

**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"/>



## American Turf.

### TROTTING IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Long distance trot between J. Murphy's King, Jack Stewart, and Dr. F. Powers' mare, Vixen, came off on Saturday ult., on the Brooklyn, N. Y., Park. The track was frozen hard in spite of scraping, presented a surface equal to ice, yet neither of the competitors was sharp shod. The match was for pay, for \$250 a side, to trot in twelve and a half miles. For the first mile Vixen held the lead at from four to four lengths, in 3:07 and 3:05, but on the third mile she broke and was passed by King, who held the lead to the finish. He appeared as fresh as he started. The following is a summary:

For \$500 (\$250 each), to trot 12½ miles to King's b/g Jack Stewart..... 1  
Powers' blk m Vixen..... 2  
Time per mile—3:07, 3:05, 3:10, 3:09½, 3:11, 3:09, 3:09, 3:10, 3:10, 3:04, 2:59, 1:24. Total time—38:40½. Time announced—38:14.

## Veterinary.

### AN ESSAY ON SPAVIN.

AT THE WEEKLY MEETING OF THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY, DEC. 12, 1878, BY MR. FREDRICK GREENSIDE.

Chairman, and gentlemen, the subject of spavin, as you are aware, is spavin. This conveys to us the existence of an exostosis which may run on to ankylosis, and exists in part of the hock, affecting any of the bones entering into its composition. But is commonly situated on the infero-internal of the joint, affecting the cuneiform, metatarsal, and metatarsal bones. Its situation is of course subject to variation from its tendency to affect any part. Some writers describe high and low spavins, the low spavin being the one in the situation I mentioned, and the high one situated between cuneiform magnum and calcis. (The latter of course being the most serious as it affects the bones of the hock joint).

The pathology of spavin is inflammation set up, which causes the cancellated tissue of some of the bones of the hock, causing ulceration of the articular cartilage, and the thin lamina of bone underneath thus bringing the ends of the bones into contact, causing great pain and lameness. At this time there is generally lymph thrown out on the external surface, producing cartilage, which binds the

comparing the limbs is at the side of the shoulder, two or three feet from, thus getting an antero-lateral view. When both hocks are spavined the motion in this case will be very stiff, especially when first brought out of the stable, and will step very short. If the lameness has been present some time there will be atrophy of the muscles of the quarter of the affected limb. Lameness will disappear to a great extent on exercise and will be increased after a short rest. Flexing the hock is a valuable aid in forming a correct diagnosis. There may be also slight perceptible heat in the part.

The treatment of spavin is often very tedious, and sometimes ineffectual, but if a horse is not old he can generally be restored to usefulness. It is a good plan to subdue the acute inflammation by fomentations. The remedies have to be varied according to the stubbornness, and severity of the case. Blisters often have the desired effect, and should generally be given a trial in the first place, and persevered with for two or three applications. Blisters of Mercury or cantharides blisters are the best, and may be made up of one or other of these ingredients to four of lard, or the ointment may be mixed. If the blistering is not effectual the actual cautery must be resorted to. The budding iron answers very well, and leaves less blemish than the ordinary iron in use, but perhaps more extensive irritation may be produced by the latter. Setons may also be used if the irritation is desired to be kept up for some time.

### THE MONTREAL VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.

This Association held its regular, semi-monthly meeting on Tuesday, 18th ult., in the lecture hall of the College, Union Avenue, at 7:30 p.m. Professor McEachran in the chair. After the usual business routine, Mr. P. H. Cummings, of Quebec, was called upon to read his communication on a case of navicular disease treated successfully by him during the past summer. The anatomy of the parts involved, the numerous theories advanced as the cause of the disease, and the modes of treatment were explicitly and fully explained. The frog seton (the treatment used in the case) was strongly advocated by the speaker, and its mode of introduction plainly demonstrated. This reading led to considerable debate and critical interrogation which gave Mr. Cummings the opportunity of enlarging still more on the subject, with which from careful investigation and practical knowledge he is thoroughly conversant. Next in order was a paper by Dr. James Bell, of the Montreal General Hospital, and lecturer on Materia Medica in the Veterinary College, on Dr. Lyster's Antiseptic Treatment. The paper was prepared in the most thorough and scientific manner. The system was minutely explained as given by the inventor which was followed by a number of valuable remarks as to its use in certain cases, such as complicated fractures, amputations, large wounds, &c., based upon personal experi-

## Hun, Fin and Feather.

### THE BOGARDUS MEDALS.

Capt. Bogardus, in retiring from the active arena of trap shooting, offered two medals for wing and glass ball shooting respectively. The contest for the champion wing shooting medal commenced at the Brooklyn Driving Park, L. I., on Dec. 25, and was completed on the 26th with the following score:—

	Single		Double		Total
	Killed	Missed	Killed	Missed	
Kleinman	16	4	17	3	33
Johnson	13	7	14	0	27
Height	9	11	17	3	26
Talbot	14	6	12	8	26
Hudson	11	9	12	8	23
Clark	9	11	13	7	22
Gildersleeve	8	12	14	6	22
Tucker	13	7	7	13	19
Mills	12	7	7	13	19
Nichols	9	11	7	13	16

The shooting for the glass ball championship was held at the same place on the 27th ult. The conditions were to shoot at 100 glass balls from three Bogardus traps; 10 yards apart; 18 yds. rise; medal and \$20 to first; \$40 to second; \$20 to third; \$10 to fourth. It resulted as follows:—

	Shot at.	Broke.	Missed.
Edmonds	100	94	6
*Dr. Talbot	100	88	12
*Hudson	100	88	12
A. Kleinman	100	84	16
Mills	100	81	19
H. Smith	100	71	29
Gildersleeve	100	68	32
Myles Johnson	100	61	39
Templeton (withdrew)	30	25	5

\*Divided second and third money.

### POPPING AT WOODSTOCK.

On Friday afternoon last a very interesting pigeon shooting match, for \$50 a side, took place on the Driving Park, Woodstock, between Mr. Geo. Harwood and Mr. John Forbes, both of that town. The arrangement was that 25 birds each should be shot at, but after Forbes had fired at 28 birds and Harwood 22, the former found he was best-n, and withdrew. The following is the score:—  
Harwood—11110111111111101111100—18  
Forbes—10010111111111111000010—15

### THE SANDWICH HATCHERY.

The Windsor Record says:—"Winter operations at the Sandwich Hatchery are

EXETER.—At a shooting match held in Exeter a few days ago, out of ten birds each, the following was the score:—T. Bissett, 7; P. Curtin, 7; A. J. Bright, 4; Robert Bissett, 5.

