meet, and will not permit them to engage in a pursuit which entails such danger.

Mr. Robert Steel has bought the pacing gelding Innocent Sam.

dinge, Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, Eng., in October, 1877, and were imported in December of same year. Mr. Manley has some young dogs from the above couple which he imported with them, they being whelped after he purchased the sire and dam, and before he left England. Our correspondent has neglected to inform us of the pedigree of TYRANT and TUNSFELL on the sire's side, which default will be looked upon as a clerical omission.

### SMALL SHOT.

DUCKS.—Over 10,000 ducks have been taken at Long Point this fall.

FOXES.—Barford, Que., must be a paradise for sportsmen. Over a hundred foxes were caught there in two months.

CURIOS.—Chas. Russell, of Comstock, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., has a sheep with a horn growing out of its neck on top, about five inches from the head.

SETTER.—Mr. W. Vie, St. Louis, Mo., has sold to Mr. Wm. Dangerfield, Montreal, the bitch Eco, sired by France. The consideration was not made public.

EAGLE.—A boy thirteen years old recently shot in Sandusky East, at a distance of 160 yards, a grey eagle, measuring seven feet across the wings.

MISTAKE.—Two sportsmen of the township of Eldersley, hunting for deer, mistook a horse for a noble buck, and put two shots in him accordingly. Those shots cost \$40 a piece.

SNOW BIRDS.—As will be seen by advertisement in to-day's paper Mr. Loane offers to furnish any number of live snow birds at a reasonable price. They can readily be sent by express to any part of the country.

COLD.—The cold at Poplar Point, Man., is so intense that the wild ducks are unable to fly but a short distance, and the people to save ammunition run after them and kill them with long sticks, as they can only rise a short distance from the ground.

FISH AND GAME PROTECTION CLUB.—The annual dinner of the Montreal Association will be held at the City Club, on Tuesday evening, 21st inst. It will of course be a game dinner, and will of necessity pass off pleasantly.

CATS FOR RABBITS.—An Owen Sound paper calls the attention of the authorities to the fact that Thomas cats are being palmed off on unsuspecting citizens for rabbits. The tails of the cats are cut off and the ears stretched a little, and the oldest inhabitant, it is said, can't tell the difference.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—On the afternoon of New Year's Day, a pigeon shooting match took place at the Silver Creek Brewery, Guelph, between chosen sides. Judge Chadwick, George Gleeman, Mr. McFarlane on one side, and Thos. Y. Jreat, C. Root, Kirk Skinner on the other. The first named won by a score of 19 to 17. Each man had ten birds to shoot at.

JANUARY CATTLE FAIR.—The first Wednesday in each month in the year is the date on which the regular cattle fairs are held. The first Wednesday in January, 1879, was the first day in the year, and places of business generally are all closed on New Year's Day. Still, as no postponement of the cattle fair had been made, many farmers brought in their animals, and readily found purchasers. There were a number of foreign buyers present, and the animals offered, nearly one hundred, were purchased at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt. None of the animals were heavy enough for the old country market. About a dozen cattle were brought in Thursday, and were sold at the figures already quoted.—*Guelph Herald*.

Richard H. Wood an elevator at the Hamilton Hotel, which is under the management of his partner, Mr. Whitney, became his partner November 1, 1877. Mr. Whitney was a very striking personal appearance of portly build, flowing snow white hair. He was President of Rochester of the Citizens' Gas Association, member of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge, trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank, and up to two years ago President of the Rochester Driving Park Association. He was a lover of horses, and under him the driving park acquired its best reputation. He was for a short time a member of the Rochester Board of Aldermen, but refused a nomination to Congress. He leaves a wife, son and three daughters. His brother James is still living. His oldest son, James W., will succeed to the business. The oldest daughter is married to Arthur D. Fiske, nephew of Josiah M. Fiske, and the other two daughters, Louise and Julia, are unmarried. Mr. Whitney a two sisters married Congressman Andrews and John E. Williams, former Mayor of Rochester.

### Horse Notes.

One or two cases of epizootic have recently occurred near Goshen, New York.

The progeny of War Dance won \$13,471 last year, the poorest showing made by the descendants of this fast horse for several seasons.

Dan Mace will have charge next season of the stable of trotters belonging to Mr. Charles P. Reed, of Erie, Pa., including Midnight, record 2:18 1/2.

Larger and more valuable imports of thoroughbreds have been made by our American turfmen during the year 1878 than in any year of the last quarter of a century.

Orin Hickok, of California, thinks he has about the best trotting three year-old of the year in Overman, by Elmo, out of a red mare bred by himself. He has won three races, without losing a heat, and, with a best time is 2:23, he has trotted the last half mile, on two occasions, in 1:14.

The most remarkable testimony to the greatness of Rysyk's Hambletonian as a sire of trotters is furnished by the entries to Kellogg's trotting budget for foals of 1877. Thirty-eight entries were made, and all but one of the youngsters are descendants of the Hero of Chester, although he died less than three years ago.

There has been some curiosity to know what Mr. Vanderbilt intended to do with his \$21,000 purchase, Maud S., who electrified the country by trotting in 2:17 1/2 as a four year old. Mr. Vanderbilt solved the problem recently in reply to an interviewer, in which he said: "I consider Maud S. a mere plaything for the present. I do not intend to match her for speed any more than I do any others, but will have her educated and finished, and then I will drive her on the track."

Mr. H. M. Strong, of Battie Creek, Michigan, has sold to Mr. Tousey, of Bay City, his four-year-old colt Tom Walton, record 2:23. Mr. Tousey, the purchaser, is owner of several of the best horses in the State, and in this purchase has surely made choice of a very promising colt. As he judged the colt in two races last fall, he was well posted as to his merits. Price not made public, but reported to be about \$1,700.

PIGEON AND GLASS BALL SHOOTING.—A shooting match took place at Grand Rapids, New Year's Day between Joseph Laughton and E. Brooks, who killed 14 pigeons out of 22, and broke 9 glass balls out of 10, while their opponents, Thos. Culbert and Richd. Sweet, killed 12 birds and broke 9 balls. The first named won by 2 birds.



## The Interpreter.

## CHAPTER XIII.

(CONTINUED.)

That perhaps after many, many years, the time would come when I would dare to throw myself at her feet and tell her how I had worshipped her; not to ask for a return, but only to tell her, how true, and hopeless, and devoted had been my love. After that I thought I could die happy.

Weeks grow to months, and months to years, and still no change took place in habits and mode of life. My father talked of sending me to Oxford, for I was now grown up, but when the time came he was loth to part with me, and I had such a dread of anything that should take me away from Alton, that I hailed the abandonment of the scheme with intense joy. Constance went to London with Sir Harry during the season, and for two or three months of the glorious summer I was sad, low and restless and unhappy. But I studied hard during this period of probation to pass the time, and when she came again, and gave me her hand with her old kind smile, I felt rewarded for all my anxieties, and the sun began to shine for me once more.

I was a man now in heart and feelings, and loved with all a man's ardor and singleness of purpose, yet I never dreamed she could be mine. No, I shut my eyes to the future, and blindfold I struggled on. But I was no longer happy. I grew restless and excited, out of temper, petulant in trifles, and incapable of any fixed application or sustained labor. I was leading an aimless and unprofitable life. I was an idolater, and I was beginning to pay the penalty; little did I know then what would be my sufferings ere the uttermost farthing could be exacted. Something told me the time of my happiness was drawing to a close. There is a consciousness before we wake from a moral as well as a physical sleep, and my awakening was near at hand.

It was a soft grey morning early in August, one of those beautiful summer days that we have only in England, when the sky is clouded, but the air pure and serene, and the face of nature smiling as though in a calm sleep. Not a breath stirred the leaves of the grand old trees in the park at Beverley, nor rippled the milk-white surface of the mere. The corn was ready for cutting, but scarce a sheaf had yet fallen before the sickle. It was the very medium and prime of the summer's beauty, and my lady-love had returned from her third London season, and was still Constance Beverley. It was later than my usual hour of visiting at the Manor, for my father had been unwell during the night, and I would not leave him until the doctor had been, so Constance had put on her hat and started for her morning's walk alone. She took the path that led towards Alton, and Bold and I caught sight at the same moment of the well known white dress flitting under the old oaks in the park. My heart used to stop beating when I saw her, and now I turned sick and faint from sheer happiness. Not so Bold: directly he caught sight of the familiar form away he scoured like an arrow, and in less than a minute he was bounding about her, barking and frisking, and testifying his delight with an ardour that was responded to in a modified degree by the young lady. What prompted me I know not, but instead of walking straight on and greeting her, I turned aside behind a tree, and myself unseen, watched the form of her I loved so fondly, as she stepped gracefully on towards my lady's place, she seemed surprised stopped, and looked about her, Bold meanwhile thrusting his nose into her small sleeve hand.

'Why, Bold,' said she, 'you have lost your master?' And as she spoke she stooped down and kissed the dog on his broad, content forehead. My heart bounded as if it would have burst. Never shall I forget the sensations of that moment, not for worlds would I have accosted her then—it would have been sacrilege, it would have seemed me taking advantage of her frankness and trust. No; I made a wide detour, still concealed behind the trees, and struck in the path in front of her as if I came from home. Why was it that her

'Victor!' I exclaimed, and for an instant I forgot even my jealousy at the idea of any one dancing night after night with Constance. In my joy at hearing of my dear old school-fellow. 'Oh, tell me all about him—is he grown? is he good-looking? is he like what he was? is he going to stay in England? did he ask after me? is he coming to see me at Alton?'

'Gently,' replied Constance, with her own sweet smile. 'One question at a time, if you please, Vere, and I can answer them. He is grown, of course, but not more than other people; he is very good-looking, so everybody says, and I really think he must be, too; he is not nearly so much altered from what he was as a boy, as some one else I know' (with a sly glance at me), 'and he talks positively of paying us a visit early in the shooting season, to meet another old friend of yours, Mr. Ropsley, who is to be here to-day to luncheon; I hope you will stay and renew your acquaintance, and talk as much 'Everdon' as you did when we were children; and now, Vere, we must go in and see papa, who has probably by this time finished his letters.' So we turned and bent our steps (mine were most unwilling ones) towards the house.

We had not proceeded far up the avenue, ere we were overtaken by a postchaise laden with luggage, and carrying a most irreproachable looking valet on the box; as it neared us a well-known voice called out to the boy to stop, and a tall, aristocratic-looking man got out, whom at first I had some difficulty in identifying as my former schoolfellow, Ropsley, now a captain in the Guards, and as well-known about London as the Duke of York's Column itself. He sprang out of the carriage, and greeted Constance with the air of an old friend, but paused and surveyed me for an instant from head to foot with a puzzled expression that I believe was only put on for the occasion—then seized my hand, and declared I was so much altered and improved he had not known me at first. This is always gratifying to a youth, and Ropsley was evidently the same as he had always been—a man who never threw a chance away—but what good could I do him? Why should it be worth his while to conciliate such as me? I believe he never forgot the fable of the Lion and the Mouse.

When the first salutations and inquiries after Sir Harry were over, he began to converse with Constance on all those topics of the London world with which women like so much to be made acquainted—topics so limited and personal that they throw the uninitiated listener completely into the background. I held my tongue and watched my old schoolfellow. He was but little altered since I seen him last, save that his tall figure had grown even taller, and he had acquired that worn look about the eyes and mouth which a few seasons of dissipation and excitement invariably produce even in the young. After detailing a batch of marriages, and a batch of 'failures,' in all of which the names of the sufferers were equally unknown to me, he observed, with a peculiarly marked expression, to Constance, 'Of course you know there was never anything in that report about De Rohan and Miss Blight; but so many people assured me it was true, that if I had not known Victor as well as I do, I should have been almost inclined to believe it.'

I watched Constance narrowly as he spoke, and I fancied she winced. Could it have been only my absurd fancy? Ropsley proceeded, 'I saw him yesterday, and he deared his kindest regards to you, and I was to say he would be here on the 8th.'

'Oh! I am so glad!' exclaimed Constance, her whole countenance brightening with a joyous smile, that went like a knife to my foolish, inexperienced heart, that ought to have reassured and made me happier than ever. Does a woman confess she is delighted to see the man she is really fond of? Is not that softened expression which pervades the human face at mention of the 'one loved name,' more akin to a tear than a smile? 'He is so pleasant and so good-natured, and will enjoy us all so much here,' she added, turning to me, 'Vere you must come over on the 8th, and meet Count De Rohan; you know he is the oldest friend you have,—an older friend even than I am.'

I was hurt, angry, maddened already, and this kind speech, with the frank, effect on to glance that accompanied it, filled my bitter cup to overflowing. Has a woman no compunction? or is she ignorant of the power a few light conversational words may bear?

have seen it all. I had placed myself in his power—nay, more, I had compromised her by my own display of bitterness and ill-temper. What right had I to show any one how I loved her? nay, what right had I to love her at all? The thought goaded me like a sting. I ran along the foot path, Bold cowering by my side—I sprang over the stile, like a madman as I was. But physical exertion produced at last a reaction on the mind. I grew gradually calmer and more capable of reasoning. A resolution sprang up in my heart that had never before taken root in that undisciplined soil. I determined to win her or die in the attempt.

'Yes,' I thought, 'from this very day I will devote all my thoughts, all my energies, to the one great work. Beautiful, superior, unattainable as she is, surely the whole devotion of a life must count for something—surely God will not permit a human being to sacrifice his very soul in vain.' (Folly, folly. Ought I not to have known that this very worship was idolatry, blasphemy of the boldest, to offer the creature a tribute that belongs only to the Creator—to dare call on His name in witness of my mad rebellion and disloyalty?) 'Succeed I shall some day, or fall a victim to that which I feel convinced must be the whole aim and end of my existence. Yes, I will consult my kind old father—I will declare myself at once honestly to Sir Harry. After all, I, too, am a gentleman. I have talents. I will make my way. With such a goal in view I can do anything. There is no labor I would shrink from, no danger I should fear to face, with Constance as the prize of my success.' And I reached the old worn out gates of Alton Grange repeating to myself several of those well-known adages that have so many premature and ill-advised attempts to answer for—'Fortune favors the bold'; 'Faint heart never won fair lady'; 'Nothing venture, nothing have,' &c.

## CHAPTER XIV.

## THE PICTURE.

My father was very weak, and looked dreadfully ill: the doctor had recommended repose and absence of all excitement; 'especially,' said the man of science, 'let us abstain from painting. Gentle exercise, generous living, and quiet, absolute quiet, sir, can alone bring us round again.' Notwithstanding which professional advice, I found the patient in his dressing gown, hard at work with his easel and colors, but this time the curtain was not hastily drawn over the canvas, and my father himself invited me to inspect his work.

I came in heated and excited; my father was paler than ever, and seemed much exhausted. He looked very grave, and his large dark eyes shone with an ominous and unearthly light.

'Vere,' said he, 'sit down by me. I have put off all I had to say to you, my boy, till I fear it is too late. I want to speak to you now as I have never spoken before. Where have you been this morning, Vere?'

I felt my color rising at the question, but I looked him straight in the face, and answered boldly. 'At Beverley Manor, father.'

'Vere,' he continued, 'I am afraid you care for Miss Beverley—nay, it is no use denying it, he proceeded; 'I ought to have taken better care of you. I have neglected my duty as a father, and my sins, I fear, are to be visited upon my child. Look on that canvas, boy; the picture is finished now, and my work is done. Vere, that is your mother.'

It was the first time I had ever heard that sacred name from my father's lips. I had often wished to question him about her, but I was always shy, and easily checked; whilst he from whom alone I could obtain information, I have already said, was man that brooked no inquiries on a subject he chose should remain secret, so that hitherto I had been kept in complete ignorance of the whole history of one parent. As I looked on her likeness now, I began for the first time to realize the loss I had sustained.

The picture was of a young and gentle-looking woman, with deep, dark eyes, and jet-black hair; a certain thickness of eyebrows and width of forehead denoted a foreign origin; but whatever intensity of expression these peculiarities may have imparted to the upper part of her countenance, was amply

through it all I loved to steal away and get an hour or two at the easel. Would I had devoted my lifetime to it. How differently should I feel now.

'One winter I was painting in the Belvidere at Vienna. A young girl timidly looked over my shoulder at my work, and her exclamation of artless wonder and admiration was so gratifying, that I could not resist the desire of making her acquaintance. This I achieved without great difficulty. She was the daughter of a *bourgeois* merchant, one not moving in the same society as myself, and, consequently, unknown to any of my associates. Perhaps this added to the charm of our acquaintance; perhaps it imparted the zest of novelty to our intercourse. Ere I returned to London, I was fonder of Elise than I had ever yet been of any woman in the world. Why did I not make her mine? Oh! pride and selfishness; I thought it would be a *mesalliance*—I thought I should lose my liberty.—Liberty, forsooth! when one's will depends on a fool's sneer. And yet I think if I had known her faith and truth, I would have given up all for her, even then. So I came back to England, and the image of my pale, lovely Elise haunted me more than I liked. I rushed deeper into extravagance and dissipation; for two years I gambled and speculated, and rioted, till at the end of that period I found ruin staring me in the face. I saved a competency out of the wreck of my property; and by Sir Harry's advice—our neighbor, Vere; you needn't wince, my boy—I managed to keep the old house here as a refuge for my old age. Then, and not till then, I thought once more of Elise—oh, hard, selfish heart!—not in the wealth and luxury which I ought to have been proud to offer up at her feet, but in the poverty and misfortune which I felt would make her love me all the better. I returned to Vienna, determined to seek her out and make her my own. I soon discovered her relatives; too soon I heard what had become of her. In defiance of all their wishes, she had resolutely refused to make an excellent marriage provided for her according to the custom of her country. She would give no reasons; she obstinately denied having formed any previous attachment; but on being offered the alternative, she preferred "taking the veil," and was even then a nun, immured in a convent within three leagues of Vienna. What could I do? Alas! I know full well what I ought to have done; but I was headstrong, violent, and passionate; never in my life had I left a desire ungratified, and now could I lose the one ardent wish of my whole existence for the sake of a time-worn superstition and an unmeaning vow. Thus I argued, and on such fallacious principles I acted.

'Vere, my boy, right is right, and wrong is wrong. You always know in your heart of hearts the one from the other. Never stifle that instinctive knowledge, never use sophistry to persuade yourself you may do that which you feel you ought not. I travelled down at once to the convent. I heard her at vesper; I knew that sweet, silvery voice amongst all the rest. As I stood in the low-roofed chapel, with the summer sunbeams streaming across the grain d'arches and the quaint carved pews, and throwing a flood of light athwart the aisle, while the organ above pealed forth its solemn tones, how could I meditate the evil deed? How could I resolve to sacrifice her peace of mind forever to my own wild happiness? Vere, I carried her off from the convent—I eluded all pursuit, all suspicion—I took her with me to the remotest part of Hungary, her own native country. For the first few weeks I believe she was deliciously happy, and then—it broke her heart. Yes, Vere, she believed she had lost her soul for my sake. She never reproached me—she never repined even in words; but I saw, day after day, the colour fading on her cheek, the light growing brighter in her sunken eye. She dropped like a lily with a worm at its core. For one short year I held her in my arms; I did all that man could to cheer and comfort her—in vain. She smiled upon me with the wan, woful smile that haunts me still; and she died, Vere, when you were born.' My father hid his face for a few seconds, and when he looked up again he was paler than ever.

'My boy,' he murmured, in a hoarse, broken voice, 'you have been sacrificed. Forgive me, forgive me, my child; you are illegitimate.'

I staggered as if I had been shot—I felt

my misconduct has inflicted on you. But never dreamed, my child, that you should cast this reproach in your teeth. It is hopeless—it is irretrievable. My boy, my boy your prospects have been ruined, and now fear your heart is breaking, and all through me. My punishment is greater than I can bear.'

My father stopped again. He was getting fearfully haggard, and seemed quiet exhausted. He pointed to the picture which he had just completed.

'Day after day, Vere,' he murmured, 'have been working at that likeness, and day after day her image seems to have come before more vividly into my mind. I have had presentiment, that when it was quite finished it would be time for me to go. It is the picture I ever painted. Stand a little to the left, Vere, and you will get it in a better light. I must leave you soon, my boy, but it is to go to her. Forgive me, Vere, and think kindly of your old father when I am gone. Leave me now for a little, my boy; must be alone. God bless you, Vere!'

I left the painting-room and went into the garden to compose my mind and recover, possible, from the stunning effects of my father's intelligence. I walked up and down like a man in a dream. I could not yet realize the full extent of my misery. The hours passed by, and still I paced the gravel walk under the yew-trees, and took no account of time or anything else. At length a servant came to warn me that dinner was waiting, and I went back to the painting-room to call my father. The door was not locked as it had hitherto been, and my father was apparently asleep, with his head resting on an arm, and the brush, fallen from the other hand on the floor. As I touched his shoulder to wake him, I remarked that hand was clenched and stiff. Wake him!—he would never wake again. How I lived through that fearful evening I know not. There was a strange confusion in the house,—running up and down stairs, hushed voices, ghostly whispering. The doctors came. I know not what passed. They called it aneurism of the heart. I recollect that much. But everything was dim and indistinct till a week afterwards, when the funeral was over, seemed to awake from a dream, and to find myself alone in the world.

## CHAPTER XV.

## BEVERLEY MERE.

What contrasts there are in life. Light and shade, Lazarus and Dives, the joyous spirit and the broken heart, always in juxtaposition. Here are two pictures not three miles apart.

A pale, wan young man, dressed in black with the traces of deep grief on his countenance, and his whole bearing that of one who is thoroughly overcome and prostrated sorrow, sits brooding over an unshared breakfast. The room he occupies is not calculated to shed a cheerful influence on his reflection. It is a long, low, black-wainscotted apartment, well-stored with books, and furnished in a curious and somewhat picturesque style, with massive chairs and quaintly carved cabinets. Ancient armor hangs from the walls, looming ghostly and gigantic in the subdued light, for although it is a bright October morning out-of-doors, its narrow windows and thick walls make Alton Grange dull and sombre and gloomy within. A sketch, evidently by the hand of a master, are hung in favorable lights. More than one are spirited representations of a magnificent black-and-white retriever—the same that now lying on the floor, his head buried between his huge, strong paws, watching his master's figure with unwinking eyes. The master takes no notice of his favorite. Occasionally he fixes his heavy glance on the picture hanging over the chimney-piece, then withdraws it with a low, stifled murmur of anguish, at which the dog raises his head wistfully, seeming to recognize a too familiar sound. The picture is of a beautiful, fore-looking woman; its eyes and eyebrows reproduced in that sorrow-stricken young man. They are mother and son; and I have never met. Could she have but a moment. If ever a spirit might revisit earth to console the weary pilgrim here, surely it would be a mother's, bringing comfort to suffering child.

the milk-white surface of the mero. The man was ready for cutting, but scarce a shawl had yet fallen before the sickle. It was the very medium and prime of the summer's beauty, and my lady-love had returned from her third London season, and was still Constance Beverley. It was later than my usual hour of visiting at the Manor, for my father had been unwell during the night, and I would not leave him until the doctor had been, to Constance had put on her hat and started for her morning's walk alone. She took the path that led towards Alton, and bold and I caught sight at the same moment of the well-known white dress sitting under the old oaks in the park. My heart used to stop beating when I saw her, and now I turned sick and faint from sheer happiness. Not so Bold: directly he caught sight of the familiar form away he scooped like an arrow, and in less than a minute he was bounding about her, barking and frisking, and testifying about his delight with an ardour that was responded to in a modified degree by the young lady. What prompted me I know not, but instead of walking straight on and greeting her, I turned aside behind a tree, and myself unseen, watched the form of her I loved so fondly, as she stopped gracefully on towards my hiding-place, she seemed surprised, stopped, and looked about her, Bold meanwhile thrusting his nose into her small gloved hand.

'Why, Bold, said she, 'you have lost your master? And as she spoke she stooped down and kissed the dog on his broad, honest forehead. My heart pounded as it would have burst. Never shall I forget the sensations of that moment, not for worlds would I have accused her then—it would have been sacrilege, it would have seemed like taking advantage of her frankness and honesty. No; I made a wide detour, still concealed behind the trees, and struck in upon the path in front of her as if I came direct from home. Why was it that her greeting was less cordial than usual? Why was it no longer 'Vere' and 'Constance' between us, but 'Mr. Egerton' and 'Miss Beverley? She seemed ill at ease, too, and her tone was harder than usual till I mentioned my father's illness, when she softened directly. I thought there were tears in her voice as she asked me—

'How could I leave him if he was so poorly?'

'Because I knew you came back yesterday, Miss Beverley, and I would not miss being one of the first to welcome you home,' was my reply.

'Why do you call me Miss Beverley,' she broke in, with a quick glance from under her straw hat. 'Why not "Constance," as you used?'

'Then why not call me "Vere"?' I retorted, but my voice shook, and I made a miserable attempt to appear unconcerned.

'Very well,' Constance and 'Vere' set it to, she replied, laughing; 'and now, Vere, how did you know I came back yesterday?'

'Because I saw the carriage from the top of Buttercup Hill—because I watched there for six hours that I might make sure—because—'

I hesitated and stopped, she turned her head away to caress Bold. Fool! fool that I was! Why did I not set my fate at once upon the cast? Another moment, and it was too late. When she turned her face again towards me it was deadly pale, and she began taming rapidly, but in a constrained voice, of the delights of her London season, and the gaieties of that to me unknown world, the world of fashionable life.

'We have had so many balls and operas and dissipations, that papa says he is quite knocked up and who do you think has been dancing with me night after night?' (I winced), 'who but your old schoolfellow, your dear old friend, Count de Rohan!'

initiated lister—r completely into the background. I held my tongue and watched my old schoolfellow. He was but little altered since I seen him last, save that his tall figure had grown even taller, and he had acquired that worn look about the eyes and mouth which a few seasons of dissipation and excitement invariably produce even in the young. After detailing a batch of marriages, and a batch of 'failures,' in all of which the names of the sufferers were equally unknown to me, he observed, with a peculiarly marked expression, to Constance, 'Of course you know there was never anything in that report about De Rohan and Miss Blight; but so many people assured me it was true, that if I had not known Victor as well as I do, I should have been almost inclined to believe it.'

I watched Constance narrowly as he spoke, and I fancied she winced. Could it have been only my absurd fancy? Ropsley proceeded, 'I saw him yesterday, and he desired his regards to you, and I was to say he would be here on the 3rd.'

'Oh! I am so glad!' exclaimed Constance, her whole countenance brightening with a joyous smile, that went like a knife to my foolish, inexperienced heart, that ought to have reassured and made me happier than ever. Does a woman confess she is delighted to see the man she is really fond of? Is not that softened expression which pervades the human face at mention of the 'one loved name,' more akin to a tear than a smile? 'He is so pleasant and so good-natured, and will end us all so much here,' she said, turning to me, 'Vere you must come over on the 3rd, and meet Count de Rohan; you know he is the oldest friend you have, — an older friend even than I am.'

I was hurt, angry, maddened already, on this kind speech, with the frank, effrontery glance that accompanied it, fitful my bitter cup to overflowing. Has a woman no compunction? or is she ignorant of the power a few light commonplace words may have to inflict such acute pain? Constance cannot have guessed the feelings that were tearing at my heart. But she must have seen my altered manner, and doubtless felt herself aggrieved, and thought she had a right to be angry at my unjustifiable display of temper.

'I thank you,' I replied, coldly and distantly. 'I cannot leave my father until he is better. Perhaps De Rohan will come over and see us if he can get away from pleasanter engagements. I fear I have stayed too long already. Good-bye, Ropsley; good morning Miss Beverley. Here, Bold, Bold.'

She looked scared for an instant, then hurt, and almost angry. She shook hands with me coldly, and turned away with more dignity than usual. Brute, idiot that I was! even Bold showed more good feeling and more sagacity than his master. He had been sniffing round Ropsley with many a low growl, and every expression of dislike which a well-nurtured dog permits himself towards his master's associates; but he looked wistfully back at Constance as she walked away, and I really thought for once he would have broken through all his habits of fidelity and subordination, and follow her into the house.

What a pleasant walk home I had I leave those to judge who, like me, have dashed down in a fit of ill-temper the structure that they have taken years of pain, and labor, and self-denial to rear on high. Was this, then, my boasted chivalry—my truth and faith that was to last for ever—to fight through all obstacles—to be pure, and holy, and unwavering, and to look for no return? I had failed at the first trial. How little I felt, how mean and unworthy, how far below my own standard of what a man should be—my ideal of worth, that I had resolved I would attain. And Ropsley, too—the cold, calculating, cynical man of the world—Ropsley must

work with his easel and colors, but this time the curtain was not hastily drawn over the canvas, and my father himself invited me to inspect his work.

I came in heated and excited, my father was paler than ever, and seemed much exhausted. He looked very grave, and his large dark eyes shone with an ominous and unearthly light.

'Vere,' said he, 'sit down by me. I have put off all I had to say to you, my boy, till I fear it is too late. I want to speak to you now as I have never spoken before. Where have you been this morning, Vere?'

I felt my color rising at the question, but I looked him straight in the face, and answered boldly, 'At Beverley Manor, father.'

'Vere,' he continued, 'I am afraid you care for Miss Beverley—nay, it is no use denying it, he proceeded, 'I ought to have taken better care of you. I have neglected my duty as a father, and my sins, I fear, are to be visited upon my child. Look on that canvas, boy, the picture is finished now, and my work is done. Vere, that is your mother.'

It was the first time I had ever heard that sacred name from my father's lips. I had often wished to question him about her, but I was always shy, and easily checked, whilst he from whom alone I could obtain information, I have already said, was man that brooked no inquiries on a subject he chose should remain secret, so that hitherto I had been kept in complete ignorance of the whole history of one parent. As I looked on her likeness now, I began for the first time to realize the loss I had sustained.

The picture was of a young and gentle-looking woman, with deep, dark eyes, and jet-black hair, a certain thickness of eyebrows and width of forehead denoted a foreign origin; but whatever intensity of expression these peculiarities may have imparted to the upper part of her countenance, was amply redeemed by the winning sweetness of her mouth, and the delicate chiselling of the other features. She was pale of complexion, and looked somewhat sad and thoughtful; but there was a depth of trust and affection in those fond eyes that spoke volumes for the womanly earnestness and simplicity of her character. It was one of those pictures that, without knowing the original, you feel at once must be a likeness. I could not keep down the tears as I whispered, 'Oh, mother, mother, why did I never know you?'

My father's face grew dark and stern: 'Vere,' said he, 'the time has come when I must tell you all. It may be that your father's example will serve as a beacon to warn you from the rock on which so many of us have made shipwreck. When I was your age, my boy, I had no one to control me, no one even to advise. I had unlimited command of money, a high position in society, good looks—I may say without vanity now—health, strength, and spirits, all that makes life enjoyable, and I enjoyed it. I was in high favor with the Prince. I was sought after in society; my horses won at Newmarket, my jests were quoted in the Clubs, my admiration was coveted by the "fine ladies," and I had the ball at my foot. Do you think I was happy? No. I lived for myself; I thought only of pleasure, and of pleasure I took my fill; but pleasure is a far different thing from happiness, or should I have wandered away at the very height of my popularity and success, to live abroad by myself with my colors and sketch book, vainly seeking the peace of mind which was not to be found at home? I was bored, Vere, as a man who leads a aimless life always is bored. Fresh amusements might stave off the mental disease for a time, but it came back with renewed virulence; and I cared not at what expense I purchased an hour's immunity with the remedy of fierce excitement. But I never was faithless to my art.

whole existence for the sake of a time-worn superstition and an unmeaning vow. Thus I argued, and on such fallacious principles I acted.

'Vere, my boy, right is right, and wrong is wrong. You always know in your heart of hearts the one from the other. Never stifle that instinctive knowledge, never use sophistry to persuade yourself you may do that which you feel you ought not. I travelled down at once to the convent. I heard her at vespers; I knew that sweet, silvery voice amongst all the rest. As I stood in the 'low-roofed chapel, with the summer sunbeams streaming across the grain d'arches and the quaint carved pews, and throwing a flood of light athwart the aisle, while the organ above pealed forth its solemn tones, how could I meditate the evil deed? How could I resolve to sacrifice her peace of mind forever to my own wild happiness? Vere, I carried her off from the convent—I eluded all pursuit, all suspicion—I took her with me to the remotest part of Hungary, her own native country. For the first few weeks I believe she was deliciously happy, and then—it broke her heart. Vere, she believed she had lost her soul for my sake. She never reproached me—she never repined even in words; but I saw, day after day, the colour fading on her cheek, the light growing brighter in her sunken eye. She dropped like a lily with a worm at its core. For one short year I held her in my arms; I did all that man could to cheer and comfort her—in vain. She smiled upon me with the wan, woful smile that haunts me still; and she died, Vere, when you were born.' My father hid his face for a few seconds, and when he looked up again he was paler than ever.

'My boy,' he murmured, in a hoarse, broken voice, 'you have been sacrificed. Forgive me, forgive me, my child; you are illegitimate.'

I staggered as if I had been shot—I felt stunned and stupefied—I saw the whole desolation of the sentence that had just been passed upon me. Yes, I was a bastard; I had no right even to the name I bore. Never again must I hold my head up amongst my fellows; never again indulge in those dreams of future distinction, which I only now knew I had so cherished; never, never think of Constance more! It was all over now; there was nothing left on earth for me.

There is a reaction in the nature of despair. I drew myself up; and looked my father steadily in the face.

'Father,' I said, 'whatever happens, I am your son; do not think I shall ever reproach you. Even you might cast me off if you chose, and none could blame you; but I will never forget you—whatever happens, I will always love you the same.' He shook in every limb, and for the first time in my recollection, he burst into a flood of tears; they seemed to afford him relief, and he proceeded with more composure—

'I can never repay the injury I have done you, Vere; and now listen to me and forgive me if you can. All I have in the world will be yours; in every respect I wish you to be my representative, and to bear my name. No one knows that I was not legally married to her, except Sir Harry Beverley. Vere, your look of misery assures me that I have told you too late. I am indeed punished in your despair. I ought to have watched over you with more care. I had intended to make you a great man, Vere. In your childhood I always hoped that my own talent for art would be reproduced in my boy, and that you would become the first painter of the age, and then none would venture to question your antecedents or your birth. When I found I was to be disappointed in this respect, I still hoped that with the competency I shall leave you, and your own retired habits, you might live happily enough in ignorance of the branch which

What contrasts there are in life. Light and shade, Lazarus and Dives, the joyous spirit and the broken heart, always in juxtaposition. Here are two pictures not three miles apart.

A pale, wan young man, dressed in black with the traces of deep grief on his countenance, and his whole bearing that of one who is thoroughly overborne and prostrated by sorrow, sits brooding over an untailed breakfast. The room he occupies is not calculated to shed a cheerful influence on his reflection. It is a long, low, black-wainscotted apartment, well-stored with books and furnished in a curious and somewhat picturesque style, with massive chairs and quaintly carved cabinets. Ancient armor hangs from the walls, looming ghostly and gigantic in the subdued light, for although it is a bright October morning out-of-doors, its narrow windows and thick walls make Alton Grand dull and sombre and gloomy within. A few sketches, evidently by the hand of a master, are hung in favorable lights. More than one are spirited representations of a magnificent black-and-white retriever—the same that now lying on the floor, his head buried between his huge, strong paws, watching his master's figure with unwinking eyes. The master takes no notice of his favorite. Occasionally he fixes his heavy glance on a picture hanging over the chimney-piece, and then withdraws it with a low, stifled moan of anguish, at which the dog raises his head wistfully, seeming to recognize a too familiar sound. The picture is of a beautiful, foreign-looking woman; its eyes and eyebrows are reproduced in that sorrow-stricken young man. They are mother and son; and they have never met. Could she have but seen me then. If ever a spirit might revisit earth to console the weary pilgrim here, surely would be a mother's, bringing comfort to suffering child. How I longed for her love and her sympathy. How I felt I had been robbed—yes, robbed—of my rights in her and premature death. Reader, have you never seen a little child after a fall, or a blind or some infantine wrong or grievance, and hide its weeping face in its mother's lap? Such is the first true impulse of our child's nature, and it is never completely eradicated from the human breast. The strong, proud man, though he may almost forget her triumphs and his successes, goes to his mother for consolation when he is overtaken by sorrow, deceived in his affections, wounded in his feelings, or sad and sick at heart. There he knows he is secure of sympathy and consolation; there he knows he will be judged harshly, and as the world judges there he knows that, do what he will, a fountain of love and patience, never to dry; and for one blessed moment he is indeed a child again. God help those who, like us, have never known a mother's love. Such are the true orphans, and such he will forget.

Bold loses patience at last, and pokes cold, wet nose into my hand. Yes, Bold is no use to sit brooding here. 'He, he fetch me my hat.' The dog is delighted with his task. Away he scampers across the springing at the crape-covered one, bringing me in his mouth, his fine honest countenance beaming with pride, and his tail wagging with delight. We emerge through a door into the garden, and insensibly, for the first time since my father's death, we take the direction of Beverley Manor.

This is a dark and sadly shaded picture, let us turn to one of brighter lights and variegated coloring.

To be continued.

A farmer at Newburg, N. Y., has eaten oysters in twenty minutes.



**Athletic.**

**LAWS OF ATHLETICS OF THE NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.**

1. Attendants—No attendants shall accompany a competitor on the scratch or in the race.

2. Starting Signals—All races (except time handicaps) shall be started by report of pistol fired behind the competitors. A miss fire shall not start. There shall be no recall after the pistol is fired. Time handicaps shall be started by the word 'Go.'

3. Starting—When the starter receives a signal from the judges at the finish that everything is in readiness he shall direct the competitors to start on their marks. Any competitor starting before the signal shall be put back one yard, for the second offence two yards, and for the third shall be disqualified. He shall be held to have started when any portion of his body touches the ground in front of his mark. Stations count from the inside.

4. Keeping Proper Course—In all races on a straight track, each competitor shall keep his position on the course from start to finish.

5. Change of Course—In all races on other than a straight track, a competitor may change from the inside whenever he is two steps ahead of the man whose path he crosses.

6. Fencing—Any competitor shall be disqualified for willfully jostling, running across, or in any way impeding another.

7. Finish—A thread shall be stretched across the track at the finish, four feet above the ground. It shall not be held by the judges, but fastened to the finish posts on either side, so that it may always be at right angles to the course and parallel to the ground. The finish line is not this thread, but the line on the ground drawn across the track from post to post, and the thread is intended merely to assist the judges in their decision. The men shall be held in the order in which they cross the finish line.

8. Walking—The judge shall caution for any man walking, and the third caution shall disqualify the offender. On the last lap an unfair runner shall be disqualified without previous warning.

9. Hurdles—The regular hurdle race shall be over 10 hurdles, each 3ft 6in high. The first hurdle shall be placed 15 yards from the scratch, and there shall be 10 yards between each hurdle. There may be (by special arrangement) hurdle races of different distances and with different number and height of hurdles.

10. Weights—No weights or artificial aid will be allowed in any jumping contest except by consent of the judges or announcement. When weights are allowed there shall be no restriction as to size, shape, or material.