MANITOWA.—Wolves appear to be a pretty good crop this season. One was heard in the streets of Winnipeg early one morning last week, and chased out on to the prairie, but got away. They have also been distinctly heard howling in the suburbs in the night. Ald. Logan and Mr. Stobart killed a couple of the animals on the prairie a short distance from Winnipeg.

INCREASE OF SALMON.—Inspector Kerr reports that salmon were more numerous last fall than for thirty years past. They are very plentiful in the New Credit River, Niagara River and Duffin's Creek and other places where heretofore scarcely any existed. The cause of the increase is the stringency with which the fishery laws have been enforced in the localities mentioned, and it will no doubt be good news to the lovers of the art piscatorial.

### THE LORILLARD STABLE IN ENGLAND.

On Saturday Mr. Pierre Lorillard received the gratifying intelligence from his trainer, William Brown, that as far as could be told at the date of his letter the Duke of Magenta was in a fair way of recovery from the serious illness which followed almost immediately after the colt's arrival at Newmarket. There is no doubt that the Duke has been so seriously ill that it may possibly prevent his ever again being got into first class racing condition. He not only caught a bad cold on his arrival in England, but he contracted a disease of the blood, which caused him to break out in sores. These sores suppurated to such an extent that he was but little better than a skeleton. The disease was no doubt contracted from some of the other horses that went over on the same steamship, as a number of them died before they could be landed. Mr. Brown writes that he has had the Duke examined by a veterinary surgeon, who pronounced the colt sound in every other respect. Of course this illness will keep the Duke back in his training so that it will be utterly impossible to start him in any of the spring events either in Newmarket or Epsom. Barring any further accidents, however, he will no doubt be run at Ascot about the second week in June, it being Mr. Lorillard's intention to enter the Duke for the Queen's Vase, Ascot Gold Cup, and the Alexandria Plate, all of which are long distance races. The other horses in the stable are doing well, especially Parole, who will, in every probability make his debut on the English turf in the City and Suburban Handicap, a mile and a quarter, at the Epsom Spring meeting, although he may run for the Newmarket Handicap, a mile and a half, at the Newmarket race meeting, which precedes

## Billiards.

### SEXTON SCALPS SLOSSON.

George F. Slosson and Wm. Sexton played on Friday the 27th ult., at Tammany Hall, New York, a game of 8 ball billiards, 500 points up, for \$1,000 and the championship badge. After some delay in finding a referee, Asa D. Morse, of Boston, was selected. The umpires were Samuel Knight for Slosson, and A. P. Rudolph for Sexton. The balls were then weighed. During the delay caused by this unusual practice the audience became very impatient, and a few hisses were heard. Sexton won the lead, and choosing the white ball, began the game. Betting was \$100 to \$40 on Sexton before the game began. In the first inning Sexton made 71 points.

In the tenth inning he took the balls along the upper cushion for thirty two, then drawing the white ball to the other side of the table, brought them all together in the corner where he started, and again ran them across the table and made 71 points before missing. In the sixth and seventh innings he made 100 points, and continued until he rolled the score up to 158. Slosson succeeded in the 17th inning in adding 140 to his score. After this Slosson with two exceptions did not make over five points in his session. Sexton began his twenty-ninth with ninety-nine points to go. Slosson's score then was 468, but before he had a chance to play, Sexton ran the game out winning by 182.

The score is as follows:—  
Slosson—71 8 0 1 12 2 1 0 81 1 7 0  
10 1 168 0 20 1 0 18 43 2 1 2 108 3 3 3  
—600.  
Slosson—8 2 2 7 0 7 0 0 8 73 1 65 67  
8 24 6 140 8 0 6 21 0 8 1 26 0 0 6—468  
Averages—Slosson, 20 7 29; Sexton, 15 8  
Highest Runs—Slosson, 158, 108; Sexton, 140, 78.

DISCOUNT.—A very closely contested game of billiards was played between Donohue and Masse on the 24th ult., at the Richelieu Hotel, Montreal. The game was 200 points, and a large number of spectators were present. Donohue defeated Masse, who was discounting, by 12 points, although the latter was 70 points ahead of him at one time. Donohue's highest run was 47, and Masse's 15.

## Base Ball.

...miles Vixon held the lead at from four lengths, in 3:07 and 3:05, but third mile she broke and was passed who held the lead to the finish. Ho apparently as fresh as he started. Following is a summary:  
 \$500 (\$250 each), to trot 12½ miles to ...  
 b g Jack Stewart..... 1  
 w's blk m Vixon..... 2  
 per mile—3:07, 3:05, 3:10, 3:09½, 3:11, 3:09, 3:10, 3:10, 3:04, 2:59, 1:24. Time—38:40½. Time announced—38:14.

## Veterinary.

### AN ESSAY ON SPAVIN.

AT THE WEEKLY MEETING OF THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY, DEC. 12, 1878, BY MR. FREDRICK GRESSIDE.

Chairman, and gentlemen, the subject of spavin, as you are aware, is spavin. This conveys to us the existence of an exostosis on the joint, affecting any of the bones entering into its composition. But is commonly situated on the infero-internal surface of the joint, affecting the cuneiform metacarpum, and metatarsal bones. Its situation is of course subject to variation from its tendency to affect any part. Some writers describe high and low spavins, the low spavin being in the situation I mentioned, and the high situated between cuneiform magnum pulvis or calcis. (The latter of course the most serious as it affects the bones of the hock joint).

The pathology of spavin is inflammation set up in the cancellated tissue of some of the bones of the hock, causing ulceration of the articular cartilage, and the thin lamina of bone underneath, thus bringing the ends of the bones into contact, causing great pain and lameness. At this point there is generally lymph thrown out on the articular surface, producing cartilage, which becomes converted into bone, thus binding the bones together. The same process may go on between the internal surface, causing complete ankylosis, which is the most happy termination, until this does occur we always have lameness.