11. Running High Jump—The height of the bar at starting and at each successive elevation, shall be determined by a majority of the qualified competitors. In case of a tie the referee shall decide. Three tries allowed at each height. Each competitor shall make one attempt in the order of his name on the programme; then those who have failed, if any, shall have a second trial in regular order, and those failing on the first trial shall then take their final trial. Dismissing the bar, and nothing else, counts as a try. A competitor may omit his trials at any height, but if he fails at the next height he shall be allowed to go back and try the height which he omitted.

12. Pole Leaping—The rules for this game shall be the same as those of the running high jump.

13. Hitch and Kick—The competitors are allowed unlimited run, but must spring, kick, and hop twice with the same foot. The height of the object at starting and at each successive elevation, shall be determined by a majority of the qualified competitors. In case of a tie the referee shall decide. Three tries allowed at each height. Each competitor shall make one attempt in the order of his name on the programme; then those who have failed, if any, shall have a second trial in regular order, and those failing on the first trial shall then take their final trial. Hitting the object; and nothing else, counts as a kick, and kicking higher than the object without hitting it is not a kick. Springing from the ground counts as a try. A competitor may omit his trials at any height, but if he fails at the next height he shall not be allowed to go back and try the height which he omitted.

14. Standing High Jump—The competitors may stand as they please, but must jump from the first spring. The height of the bar at starting and at each successive elevation, shall be determined by a majority of the qualified competitors. In case of a tie the referee shall decide. Three tries allowed at each height. Each competitor shall make one attempt in the order of his name on the programme; then those who

3ft 6in. The competitor shall stand at and behind the scratch, facing as he pleases, and throw with either or both hands. Touching the ground in front of the scratch with any portion of the person, before the hammer alights, shall make the attempt 'no throw,' which counts as a 'try.' Letting go of the hammer in an attempt counts as a 'try.' Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his throws. If the head strike first the measurement shall be from the nearest break of the ground made by it. If the handle strikes first, one length of the hammer shall be allowed from the mark made by the end of the handle toward the mark made by the head of the hammer, and the measurement shall be from this point. The measurement shall be to the scratch line half way between the thrower's feet.

19. Throwing the Hammer with a Run—The hammer head shall be a solid iron sphere, weighing 16 lbs, the handle shall be of hickory wood, and the length of hammer and handle over all shall be 3ft 6in. Unlimited run is allowed, and the competitor may deliver the hammer as he pleases. Letting go of the hammer in an attempt counts as a 'try.' Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his throws. If the head strike first, the measurement shall be from the nearest break of the ground made by it. If the handle strike first, one length of the hammer shall be allowed from the mark made by the end of the handle, toward the mark made by the head of the hammer, and the measurement shall be from this point. The measurement shall be to the nearest footprint at the delivery. The foot-prints of the competitors shall be effaced after each throw.

20. Throwing Fifty-six Pound Weight—This shall be of solid iron, and any shape of weight and handle is allowed, provided the whole weighs 56 lbs. The competitor shall stand at and behind the scratch, facing as he pleases, grasping the weight by the handle, and shall throw it with one hand. Touching the ground in front of the scratch with any portion of the person, before the weight alights, shall make the attempt 'no throw,' which counts as a 'try.' Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his throws. The measurement shall be from the scratch line, in front of the thrower's left foot, to the nearest break of the ground made by the weight, exclusive of handle.

21. Tossing the Caber—The length of the caber to be 16ft, the diameter at the thick end not more than 8in., and at the small end not more than 4in. The caber must be held by the small end, and tossed over so that the small end shall fall and remain beyond the butt. The competitors shall have unlimited run, but must take off behind the scratch. Stepping any part of the foot over the scratch in an attempt shall be 'no toss,' but shall count as a 'try.' Each competitor shall be allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his tosses. The measurement shall be from the small end of the caber perpendicularly to the scratch line, extended, if necessary, to meet this perpendicular.

22. Throwing the Ball (Lacrosse, Cricket, or Base-ball)—The lacrosse ball shall be thrown from the lacrosse; the cricket, and base-ball, from the hand. The competitors shall have unlimited run, but must take off behind the scratch. Touching the ground in front of the scratch line with any part of the person before the ball alights, shall make the attempt 'no throw,' which shall count as a 'try.' Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his throws. To facilitate the measurement, a line shall be drawn parallel to and 800ft in front of the scratch line. The measurement shall be from the nearest break of the ground made by the ball, perpendicularly to the measuring line, extended, if necessary, to meet this perpendicular.

23. Tug-of-War—In tug-of-war the following rules will be observed: (1.) The side creases to be 12ft from the centre crease. (2.) The mark on the rope to be over the centre crease when the word 'heave' is given, and the team hauling that mark over the crease on its own side to be the winners. (3.) No footing holes to be made before the start. (4.) The contestants to wear socks, slippers, boots, or shoes without spikes. (5.) The rope to be 1 1/2 in diameter. (6.) Immediately before the contest the captains of all the contesting teams shall draw their numbers. (7.) Not less than five minutes shall be allowed each team between heats. (8.) Captains shall toss for choice of sides before each pull. But if the same two teams pull more than once during the day, they shall change ends at each successive pull. (9.) With two teams, they shall pull best 2 in 3. With three teams, one

lowed by a pause, if this thrust has been successful. (3.) Reprisals or double thrusts being forbidden, the competitor who has lunged has to return on guard, to avoid hand-to-hand fight. (4.) Time or stopping thrusts, delivered without the lunge, count only in favor of the giver if not hit himself; if both are hit simultaneously, the count belongs to the competitor who has hit his opponent in the higher part of the body, if hit in the same line, the point is of no count. (5.) A disarm not to count for a point unless followed immediately by a thrust; if the foil is just while making an attack and hitting the opponent, it is to count for one point. (6.) It is forbidden to parry or take your opponent's foil with the disengaged hand. (7.) If one of the competitors retire before the end of a play, he loses the play. (8.) The number of points to be not less than five nor more than ten, and to be decided by the judges or referee; the competitor first making the full number of points to win the play.

27. Broad Sword—In broad sword the following rules will be observed. (1.) The sword must be 34in long, have a flat blade, three-quarters of an inch broad at hilt and half an inch at point, and be unattached to the hand or wrist. (2.) All cuts must be made with the edge of the blade upon any protected part of the body above the waist; no cuts with the flat of the blade allowed. (3.) A cut must be followed by a pause, if the cut has been successful. (4.) If both contestants are hit simultaneously, the count belongs to the competitor who has hit his opponent in the higher part of the body; if hit on the same line, there shall be no count. (5.) A disarm not to count for a point, unless followed immediately by a cut; if the sword is lost while making an attack and hitting the opponent, it is to count for one point. (6.) Neither of the competitors must in any case allow his hands to come in violent contact with his opponent's body. (7.) The number of points to be not less than five nor more than ten, and to be decided by the judges or referee; the competitor first making the full number of points to win the play.

28. Single Stick—In single stick the following rules will be observed: (1.) The stick must be unattached to hand or wrist, and may be any ordinary walking cane, that shall be agreed upon by the contestants; if they fail to agree, the referee shall decide. (2.) Blows only count on the mask and arms. (3.) A blow must be followed by a pause, if the blow has been successful. (4.) If both contestants are hit simultaneously, the count belongs to the competitor who has hit his opponent on the higher part of the body; if hit on the same line there shall be no count. (5.) A disarm not to count for a point unless followed immediately by a blow; if the stick is lost while making an attack and hitting the opponent, it is to count for one point. (6.) If one competitor seizes his opponent's stick with his hand (his own weapon being free), it shall count one point. (7.) Neither of the competitors must in any case allow his hands to come in violent contact with his opponent's body. (8.) The number of points to be not less than five, nor more than ten, and to be decided by the judges and referee; the competitor first making the full number of points to win the play.

29. Collar and Elbow Wrestling—(1.) The men shall wear knit shirt and short coat or jacket, or harness, not extending below the hips, with strong collar and elbow for grasp of the opponent, and thin rubber sandals on the feet. (2.) Each man shall take hold of the collar of his opponent with his right hand, while with the left he must take hold of his elbow. (3.) Both men shall stand up breast to breast, with limbs arms, and elbow fair and equal play. (4.) Either man who shall break his hold with one or both hands, to save himself from a fall, shall forfeit said fall. (5.) Kicking the limbs or privates strictly prohibited, and the offence forfeits the contest. (6.) The falls must be square back falls, or two-hips and one shoulder, or two shoulders and one hip to strike the ground or floor to constitute a fall. (7.) Striking upon the face, side, or knees is no fall, and nothing shall be allowed for forcing a man from such positions to his back. (8.) Going down on one or both knees is fair, as long as both men keep their holds. (9.) No butting shall be allowed under any circumstances. (10.) Not less than ten nor more than twenty minutes' rest allowed between each bout. (11.) The mat shall be first fall, best two in three, or three in five, according to stipulation. (12.) The space to be twenty-four feet square, and nobody to be allowed inside except the referee and two umpires.

30. Græco-Roman Wrestling—(1.) The wrestler are only allowed to take hold from the head and not lower than the waist. (2.) Taking hold of the legs is strictly forbidden. (3.) The wrestling is with open hands, and the wrestlers are not allowed to strike, to scratch, or to clasp hands. (Clasping hands means that the wrestlers shall not clasp one of their own hands with the other, nor interlace their fingers, but they are allowed to grasp their own wrists together.

**DETERIORATION OF OUR BETTERS.**

In connection with Field Trials and the character of the setters there contesting, we would say that the type of that dog is far from what it used to be. Our setter blood, instead of becoming richer in the qualities that go to make up a perfect animal, is becoming, day by day, poorer. In years gone by a good nose was considered the chief as well as the best attribute of a hunting dog. A flash was unheeded of, while as for a false point a dog that committed such a fault was considered of but little worth. In our own experience we can point to a dozen dogs that never, from the time of puppyhood up, committed such mistakes. We can recall Nelson Ferris' Nick, Captain Harris' Juno, and a black and white dog belonging to Mr. Grummond. These dogs were not better than thousands of others, but their names come more readily to the memory of the writer. In those days a dog that made many false points or kept on making flushes was then and there shot. His nose was 'too short,' as the saying was, and no hunter wished that type of animal. Staunchness, too, was another attribute of the old-time dog, and one which of late years has been sacrificed to pace. Speed has been so much thought of, and breeders have so run after fast dogs as sires or dams, that the qualifications of nose and staunchness have been entirely overlooked. Like the dog on the bridge, breeders have grasped at a shadow, losing thereby the grand substance they actually had. The late field trials, both in Minnesota and in Tennessee, will fully substantiate the stand we have taken in this regard. At the first named, the false points and flushes were so numerous that the difficulty was not in picking out the best dog, but in deciding which dog was the least bad. It was so continuous and so annoying that many of the spectators—not directly interested—left the field in disgust. How was it at Nashville? A larger number of entries and the false points and flushes in proportion. Dog after dog was sent to the rear for faults which we claim were natural—faults, also, that no breaking in the world could rectify. The best of handling, the greatest care in the field while working, all came to naught, because the dogs themselves were deficient in natural quality. Nellie, Buck, Jr, Jennie, Lass of Gowrie, Dan, Lorna Doan, Eric, St. Elmo, Maria, Breckenridge, Paris (champion), Bob, Clip, and so on to the end. Flashes and false points were the rule, not the exception. We tell you again, gentlemen, you have sacrificed the first and prime requisite of a hunting dog to those of secondary importance. With a nose your dog is of some utility. The poorest of them with that qualification can be hunted. Without it, you have a cur. We care not how great his speed, how fine his looks, or how nicely he may be broken, without nose or deficient in that point, he is but little better than a cur. You have been building your house upon a bad foundation. It must go down. Your arch lacks its keystone. Until you find it again your labor has been useless. Another thing you have obtained. That is the perfection of a cataleptic state in your dogs. But of what value is it. Your animals will point staunchly at anything. A grasshopper, a butterfly, is the same to these brutes as a game bird. They will point and point forever. There being no nose to back it, who wants it. It is similar to the training of a parrot. The bird talks without brains to govern its gabble, and so your setter points with just so much wisdom as the bird converses. What a farce it all is. We tell you, dog breeders, that some of you have to look for new blood—a vital force that has power enough to infuse the blood of your decaying in power with something like life. Your at present dead-wood must be cut out. How to breed this grand nose requisite in again, is the question. You all decry the breeding of the pointer on the setter, or vice versa, and you all unite in cursing the product of such a cross as a 'dropper.' Yet in our opinion you must go once again to the Spanish pointer to procure that quality, without which all the rest are but rubbish. The presence of the 'haw' in the eyes of so many of our setters and pointers, and which defect is held by the best canine authorities to come from the bloodhound, demonstrates most clearly to us that at some time or other that blood has been availed of to give a better, colder nose. No strains of dog that we are acquainted with possess in so high a degree the quality of nose as the two we mention. The Spanish pointer was slow in movement, coarse in coat and heavy and cumbersome in build. Yet the quality of nose he had developed in all its perfection. It has never been surpassed for strength and delicacy. It was equalled, however, though not in degree superior, by the olfactoryes of the blood-hound. As the use of the latter has fallen into desuetude—there being now no use for him—we find representatives of the strain only upon the show benches—these exhibitions which, like the famed opus trees, blast all that come within their shadow. We can, therefore,

crossed the Ohio valley—good enough! hearts are better'n trumps, but I haven't any left heading straight for Arkansaw, intending to make that territory—hold on! you don't play that on us, my partner trumped the last trick their future home—take it up; best we've got, lead, partner, according to Hoyle. They got away out there in the wilderness, and the weather was getting pretty hot—that's it. Now we'll come the cross-lift on 'em! play on that bower! One evening they stopped near where a spring gushed up—that makes us a couple more! dog my picture if it wouldn't be a good joke if we could skunk 'em the first game. They thought it would be a good place to camp, and the old man unbitch the horse—well, what a foolish play that was of mine, it let 'em have one on our deal—and one of the boys ran to the spring to get a drink—pass—it was one of the hot springs—play, Cap., don't be so undecided—and when he touched his lips to the water—that's our trick—he bounced up and yelled to the old man—whose ace is that, eh? I'll salivate it with a frump—yelled to the old man 'bitch up an drive on, dad! Hell! not half a mile from here! How did you come by those points? Seems to me you're good counters if you can't play much. Well, sir, it had the effect to—diamonds haven't any pass—change the old man's opinion of Arkansaw and—what led? Spades! Have a little one—he started across the wilds to Oregon.

Thus old Bodkin continued the same narrative through thirteen games, and when the party arose from the table at ten o'clock, Bodkin had the Gobins family away out beyond the alkali desert in the sage brush, with their horses stolen and two of the girls captured by Indians—the boys following the Pintos with their rifles, and the old woman a raving maniac. And yet the story was not more than half completed when the party walked off on the narrator.

**IMPORTED GENLYON.**

Mr. Pierre Lorillard is about making a valuable accession to his Racocoe Stables. He has purchased the thoroughbred stallion Genlyon, sire of the two-year-old bay colt Falmouth, recently purchased by Mr. Grotton, in England, for \$30,000. Up to the hour of going to press no notice of his arrival at this port had reached us.

Genlyon, b. h, foaled 1866, bred by Mr. R. C. Naylor, sired by Stockwell, dam, Glougowie, by Touchstone; 2d dam Glencairne (sister to imp. Glencoe), by Sultan, 3d dam Trampoline, by Tramp, 4th dam Web, by Waxy, 5th dam Penelope, by Trumpator, 6th dam Prunella, by High flyer; 7th dam Promise, by Snap, 8th dam Julia, by Blank; 9th dam (Spectator's dam), by Partner; 10th dam Bonny Lass, by Bay Bolton; 11th dam by Darley's Arabian, 12th dam by the Byerley Turk, 13th dam by the Taffolot Barb, 14th dam by Place's White Turk, 15th dam the Natural Barb Mare.

Stockwell the sire of Genlyon, was got by The Baron, dam the celebrated Pocahontas, by Glencoe; 2d dam Marpeza, by Muley, 3d dam Clara, by Marmion; 4th dam Harpalice, by Gohanna; 5th dam Amazon, by Driver, &c. &c. Stockwell won The Two Thousand Guineas and the St. Leger in 1852, and upon his retirement from the turf became very popular in the stud, so much so, in fact, that he was the high distinction of being classed as "the Emperor of Stallions."

It will thus be seen that Mr. Lorillard's new purchase is a splendidly bred animal, tracing through a series of the best winning families to the most fashionably bred sires and dams on the British turf.—Turf.

**BALKY HORSES.**

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recommends the following rules for the treatment of balky horses.

1. Pat the horse upon the neck; examine the harness carefully, first on one side and then on the other, speaking encouragingly while doing so; then jump into the wagon and give the word go, generally he will obey.

2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the worst balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go round in a circle till he is giddy. If the first dance of this sort doesn't cure him, the second will.

3. To cure a balky horse, slip a place your hand over the horse's nose and shut off his wind till he wants to go, and then let him go.

are allowed there shall be no restriction as to size, shape, or material.

11. Running High Jump—The height of the bar at starting and at each successive elevation, shall be determined by a majority of the qualified competitors. In case of a tie the referee shall decide. Three tries allowed at each height. Each competitor shall make one attempt in the order of his name on the programme; then those that have failed, if any, shall have a second trial in regular order, and those failing on their trial shall then take their final trial. Displacing the bar, and nothing else, counts as a 'try.' A competitor may omit his trials at any height, but if he fails at the next height he shall not be allowed to go back and try the height which he omitted.

12. Pole Leaping—The rules for this game shall be the same as those of the running high jump.

13. Hitch-and-Kick—The competitors are allowed unlimited run, but must spring, kick, and hop twice with the same foot. The height of the object at starting and at each successive elevation, shall be determined by a majority of the qualified competitors. In case of a tie the referee shall decide. Three tries allowed at each height. Each competitor shall make one attempt in the order of his name on the programme; then those who have failed, if any, shall have a second trial in regular order, and those failing on this trial shall then take their final trial. Hitting the object, and nothing else, counts as a kick, and kicking higher than the object without hitting it is not a kick. Springing from the ground counts as a try. A competitor may omit his trials at any height, but if he fails at the next height he shall not be allowed to go back and try the height which he omitted.

14. Standing High Jump—The competitors may stand as they please, but must jump from the first spring. The height of the bar at starting and at each successive elevation, shall be determined by a majority of the qualified competitors. In case of a tie the referee shall decide. Three tries allowed at each height. Each competitor shall make one attempt in the order of his name on the programme; then those who have failed, if any, shall have a second trial in regular order, and those failing on this trial shall then take their final trial. Displacing the bar, and nothing else counts as a 'try.' A competitor may omit his trials at any height, but if he fails at the next height he shall not be allowed to go back and try the height which he omitted.

15. Running Wide Jump—The competitors shall have unlimited run, but must take off behind the scratch. Stepping any part of the foot over the scratch in an attempt shall be 'no jump,' but shall count as a 'try.' Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his jumps. The measurement shall be from the nearest break of the ground made by any part of a person. The same rules govern running hop, step, and jump, and all similar games.

16. Standing Wide Jump—Competitors must jump from the first spring. Stepping any part of the foot over the scratch in an attempt shall be 'no jump,' but shall count as a 'try.' Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his jumps. The measurement shall be from the nearest break of the ground made by any part of this person. The same rules govern standing hop jumps, standing hop step and jump, and all similar games.

17. Putting the Shot—The shot shall be a leaden sphere weighing 16 lbs. It shall be held from the shoulder with one hand, from between two parallel lines, 7 ft apart. Touching the ground outside either line with any part of a person, before the shot alights, shall make an attempt 'no put,' which counts as a 'try.' Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his puts. The measurement shall be from the nearest break of the ground made by the ball, perpendicularly to the scratch line, extended, if necessary, to meet this perpendicular.

18. Throwing the Hammer—The hammer shall be a solid iron sphere, weighing 16 lbs, the handle shall be of hickory wood, and the length of hammer and handle, over all, shall be

end shall fall and remain beyond the butt. The competitors shall have unlimited run, but must take off behind the scratch. Stepping any part of the foot over the scratch in an attempt shall be 'no toss,' but shall count as a 'try.' Each competitor shall be allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his tosses. The measurement shall be from the small end of the caber perpendicularly to the scratch line, extended, if necessary, to meet this perpendicular.

22. Throwing the Ball (Lacrosse, Cricket, or Base-ball)—The lacrosse ball shall be thrown from the lacrosse, the cricket, and base-ball, from the hand. The competitors shall have unlimited run, but must take off behind the scratch. Touching the ground in front of the scratch line with any part of the person before the ball alights, shall make the attempt 'no throw,' which shall count as a 'try.' Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his throws. To facilitate the measurement, a line shall be drawn parallel to and 300 ft in front of the scratch line. The measurement shall be from the nearest break of the ground made by the ball, perpendicularly to the measuring line, extended, if necessary, to meet this perpendicular.

23. Tug-of-War—In tug-of-war the following rules will be observed: (1.) The side creases to be 12 ft from the centre crease. (2.) The mark on the rope to be over the centre crease when the word 'heave' is given, and the team hauling that mark over the crease on its own side to be the winners. (3.) No footing holes to be made before the start. (4.) The contestants to wear socks, slippers, boots, or shoes without spikes. (5.) The rope to be 1 1/2 in diameter. (6.) Immediately before the contest the captains of all the contesting teams shall draw their numbers. (7.) Not less than five minutes shall be allowed each team between heats. (8.) Captains shall toss for choice of sides before each pull. But if the same two teams pull more than once during the day, they shall change ends at each successive pull. (9.) With two teams, they shall pull best 2 in 3. With three teams, one and two, shall pull, then two and three, and three and one. With four teams, one and two shall pull, then three and four, and the winners pull the final. With five teams, first round, one and two, three and four, five has a bye, second round, winner of first heat pulls with five, and the winner of this heat pulls the final with the winner of second heat of first round. With six teams, first round, one and two, three and four, five and six; second round, winner of first and second heats. Winner of this heat pulls the final with winner of third heat, first round. Where more than six teams are entered, the arrangement of trials shall be on the same principle as in the above examples.

24. Bicycling—When ordered into position for a start the men shall mount their machines, and one assistant for each competitor will hold his machine with its front wheel at the mark; at the starting signal the attendants are allowed to push the machine forward, but not to follow it up. Riders must pass each other on the outside, and be a clear length of the bicycle in front before taking the inside; the inside man must allow room on the outside for other competitors to pass. Any competitor infringing this rule will be disqualified. In a race without using the handles, competitors must ride with the arms folded, or the hands and arms otherwise kept quite off the machine. Any competitor touching any part of his machine with his hands or arms will be disqualified. The Laws of Athletics govern all points not above specified.

25. Sparring—(1.) Competitors shall spar in a space of 24 ft square, or other suitable place, in socks, slippers, or shoes, without spikes. (2.) One attendant allowed outside the inner ring to each competitor. (3.) There shall be three rounds both in the trial and final bouts, and each round shall last three minutes. (4.) No wrestling, roughing, or struggling at the ropes. (5.) Time between each round, thirty seconds. (6.) Style in sparring is essential. The division of weight shall be: Feather, 11 lbs and under; light, 135 lbs and under; middle, 158 lbs and under; heavy, over 158 lbs.

26. Fencing—In fencing the following rules will be observed: (1.) The foil to be thirty-four inches long, have a flat blade, and be unattached to the hand or wrist by cord or string to prevent being disarmed. (2.) A force thrust must be fol-

lowed with his hand (his own weapon being free), and shall count one point. (7.) Neither of the competitors must in any case allow his hands to come in violent contact with his opponent's body. (8.) The number of Points to be not less than five, nor more than ten, and to be decided by the judges and referee, the competitor first making the full number of points to win the play.

23. Collar and Elbow Wrestling—(1.) The men shall wear knit shirt and short coat or jacket, or harness, not extending below the hips, with strong collar and elbow for grasp of the opponent, and thin rubber sandals on the feet. (2.) Each man shall take hold of the collar of his opponent with his right hand, while with the left he must take hold of his elbow. (3.) Both men shall stand up breast to breast, with lumber arms, and elbow fair and equal play. (4.) Either man who shall break his hold with one or both hands, to save himself from a fall, shall forfeit said fall. (5.) Kicking the limbs or privates strictly prohibited, and the offence forfeits the contest. (6.) The falls must be square back falls, or two hips and one shoulder, or two shoulders and one hip to strike the ground or floor to constitute a fall. (7.) Striking upon the face, side, or knees is no fall, and nothing shall be allowed for forcing a man from such positions to his back. (8.) Going down on one or both knees is fair, as long as both men keep their holds. (9.) No butting shall be allowed under any circumstances. (10.) Not less than ten nor more than twenty minutes' rest allowed between each bout. (11.) The match shall be first fall, best two in three, or three in five, according to stipulation. (12.) The space to be twenty-four feet square, and nobody to be allowed inside except the referee and two umpires.

30. Greco-Roman Wrestling—(1.) The wrestlers are only allowed to take hold from the head and not lower than the waist. (2.) Taking hold of the legs is strictly forbidden. (3.) The wrestling is with open hands, and the wrestlers are not allowed to strike, to scratch, or to clasp hands. (Clasping hands means that the wrestlers shall not clasp one of their own hands with the other, nor interlace their fingers, but they are allowed to grasp their own wrist to tighten their hold round their opponent's body or other wise.) (4.) The wrestlers must have their hair cut short, also their finger nails, and they must wrestle either barefooted or with socks. (5.) If one of the wrestlers fall on his knee, shoulder, or side, they have to start again. (6.) If the wrestlers roll over each other, the one whose shoulders shall touch the carpet first is deemed conquered. (7.) To be conquered it is necessary that both shoulders shall touch the ground at the same time.

30. Greco-Roman Wrestling—(1.) The wrestlers are only allowed to take hold from the head and not lower than the waist. (2.) Taking hold of the legs is strictly forbidden. (3.) The wrestling is with open hands, and the wrestlers are not allowed to strike, to scratch, or to clasp hands. (Clasping hands means that the wrestlers shall not clasp one of their own hands with the other, nor interlace their fingers, but they are allowed to grasp their own wrist to tighten their hold round their opponent's body or other wise.) (4.) The wrestlers must have their hair cut short, also their finger nails, and they must wrestle either barefooted or with socks. (5.) If one of the wrestlers fall on his knee, shoulder, or side, they have to start again. (6.) If the wrestlers roll over each other, the one whose shoulders shall touch the carpet first is deemed conquered. (7.) To be conquered it is necessary that both shoulders shall touch the ground at the same time.

#### ADVENTURE WITH A BEAR.

Mr. Donald McKellar, late proprietor of the McKellar House, Glencoe, Ont., who has recently removed to Sanilac Co., Michigan, while in his bush was confronted by a huge bear on the evening of the 20th ult. Bruin being taken completely by surprise, prepared for an attack without hesitation. Rising immediately on his hind legs, he steadily approached his enemy with a dauntless eye, which apparently emitted flashes of fire. His appearance was awful in the extreme, but courage and presence of mind greatly qualified the brave Canadian for the coming struggle. Quick as thought he drew his "pruning knife," which was then his only weapon of defence, and maintained his position in front of bruin most fearlessly, notwithstanding his threatening aspect. No words of ours can fully describe the fury of the short conflict that ensued. The stern backwoodsman retained his position till the inhabitant of the forest was within a few paces from him, then made a sudden bound at him, seized him by the throat, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in inflicting a fatal wound. The unfortunate animal, which became exhausted from the blood that flowed from his deep and dangerous wound, soon rolled over on his side and laid an inanimate mass on the ground. McKellar immediately went to work and soon stripped his victim of his coat, then returned home, believing that "to the victor belongs the spoils." The bear weighed 268 lbs.

better than a car. You have been building your house upon a bad foundation. It must go down. Your arch lacks its keystone. Until you find it again your labor has been useless. Another thing you have obtained. That is the perfection of a cataleptic state in your dogs. But of what value is it. Your animals will point staunchly at anything. A grasshopper, a butterfly, is the same to these brutes as a game bird. They will point and point forever. There being no nose to back it, who wants it. It is similar to the training of a parrot. The bird talks without brains to govern its gabble, and so your setter points with just so much wisdom as the bird converses. What a farce it all is. We tell you, dog breeders, that some of you have to look for new blood—a vital force that has power enough to infuse the blood of your decaying in power with something like life. You at present dead wood must be cut out. How to breed this grand nose requisite in again, is the question. You all deny the breeding of the pointer on the setter, or vice versa, and you all unite in cursing the product of such a cross as a 'dropper.' Yet in our opinion you must go once again to the Spanish pointer to procure that quality, without which all the rest are but rubbish. The presence of the 'haw' in the eyes of so many of our setters and pointers, and which defect is held by the best canine authorities to come from the bloodhound, demonstrates most clearly to us that at some time or other that blood has been availed of to give a better, colder nose. No strains of dog that we are acquainted with, possess in so high a degree the quality of nose as the two we mention. The Spanish pointer was slow in movement, coarse in coat and heavy and cumbersome in build. Yet the quality of nose he had developed in all its perfection. It has never been surpassed for strength and delicacy. It was equalled, however, though not in degree superior, by the characteristics of the bloodhound. As the use of the latter has fallen into desuetude—there being now no use for him—we find representatives of the strain only upon the show benches—these exhibitions which, like the famed opus trees, blast all that come within their shadow. We can, therefore, obtain nothing reliable to breed from, from such contaminated sources. For this reason we have but the pointer to look to. Not such delicate specimens of the strain as a Sensation or his prototypes, but the true Spanish dog. You may lose time, gentlemen. It may take you years, but you have got to hark back and take a fresh start. You must diminish your speed, and once again get nose. Your dogs are not wanted for racers. Breed less for legs and more for scenting power. In this way you will once more approach the excellence of your setters fifty years since. From this pointer blood, crossed upon the spaniel, you derived originally the setter of the present. Then why refuse once again to resort to the fountain-head, from whence you obtained the great set good quality of all those that go to make up a grand hunting dog. No strain of setter can named with us as belonging distinctively to any individual; not one sufficiently so to be called after him. Young men should undertake this work. It will take at least ten years to arrive at perfect results. Then and not until then, can we be said to have a true native setter. Such strain should assume the nomenclature of the individual establishing it. Who will be the first to undertake it?—*Turf.*

Old Bodkin likes a game of euchre, but he is such an inveterate narrator of pioneer incidents that he often makes it unpleasant for others by trying to play and tell a yarn at the same time. The other evening he began a story just as he and three others sat down to play a social game. He said: 'It was in 1849 that a family by the name of Gobins emigrated from Greenbrier county, Va.—cut for deal—to the glorious West—shucks, I never could cut anything bigger than a ten-spot. There were seven in the family: three girls and four boys. The girls were bright-eyed, rosy-checked—I pass—graceful gazelles, and two of the boys were big enough to handle their axes and rifles—d'ye turn it down? I'll make it clubs—and could help their old father a right smart chance—an ace beats a king every time. Play on a heart.—They wound slowly around the Alleghenics, and finally in May, '49,

#### AN INTERRUPTED STORY.

[From the Madison, Ind., Courier.]

Old Bodkin likes a game of euchre, but he is such an inveterate narrator of pioneer incidents that he often makes it unpleasant for others by trying to play and tell a yarn at the same time. The other evening he began a story just as he and three others sat down to play a social game. He said: 'It was in 1849 that a family by the name of Gobins emigrated from Greenbrier county, Va.—cut for deal—to the glorious West—shucks, I never could cut anything bigger than a ten-spot. There were seven in the family: three girls and four boys. The girls were bright-eyed, rosy-checked—I pass—graceful gazelles, and two of the boys were big enough to handle their axes and rifles—d'ye turn it down? I'll make it clubs—and could help their old father a right smart chance—an ace beats a king every time. Play on a heart.—They wound slowly around the Alleghenics, and finally in May, '49,

Patner, 10th dam Benny Lass, by Ray Bolton 11th dam by Danlov's Arabian, 12th dam by the Byerley Turk, 13th dam by the Taffolet Barb, 14th dam by Place a White Turk, 15th dam the Natural Barb Mare.

Stockwell the sire of (Pony) was got by The Baron dam the celebrated Pombas, by (P) 1000; 2d dam Marpasa, by Muley, 3d dam Clara by Marston, 4th dam Harpaloe by (P) 1000; 5th dam Amazon, by Driver, 6th dam Stockwell won The Two Thousand Guineas and the St. Leger in 1832 and upon his retirement from the turf became very popular in the stud so much so in fact that he won the high distinction of being classed as "the Emperor of Stallions."

It will thus be seen that Mr. P.'s new purchase is a splendidly bred animal, tracing through a series of the best winning families, the most fashionably bred sires and dams of the British turf.—*Turf.*

#### BALKY HORSES.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recommends the following rules for the treatment of balky horses.

1. Pat the horse upon the neck; examine the harness carefully, first on one side and then on the other, speaking encouragingly while doing so; then jump into the wagon and give the word go; generally he will obey.

2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the worst balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go round in a circle till he is gaily. If the first dance of this sort doesn't cure him, the second will.

3. To cure a balky horse, saw my place your hand over the horse's nose and shut off his wind till he wants to go, and then let him go.

4. The brains of a horse seem to entertain but one idea at a time; therefore continued whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can by any means give him a new subject to think of, you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the foreleg, just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie in a bow knot. At the first check he will go dauncing off, and, after going a short distance, you can get out and remove the string to prevent injury to the tendon in your farther drive.

5. Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs, and tie it by a cord to the saddle-girth.

6. Tie a string around the horse's ear close to his head.

#### A SNOW RABBIT.

A specimen of a curious rabbit is on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institute Washington, D. C. It is a snow rabbit found among the pine regions about the headwaters of the Yellowstone river. It is quite different from the rabbits of the lowlands in that it has broad feet, nearly as large as the human hand. By these, quite as peculiar and serviceable as the snow-shoes of the Indian or the hunter, it runs rapidly over the surface of the snow, and easily eludes its pursuers. Its principle food is juniper berries and the Alpine seed which abound in the snow regions that it inhabits. But the most remarkable thing about this animal is that the male of the species nurse the young. The statement would seem almost incredible if the fact had not been demonstrated by American naturalists. Quite naturally the question arises. How came that rabbit to have those broad feet, so unlike those of the common rabbit? Could successive generations of common rabbits, by running for thousands of years on the snow have developed those natural snow shoes?





The Gentleman's Journal

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 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 employes. 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 Red 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 Correspondent are respectfully requested to consider SILENCE A POLITE NEGATIVE.

DATES CLAIMED FOR 1879.

CANADIAN.	
Hamilton.....	July 1 to 8
Dundas.....	May 24

ICE RACES.	
Napanee.....	Jan. 9 to 10
Port Perry.....	Jan. 22 to 23
Campbellford.....	Feb. 5 to 6
Ottawa.....	Feb.

ENTRIES CLOSE.	
Port Perry.....	Jan. 20

AMERICAN.	
TROTTING.	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	June 2 to 6
Chicago, Ill.....	July 15 to 19
Cleveland, O.....	July 22 to 25
Rufalo, N. Y.....	Aug. 5 to 8
Rochester, N. Y.....	Aug. 5 to 8
Cleveland, O.....	Sept. 9 to 12

RUNNING.	
Savannah, Ga.....	Jan. 21 to 25
Charleston, S. C.....	Feb. 5 to 8

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

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

If a person orders his paper discon-

A JUDICIAL DECISION.

It is sometimes spoken of that the turf laws are far from being perfect on account of the numerous disputes to which they give rise. The same evidence would condemn our civil and criminal codes, although they have the advantage of being construed and applied by gentlemen specially educated for that purpose. Even the "best of books" would not come out scathless if it were subjected to the same ordeal. The evidences of disputes founded on its teachings as interpreted by the leading lights are too prominent to admit of a doubt. Turf matters are too frequently in the hands of inexperienced men whose personal egotism is the only claim they have to occupy a prominent position. Under these circumstances it would be singular if at times differences did not arise. It may be true that some of the rules are not well enough defined, or are not comprehensive enough in their scope, but it must be remembered that racing, as conducted to-day in America, is but of recent origin, and the experience that age gives to practice will do much to remedy the few defects under which the racing rules now suffer from their imperfect condition. Disputed points are being settled and knotty cases are being unravelled by competent authorities; unlooked for contingencies are being provided for so that the present rulings will stand as precedents in time to come. In this way the progress to perfection is slow but sure, and in few years there will be but few circumstances that can occur on a race track but will have a rule to govern them in the fullest spirit of equity.

At the recent sitting of the Board of Appeals in New York a case was brought before them which was plain enough on its face, but in which practice had obtained an ascendancy over the rules. It is provided by the Rules of the National Trotting Association that a winning horse is entitled to all the money if he should distance the field in any part of the race, or to any premiums that should have gone to horses had they not been distanced. If, for instance, there were four or more horses in a race, and the premium money divided into four parts, but only two of the starters remained in the race until the finish, then the winner would be entitled to not only the first money, but to the third and fourth moneys as well. It was upon this question the dispute arose. The bill of the races announced that a horse distancing the field would be only entitled to first money. In the race there were three starters; A. won the first and second heats, B. the third, in which C. was distanced, and A. the fourth and race. A.'s owner put in a claim for first and third moneys, which was disputed by the Association under the condition of the bill, as well as to the fact that A. did not distance C., that being accomplished in the heat which B. won. The Board held that the rules of the National Association are to be strictly and literally followed in such cases, and where a member seeks to avoid the application of a rule by a published condition, no greater latitude shall be given to that condition than is conveyed by its expressed terms; in other words the condition shall not be stretched to accomplish more than is required by the said application of its terms. It was then ordered that A. was entitled to the first and third moneys. It was held that the distancing of C. by B. and not by A. was immaterial to the merits of the case. If A. had distanced B. and C. he would have been only entitled to the first money under the specific condition of the race, but as only a portion

"plurality" is given, we can see how it is applied to the recent mayoralty contest. From the daily press of Tuesday we learn that the total vote was 7,786. Now for any one candidate to have a majority he must have polled more than one-half the total vote, the successful candidate must receive a number of votes to exceed those of other candidates to be elected by a "majority." Of these 7,786 votes, Beatty polled 2,880, and Close 2,168, the remainder being divided as follows: Manning, 1,097; Turner, 778; Britton, 728; and Medcalf, 140. On this showing it will be seen that Beatty had no "majority," but was really elected by a minority vote. However, he obtained a "plurality" of votes over Close, the next highest candidate, of 717, being the excess of votes cast for Beatty over Close, one of the several competing candidates. In the same way Close had a "plurality" of votes over Manning or Turner, &c. The figures given above are not official, but are no doubt accurate enough to answer the purposes of our explanation. In a case like this it is easy to imagine that some hard feelings have been engendered between the principals to the wagers, but there is no reason to claim that the better informed took advantage of a "catch;" they are entitled to the premium on their superior knowledge however acquired, and the assertion that there was a misunderstanding of the proper meaning of the word "majority" on the part of one of the principals to the bet, can have no weight when arriving at a decision. So far as the *SPORTING TIMES* is concerned, it has given its readers timely warning for years past of this question, and if through this they have become better informed than their neighbors upon a subject that it is premised every man professing a knowledge of the English language is acquainted with, the gain should be theirs. It is not consistent that a man should suffer under a disability for his superior information, and when the merits of the matter have been so frequently set forth in a public journal like ours, a claim of exemption for ignorance, never valid at any time, will carry no weight with it. This question is thus freely dealt with to-day, on account of considerable sums of money being staked on the result in this city, and the fact that several enquiries have been directed to us. It makes no difference how inconsiderate newspaper reporters may attach headings to their election news, it is without doubt that the mayor-elect in this city did not have a "majority" at all, but was elected by a "plurality" vote over the next highest candidate. With the experience gained in the present election, it is not likely there will be a recurrence of the misunderstanding of the word "majority."