The causes of this abnormal condition are disposing, hereditary and exciting. Predisposing are the peculiar conformations of the hock, as a small hock is thought to be more liable to a large one from having less weight-bearing surface. A horse with light limbs and a heavy body, from the limbs having an inordinant capacity to carry, this description of animal is the result of breeding from a heavy mare and a light horse. A horse with the extremities disposed to be straight tending to promote contraction. Professor Williams speaks of limbs being tied below, that is with small metatarsal bones, being particularly predisposed to this condition.

Hereditary tendency requires no theory to explain it being a prolific cause of this disease, and bony deposits, no matter what its nature may be, is well known from observation to be undoubtedly hereditary.

The exciting causes are many. The different occupations of hard work, as drawing heavy loads, carrying heavy weights, all causing inflammation, thus setting up inflammation, which, as we have seen before, is the means by which this condition is acquired. Any of these causes are of course more likely to be productive of spavin in certain animals, as the formation of bone is then going on in them. Injuries also cause this condition, as kicks from other horses or violence of any kind, thus giving rise to a great extent to the peculiarity of the situation, as injuries are more liable to affect the external part of the hock.

The symptoms of spavin are lameness, which is pretty sure to be present more or less until ankylosis is produced. The animal in bad cases rests on his toe to a great extent, trying to prevent the pain of putting the weight on the limb, and will not bring his foot as far forward on the ground as he does with the sound one, this peculiarity of action can best be noticed by standing at the side of the animal and have him trotted past. It may be some time before any enlargement is visible, but in time it is pretty sure to be present, and can be detected by comparing the limbs. A favorable position for

by fomentations. The remedies have to be varied according to the stubbornness, and severity of the case. Blisters often have the desired effect, and should generally be given a trial in the first place, and persevered with for two or three applications. Bichloride of Mercury or cantharides blisters are the best, and may be made up of one or either of these ingredients to four of lard, or the ointment may be mixed. If the blistering is not effectual the actual cautery must be resorted to. The budding iron answers very well, and leaves less bluish than the ordinary iron in use, but perhaps more extensive irritation may be produced by the latter. Setons may also be used if the irritation is desired to be kept up for some time.

### THE MONTREAL VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.

This Association held its regular, semi-monthly meeting on Tuesday, 18th ult., in the lecture hall of the College, Union Avenue, at 7:50 p.m. Professor McEachran in the chair. After the usual business routine, Mr. P. H. Cummings, of Quebec, was called upon to read his communication on a case of navicular disease treated successfully by him during the past summer. The anatomy of the parts involved, the numerous theories advanced as the cause of the disease, and the modes of treatment were explicitly and fully explained. The frog seton (the treatment used in the case) was strongly advocated by the Speaker, and its mode of introduction plainly demonstrated. This reading led to considerable debate and critical interrogation which gave Mr. Cummings the opportunity of enlarging still more on the subject, with which from careful investigation and practical knowledge he is thoroughly conversant. Next in order was a paper by Dr. James Bell, of the Montreal General Hospital, and lecturer on Materia Medica in the Veterinary College, on Dr. Lyster's Antiseptic Treatment. The paper was prepared in the most thorough and scientific manner. The system was minutely explained as given by the inventor, which was followed by a number of valuable remarks as to its use in certain cases, such as complicated fractures, amputations, large wounds, &c., based upon personal experience. Some estimate of the pain and suffering prevented by this treatment can be arrived at when it is generally admitted that operations which, under ordinary treatment, would take weeks or even months to heal, would, under Dr. Lyster's Antiseptic Application, be thoroughly healed in from one to two weeks—not unfrequently large and dangerous wounds are restored to perfect soundness in ten days or even less. Another noteworthy consideration in favor of this treatment is the almost complete absence of troublesome and dangerous after results, such as septicaemia, erysipelas, &c., diseases which are not an uncommon sequence under the ordinary method. Dr. Bell closed by referring to its applicability in veterinary practice, which was supplemented by some useful and practical suggestions from the chairman, who was of the opinion that this new and humane invention would, if in the hands of the scientific veterinarian, be of incalculable benefit to the profession. A prolonged discussion ensued, which was entered into by most of the members present, at the termination of which the lecturer exhibited the apparatus used by Dr. Lyster, and also the prepared gauze dressing, &c., made by him for the purpose. At the next meeting to be held on the second Thursday in January, Mr. Lemay will read a paper on "Stable Management."

### DEATH OF TAGGART'S ABDALLAH.

The Abdallah referred to as having died on the 14th inst., at Manchester, N. H., is the horse Taggart's Abdallah, b h, foaled 1859, bred by David Taggart, and owned for the last few years by Dr. M. Taggart, both of Goffstown, N. H. He was sired by Farmer's Beauty (son of Gifford Morgan), dam Lady Mac, by old Abdallah; 2nd dam by Imp. Trustee. Among his performances, after he had been relegated to the stud, may be mentioned his trot at the New England Fair, held at Manchester, N. H., in 1870, when he trotted in 2:28, and repeated a half mile in 1:12½, over a soft track. He was then eleven years old, and had served a whole season in the stud. Abdallah was 15½ hands high, and weighed 1,050 pounds. He was considered a good sire of road and ordinary draught stock, but non of his progeny ever equaled him in speed.—Turf.

Kleinman	..16	4	17	3	31
Johnson	....13	7	14	6	27
Height	.....9	11	17	3	26
Talbot	.....14	6	12	8	26
Hudson	... 11	9	12	8	23
Clark	.....9	11	13	7	22
Gildersleeve	.. 8	12	14	6	22
Tucker	.....13	7	7	13	19
Mills	.....12	7	7	13	19
Nichols	.... 9	11	7	13	16

The shooting for the glass ball championship was held at the same place on the 27th ult. The conditions were to shoot at 100 glass balls from three Bogardus traps; 10 yards apart; 18 yds. rise; medal and \$20 to first; \$40 to second; \$20 to third; \$10 to fourth. It resulted as follows:—

	Shot at.	Broke.	Missed.
Edmonds	..... 100	94	6
*Dr. Talbot	..... 100	88	12
*Hudson	..... 100	88	12
A. Kleinman	..... 100	84	16
Mills	..... 100	81	19
H. Smith	..... 100	71	29
Gildersleeve	..... 100	68	32
Mylee Johnson	..... 100	61	39
Templeton (withdrew)	30	25	5

\*Divided second and third money.

### POPPING AT WOODSTOCK.

On Friday afternoon last a very interesting pigeon shooting match, for \$50 a side, took place on the Driving Park, Woodstock, between Mr. Geo. Harwood and Mr. John Forbes, both of that town. The arrangement was that 25 birds each should be shot at; but after Forbes had fired at 28 birds and Harwood 22, the former found he was beaten, and withdrew. The following is the score:  
 Harwood—111101111111110111100—18  
 Forbes—100101111111111000010—15

### THE SANDWICH HATCHERY.

The Windsor Record says:—"Winter operations at the Sandwich Hatchery are now in full swing, but with a comparatively small stock of eggs, rendered unavoidable by the light catch of white fish in Detroit river this season. It had been intended to remove this fall all the vats and trays with which the building was first fitted, and replace them with the iron pails invented by Mr. Wilmot, and which proved so admirably calculated to supersede all other vessels for containing the sea eggs; but it early became evident that the pails used last winter, occupying one half the ground floor, would easily hold all the eggs likely to be available, and hence no change was made. The pails are sufficient for fifteen millions, which number they now contain, and the vats will remain unused."

### SMALL SHOT.

GOOD.—An Illinois girl of nineteen, daily attends sixty steel traps, which are set for mink and muskrat, and the first week of cold weather netted her \$26.

WINDSOR.—The finest dinner ever gotten up in Windsor was that served on Christmas Day to the guests at the American House, Ed. Barrett proprietor. The menu comprised every variety of soups, fish, game, entrees, pastry, confections, desserts and wine, including an unlimited quantity of the finest champagne. The guests enjoyed themselves immensely, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Barrett, and to the clerk of the hotel, Frank Washburn, who superintended the entire affair.

AGAIN.—On Saturday afternoon last Messrs. Geo. Harwood and John Forbes of Woodstock, had another shoot on the Driving Park there. Twelve birds were to be shot at, but after shooting at eleven each the match was closed. They each trapped and handled for the other. The following is the score:—  
 Harwood..... 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—9  
 Forbes..... 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—6

ports that salmon were more numerous last fall than for thirty years past. They are very plentiful in the New Credit River, Niagara River and Duffin's Creek and other places where heretofore scarcely any existed. The cause of the increase is the stringency with which the fishery laws have been enforced in the localities mentioned, and it will no doubt be good news to the lovers of art piscatorial.

### THE LORILLARD STABLE IN ENGLAND.

On Saturday Mr. Pierre Lorillard received the gratifying intelligence from his trainer, William Brown, that as far as could be told at the date of his letter the Duke of Magenta was in a fair way of recovery from the serious illness which followed almost immediately after the colt's arrival at Newmarket. There is no doubt that the Duke has been so seriously ill that it may possibly prevent his ever again being got into first class racing condition. He not only caught a bad cold on his arrival in England, but he contracted a disease of the blood, which caused him to break out in sores. These sores suppurated to such an extent that he was but little better than a skeleton. The disease was no doubt contracted from some of the other horses that went over on the same steamship, as a number of them died before they could be landed. Mr. Brown writes that he has had the Duke examined by a veterinary surgeon, who pronounced the colt sound in every other respect. Of course this illness will keep the Duke back in his training so that it will be utterly impossible to start him in any of the spring events either in Newmarket or Epsom. Barring any further accidents, however, he will no doubt be run at Ascot about the second week in June, it being Mr. Lorillard's intention to enter the Duke for the Queen's Vase, Ascot Gold Cup, and the Alexandria Plate, all of which are long distance races. The other horses in the stable are doing well, especially Parole, who will, in every probability make his debut on the English turf in the City and Suburban Handicap, a mile and a quarter, at the Epsom Spring meeting, although he may run for the Newmarket Handicap, a mile and a half, at the Newmarket Craven meeting, which precedes the Epsom meeting a week. As to Uncas several of the authorities have spoken well of the colt, and there is already some interest to see what the professional book-makers in France will offer against him for the Guineas and Dorset, when they open their lists at New Year's.

Mr. Lorillard has secured permanent training quarters at Newmarket, but owing to his colors, "cherry, with black cap with gold tassel," being already claimed, the stable's colors will be amended, so that the sleeve's of the jacket will show cherry and black hoops. The greatest drawback, however, after the illness of the Duke, has been the failure of the Messrs. Weatherby to secure a first-class jockey for the stable, nearly all the cracks, like Archer, Fordham, Constable, Custance and Haxtable, having made so many engagements that Mr. Lorillard could only have the fifth or sixth call on some of them.

Controller, the now famous long distance California trotter, a dark brown, 16 hands high, 9 years old, by My Boy (son of John Nelson), dam said to be thoroughbred. He shows no undue prominence of muscle on any part of his body, but has rather the muscle of the thoroughbred. He is very deep through the heart, fair width of chest and nicely forked, back short and strong, barrel round and full, hips a little inclined to be ragged, with a rump very sloping, but long from point of hip to point of hock, with excellent hind legs, showing great leverage, but crooked rather than straight.

BILL BASS.—It will be remembered that Mr. John G. Blow bought or hired the racing qualities of the great Bill Bass, thoroughbred, for a certain time; and it will also be recollected that Mr. Blow came to grief at Lexington on the charge of having his horse pulled in a race. On the return of Bill Bass to St. Louis in May last the owner took him (the colt) from Blow by a writ of replevin. Blow claimed that he was entitled to the possession of the horse, and demanded damages for the trespass. At the trial the owners of Bill Bass did not put in an appearance, and Judge Wickham gave Blow a judgment for \$200, for the value of the horse, or his return, and awarded him \$500 damages.

audience by the very impatient, and a few huses were heard. Sexton won the lead, and choosing the white ball, began the game. Betting was \$100 to \$40 on Sexton before the game began. In the first inning Sexton made 71 points.

In the tenth inning he took the balls along the upper cushion for thirty two, then drawing the white ball to the outer side of the table, brought them all together in the corner where he started, and again ran them across the table and made 71 points before missing. In the sixth and seventh innings Sexton made 100 points, and continued until he rolled the score up to 158. Slosson succeeded in the 17th inning in adding 140 to his score. After this Slosson with two exceptions did not make over five points in any occasion. Sexton began the twenty-ninth with ninety-nine points to go. Slosson's score then was 468, but before he had a chance to play, Sexton ran the game out, winning by 182.