MORE HIPPODROME ATHLETICS.

Toronto was favored with one of those now fashionable hippodromic affairs on Monday evening last at the Lyceum Theatre, in the shape of a Græco-Roman wrestling match. It was announced for \$500 a side, between Andre Cristol, champion wrestler of Europe, and a gentleman from Quebec, with the further statement that the stake money was deposited in the hands of an hotel-keeper in Montreal. This was quite sufficient to give the match away, and almost everybody looked upon it as a gate money affair. However, a few who had not forgotten the fine exhibition given by Profs. Miller and Bauer in the Royal Opera House here some time ago, took advantage of the opportunity to renew their acquaintance with the Græco-

become disgusted at the misrepresentation used and fraud practiced in working up these detestable affairs, and when the genuine article appeals for support, it has to overcome the prejudice that has been created by the counterfeit. It is the interest of all athletes—professional and amateur—to frown down and expose such parasites on sport, and their efforts should be to popularize their games, which can best be done by having everything conducted up-and-up, without any opportunity to cavil at the genuineness or fairness of any contest that may be indulged in.

A DIFFICULTY.

It is just a week since we received a copy of any of our New York exchanges, on account of the snow blockade of the railways in that State. As sporting and horse matters are quiet in Canada at this season of the year, it has rendered our labors in getting up a paper this week very difficult—as much so in anticipating the arrival of our exchanges as in their non-receipt. It is a very exceptional circumstance that the main arteries of travel in the Empire State should be closed for almost a whole week, and this incident is not likely to occur again for some time. In consequence of this disability, the *SPORTING TIMES* this week will be short of its usual American news to a great degree, a contingency that our readers will to a certain extent be prepared for. The matter requires no apology on our part, as it could not be provided against under any circumstance, but this explanation is given to show what difficulties newspaper publishers meet with at times in getting up their budgets.

ATHLETIC RULES.

On one of our inside pages to-day will be found the Rules of the New York Athletic Club now published for the first time in Canada. We have frequently been asked for these Rules, but the fact of them not being in print was an obstacle in complying with our correspondents' wishes. All the leading contests in America are conducted under these rules, and in many points they are deemed preferable to the English ones. Every athlete in the country should have a copy of these Rules for reference and guidance. Instances have come to our knowledge where matches for goodly sums have been made to be conducted by the Rules of the N. Y. A. C., while the principals were ignorant almost of such a code being in existence. A knowledge of the Rules will prevent many disputes; and as most all the leading branches of athletics are comprised in this compilation, it will be found a valuable auxiliary not only to athletes, but also to those who are called upon to officiate as judges in any games. They can not be had in book form, so this copy of the *SPORTING TIMES* should be carefully preserved for reference.

Sporting Gossip.

Forty-six horses were purchased in the Montreal market and shipped to the United States last week. They averaged \$50 each. The Indianapolis reporter now prays "give us this day our daily murder," and his prayer is usually heard. Mr. James R. Keene, of New York, has purchased the famous colt Spendthrift for \$17,500 and 25 per cent. of his winnings next season. He is by imported Australian, dam Aerolite by Lexington, and was foaled in 1872.

rectly across the harbor which will prevent a track being made.

Mr. J. P. Wiser, M. P., of Prescott, accompanied by his wife, was recently driving the fancy team Rocket and Queen, when they attempted to run away, being startled at something. Mr. Wiser was thrown out happily without injury, and the team was stopped by Mrs. W. before much damage was sustained.

The Ottawa Winter trotting Club will give a local meeting to-morrow on their new track, St. Louis dam. Arrangements have been made to have the track properly fenced and railed for the big meeting in February.

We have received several communications from horse owners in the States enquiring about ice races and the prospects in Canada this winter. Managers of these winter events should keep us posted on their proceedings and intentions. The major portion of the benefit is likely to be reaped by them.

Crosses of stout thoroughbred stallions on the best common mares of the country, supply the horses for shipping abroad.

The location of the Queen's Plate in Ontario for 1879 is commenced to be talked about. If we are to have a Jockey Club they should be up and doing if they wish to secure the trophy for the inauguration of the new organization.

James Sutherland, Esq., Reeve of Woodstock, performed a praiseworthy action on the streets of that town one day last week. A spirited horse belonging to a well-known horseman, had obtained control over his driver and was running down Dundas street at a terrible gait, the onlookers being fearful of a dreadful accident, when Mr. S., with rare presence of mind, and at a great personal risk, made a jump, seized the bridle, and brought the run-away to a stand still. He was congratulated on all hands for this brave action.

Mr. Harry Buchner, a popular horseman of Port Colborne, was defeated for the office of Reeve in that village in the recent municipal election.

Mr. Amos Robinson, of the Hall, Brockville, recently purchased the two-year-old trotting colt Sleaton. He is a handsome bay of good proportions, was bred at Rysdyk Stook Farm, Prescott, sired by Chestnut Hill, dam Jennie Rysdyk by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2nd dam Fanny, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. This is a strong in-breeding, Chestnut Hill being by Rysdyk, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Mr. Thomas Bearman, a well-known hotel-keeper, died in Hamilton last week. He was a brother of Mr. Fred. Bearman, of the American Hotel of that city, and at one time was associated with him in business. Lately he has been keeping hotel in Ingersoll, but was obliged to give it up on account of ill-health. A short time ago he returned to Hamilton, thinking his health would be benefited by the change, but the insidious pulmonary complaint with which he was afflicted was too much for his constitution. He leaves a wife and two young children to lament the loss of a loving husband and kind father.

The winter meeting at Port Perry will take place on January 22 and 23. The entries close on Jan. 20. The following is a singular condition attached to the bill:—"Any person stopping at the Port Perry House, J. Thompson, proprietor, will not be allowed to take any part in the races, as he refused to subscribe to the fund."

"I am positive, your Honor, the horse was going at a 2:30 gait," remarked an intelligent witness in a case of immoderate driving heat.



## CANADIAN.

Hamilton..... July 1 to 8  
Dundas..... May 24

## ICE RACES.

Napanee.....Jan. 9 to 10  
Port Perry..... Jan 22 to 28  
Campbellford..... Feb. 5 to 6  
Ottawa.....Feb.

## ENTRIES CLOSE.

Port Perry.....Jan. 20

## AMERICAN.

## TROTTING.

Milwaukee, Wis..... June 2 to 6  
Chicago, Ill..... July 15 to 19  
Cleveland, O..... July 22 to 25  
Buffalo, N. Y..... Aug. 5 to 8  
Rochester, N. Y..... Aug. 5 to 8  
Cleveland, O..... Sept. 9 to 12

## RUNNING.

Savannah, Ga..... Jan. 21 to 25  
Charleston, S. C..... Feb. 5 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.

Die race, or to any premiums that should have gone to horses had they not been distanced. If, for instance, there were four or more horses in a race, and the premium money divided into four parts, but only two of the starters remained in the race until the finish, then the winner would be entitled to not only the first money, but to the third and fourth moneys as well. It was upon this question the dispute arose. The bill of the races announced that a horse distancing the field would be only entitled to first money. In the race there were three starters; A. won the first and second heats, B. the third, in which C. was distanced, and A. the fourth and race. A.'s owner put in a claim for first and third moneys, which was disputed by the Association under the condition of the bill, as well as to the fact that A. did not distance C., that being accomplished in the heat which B. won. The Board held that the rules of the National Association are to be strictly and literally followed in such cases, and where a member seeks to avoid the application of a rule by a published condition, no greater latitude shall be given to that condition than is conveyed by its expressed terms; in other words the condition shall not be stretched to accomplish more than is required by the said application of its terms. It was then ordered that A. was entitled to the first and third moneys. It was held that the distancing of C. by B. and not by A. was immaterial to the merits of the case. If A. had distanced B. and C. he would have been only entitled to the first money under the specific condition of the race, but as only a portion of the field was distanced, it was held by the Board that the special enactment could only be enforced in its fullness and could not be partially applied. No doubt the Association giving the race meant that the rule should apply as they interpreted it, but the omission of the words "or any part of it" after "distancing the field," was fatal to their claim. This is rather a singular case, and presents the anomaly of the lesser not being contained within the greater.

## THE MAJORITY QUESTION.

As was anticipated from the active exertions of those acquainted with the subject by reading the article in the *SPORTING TIMES* of Dec. 20, on Majorities, quite a number of disputes have arisen in settling bets on the recent election for Mayor in this city. An ignorance of the meaning of the words "majority" and "plurality" is the cause of this trouble. To our readers the import of the term "majority" was fully set out in the issue of that date, and as the spirit of the betting rules will not allow of any premium on ignorance, those who staked their money that the Mayor-elect would not have 50 or 100 of a majority clearly win. Webster defines "majority" as "the amount by which a greater thing or part exceeds the less; especially, the number by which the votes for a successful candidate exceed those of other candidates; as he is elected by a majority of 500 votes." "Plurality" is "excess of votes cast for one individual over those cast for any one of several competing candidates." Now that this explanation of the words "majority" and

have been so frequently set forth in a public journal like ours, a claim of exemption for ignorance, never valid at any time, will carry no weight with it. This question is thus freely dealt with to-day, on account of considerable sums of money being staked on the result in this city, and the fact that several enquiries have been directed to us. It makes no difference how inconsiderate newspaper reporters may attach headings to their election news, it is without doubt that the Mayor-elect in this city did not have a "majority" at all, but was elected by a "plurality" vote over the next highest candidate. With the experience gained in the present election, it is not likely there will be a recurrence of the misunderstanding of the word "majority."

## MORE HIPPODROME ATHLETICS.

Toronto was favored with one of those now fashionable hippodromic affairs on Monday evening last at the Lyceum Theatre, in the shape of a Græco-Roman wrestling match. It was announced for \$500 a side, between Andre Cristol, champion wrestler of Europe, and a gentleman from Quebec, with the further statement that the stake money was deposited in the hands of an hotel-keeper in Montreal. This was quite sufficient to give the match away, and almost everybody looked upon it as a gate money affair. However, a few who had not forgotten the fine exhibition given by Profs. Miller and Bauer in the Royal Opera House here some time ago, took advantage of the opportunity to renew their acquaintance with the Græco-Roman sport. It is unnecessary to say how sadly they were disappointed; the announced match turned out to be a fraud of the first water. The gentleman from Quebec proved to be a gentleman from Toronto, well-known in pedestrian circles, who, though having the benefit of a mask, was easily recognizable. The wrestling was of the tamest description possible, the rounds lasting only a minute or two each, and the actors allowing their shoulders to be put to the stage with the greatest grace imaginable. Every facility was given for holds, and the finish of each round appeared to be as pleasant to the vanquished as to the victor, and a great deal more so to them than it was to the audience, who were not slow in giving an expression of their opinion. The champion of Europe won the first fall, "the gentleman from Quebec" the second, and "the champion" the third and final. The audience was certainly more pleased at getting out than they were at the "match." If Mr. Cristol and the "gentleman from Quebec," or any other gentleman, should at any future time favor the Toronto public with another specimen of their athletic abilities, they will be certainly assured of a full house—of empty benches.

This is the second hippodrome fraud that has come to grief within a few weeks in Toronto, and it will be as well for all such athletes to understand that this city is a good place for them—to keep away from.

It is hard for legitimate athletes to hold their own when they are obliged to run against such discouraging and unprincipled opposition as the hippodrome affairs have shown themselves to be. Gentlemen who feel disposed to encourage sport of this kind

for these Rules, but the fact of them not being in print was an obstacle in complying with our correspondents' wishes. All the leading contests in America are conducted under these rules, and in many points they are deemed preferable to the English ones. Every athlete in the country should have a copy of these Rules for reference and guidance. Instances have come to our knowledge where matches for goodly sums have been made to be conducted by the Rules of the N. Y. A. C., while the principals were ignorant almost of such a code being in existence. A knowledge of the Rules will prevent many disputes; and as most all the leading branches of athletics are comprised in this compilation, it will be found a valuable auxiliary not only to athletes, but also to those who are called upon to officiate as judges in any games. They can not be had in book form, so this copy of the *SPORTING TIMES* should be carefully preserved for reference.

## Sporting Gossip.

Forty-six horses were purchased in the Montreal market and shipped to the United States last week. They averaged \$50 each.

The Indianapolis reporter now prays "give us this day our daily murder," and his prayer is usually heard.

Mr. James R. Keene, of New York, has purchased the famous colt Spendthrift for \$17,500 and 25 per cent. of his winnings next season. He is by imported Australian, dam Aerolite by Lexington, and was foaled in 1876. His dam was a full sister to the celebrated race mare Idlewild, out of Florine by imported Glencoe. Mr. K. at the same time also bought Miser for \$2,500. These two will form the nucleus of a racing stable, which is intended to embrace twenty or thirty cracks.

It is said that Mr. Joseph Leslie, postmaster of this city, is shortly to be placed on the superannuated list, and that his place will be filled by an ex-newspaper proprietor, who has been no stranger to the turf.

It is proposed to have an ice meeting at Brockville this winter. It will probably follow in after Ottawa.

Mr. O. F. Dunbar, of Port Colborne, owner of the Hambletonian stallion, Volunteer, jr., is enjoying himself in Buffalo, playing trotting horse with the flyers there. His team does not take snow from all of them.

Several ice meetings are talked of at Bradford, Orillia, Barrie, &c., but the preliminaries have not yet been settled upon.

The many friends of Mr. Geo. Hogaboom, one of the firm of C. P. Reid & Co., of this city, and half-owner of the speedy trotting gelding Russian Spy, will be sorry to learn he has been seriously ill at Bradford, Ont. At one time his illness assumed very dangerous symptoms, and it was doubtful if he would be able to pull through successfully. However, things have taken a turn for the better, and it is hoped he will soon be around again as good as new.

A trotting meeting was spoken of at Port Colborne this winter, but the late storm has rather put a damper on the calculations. Several vessels broke from their moorings, and some of them are now lying froze in di-

rected in the rear of the building. Mr. Amos Robinson, of the Hall, Brockville, recently purchased the two-year-old trotting colt Sleaton. He is a handsome bay of good proportions, was bred at Rysdyk Stock Farm, Prescott, sired by Chestnut Hill, dam Jennie Rysdyk by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2nd dam Fanny, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. This is strong in-breeding, Chestnut Hill being by Rysdyk, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Mr. Thomas Bearman, a well-known hotel-keeper, died in Hamilton last week. He was a brother of Mr. Fred. Bearman, of the American Hotel of that city, and at one time was associated with him in business. Latterly he has been keeping hotel in Ingersoll, but was obliged to give it up on account of ill-health. A short time ago he returned to Hamilton, thinking his health would be benefited by the change, but the insidious pulmonary complaint with which he was afflicted was too much for his constitution. He leaves a wife and two young children to lament the loss of a loving husband and kind father.

The winter meeting at Port Perry will take place on January 22 and 23. The entries close on Jan. 20. The following is a singular condition attached to the bill:—"Any person stopping at the Port Perry House, J. V. Thompson, proprietor, will not be allowed to take any part in the races, as he refused to subscribe to the fund."

"I am positive, your Honor, the horse was going at a 2:30 gait," remarked an intelligent witness in a case of immoderate driving heard at the Toronto Police Court a few days ago. "Are you sure it was going at the rate of one mile in 3:20," enquired the Magistrate. "No, sir; it was going much faster than that 2:30 was the time." The case was dismissed and the witness could not understand the reason.

The firm of R. Lowell & Co., training and sale stables, Lexington, Ky., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The entries for these two valuable stakes are given in the London sporting papers. The Two Thousand Guineas has ninety-two nominations, and Mr. P. Lorillard has four in it—Cherokee, Nereid, Geraldine and Pappoose, and Mr. M. H. Sanford has in North Elkhorn. In the One Thousand Guineas, eighty nominations, and Mr. P. Lorillard has Geraldine, Nereid and Pappoose, and Mr. M. H. Sanford has Mirth.

## Correspondence.

FROM ORILLIA.

ORILLIA, Jan. 2, 1879.

To Editor of *Sporting Times*:

You will do me a favor if you will publish these few lines. I wish those interested in sporting news in Orillia to understand that I am not the sporting correspondent of the place, nor do I know anything about the article referring to the Jupp-Irvine race. I do not offer to furnish particulars of the same. I want this to be known to save myself from abusive upbraidings for things of which I am not guilty.

Yours,

ALF. DEAN

(In regard to this matter we can say that Mr. Dean is not our correspondent in Orillia and is totally innocent of the authorship of the letter in reference to the Jupp-Irvine race.—Ed. "S. T.")





animals, and still gravely assert that man, animal under whose watchful eye the first qualities in the brutes have survived, has forgotten of himself, and has, in consequence, deteriorated. The fact of the matter is simply this, that the very respectable doggies who assure the young men of today that there were none but giants in the old times, can only recollect a few isolated instances of abnormal physical development, and do not understand that the fife of the generations passed and gone would, were the burdens of modern times imposed upon them, prove about as able to bear them as the old pack horse would be able to resume the place now occupied by the locomotive.—Telegram.

## Athletic.

### REPLY TO DONALD DINNIE.

GYMNASIUM OF Y. M. C. A.,  
BALTIMORE, MD., Dec. 27, 1878.

Editor of Sportsman  
Dear Sir,—In your issue of Dec. 14, we see a communication from Messrs. Dinnie and Davidson, which they term a response to the challenge of Messrs. D. C. Ross and E. W. Johnston. We would here remind Messrs. Dinnie and Davidson, that we did not issue any such challenge as they refer to, or we would have posted a caveat—according to the rules of this country. We simply expressed a willingness to arrange a match as against Dinnie and Davidson. This we were still anxious to do providing we are allowed to select half the feats to form the contest. But this we are denied by the Aberdonians, who think we have a right to accept their selection as they claim their programme is similar to the Ross-Lynch contest;—but the Ross-Lynch contest was governed by Irish rules. If the Aberdonians agree to this they will have no difficulty in making a match. But we would prefer to meet Dinnie and Davidson according to Scottish rules, and if they agree to the proposition that we should select four of the feats, they to select four and one to be selected by lot, we will sign articles of agreement as soon as he can telegraph an answer. But we cannot see why we should let the Aberdonians use their pet hammer, as they specify in their articles of agreement, but the missiles provided for the occasion which shall be used by both parties and strictly in accordance with the rules of the N.A.U.C.A., which are similar to the rules in Scotland. The stakes should be deposited in this country, and not in the hands of any amateur athletic club in Scotland as they desire, and whom we know nothing about more than that there has been such a club organized in Glasgow.

Prof. DUNCAN C. ROSS.  
E. W. JOHNSTON.

### A \$2,000 FIGHT.

A purse of \$2,000 for the proposed prize fight between Mike Donovan, of California, formerly of New York, and Wm. O. McLellan, of New York City, has been subscribed, and will be placed in the hands of Chas. Bennett, of the Olympic club of San Francisco. Donovan stipulates that the fight shall take place the third week in March. Donovan and McLellan have fought twice in the ring. The first battle was won by McLellan and the second by Donovan.

### SPRINTS.

GOING SOUTH.—It is said that Billy Smith, the Guelph base ball pitcher, is to manage a professional team in Galveston, Texas, next season.