The score is as follows:  
 Sexton—71 8 0 1 12 2 1 0 81 1 7 0 7  
 10 1 168 0 20 1 0 13 43 2 1 2 108 3 3 30  
 —600.  
 Slosson—8 2 2 7 0 7 0 0 3 73 1 65 67  
 8 24 6 140 8 0 6 21 0 8 1 26 0 0 6—468.  
 Averages—Sexton, 20 7-29; Slosson, 10½.  
 Highest Runs—Sexton, 158, 108; Slosson, 140, 78.

DISCOUNT—A very closely contested game of billiards was played between Donohue and Masse on the 24th ult., at the Richelieu Hotel, Montreal. The game was 200 points, and a large number of spectators were present. Donohue defeated Masse, who was disqualified, by 12 points, although the latter was 70 points ahead of him at one time. Donohue's highest run was 47, and Masse's 15.

## Base Ball.

### THE ACTIVES OF WOODSTOCK.

On Christmas the Active L. B. C. of Woodstock received from the Secretary of the Canadian B. B. Association the championship ship steamer, awarded to them as champions for 1878. The steamer is 24 feet long and 4 feet wide, is made of the usual flag bunting, and bears the words, "Actives, of Woodstock, 1878, Champions of Canada." The Canadian emblems, the Beaver and the Maple Leaf, appear on the left hand corner of the steamer.

At a meeting of the Active B. B. C., the resignations of the past officers were accepted, and the following officers were elected:—Hon. President, T. H. Parker, Esq. Mayor; President, A. H. Fuller, Vice-pres., Wm. M. Kay, Secretary, C. E. McQueen, Asst. Sec., J. O'Neil; Treasurer, C. M. Stock, Directors, Messrs. Thos. McKee, Wm. Gardner, G. Johnston, T. H. Goff, J. E. Thompson, A. Ross, J. Currie, John Ross and James Gunn. A vote of thanks was given the retiring president. The new steamer, it is understood, will be flown in town for the first time on New Year's Day. Another meeting will be held on January 10th next.

THE HORSES OF NORWAY.—Laing, in his travels in Norway, says that the horses of that country have a very sensible way of taking their food. Instead of swilling themselves with a painful of water at a draught, no doubt from the fear of not getting any again, and then overgoing themselves for the same reason, they have a bucket of water put down beside their allowance of hay. It is amusing to see with what reluctance they take a sip of the one and a mouthful of the other, alternately, sometimes only moistening their mouths, as a rational being would do while eating a dinner of such dry food. A broken winded horse is scarcely ever seen in Norway.

# The Interpreter.

CHAPTER XI.

(CONTINUED.)

DULCE DOMUM.

I asked leave to try, amidst the jeers of all, for I was usually so quiet and undemonstrative that no one believed Egerton had, in school-boy parlance either 'pith or pluck' in him. I laid my weight to it and heaved 'with a will.' The great block of timber vibrated, moved, and rolled along the sward. What a triumph it was, and how I prided myself on it. I, too, had my ideal of what I should like to be, although I had not confessed it to a soul. I wished to be like some *preux chevalier* of the olden time. I would have been brave and courteous and chivalrous and courteous and strong. Yes, in all the characters of the olden time that I so loved to study, strength was described as one of the first attributes of a hero. Sir Tristram, Sir Launcelot, Sir Bevis, were all strong, and my heart leapt to think that if the opportunity ever arrived, my personal strength might give me a chance of distinguishing myself when the beautiful and the gallant were helpless and overcome. But there was another qualification of which in my secret soul I had hideous misgivings—I doubted my own courage. I knew I was nervous and timid in the common every-day pursuits of schoolboy life. I could not venture on a strange horse without feeling my heart in my mouth. I did not dare stop a ball that was bowled swiftly in to my wicket, nor fire a gun without shutting both eyes before pulling the trigger. What if I should be a coward after all? A coward! the thoughts of it almost drove me mad. And yet how could I tell but that I was branded with that hideous curse? I longed, yet dreaded, to know the worst.

In my studies I was unusually backward for a boy of my age. Virgil, thanks to the picture of Dido, never to be forgotten, I had completely mastered. But mathematics, arithmetic—all that are termed the exact sciences—I appeared totally incapable of learning. Languages I picked up with extraordinary facility, and this alone redeemed me from the character of an irreclaimable dunce. 'You can learn, sir, if you will,' was March's constant remark, after I had arrived at the exalted position of a senior boy, to whom flouncing and such coarse measure were inappropriate, and for whom out of bounds was not. 'You can learn, or else why do I see you poring over Arabic and Sanscrit during play-hours, when you had much better be at cricket? You must have brains somewhere, but to save my life, I can't find them. You can speak half-a-dozen languages I am informed, nearly as well as I can speak Latin, and yet if I set you to do a 'Rule of Three' sum, you make more blunders than the lowest little dunce in the school! Egerton, I can't make you out.'

It was breaking up day at Everdon. Victor and I walked with our arms over each other's shoulders, up and down, up and down, at the old playground, and as we paced those well worn flags, of which we knew every stone, my heart sank within me to think it was for the last, last time. What is there that we are not sorry to do for the last time? I had hated school as much as any schoolboy could. I had looked forward to my emancipation as the captive looks forward to the opening of his prison-door; and now the time was come, and I felt grieved and out of spirit to think that I should see the old place no more.

'You must write to me constantly, Vere,' said Victor, with an affectionate hug, as we took our hundredth turn. 'We must never forget each other, however far apart, and next winter you must come again to Eddington. I shall be there when the shooting begins. Oh, Vere, you will be very dull at home.'

'No,' I replied, 'I like Alton Grange, and I like a quiet life. I am not of your way of thinking, Victor. You are never happy except in a bustle. I wish I were more like you, and I sighed as I thought of the contrast between us.'

I shall not break my heart; I am so glad to get away from this dull, dreadful place.'

Then he did not care for Miss Beverley, after all. Well, and what difference could that possibly make to me? Certainly, I was likely to see her pretty constantly in the next year or two, as our respective abodes would be but a short distance apart; but what of that? There could be nothing in common between the high-born, haughty young lady, and her awkward, repulsive neighbor. Yet I was glad, too, that Victor did not care for her. All my old affection for him came back with a gush, and I wrung his hand, and cried like a fool to think we were so soon to be parted, perhaps for years. The other boys were singing *Dulce domum* in the schoolroom, hands joined, dancing round and round, and stamping wildly with the chorus, like so many Bacchanals; they had no regrets, no misgivings; they were not going to leave for good. Even Manners looked forward to his temporary release with bright anticipations of amusement. He was to spend the vacation with a clerical cousin in Devonshire, the cousin of whom we all knew so much by report, and who indeed, to judge by his relative's account, must have been an individual of extraordinary talents and attainments. The usher approached us with an expression of mingled pleasure and pain on his good looking, vacant countenance. He had nearly finished packing his things, and was now knocking the dust out of those old green slippers I remembered when first I came to Everdon. He was a goodhearted fellow, and was sorry to lose his two old friends.

'We shall miss you both very much next half,' said he; 'nothing but little boys here now. Everdon is not what it used to be. Dear me, we never have such a pupil as Ropsley now. When you two are gone there will be no one left for me to associate with; this is not a place for a man of energy, for a man that feels he is a man,' added Manners, doubling his arm, and feeling if the biceps was still in its right place. 'Here am I now, with a muscular frame, a good constitution, a spirit of adventure, and a military figure' (appealing to me, for Victor, as usual, was beginning to laugh), 'and what chance have I of using my advantages in this circumscribed sphere of action? I might as well be a weak, puny stripling, without an atom of nerve, or manliness, or energy, for all the good I am likely to do here. I must out it, Egerton; I must find a career; I am too good for an usher—an usher,' he repeated, with a strong expression of disgust; 'I, who feel fit to fight my way anywhere—I have mistaken my profession—I ought to have been an officer—a cavalry officer; that would have suited me better than this dull, insipid life. I must consult my cousin about it; perhaps we shall meet again in some different scenes. What say you, De Rohau, should you not be surprised to see me at the head of a regiment?'

Victor could conceal his mirth no longer, and Manners turned somewhat angrily to me. 'You seem to be very happy as you are,' I answered, sadly, for I was contrasting his well-grown, upright figure and simple fresh-colored face, with my own repulsive exterior, and thinking how willingly I would change places with him, although he was an usher; 'but wherever we meet, I am sure I shall be glad to see you again.' In my own heart I thought Manners was pretty certain to be at Everdon if I should revisit it that day ten years, as I was used to these visionary schemes of his for the future, and had heard him talk in the same strain every vacation regularly since I first came to school.

But there was little time for such speculations. The chaises were driving round to the door to take the boys away. March bid us an affectionate farewell in his study. Victor and I were presented respectively with a richly bound copy of *Horatius Flaccus* and *Virgilius Maro*—copies which, I fear, in after life were never soiled by too much use. The last farewell was spoken—the last pressure of the hand exchanged—and we drove off on our different destinations; my friend bound for London, Paris, and his beloved Hungary; myself, longing to see my father once more, and taste the seclusion and repose of Alton Grange. To no boy on earth could a school-life have been more distasteful than to me; no boy could have longed more ardently for the peaceful calm of a domestic hearth, and yet I felt lonely and out of spirits even now, when I was going home

summer, were the distinguishing qualities of the old house. Of furniture there was but a scanty supply, and that of the most old-fashioned description: high backed chairs of carved oak, black leather fustians, chimney-pieces that the tallest housemaid could never reach to dust, would have impressed on a stranger an idea of anything but comfort, whilst the decorations were confined to two or three hideous old pictures, representing impossible sufferings of certain fabulous martyrs; and one or two sketches of my father's, which had arrived at sufficient maturity to leave the painting-room, and adorn the every-day life of the establishment.

The last-named apartment was cheerful enough; it was necessarily supplied with a sufficiency of daylight, and as my father made it his own peculiar den, and spent the greater part of his life in it, there were present many smaller comforts and luxuries which might have been sought elsewhere in the house in vain. But no room was ever comfortable yet without a woman. Men have no idea of order without formality, or abundance without untidiness. My father had accumulated in his own particular retreat a heterogeneous mass of articles which should have had their proper places appointed, and had no business mixed up with his colors, and easel, and brushes. Sticks, whips, cloaks, umbrellas, cigar-boxes, swords, and fire arms, were mingled with last-year's models, studies, and draperies, in a manner that would have driven an orderly person out of his senses; but my father never troubled his head about these matters, and when he came in from a walk or ride, would fling his hat down in one corner of the room, the end of his cigar in another, his cloak or whip in a third, and begin painting again with an avidity that seemed to grow fiercer from the enforced abstinence of a few hours in taking necessary exercise. My poor father! I often think if he had devoted less attention to his art, and more to the common every-day business of life, which no one may neglect with impunity, how much better he would have succeeded, both as a painter and a man.

He was hard at work when I came home from school. I knew well where to find him, and hurried at once to the painting-room. He was seated at his easel, but as I entered he drew a screen across the canvas, and so hid his work from my inquiring gaze. I never knew him to do so before; on the contrary, it had always seemed his greatest desire to rustle into his son some of his own love for the art; but I had hardly time to think of this ere I was in his arms, looking up once more in the kind face, on which I never in my whole life remembered to have seen a harsh expression. He was altered, though, and thinner than when I had seen him last, and his hair was now quite grey, so that the contrast with his flashing dark eye—brighter it seemed to me than ever—was almost unearthly. His hands, too, were wasted, and whiter than they used to be, and the whole figure, which I remembered once a tower of strength, was now sunk and fallen in, particularly about the chest and shoulders. When he stood up, it struck me, also, that he was shorter than he used to be, and my heart tightened for a moment at the thought that he might be even now embarking on that long journey from which there is no return. I remembered him such a tall, handsome, stalwart man, and now he seemed so sunk and emaciated, and quite to totter and lean on me for support.

'You are grown, my boy,' said he, looking fondly at me; 'you are getting quite a man now, Vere; it will be sadly dull for you at the Grange; but you must stay with your old father for a time—it will not be for long—not for long,' he repeated, and his eye turned to the screened canvas, and a glance shot from it that I could hardly bear to see—so despairing, yet so longing—so wild, and yet so fond. I had never seen him look thus before, and it frightened me.