PROMOTED.—Mr. H. Dalton Wells, of the Merchant's Bank of Canada, Galt, has been assigned to an important post in the Windsor Branch of that institution. His position as Secretary of the Galt Cricket Club and his connection with other athletic sports will cause his departure to be much regretted.

## FAILURE OF THE OXFORD-HAVARD RACE.

The Oxford University announces their inability to row the Harvard so late as Aug. 1. As the Harvard will not row before that date, there will probably be no English race this year, and, therefore, probably no race with Cornell.

Since the receipt of the Oxford's letter several of the Harvard eight have determined to withdraw. A new crew will train for next summer's race with Yale.

### SALE OF SPENDTHRIFT AND MISER.

Mr. D. Swigert, Stockwood Farm, Spring Station, Ky., has sold to Mr. Chas. Bathgate, Fordham, N. Y., the chestnut colt Spendthrift, three years old, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington, her dam Chlorine, by imp. Glencoe, out of Melody, by Medoc, &c., and the chestnut colt Miser, two years old, own brother to Spendthrift. The price paid is said to be \$15,000, and one fourth of Spendthrift's winnings during the present year. The purchase is made for some person or persons of New York City, who are forming a new racing stable, but who compose the firm has not been made known, and all statements as to who they may be are mere conjectures.

Spendthrift started five times at two years old and has an unbroken winning record. At Lexington, Ky., won a sweepstakes, one mile in deep mud, by four lengths, beating Montreal second, Scully third, Stilton, Goodnight, and Black Hills unplaced. Time, 1:58½. At Louisville won the Sanford Stakes, one mile, by a neck, beating Montreal second, Trinidad third, Strathmore, Monarchist, Bon Bon colt, Goodnight, John Carter and Ben Hill unplaced. Time, 1:46½. Same meeting won a sweepstakes, one mile, beating Lillie R. second, Long Girl third, Bashi Bazouk and Brillianten unplaced. Won by three lengths. Time, 1:45. At Nashville, Tenn., won the Young America Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, beating Lord Murphy second, Charlemagne third, One Dime and Cal Morgan unplaced. Won easily by two lengths. Time, 1:16½. Same meeting won the Colt and Filly Stakes, one mile, beating Lord Murphy. Won handily by three lengths in 1:44½.

Spendthrift has fifteen engagements this year—the Phoenix Hotel, 1¼ miles, the Blue Ribbon, 1¼ miles, the Viley, 1¼ miles, and the Elkhorn, 1¼ miles, at Lexington, Ky.; the Kentucky Derby, 1¼ miles, the Clark, 2 miles, and the St. Leger, 2 miles, at Louisville, Ky.; the Dixie, 2 miles, at Baltimore, Md.; the Withers, 1 mile, the Belmont, 1¼ miles, the Lorillard, 1 8-8, and the Jerome, 1¼ miles, at Jerome Park, N. Y., and the Travers, 1¼ miles, and the Kenner, 2 miles, at Saratoga. In purchasing Spendthrift, the party consider that they pay one price for this colt, as Miser is wholly untried. There is a singular circumstance that we are reminded of in connection with the sale. The celebrated racehorse Medoc, by American Eclipse, dam Young Maid of the Oaks by imp. Expedition, was bred and raised on what is now Jerome Park, and was named Medoc by Mr. Ambrose Stevens at two years old.

When four years old Medoc was purchased by Col. Wm. Buford and others for \$10,000, the highest price ever paid in this country for a horse of that age, and brought to Kentucky, where he proved the best native stallion of his day, and now Spendthrift, a descendant from him on the dam's side, is sold for the highest price ever paid for a two-year old in this country—the purchase was consummated Dec. 31st—and goes to the same place. That he will prove the best three-year old of his year, in our opinion, is only a matter of health and condition, and

the proprietor, which constantly on the alert to purchase sound animals, cannot be deceived a possibility to which private individuals buying from passing traders, with no reputation to sustain and whose only aim is to get the best of the bargain, are often exposed. To such a degree is this liability to be imposed upon by adventurous horse traders acknowledged as to rank the trade one under a proverbial ban of suspicion. It is a great advantage to the public, therefore, to have some resort such as that under notice, where a gentleman of sterling integrity, having an honorable reputation to sustain, places his professional knowledge in the selection of suitable animals at the disposal of customers, and can thus suit the wants of every buyer. Farmers and town buyers wishing either to buy or sell will find this repository well worth a call. Auction sales of horses and road display, including vehicles of every description, will continue to be held every Tuesday and Friday throughout the year, when requisites of every description in connection with horses will be offered; whilst the proprietor having an extensive connection with both buyers and sellers is always open to meet traders, and we can safely predict that satisfaction and liberal upright dealing will mark all transactions with this gentleman, who deserves the unqualified endorsement of all parties who, being interested in the maintenance of the reputation of his trade and the elevation of its caste to its deserved standard, must endorse and encourage the share which such representation contributes to its dignity, while filling an important and growing want in our great Queen City of the West."

### RACING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The table below shows the number of races at different distances in Great Britain for the past four years, including the principal races in Ireland, as reported in the English Racing Calendar:

Distance.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Half mile and under..	261	269	251	156
Over ½ and under 1 mile	1035	1063	837	900
1 mile .....	256	258	245	244
1 mile and under 2..	261	289	220	323
2 miles and under 3..	79	77	73	64
3 miles and under 4..	11	9	11	10
4 miles.....	6	2	2	2
Total.....	1909	1907	1639	1699

### A TWO-HEADED WOMAN.

'The Two-Headed Nightingale and party' was what the register of an up-town hotel showed last night. It wasn't a bird or any other species of biped. So far from having two legs it had four. The hotel clerk was in a constant grin. It was evident he had stored up some fine anticipations as to the surprise this singular announcement would cause people when they ran their eyes over the register. It was not every day a colored woman with two heads, four arms, four legs, four eyes, four ears, two noses, two mouths and two tongues registered at that hotel, and the clerk was bound to make the most of it. The woman with the liberal supply of limbs was Millie Christine, whose exhibition in this city, at the Assembly Building, eight years ago, created a stir among the physicians who had her before them for several days, at Jefferson Medical College, and afterwards delivered lectures on her. For the past eight years she has been on a tour of exhibition in Europe.

The Nightingale is twenty-seven years old. She was born in Columbus county, N. C., of slave parents. The woman has been on exhibition since she was two years old. She has had an eventful experience. Twice she has been stolen, once from New Orleans, where she was on exhibition. In a few months she turned up in a New York orphan asylum. Her owner (this was in slave time) got her back again. A few months later she was stolen for the second time, and turned up in England, where the enterprising thief was exhibiting her. Again her owner got her

about making her own as Janet in a Broadway theatre. She came from Troy, and leaves \$16,000 in bonds and \$28,000 worth of diamonds to her sister and mother.

The Brockville Recorder says. Lane's Opera House Company, after an unsuccessful attempt to raise sufficient money to get out of town, have been placed in a state of bankruptcy, as it were, "busted" in fact. They gave three performances here, and last night played in conjunction with O'Brien's Minstrel's, netting something like 95 cents. We understand they are nearly originally from Hamilton, and would now like to return home. Their baggage is held for hotel expenses.

A correspondent says, in speaking of London township sixty years ago, that Mr. Richard Talbot, one of the leading men among the first settlers of London township, walked on one occasion, in one day, from Dundas to his own home, on lot No. 2 or 3, in the 5th concession of London, a distance of over sixty miles, as the road then ran. He left Dundas just at the dawning of the day, about the middle of June, and reached his own home before dark.

Mr. John Parker, of Halifax, is exhibiting a natural curiosity in the shape of an animal that is half cow and half moose—the part from the shoulders backward is framed like a moose, and the head from the end of the nostrils to across the eyes is also moose. Its actions when out are those of the wild animal, and it never appeared to get tame like another cow. It was raised by Allan McAdam, Bailey's Brook, Antigonish.

Anna Dickinson returns to the lecture platform, according to the Philadelphia Times, because she must earn a living. Although she for a long time received \$200 a night for lecturing, she spent money generously, and finally lost all her savings through an unfortunate investment in Western land. A friend lent her the money with which to make her unsuccessful venture on the theatre stage, and she desires to repay the loan. Miss Dickinson received hundreds of letters from friends advising her to give up the stage.

'Jules Verne's voyage round the world in 80 days,' says Galigiani, 'has now been surpassed by Mr. Hars, American Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, who has done the journey in 68 days. It took him 20 days to go from Alexandria to San Francisco, by Brindisi, Paris, London, Liverpool, and New York, 20 days also to go from San Francisco to Yokohama, 6 days to reach Hong Kong, 10 days to travel from this latter place to Ceylon, and 12 days more to go from Ceylon to Suez, when he got back to Alexandria in a very few days.

A correspondent of an English contemporary writes: 'The other day, while walking in the country a few miles from Reading, my attention was drawn to a most singular incident—namely, a spaniel bitch suckling two young pigs. The owner, living at a small homestead at Knowl Hill, informed me that all the spaniel's pups had recently been destroyed, which appeared to greatly distress the mother. It happened about that time that a sow had a litter of pigs, and she shortly afterwards died, consequently the little ones would have shared the same fate had not succor come to them by the timely assistance of the spaniel, who, of its own accord, took the place of the sow, and is now suckling the pigs.'

The freight train that passed through here yesterday morning, in passing through the canyon above Osino, before daylight, ran over two deer that happened to be standing on the track and were blinded by the head-light. One of the deer a large buck, was killed out-right; the other, which was a doe, had her hind legs broken, and the engineer, Joe Openshaw, stopped his train and out the throat of the doe with his pocket knife, and he and the rest of the train men put the two deer on board the train, took them to Wells and all hands had a fresh venison breakfast.—Elko (Nev.) Independent.

As Master Pigg, a young Kentuckian, was riding home from church, he amused himself by snapping a pistol which he carried in his pocket, till at last it went off and buried a ball in his leg. Inflammation set in and when next Master Pigg rode to church it was in a coffin. To settle a dispute about the spelling of a word a resident of Mobile caught up a dictionary, when a pistol lying on it was discharged and the bullet entering his heart he never found out how the word was spelled.

Thursday of last week, married to Mr. J. Dalton, baritone, of the same company.

Mr. Cool Burgess, has returned from England, to attend to some business that required his personal attention. He proposes to return in a short time to the old country.

### GENERAL.

MONTREAL.—The Diplomacy Combination remained over for two extra nights, on the 6th and 7th, cancelling their Ottawa dates. Miss Genuieve Ward will commence a short season on the 14th at the Theatre Royal, opening in Jane Shore.

OTTAWA.—Miss Genuieve Ward is announced for an early appearance.

KINGSTON.—The Opera House was opened on Monday by McDowell's Shaugbraun Company.

HAMILTON.—Hamilton Corbett, Scottish vocalist, 9, 10 and 11.—Criterion Comedy Co., 7 and 8.—Mr. Thomas Wavell, the husband of Lillie Lonsdale, has been appointed an official assignee for the city and Westworth.

LONDON.—Swedish Lady Vocal Quartette, 10.

PETERBORO.—Ten Nights in r Bar Room, by local amateurs on Friday of last week.

GEORGETOWN.—The new town hall was opened last week by a concert.

LISTOWEL.—The new Hall is 85x40 feet, with a 20 foot ceiling, and a stage 20x40 feet. The reserved seats will conveniently accommodate 300 persons, the rear seats about 300 more, and the gallery not fewer than 200 to 250. The scenery and stage effects are very complete.

## LIVESNOW BIRDS

### FOR SALE

Parties wishing the above can be supplied in any quantity at Four Dollars per hundred by applying to

WM. LOANE,  
385-st. 66 River St., Toronto.

## 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 Part II. and III. about together, about May 1, 1879.

Part I. will contain a full and complete record of races run in 1878, and can be obtained with index, a list of owners and racing colors, with Postoffice addresses, names of pool-keepers 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, Editor of 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 H. G. CRICKMORE,  
With "The World," 85 Park Row,  
385-st. New York.

Miscellaneous

A resident of Washington, D. C., was escorted to the almshouse by his sixteen faithful dogs.

An iron wedge seven inches long was found in the stomach of a hog butchered in Robertson Co., Ky.

While on his way to Marion, Ky., one day last week, a young man killed with one stone not two birds but seven rabbits.

A Brunswick (Ga.) rat whipped two cats and a terrier in quadruple combat, and a fox at Weatherfield, Vt., killed and carried off a cat.

A resident of Greenup, Ky., had his head split open with an axe, but according to the local paper, "continues to improve, the extracting of two batches of brain having given him great relief."

An exchange says:—The Almighty can hear the rattle of a ton of coal or a bag of potatoes given to a poor man more distinctly than the most ornate prayer shouted from the steepest tabernacle in the land.

"Beg pardon; we blundered," said two unknown men at Salem, Ind., the other night, when having knocked James A. Boyce off his horse with a club, cutting a fearful gash in his head, they stooped over him and examined him more closely.

"Is that deer?" asked a citizen of a butcher a couple of days ago, pointing to a leg of mutton which he mistook for venison. "No, it's sheep," was the prompt reply. And one smiled at the other as the shadow of a joke flitted between them.

One of the charges against a Seneca Falls minister, is that the gentleman hired a livery horse and wagon, was gone two days, swapped horses six times, and came back to the stable with the same horse he took out, having made one hundred dollars in the operation.

On Tuesday of last week, as Mr. Stephen McLean, of the Stratford and Port Dover Station Hotel, Listowel, was engaged in wrestling, by way of physical exercise, he had the misfortune to get his leg broken. He will have to exercise a good deal of patience for a few weeks to come.

Mark Addy, of Salford, a well-known English oarsman, has been given the Albert medal of the first class for his repeated acts of heroism in saving life. He has rescued thirty-six drowning men in the last quarter of a century, and received bronze, silver and gold medals from humane societies, besides illuminated addresses and a purse of 200 guineas.

MOLLIE MCCARTHY'S JOCKEY.

A tall, slim boy, calling himself Uriah Wharton, was taken before Justice Oltrebourg, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on Thursday last, on a charge of being a vagrant. The Justice asked him how he came to be a vagrant, and the boy said: "I got here from California 'bout a month ago. I come here 'cause I thought I might get some work to do. I ain't got any mother or father or any friends, either, anywheres, and I thought my best chances was here. But I'm worse off than ever. I couldn't get any work, and I'd like to be sent somewhere for the winter, and in the Spring I can find my way back to California. I stole a ride here, added the boy hesitatingly, 'and I s'pose I can do the same thing when I want to get back there."

"Do you belong in California?"  
"I don't belong anywhere. My father had a farm in New Jersey and when I was four years old, he sold it and we all went to Oregon. We were there two years and I believe father made a good deal of money. Then we all went to Australia, but father didn't do so well, and he brought us back to New Jersey. Afterwards he went to Alabama, and he got to drinking and he died; and then mother died. I had an uncle, Uriah, who used to keep the Boulevard Hotel in Hoboken, and he moved to Sacramento and took me with him. There I got knocking around among the men in the racing-stables and I got to be a boy-jockey." At this point the boy brightened up with the remembrance of his exploits. "I rode Mollie McCarthy," said he, "Mollie H., Lizzie Dunbar and Modoo Chief. Last Summer I rode Flying Jack and won \$650. But I wanted to come here, and I began to steal rides on trains coming East. Sometimes I was treated first rate, but oftentimes I was put off the trains. I'd willing to run the risk of going back the

wagon, stopped his team, and struck the horse several blows with a pole he found in the road. Kinard ran up and the two succeeded in beating the horse off the wagon, but as it fell off its hind feet got hung in the front bounds of the wagon, and several minutes passed before they got it released from that position, all of which time Schafer beat it over the head with a single-trees. On being released it tried to leap clear over the wagon again to get at the man, but failing, ran in the direction of some other horses in a pasture and tried to get at them. Schafer set the dog after the horse, and after running about twenty minutes at a rapid speed it fell in a lane, where it died. It was supposed by everybody around that the horse had hydrophobia.—Dallas (Texas) Commercial.

BLACK-AND-TAN COLLIE.

This dog, common throughout Scotland, would be much more at home in the southern part of the island than in the north. It cannot endure the same amount of cold. In winter it has a great inclination to get near the fire, and is generally shivering, whereas the rough-coated collie seldom draws to the fire, but seems to be at home among the drift and snow. It is finely adapted for hill climbing, owing to the strength of its limbs and the depth of its chest. Shepherds state that they can safely trust 200 or 300 sheep to the sagacity of this valuable dog, which does not hurry or push, but drives them as coolly and as cautiously as if its master were present. Further, it will not follow game. The black-and-tan collie, if it sees a hare, will dart away after it at its utmost speed. Most dogs will do so; but it is different with the rough-coated collie. If a hare starts up amongst its feet, it will look after it with a scared-like look, and then move on its way again.

WONDERFUL "GO."

HOW A RAW-BONED NAG GAINED MONEY AND HONOR.

[From the Des Moines, Ia., Leader.]

Horse traders were surprised in this city a couple of days ago because a horse which they refused to buy at twenty-five dollars trotted under 2:50 and made a couple hundred dollars for his impetuous-looking owner. Graves and others were standing out at the corner of Third street when a rustic-looking chap drove up in a rickety rig, patched up harness and banged wagon. Two horses were hitched in and one of them seemed about ready to lay down under a load of years and short grass. This horse the fellow tried to sell. He was very hard up and wanted to dispose of him the worst way. In his recommending he did not forget that the old horse had 'go' in him. But the lookers-on didn't think that plug could go, and some of them were rash enough to bet he couldn't go a mile in four minutes. They put up money on it and kept betting on time clear down to 2:50. The owner then wanted to bet \$500 his horse could make a mile on our track in 2:45. The exceedingly wily horsemen in the crowd got scared about this time and refused to invest any more money, preferring to see how the old nag could go. They all adjourned to the fair grounds where rustics, hitched to an old sulky, drove around a few times to limber up, and then got the word 'go.' Away he went, like the wind in a cloud of dust, by the stand and down the first quarter; past the half mile in 1:22, and never skipped as he came down the home stretch and passed under the wire in 2:50. The boys haven't got so much money as they had, but they found out something.

A STONE FORMED IN THE JAW OF A HORSE.

We take the following account of a singular occurrence from the Virginia City, Nev., Territorial Enterprise of Dec. 12: For a long time a lump has been observable in the side of a jaw of a horse belonging to Superintendent Obiston of the Gould & Curry and Best & Bolcher mines. The lump lay in near the jawbone, and could be moved about under the skin. It seemed very hard, and no liniment had power to soften or to drive it away. Yesterday a veterinary surgeon made an incision, and, to his astonishment and that of all present, brought to light a hard and smooth stone, about two inches long and one inch in diameter. The stone was of a red

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.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year.....\$4 00  
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " " ..... 4 00  
HARPER'S BAZAR, " " ..... 4 00  
The THREE publications, one year.....10 00  
Any two, one year.....7 00  
Six subscriptions, one year.....20 00

Terms for large clubs furnished on application.

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 57 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for \$2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, \$3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, 378-tf. New York.

Harper's Weekly. 1879.

ILLUSTRATED

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 pretenses.—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.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year.....\$4 00  
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " " ..... 4 00  
HARPER'S BAZAR, " " ..... 4 00  
The THREE publications, one year.....10 00  
Any two, one year.....7 00

Terms for large clubs furnished on application.

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-two Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

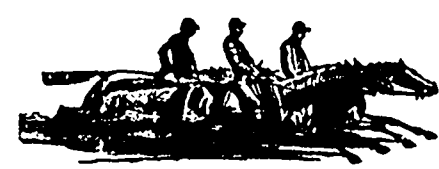
Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, 378-tf. New York.

Harper's Bazar. 1879.

ILLUSTRATED



Our Premiums.

GOLDSMITH MAID,

An elegant chromo 18 1/2 x 24 inches. Nine colors

LULA,

In six colors; 22 1/2 x 28 inches. In her trot against time at Rochester last Fall

A choice of the above pictures is given to our advance paying subscribers for 1876-7. Write name and address plainly.

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

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT

DOUBLE VICTORIA CARRIAGE,

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 1270, Toronto, 358-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.

KRIK'S GUIDE TO THE TURF.

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, 35 Park Row, New York. 358-tf



O. K."

BARBER SHOP

BATH ROOMS,

100 King Street, West, Toronto

THE BEST IN THE CITY.

NOW READY

The 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-ly.

STANDARD

Sporting Books

—AND—

Works of Reference

FOR SALE AT

THE "SPORTING TIMES" OFFICE

Field, Cover and Trap shooting, by A. 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. Lindley Mounroe. \$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 Encyclopaedia of rural sports, or complete account (historical, practical and descriptive) of hunting, shooting, fishing, &c. New edition, 600 engravings on wood, from drawing 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.  
Lindley Mounroe'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.  
Yonatt'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 afloat. Illustrated. \$1 25.  
Castlemon's The Sportsman's Club among the trappers. Illustrated. \$1 25.

Gilmore's Prairie and Forest; a description of the game of North America, with personal adventures in their pursuit. Illustrated. \$1 50.  
Stonohenge's British rural sports, comprising shooting, hunting, coursing, fishing, hawking, racing, boating, pedestrianism, with all rural games and amusements. Ninth edition. Illustrated. \$5 50.

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.

Stonohenge's The Horse in the table and on the field; his management in health and disease. 80 engravings. \$2 50.  
McClure's American...



## MOLLIE MCCARTHY'S JOCKEY.

A tall, slim boy, calling himself Uriah Wharton, was taken before Justice Otterbourg, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on Thursday last, on a charge of being a vagrant. The Justice asked him how he came to be a vagrant, and the boy said: 'I got here from California 'bout a month ago. I come here 'cause I thought I might get some work to do. I ain't got any mother or father or any friends, either, anywheres, and I thought my best chances was here. But I'm worse off than ever. I couldn't get any work, and I'd like to be sent somewhere for the Winter, and in the Spring I can find my way back to California. I stole a ride here,' added the boy, hesitatingly, 'and I s'pose I can do the same thing when I want to get back there.'

'Do you belong in California?'

'I don't belong anywheres. My father had a farm in New Jersey and when I was four years old, he sold it and we all went to Oregon. We were there two years and I believe father made a good deal o' money. Then we all went to Australia, but father didn't do so well, and he brought us back to New Jersey. Afterwards he went to Alabama, and he got to drinking and he died; and then mother died. I had an uncle, Uriah, who used to keep the Boulevard Hotel in Hoboken, and he moved to Sacramento and took me with him. There I got knocking around among the men in the racing stables and I got to be a boy-jockey.' At this point the boy brightened up with the remembrance of his exploits. 'I rode Mollie McCarthy,' said he, 'Mollie H., Lizzie Dunbar and Modoc Chief. Last Summer I rode Flying Jack and won \$550. But I wanted to come here, and I began to steal rides on trains coming East. Sometimes I was treated first rate, but oftentimes I was put off the trains. I'd be willing to run the risk of going back the same way only the snow is too deep now and I'd get froze to death.'

'How have you lived since you've been here?'

'The boys around the parks kept me in food.'

'How old are you?'

'Sixteen years.'

'Well,' said Justice Otterbourg, 'I'll send you up for two months, and you can see if that will get you in condition for a return trip.'

## A MAD HORSE.

A most remarkable incident occurred on Sunday morning last, about five miles north-west of this city, on the Denton Road. Sebastian Schafer and a young man in his employ, named James Kinerd, had started from home to get a load of wood. Schafer was driving the team and Kinerd was riding an extra horse with harness on. When Schafer had driven about half a mile from home he saw a large bay horse, about twenty steps from the road, biting at one of his hind feet. The horse came out on the road, and was soon followed by a dog that had followed the wagon from home. At the sight of the dog the horse started at full speed down the road in the direction of the wagon. Schafer turned the team off the road, thinking the horse would pass on, but instead it sprang on the wagon, and struck him with his fore feet, knocking him flat on his back, at the same time grabbing him on the right shoulder. The horse stood nearly over him, and rode nearly two hundred yards, biting at him and all the time squealing and kicking. Schafer kicked the infuriated beast and fought it with his fists, but it succeeded in biting him several times. Finally Schafer rolled off the

street when a rustic appearing chap drove up in a rickety rig, patched up harness and banged wagon. Two horses were hitched in and one of them seemed about ready to lay down under a load of years and short grass. This horse the fellow tried to sell. He was very hard up and wanted to dispose of him the worst way. In his recommending he did not forget that the old horse had 'go' in him. But the lookers-on didn't think that plug could go, and some of them were rash enough to bet he couldn't go a mile in four minutes. They put up money on it and kept betting on time clear down to 2:50. The owner then wanted to bet \$500 his horse could make a mile on our track in 2:45. The exceedingly wily horsemen in the crowd got scared about this time and refused to invest any more money, preferring to see how the old nag could go. They all adjourned to the fair grounds where rustics, hitched to an old sulky, drove around a few times to limber up, and then got the word 'go.' Away he went, like the wind in a cloud of dust, by the stand and down the first quarter; past the half mile in 1:22, and never skipped as he came down the home stretch and passed under the wire in 2:50. The boys haven't got so much money as they had, but they found out something.

## A STONE FORMED IN THE JAW OF A HORSE.

We take the following account of a singular occurrence from the Virginia City, Nev., Territorial Enterprise of Dec. 12: For a long time a lump has been observable in the side of a jaw of a horse belonging to Superintendent Obiston of the Gould & Curry and Best & Belcher mines. The lump lay in near the jawbone, and could be moved about under the skin. It seemed very hard, and no liniment had power to soften or to drive it away. Yesterday a veterinary surgeon made an incision, and, to his astonishment and that of all present, brought to light a hard and smooth stone, about two inches long and one inch in diameter. The stone was of a yellowish-white color, and apparently as hard as marble. In order to make sure as to the nature of the stone, Mr. Obiston took it to the jewelry store of M. M. Frederick, and had it sawed in two lengthwise. When the stone was thus cut in two there was seen in its centre what had once undoubtedly been a grain of barley, half of which was visible in each piece of the stone, the grain looking as though petrified. Around this nucleus the stone had formed in regular layers or growths, the rings of which were distinctly to be traced. The material of which the stone was formed appeared to be the same as is found in the incrustations on the tubes of boilers. It is thought that the grain of barley pierced the skin of the horse's mouth and imbedded itself in the flesh; that the saliva from the mouth of the animal then flowed in on the barley and deposited upon it limey matter such as sometimes forms upon the teeth of men and animals. A small concretion having thus been formed, it grew to be a nodule of the size mentioned, the channel by which the grain of barley entered having no doubt remained open all the time, thus allowing of an inflow of the salivary matter from which the stone was deposited. None of our veterinary surgeons or horsemen have ever before seen or heard of a case of the kind. The stone is as hard as marble, and the annular markings are very distinct.

**MARTIN vs. MACEY.**—The case of Martin vs. Macey, removed from Woodford to Fayette County, Ky., was decided on the 14th ult. in favor of Macey. Martin sold to Macey the chestnut mare Maud Macey for \$7,500. Macey sold the mare to Major H. C. McDowell for Mr. Robt. Bonner for \$10,000. Martin claimed the remainder of the \$10,000, and sued for \$2,500; Macey put a counter-claim of \$800 for training, &c. The jury returned a verdict for Macey, allowing him \$175 of his counter-claim.

## 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 pretenses.—*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.

## HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year.....\$4 00  
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " " ..... 4  
HARPER'S BAZAR, " " ..... 4  
The THREE publications, one year.....10 00  
Any two, one year..... 7 00  
Terms for large clubs furnished on application.

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-two Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,  
378-tf. New York.

## Harper's Bazar.

1879.

ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

To dress according to *Harper's Bazar* will be the aim and ambition of the women of America.—*Boston Transcript*.

As a faithful chronicle of fashion, and a newspaper of domestic and social character, it ranks without a rival.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

This paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords, and has become an established authority with the ladies.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

The Volumes of the *Bazar* 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.

## HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year.....\$4 00  
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " " ..... 4 00  
HARPER'S BAZAR, " " ..... 4 00  
The THREE publications, one year.....10 00  
Any two, one year..... 7 00  
Six subscriptions, one year.....20 00  
Terms for large clubs furnished on application.

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Eleven Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,  
378-tf. New York.

## KRIK'S GUIDE TO THE TURF.

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, 35 Park Row, New York. 858-tf



O. K."

## BARBER SHOP

BATH ROOMS,

100 King Street, West, Toronto

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-tf

156 KING ST., East.

50 DIAMOND, STAR EGG, FLORAL

and ROSE CARDS, 19 cents, with name. Successor, & Co., Kinderhook, N.Y. 857-nm

Lindley Loonra. \$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 Encyclopaedia 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.

Upton'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 all 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.

Castleman's The Sportsman's Club in the saddle. Illustrated. \$1 25.

Castleman's The Sportsman's Club afloat. Illustrated. \$1 25.

Castleman's The Sportsman's Club among the trappers. Illustrated. \$1 25.

Gilmore's Prairie and Forest; a description of 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 50.

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 stable 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,

F. COLLINS,

"SPORTING TIMES" Office,  
Toronto, Ont.

THE

## N. Y. CLIPPER,

PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS:

Single copy, 10 Cents. Per annum, \$5 00 in advance.

To clubs of four or more, a deduction of 50 cents is made from each yearly subscription.—Subscribers in Canada and the British Province \$1 extra, to cover postage.

Advertising under the head of Amusements 15 cents per line, for each insertion.

Miscellaneous and Sporting advertisements 20 cents per line each insertion.

Extracts from other papers, incorporated in news department, 80 cents per line.

Advertisements to be paid for at the time of insertion, and liberal discount made when paid for three months or longer in advance.

FRANK QUEEN,

Editor and Proprietor.

"Clipper" Building, Centre Location S  
New York.

**FOR SALE.**

That valuable young trotting stallion

**Abdallah Chief,**

Dark chestnut, 16.1, 5 years old, by Caledonia Chief (2:29 1/2), dam Maggie by Abdallah, sire of Sydney'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.

**SMOKE THE**

**Old Man's Favorite.**

None Genuine Without Stamp.

273-ty

**JOHN P. BOND,**

Veterinary SURGEON,  
GRADUATE OF THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Treats all diseases of the Domesticated Animals. Comfortable box stalls, and all the appliances of a first-class Infirmary.

Horses examined as to soundness.

Office and Infirmary--23 & 25 Sheppard Street Toronto. 91-1



**Ontario Veterinary College.**

Under patronage Agricultural Council. Infirmary for sick and lame horses. A. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon, Temperance St., Toronto.

Session commences on October 30th. 222-ty

**MONTREAL**

**VETERINARY COLLEGE**

SESSION 1877-78

Lectures commence on the 2nd of October. Prospectus giving full information to intending students will be forwarded free by applying to

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,

Principal, 6 Union Avenue, Montreal.

302-em

**Lubricating Oils**

**GLOBE AXLE GREASE**

**HARNESSE OIL.**

IN PINTS, QUARTS AND BULK.

Supplied Everywhere in the Dominion.

**McColl, Stock & Anderson.**

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 11 Adelaide St. East, Near the P.O.

TORONTO.

**WANTED:**

25 Ladies and Gentlemen to learn telegraph operating, for offices now opening in the Dominion. Send stamp for circulars to Rev 655 Toronto. 986-ty

**METROPOLITAN**

Pembroke, Ont.,

THE LEADING HOTEL OF THE UPPER OTTAWA. APPOINTMENTS SECOND TO NONE IN THE PROVINCE.

Spacious Parlor Rooms en suite. Large Sample Rooms. Hot and Cold Baths on each Floor

858-44

JONES & Co., Pro.

**BLACK and RED!**

Wheel for Sale; clubs, spades, hearts and diamonds. Two Layouts; complete running order; all new. Price \$28, cash.

ED. COLLINS,  
Dundas,

389-44

**HUNTER & CO.,**

**Artistic Photographers,**

30 & 41 King St., West,

TORONTO, ONT

Special attention given to Costume Portraits, and Athletes, Pedestrians, Rowers, Gymnasts, &c., in position or dress.

Call and see specimens.

324-44

**Daniels' Hotel,**

Prescott, Canada.

The only first-class House. Large parlours and sample rooms. Omnibusses meet all trains and steamers.

L. H. DANIEL,  
Proprietor.

187-ty.

**COLLINS'**

**North American HOUSE,**

KING STREET

DUNDAS.

**DUNTON'S**

**Spirit of the Turf**

Devoted to the Horse and His Master.

16 Page Illustrated Weekly Horse Paper. Single copy, 10c.; per year, \$4; clubs of ten, \$35. Sample copies, free. Organ of the Western Turf. Best advertising medium for Western Horsemen. The Spirit of the Turf is a specialty, exclusively devoted to the horse and interests, and one of the means adopted to secure the best and freshest intelligence from all quarters is an offer of FORBEST MAMBRINO as a prize for the best regular contributor during the current year. Competent judges, men known all through the West will decide upon the merits of the several contributors and correspondents.

**This Premium is Unprecedented.**

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED in every town from Maine to the Pacific.

Address,

**The Sportsman.**

OFFICE: 14 WARREN-ST., N.Y.

HARVE J. FOSTER,

R.

SUBSCRIPTION.

\$8 00 Year.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING**

40 cents per line	One insertion
\$1 00 per line	One month
2 00 per line	Three months
3 00 per line	Six months
4 00 per line	One year

**THE**

**Chicago Field:**

A Journal for the Sportsmen of To-Day.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

170 E. MADISON ST., EET. CHICAGO.

The FIELD is a complete weekly review of the higher branches of sport—Shooting, Fishing, Racing and Trotting, Aquatics, Base Ball, Cricket, Billiards, and General Sporting News, Music and the Drama.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**

One year.....\$4 00—Six Months.....\$2 00  
To Clubs—Five Copies, \$10—Ten Copies, \$30.

**ADVERTISING RATES**  
Per Line of Agate.

Single insertion...\$ 25 Six Months....\$2 50  
One Month..... 30 One Year..... 4 00  
Three Months.... 1 50

Where advertisements are intended for the last page EXCLUSIVELY 50 per cent. advance will be charged on above rates.

**THE**

**Spirit of the Times**

**THE**

**Gentleman's**

**Journal**

—AND—

**Sporting Times,**

THE ONLY

**SPORTING PAPER**

IN THE DOMINION

PUBLISHED

**EVERY FRIDAY**

—OFFICE—

**90 KING STREET WEST**

TORONTO, ONT.

The only Journal in the Dominion devoted exclusively to all legitimate Sports. A Weekly Review and Chronicle of the

TURF FIELD, AND AQUATIC REPORTS

ART, BILLIARDS, VETERANRY

SHOOTING, TRAPPING FISHING

ATHLETIC PASTIME, NATURAL HISTORY

MUSIC,

**PHOTOGRAPHS!**

Hanlan, Ross, Courtney, Morris, Scharff, Plaisted.

CABINETS, 25cts. CARDS, 12 1/2cts.

HUNTER & CO.,  
39 & 41 King St., West,  
Toronto.

49-nt

**FISKE & CO.**

177 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

Manufacture a 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.

27-44

**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-wheel 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 warrant express charges. Takes up no more room than a watch. Requires no key.

P. COLLINS,  
SPORTING TIMES,  
Toronto

Kentucky Live Stock Record,



Frank Martin, Proprietor.

227-41

**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 horse-men 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,

No. 10 JOPMAN'S ROW, LEXINGTON, KY.

B. G. BITUCE, Editor and Proprietor.

PRICE \$3 PER YEAR

Turf, Field &amp; Farm

The Sportsman's Oracle  
and Country Gentle-  
man's Newspaper.

TURF FIELD &amp; AQUATIC SPORTS.

SUBSCRIPTION—YEARLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PAID.

One copy,	-	-	\$ 5 00
Europe,	-	-	6 00
Five Copies,	-	-	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES.—Nonpareil space, per line.

Single insertion,	-	-	45 cents.
One month,	-	-	\$1 20
Three months,	-	-	2 40
Six months	-	-	3 65

Special Notices, 65 cents per line Reading Notices, \$1 per line.

Published every Friday by the  
TURF, FIELD & FARM ASSOCIATION,  
Office—37 Park Row, New York.

For sale by News dealers throughout the world

302-om

Principal, 6 Union Avenue,  
Montreal.

Lubricating Oils

GLOBE AXLE GREASE

—AND—

HARNESSE OIL.

IN PINTS, QUARTS AND BULK.

\*Supplied Everywhere in the Dominion.

McCull, Stock &amp; Anderson.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 11 Adelaide St. East, Near the P.O.

TORONTO.

WANTED:

25 Ladies and Gentlemen to learn tele-graph operating, for offices now opening in the Dominion. Send stamp for circular to Box 955, Toronto. 286-ty

THE TORONTO

Brewing and Malting Co.

SIMCOE-ST TORONTO.

BREWERS, MALTSTERS AND HOP MERCHANTS,  
are now supplying the Trade and Families with their superior ALES, STOUTS, and COOPER. brewed from the finest Malt and best brands of English Hops.

Special attention is invited to our D. B. S. STOUT, having all the qualities, and being equal in every respect to London or Dublin Stout. Liberal terms to the Trade. Special rates to large consumers.

BRANDS :

A Brilliant, full flavor, warranted to keep sound on draught.

B. Stock Ale.  
D. B. Stout, highly recommended for purity and excellence.

T.B.C. COOPER. A specialty, this celebrated English beverage in perfection.

I.P.A. A pale, brilliant, bitter Ale, brewed expressly for family use; highly recommended for its purity and delicacy of flavor.

Brewers supplied with malt, manufactured from the finest barleys. Terms may be obtained for malting.

Hops of the best brands always on hand,

All orders by mail will have prompt attention.

FRANK WELSH, Manager

KING STREET

DUNDAS.

DUNTON'S

Spirit of the Turf

Devoted to the Horse and His Master.

16 Page Illustrated Weekly Horse Paper. Single copy, 10c.; per year, \$4; clubs of ten, \$35. Sample copies, free. Organ of the Western Turf. Best advertising medium for Western Horsemen. The Spirit of the Turf is a specialty, exclusively devoted to the horse and interests, and one of the means adopted to secure the best and freshest intelligence from all quarters is an offer of FORREST MAMBRINO as a prize for the best regular contributor during the current year. Competent judges, men known all through the West will decide upon the merits of the several contributors and correspondents.

This Premium is Unprecedented.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED in every town from Maine to the Pacific.

Address,

FRANK H. DUNTON,

164 166 Washington-St., Chicago,  
294

GILES'

Liniment Iodide Ammonia!

Lame and sick horses, pronounced incurable, cured free of cost. Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia.

Spavins, Splints, Ringbones, Bunches, Thoroughpins, Spring Knees cured without blemish. Strains, Shoulder Lameness, Navicular Disease. Shoe Boils, cure guaranteed. Send for pamphlet containing full information to  
DR. WM. M. GILES,

451 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers. Sold by R. A. Wood, Druggist, 230 Yonge St., Toronto. 328-um

THE LITTLE GIANT POCKET SCALES.