Our quiet meal in the old oak parlor—our saunter after dinner through the dark walls and shrubberies—all was so like the olden time, that I felt quite a boy again. My father lighted up for a time into his former good spirits and amusing sallies, but I remarked that after every flash he sank into a deeper dejection, and I fancied the tears were in his eyes as he wished me good-night at the door of the painting room. I little thought when I went to bed that it was his habit to sit brooding there till the early dawn of morning, when he would retro for three or four hours

dark eyes, a touch of her soft hand, from the helms of Beverley Manor.

Yes, Alton Grange was distant but a short walk from Beverley. Many a time I found myself roaming through the old trees at the end of the park, looking wistfully at the angles and turrets of the beautiful Manor House, and debating within myself whether I ought or ought not to call and renew an acquaintance with the family that had treated me so kindly after the scrape brought on by Bold's insubordination. That favorite was now a mature and experienced retriever, grave, imperturbable, and of extraordinary sagacity. Poor Bold! he was the handsomest and most powerful dog I ever saw, with a solemn expression of countenance that denoted as much intellect as was ever apparent on the face of a human being. We were vastly proud of Bold's beauty at the Grange, and my father had painted him a dozen times, in the performance of every feat, possible or impossible, that it comes within the province of a retriever to attempt. Bold was now my constant companion; he knew the way to Beverley as well as his own lair in my bed-room, where he slept. Day after day he and I took the same road; day after day my courage failed me at the last moment, and we turned back without making the intended visit. At last, one morning while as I strolled among the old trees at one extremity of the park, I caught sight of a white dress rounding the corner of the house, and entering the front door. I felt sure it could only belong to one, and with an effort that quite surprised even myself, I resolved to master my absurd timidity, and walk boldly up to call.

I have not the slightest recollection of my ringing the door-bell, nor of the usual process by which a gentleman is admitted into a drawing room; but the rush of blood to my head almost blinded me, but I conclude that instinct took the place of reason, and that I demeaned myself in no such incoherent manner as to excite the attention of the servants, for I found myself in the beautiful drawing-room, which I remembered I had thought such a scene of fairyland years before, and seated, hat in hand, opposite Miss Beverley.

She must have thought me the stupidest morning visitor that ever obtained entrance into a country-house. Indeed, had it not been for the good-natured efforts of an elderly lady with a hook nose, who had been her governess, and was now a sort of companion, Miss Beverley would have had all the conversation to herself. And I am constrained to admit that once or twice I caught an expression on her calm, sweet face, that could only have been called up by the very inconsequent answers of which I was guilty in my nervous abstraction. I was so taken up in watching and admiring her, that I could think of nothing else. She was so quiet and self-possessed, so gentle and lady-like, so cool and well-dressed. I can remember the way in which her hair was parted and arranged to this day. She seemed to me a being of a superior order, something that never could be by any possibility belong to the sphere as myself. She was more like the picture of Queen Dido than ever, but the queen, happy and fancy-free, with kindly eyes and unruffled brow; not the deceived, broken-hearted woman on her self-selected death-bed. I am not going to describe her—perhaps she was not so beautiful to others—perhaps I should have wished all the rest of the world to think her positively hideous—perhaps she was then not so transcendently beautiful even to me. Nay, as I looked, I could pick faults in her features and coloring. I had served a long enough apprenticeship to my father to be able to criticize like an artist, and I could see here a tint that might be deepened, there a plait that might be better arranged—I do not mean to say she was perfect—I do not mean to say that she was a goddess or an angel; but I do mean to say that if ever there was a face on earth which to me presented the ideal of all that is sweetest and most lovable in woman, that face was Constance Beverley's.

And yet I was not in love. No, I felt something exalting, something exhilarating in her presence—she seemed to fill the void in my life, which had long been so wearisome, but I was not in love with her—certainly not then. I felt less shy than usual, I even felt as if I too had some claim to social distinction, and could play my part as well as the

here I hesitated and stammered, till reassured by the smile on his dear old face,—I don't mind asking you, and I do wish to know—am I so very, very—ugly? I brought out the hated word with an effort—my father burst out laughing.

'What an odd question—why do you wish to know, Vere?' he asked. I made no reply, but I felt I was blushing painfully. My father looked wistfully at me, while an expression as of pain contracted his features; and here the conversation dropped.

CHAPTER XIII.

'LETHALIS ARUNDO.'

That week I went over again to Beverley the next, I had a book to fetch for Constance from Fleetsbury, that she had long wished to read, and I took it to her a volume at a time. My father was still busy with his painting—Sir Harry had gone off to Newmarket—Miss Minim seemed delighted to find any one who could relieve the monotony of the Manor House, and Constance herself treated me, now that the first awkwardness of our re-introduction was over, like an old playmate and friend. I was happier than I had ever been in my life. I felt an elasticity of spirits, a self respect and self-reliance that I had thought myself hitherto incapable of entertaining. Oh, the joy of that blindfold time! whilst our eyes are wistfully shut to the future that we yet know must come, whilst we bask in the sunshine and inhale the fragrance of the rose, nor heed the thundercloud sleeping on the horizon, and the worm creeping at the core of the flower. I looked on Constance as I would have looked on an angel from heaven. I did not even confess to myself that I loved her, I was satisfied with the intense happiness of the present and trembled at the bare idea of anything that might break the spell, and interrupt the calm quiet of our lives. With one excuse of another, I was at Beverley nearly every day; there were flowers to be dried for Constance, a great botanist, and I had taken up that study, as I would have taken up shoe making, could I have seen her a minute a day longer for the pursuit—there was music to be copied, and if I could do nothing else, could point off those crabbed hieroglyphic like a very engraver. Then Miss Minim broke her fan, and I walked ten miles in the rain to get it mended, with an alacrity and devotion that must have convinced her it was not for her sake: and yet I loved Miss Minim dearly, she was so associated in my mind with Constance, that except the young lady's own, that wizened old face brought the blood to my brow more rapidly than any other in the world. Oh my heart aches when I think of that beautiful drawing-room, opening into the conservatory, and Constance playing airs on the pianoforte that made my nerves tingle with an ecstasy that was almost painful. Miss Minim engaged with her crochet-work in the back-ground, and I, the awkward, ungainly youth, saying nothing hardly breathing, lest I should break the spell; but gazing intently on the fair young face, with its soft kind eyes, and its thrilling smile, and the smooth, shining braids of jet black hair parted simply on that pure brow. Miss was no love at first sight, no momentary infatuation that has its course and burns itself out, the fiercer the sooner, with its own unstained violence. No; it grew and stole upon me by degrees, I drank it in with every breath I breathed—I fought against it till every moment of my life was a struggle; and yet I cherished and pressed it to my heart when all was done. I knew I was no equal for such as Miss Beverley. I knew I had no right even to lift my eyes to so much beauty and so much goodness—the awkward, ugly schoolboy, or at best the shrinking, unattractive youth, in whose homage there was nothing for a woman to take pride, even if she did not think it ridiculous; but yet—God! how I loved her! Not a blossom in the garden, not a leaf of the tree, not a ray of sunshine, nor a white cloud drifting over the heaven, but was associated in my mind with her who was all the world to me. If I saw other women, I only compared them with her; if I read of beauty and grace in my dear old romances, or hunted over the exquisite casts and spirited studies of my father's painting-room, it was but to refer the poet's dream and the artist's conception back to my own ideal. How I longed