SOMETHING NEW! JUST OUT

Weights from one ounce to ten pounds, and can be easily carried in the pocket. It is elegantly nickel plated, and will last a life time. Something for sportsmen, fishermen, and family use. This little wonder is so constructed that you can tell exactly how much the matter weighs, after taking it from the scales, a very ingenious device, and quite a curiosity. Every scale is warranted accurate, or money refunded. Agents, dealers, and others can sell more of these pocket scales than any other article on the market. They sell at sight. Nothing like them. Send for circulars and price list. Novelty companies supplied at low figures. Sample, 50c.; 1 doz. \$3.50. Address orders to the inventor and manufacturer.

C. B. THOMPSON,  
[Bridgewater, Conn.]

865hm

THE FIELD is a complete weekly review of the higher branches of sport—Shooting, Fishing, Racing and Trotting, Aquatics, Base Ball, Cricket, Billiards, and General Sporting News, Music and the Drama.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year.....\$4 00—Six Months.....\$2 00  
To Clubs—Five Copies, \$16—Ten Copies, \$30.

ADVERTISING RATES  
Per Line of Agate.

Single insertion...\$ 25 Six Months....\$2 50  
One Month..... 30 One Year..... 4 00  
Three Months.... 1 50

Where advertisements are intended for the last page exclusively 50 per cent. advance will be charged on above rates.

THE

Spirit of the Times

Office, No 8 Park Row N.

E. A. BUCK,

Editor

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

In Advance

To Clubs—Five Copies \$21 00  
" Nine Copies 26 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

50 cents per line,	Each single insertion
\$1 25 per line,	One month
\$2 50 per line,	Three Months
\$3 50 per line,	Six months
\$5 00 per line,	One year

For claiming names our charge is \$1 00 each name, payable in advance.

For advertisements intended for the last page exclusively, 50 per cent. advance on the above rates will be charged.

KING STREET WEST

TORONTO, ONT.

The only Journal in the Dominion devoted exclusively to all legitimate Sports. A Weekly Review and Chronicle of the

TURF FIELD, AND AQUATIC SPORTS

ART, BILLIARDS, VETERANRY

SHOOTING, TRAPPING FISHING

ATHLETIC PASTIME, NATURAL HISTORY

MUSIC, AND DRAMA

SUBSCRIPTION

—PAID IN ADVANCE—

FOUR DOLLARS

ADVERTISING RATES

per line, first insertion, 10c.  
" each subsequent insertion 6  
One inch space equivalent to twelve

All communications and telegrams must be re-paid.

Address correspondence!

P. COLLINS,

SPORTING TIMES.

Toronto.

**Vick's Floral Guide.**

A beautiful work of 190 Pages, One Colored Flower Plate, and 330 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vases, and how to grow them. All for FIVE CENTS STAMP. In English or German.

The Flower and Vase Plate, 175 Pages, Six Colored Plates, and many hundred Engravings. For 6 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 cent.

Vick's Seeds are the best in the world. Send FIVE CENTS STAMP for a Floral Guide, containing List and Prices, and plenty of information.

Address,  
385-11 JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

**SCARCE GOODS.** Books, Photos, Ac. Sample and Catalogue, 3c. PARIS BOOK CO. Chicago.

**THE Ottawa Winter Trotting Club's**

4TH ANNUAL RACES take place in

**FEBRUARY, 1879.**

(About the time of opening of Parliament.)

**\$1,750 IN PURSES.**

A circuit about being arranged with Potadam and Ogdensburg, N. Y.

For programmes, &c., address,  
A. ROBILLARD, W. O. MCKAY,  
President. Secretary.  
W. McCAFFREY, Treasurer. 384-1m.

**GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.**

**TRADE MARK.** The Great English Remedy. An un-failing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence before Taking of Self-Abuse; as After Taking.

loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,  
Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere. 383-ty.

**THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS**

**FOR SALE'**

**Galway and St. James.**

**GALWAY**, dark chestnut, foaled 1870, over 16 hands, by Concord (a son of Lexington and Bellmira) dam standing by imported Australian; 2nd dam Maud, by Stockwell, &c. He is thoroughly broken to saddle, and is gentle and kind. Was a high class race horse. A valuable horse to cross on cold-blooded mares.

**ST. JAMES**, chestnut, with two white legs and blaze in face, foaled 1874, 16 hands, by Lexington, dam Banner by imported Albion; 2nd dam Clara Howard, by imported Barefoot, &c. St. James is one of the handsomest horses in America, and beat in his 3-year old form such horses as Baden-Baden, Basil, Burgoo, Bushwhacker, Cloverbrook, &c., at all distances. Can win many more races, or would make an elegant hack or a valuable stallion.

For extended pedigrees, price and further particulars apply to

P. COLLINS,

"SPORTING TIMES" OFFICE,

379-1t Toronto.

Any gentleman wishing to purchase a Thoroughbred stallion should give his attention to either of the above as they will be sold at a price that will command an early buyer.



**The Hamilton**

ASSOCIATION

Claim July 1, 2, and 3, 1879,

FOR THEIR

**SUMMER MEETING**

371-1t

R. R. WADDELL.

**Lady Tartar for Sale.**

The dark grey trotting mare **LADY TARTAR**, 8 years old, 15 3/4, can show 2:50 or better, v.d. on account of her owner having no further use for her, to be sold very cheap. Would make an excellent brood mare. For particulars apply to

P. COLLINS,

"SPORTING TIMES" OFFICE,

379-1t.

Toronto.



A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

**TO WIN A FORTUNE.**

First Distribution, Class A. at New Orleans, TUESDAY, January 14th, 1879—104th Monthly Drawing.

**Louisiana State Lottery Company.**

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which he has since added a reserve fund of \$350,000. Its Grand Single Number Distribution will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution:—

**CAPITAL PRIZE, \$30,000.**  
**100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.**  
**HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.**

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize.....	\$30,000
1 Capital Prize.....	10,000
1 Capital Prize.....	5,000
2 Prizes of \$2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000.....	5,000
20 Prizes of 500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of 100.....	10,000
200 Prizes of 50.....	10,000
500 Prizes of 20.....	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10.....	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

9 Approximation Prizes of \$300..	\$2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200..	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100..	900

1857 Prizes, amounting to..... \$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,

P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana, or to H. L. PLUM,

381-1t.

319 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERAL G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

**THE Scientific American.**

**Life vs. Death!**

**Dr. Bumstead's Vital Remedies.**

SANATIVE SYRUP

For the cure of Syphilis, Scrofula, all the various forms of skin diseases, Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions, Glandular Swellings, Ulcers and suppurating sores upon the limbs or neck, Dry Caries of the Bones, and general breaking up of the constitution, stands without a rival. It eliminates the poison, cleanses the blood and restores the patient to sound and pristine health. It is a sovereign panacea for the diseases for which it is recommended. The Sanative Syrup must not be classed with the patent medicinal nostrums so freely advertised by unscrupulous parties; it is prepared from the formula used by Dr. B. in his private practice for the past twenty years with the most unlimited success. The reputation of Dr. B. in his special line is world wide, and the introduction of his specific remedies will be hailed with pleasure and satisfaction by those who are so unfortunate as to require the assistance of these valuable remedial agents. The Sanative Syrup is an elegant preparation inoffensive to the palate and unobjectionable to the stomach. Price \$1 per bottle.

SEDATIVE LOTION

For the immediate cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Spermatorrhea, and all abnormal discharges from whatever cause. The Sedative Lotion acts like magic in this class of disease, and requires no change in diet or habit of living. Its application is unaccompanied with pain or inconvenience of any kind, and its benefits are realized from the first trial. An experience of thousands of cases without a single failure is substantiative evidence of this remarkable remedy. In improperly treated or badly cured cases the patient should not lose a day in availing himself of this truly wonderful application. With its use there is no such word as fail. With this specific at hand the annoying and dangerous diseases for which it is recommended are disrobed of all their terrors and inconveniences. Price \$1 per bottle.

OLD MEN MADE YOUNG.

The **VEGETABLE TONIC** is a positive cure for Weakness, Impotency and all diseases arising from the indiscretions of youth or the excesses of maturer years, such as Nervous Debility, Depression of Spirits, Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, Pains in the Back and Side, &c., &c. It is a happy combination of the choicest vitalizing agents in the *materia medica*, and though a powerful remedy, does not contain strychnine, nux vomica, or any of those dangerous drugs so greatly used in the advertised tonics. Price \$1 per bottle.

Upon receipt of the price any of the above specific medicines will be sent securely packed free from observation. Address, PROF. JOHN B. WELLS, P. O. Box 1270, Toronto, Ont. 375-ty.

**THE WORLD!**

FOR 1878.

Since the change in the proprietorship (which took place May 1, 1876,) "THE WORLD" has become the brightest, sprightliest, most scholarly and popular journal in the metropolis."

"It is entertaining, interesting, bright, decent, fair and truthful."

It does wrong, wittingly, to no man, no creed, no interest and no party.

The **WORLD** believes the Democratic Party to exist for the good of the public service. It does not believe the public service to exist for the Democratic Party.

It is generally acknowledged that the

**Sporting News**

of **THE WORLD** is fuller and more accurate than that of any other Daily Journal. During 1878 **THE WORLD** will spare no trouble or expense to obtain the earliest and best accounts of Races (running and trotting), Fox Hunting, Yachting, Rowing, Base Ball, Cricket, Football, Lacrosse, Curling, Rifle Matches, Pigeon Matches, &c., &c. Nothing of like rest to sportsmen will appear

**J. L. RAWBONE!**

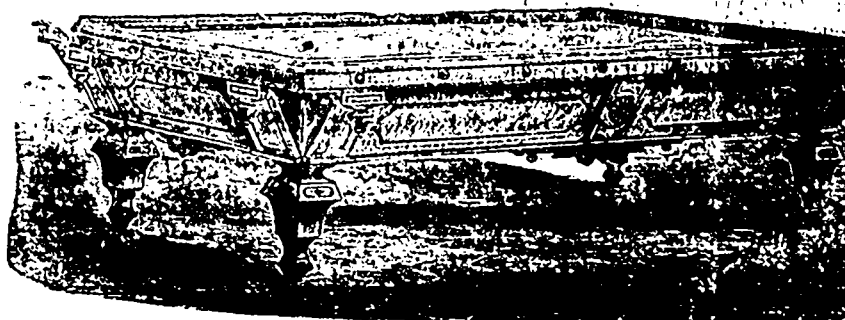
123 YONGE ST. TORONTO

MANUFACTURER OF

**GUN, RIFLE AND BREACH-LOADING GUN IMPLEMENTS**

FACTORY—NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

**BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!**



**SAMUEL MAY,**

81 Adelaide St. West, - - - - Toronto

MANUFACTURER OF

**BILLIARD TABLES, IVORY BALLS, CUES, MARKERS, &c., SUPERIOR SLATE-BED BAGATELLE TABLES, COMBINED DINING AND BILLIARD TABLES, DWARF TABLES, AND SIX-POCKET**

**POOL TABLES**

(ENGLISH STYLE)

With small pockets and very fast round edge cushions, also American Pool Tables with pockets and cushions for large balls.

**Bowling Alley Balls and Pins, &c.**

Lignum Vitae Balls for Bowling Greens.

**GYMNASIUM SUPPLIES:**

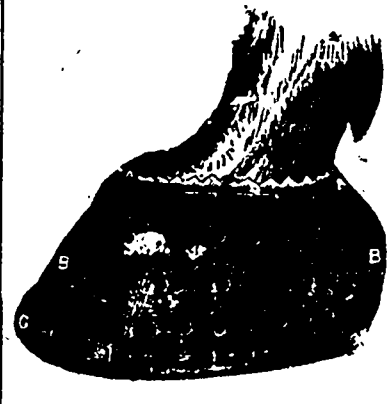
Indian Clubs, Rubber Exercising Bands, Horizontal Bars, &c., Martingale Rings. Send for illustrated price list.



**HALL'S PATENT Anti-Contraction Horse Boot.**

PREVENTS AND CURES CONTRACTION OF THE HOOF.

With this boot any stable can be provided with a pasture, so far as the feet are concerned, and one too that may be used any season of the year. Send for descriptive circular to LUGGREN & BARNETT, Saddlers, &c 115 Yonge St. Toronto.



**A. WHITE**

**SHIRT MANUFACTURE**

Maker of Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and Men's Neck-Wear, Silk Umbrellas, Gloves, Valises, &c.

65 KING ST. WEST

TORONTO

**Great Western Railway**

AND

**WHITE STAR LINE!**

New Train for Buffalo Direct. REDUCTION IN RATE

One hour faster and 24 miles shorter

CABIN FARES



particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere. 383-ty.

## THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS FOR SALE! Galway and St. James.

**GALWAY**, dark chestnut, foaled 1876, over 16 hands, by Concord (a son of Lexington and Bellmoura) dam claudina by imported Australian; 2nd dam Maud, by Stockwell, &c. He is thoroughly broken to saddle, and is gentle and kind. Was a high class race horse. A valuable horse to cross on cold-blooded mares.

**St. James**, chestnut, with two white legs and blaze in face, foaled 1874, 16 hands, by Lexington, dam Banner by imported Albion; 2nd dam Clara Howard, by imported Barefoot, &c. St. James is one of the handsomest horses in America, and beat in his 8-year old form such horses as Baden-Baden, Bazil, Burgoon, Bushwhacker, Cloverbrook, &c., at all distances. Can win many more races, or would make an elegant hack or a valuable stallion.

For extended pedigrees, price and further particulars apply to

P. COLLINS,

"SPORTING TIMES" OFFICE,

870-dt

Toronto.

Any gentleman wishing to purchase a thoroughbred stallion should give his attention to either of the above as they will be sold at a price that will command an early buyer.



## ONTARIO HOME PRODUCE STAKES.

Open, free of entrance, to two-year-old colts and fillies, bred and foaled in Ontario, by stallions the property of subscribers to the stake; dash of five furlongs, to be run in September, 1879, under Dominion Rules. Any number the get of any stallion named in the list can start. The stake and added money of \$— to be divided in the proportions of 75 per cent. to the winning horse, and 25 per cent. to the second.

**CONDITIONS.**—Owners of stallions desirous of the privilege of the get of their horses running in above stakes, must be subscribers to the stake on or before January 1, 1879, of \$50, that amount to accompany the nomination, which subscriptions, along with \$— added by the Association over whose track the race is run, shall form the total stake money. Entries for the race will close on June 1, 1879, with the Secretary-Treasurer of the Stake at the Sporting Times Office, Toronto.

The following owners of stallions have already made nominations:

John White, Esq., Milton, for the get of *Terror*, by Ruro, dam Maratana by Flatcatcher.

J. L. Lyon, Esq., Toronto, for the get of *Hyder Ali*, by imported Leamington, dam Lady Duke by Lexington.

P. COLLINS, Sec. Treas.,  
pro tem.

863-ff

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$30,000.  
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.  
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize.....	\$30,000
1 Capital Prize.....	10,000
1 Capital Prize.....	5,000
2 Prizes of \$2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000.....	5,000
20 Prizes of 500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of 100.....	10,000
200 Prizes of 50.....	10,000
500 Prizes of 20.....	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10.....	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

9 Approximation Prizes of \$300..	\$2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200..	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100..	900

1857 Prizes, amounting to..... \$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,

P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana, or to

H. L. PLUM,

381-nt. 319 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERAL G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. LARLY.

## THE Scientific American.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

The Most Popular Scientific Paper in the World.

Only \$3.20 a Year, including Postage. Weekly.  
52 Numbers a year, 4,000 book pages.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest inventions and the most recent advances in the Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American;

Terms, \$3.20 per year, \$1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

**PATENTS.** In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. Munn & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 34 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN of all inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to the undersigned. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents,

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.  
Branch Office, Co. F & 7th Sts., Washington,  
D. C. 879-ff.

turer years, such as Nervous Debility, Depression of Spirits, Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, Pains in the Back and Side, &c., &c. It is a happy combination of the choicest vitalizing agents in the *materia medica*, and though a powerful remedy, does not contain strychnine, nux vomica, or any of those dangerous drugs so greatly used in the advertised tonics. Price \$1 per bottle.

Upon receipt of the price any of the above specific medicines will be sent securely packed free from observation. Address, PROF. JOHN B. WELLS, P. O. Box 1270, Toronto, Ont. 875-ty.

## THE WORLD FOR 1878.

Since the change in the proprietorship (which took place May 1, 1876), "THE WORLD" has become the brightest, sprightliest, most scholarly and popular journal in the metropolis.

"It is entertaining, interesting, bright, decent, fair and truthful."

It does wrong, wittingly, to no man, no creed, no interest and no party.

The WORLD believes the Democratic Party to exist for the good of the public service. It does not believe the public service to exist for the Democratic Party.

It is generally acknowledged that the

## Sporting News

of THE WORLD is fuller and more accurate than that of any other Daily Journal. During 1878 THE WORLD will spare no trouble or expense to obtain the earliest and best accounts of Races (running and trotting), Fox Hunting, Yachting, Rowing, Base Ball, Cricket, Football, Lacrosse, Curling, Rifle Matches, Pigeon Matches, &c., &c. Nothing of interest to sportsmen will escape the attention of THE WORLD.

The Agricultural Department of THE WORLD is under the charge of D. T. Moore, the founder and for many years editor of

MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER.

## CASH PREMIUMS!

To the person from whom THE WORLD shall receive, previous to March 31, 1878, the money for the greatest number of subscriptions for one year to the WEEKLY WORLD, we give a first prize of \$300.

For the next largest number, a second prize of \$200.

For the next largest list of subscribers, \$100 each.

For the two next largest lists of subscribers, two prizes of \$75 each.

For the six next largest lists, six prizes of \$50 each.

For the eleven next largest lists, eleven prizes of \$25 each.

Those desirous of competing for these prizes (which are offered in addition to the regular club premiums) will please write for full particulars to

THE WORLD,  
35 Park Row,  
New York.

DR. DON, the old established Specialist, of 300 Michigan St., Buffalo, N. Y., ranks among the most successful physicians of the city. Many years experience has made him an expert in treating all diseases of a virulent, chronic and special nature. Young and middle aged can obtain the most happy relief for diseases of a nervous, exhausting, and weakening character, result of errors and excesses. Consultation by letter or at office, free and confidential; medical books describing the above diseases, free. Medicine sent everywhere. 882-ty



## Horse Boot.

PREVENTS AND CURES  
CONTRACTION OF  
THE HOOF.

With this boot any stable can be provided with a pasture, so far as the feet are concerned, and one too that may be used any season of the year. Send for descriptive circular to LUGGON & BARNETT, Saddlers, &c. 115 Yonge St. Toronto.



## A. WHITE SHIRT MANUFACTURE

Maker of Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and Men's Neck-Wear, Silk Umbrellas, Gloves, Valises, &c.

65 KING ST. WEST

TORONTO

## Great Western Railway AND WHITE STAR LINE!

New Train for Buffalo Direct. REDUCTION IN RATE.

One hour faster and 24 miles shorter to Hamilton.  
One hour faster and 30 miles shorter to Buffalo than any other Route.

T. W. JONES, Agent,  
28 York St.,  
Opposite Union Station.

22-tm

CABIN FARES.  
\$60, \$80, and \$100 in Gold.

Return Tickets, good for one year, at rates.

A Limited Number of Steerage Passes carried and berthed on the Main Deck Rates as low as by any other line.

T. W. JONES, Agent,  
28 York St., opp. Union St.

222-tm

## THOS. DAVIES & BRO. BREWERS AND MALTSTER

Crystal and Family Cream ALES and PORTER

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

DON BREWERY, TORONTO

Awarded Centennial Prize at Philadelphia, 1876.

IVORY Billiard Balls,  
Bagatelle Balls,

IVORY Ten-Pin Balls, &  
Ten Pins,

IVORY Faro & Poker  
Checks,

ORDERS BY

MAIL

PROMPTLY

ATTENDED

TO

F. Grote &

Turners &

Dea

114 14th St.