learning. Languages I picked up with extraordinary facility, and I thus alone redeemed me from the character of an irreclaimable dunce.

'You can learn, sir, if you will,' was March's constant remark, after I had arrived at the exalted position of a senior boy, to whom flouting and such coarse ve. measures were inappropriate, and for whom out of bounds was not. 'You can learn, or else why do I see you poring over Arabic and Sanscrit during play-hours, when you had much better be at cricket? You must have brains somewhere, but to save my life, I can't find them. You can speak half-a-dozen languages I am informed, nearly as well as I can speak Latin, and yet if I set you to do a 'Rule of Three' sum, you make more blunders than the lowest little dunce in the school! Egerton, I can't make you out.'

It was breaking up day at Everdon. Victor and I walked with our arms over each other's shoulders, up and down, up and down, at the old playground, and as we paced those well worn flags, of which we knew every stone, my heart sank within me to think it was for the last, last time. What is there that we are not sorry to do for the last time? I had hated school as much as any schoolboy could. I had looked forward to my emancipation as the captive looks forward to the opening of his prison-door; and now the time was come, and I felt grieved and out of spirits to think that I should see the old place no more.

'You must write to me constantly, Vere,' said Victor, with an affectionate hug, as we took our hundredth turn. 'We must never forget each other, however far apart, and next winter you must come again to Edelston. I shall be there when the shooting begins. Oh, Vere, you will be very dull at home.'

'No,' I replied; 'I like Alton Grange, and I like a quiet life. I am not of your way of thinking, Victor. You are never happy except in a bustle. I wish I were more like you,' and I sighed as I thought of the contrast between us.

I do not know what brought it to my mind but I thought of Constance Beverly Manor. Since then our acquaintance had indeed progressed but little. We scarcely ever met except on certain Sundays, when we took advantage of our liberty as senior-boys to go to church at Fleetsbury, where from the gallery we could see right into the Beverley pew, and mark the change time had wrought on our former playfellows. After service, at the door we might exchange a stiff greeting, and a few words before she and her governess got into the carriage. And this transcendent pleasure we were content to purchase with a trudging walk of some five miles on a dusty high road, and a patient endurance of the longest sermon from the worthy rector of Fleetsbury, an excellent man, skilled in casuistry, and gifted with extraordinary powers of discourse. Victor, I think, on these expeditions in his own good-natured way, and seemed to care but little whether he went or not. One hot Sunday, I recollect, he suggested that we should dispense with afternoon church altogether, and go to bathe instead, a proposal I scouted with the utmost indignation, for I looked forward to our meetings with a passionate longing for which I could not account even to myself, and which I never for an instant dreamed of attributing to the charms of Miss Beverley. I know now what tempted me to ask the question, but I felt myself becoming bright scarlet as I inquired of my schoolfellow whether he had not other friends in Somersetshire besides myself whom he would regret leaving. His reply ought to set my mind at ease, if I was disturbed at the suspicion of his entertaining any penchant for Miss Beverley, for he answered at once in his own off-hand way—'None whatever that I care a sixpence about, not even that prima little girl and her governess whom you drag me five miles every Sunday to see. No, Vere, if I could take you with me, I should sing for joy the whole way from here to London. As it is,

and the poor I am likely to do here: I must cut it, Egerton; I must find a career; I am too good for an usher—an usher,' he repeated, with a strong expression of disgust; 'I, who feel fit to fight my way anywhere—I have mistaken my profession—I ought to have been an officer—a cavalry officer; that would have suited me better than this dull, insipid life. I must consult my cousin about it, perhaps we shall meet again in some different scenes. What say you, De Rohau, should you not be surprised to see me at the head of a regiment?'

Victor could conceal his mirth no longer, and Manners turned somewhat angrily to me. 'You seem to be very happy as you are,' I answered, sadly, for I was contrasting his well-grown, upright figure and simple fresh-colored face, with my own repulsive exterior, and thinking how willingly I would change places with him, although he was an usher; 'but wherever we meet, I am sure I shall be glad to see you again.' In my own heart I thought Manners was pretty certain to be at Everdon if I should revisit it that day ten years, as I was used to these visionary schemes of his for the future, and had heard him talk in the same strain every vacation regularly since I first came to school.

But there was little time for such speculations. The chaises were driving round to the door to take the boys away. March bid us an affectionate farewell in his study. Victor and I were presented respectively with a richly bound copy of *Horatius Flaccus* and *Virgilius Maro*—copies which, I fear, in after life were never soiled by too much use. The last farewell was spoken—the last pressure of the hand exchanged—and we drove off on our different destinations; my friend bound for London, Paris, and his beloved Hungary; myself, longing to see my father once more, and taste the seclusion and repose of Alton Grange. To no boy on earth could a school-life have been more distasteful than to me; no boy could have longed more ardently for the peaceful calm of a domestic hearth, and yet I felt lonely and out of spirits even now, when I was going home.

## CHAPTER XII.

### ALTON GRANGE.

A dreary old place was Alton Grange, and one which would have had a sobering, not to say saddening, effect, even on the most mercurial temperament. To one naturally of a melancholy turn of mind, its aspect was positively terrifying. Outside the house the grounds were overgrown with plantations and shrubberies, unthinned, and luxuriant into a wilderness that was not devoid of beauty, but it was a beauty of a sombre and uncomfortable character. Every tree and shrub of the darkest hues, seemed to shut out the sunlight from Alton Grange. Huge cedars overshadowed the slope behind the house; hollies, junipers, and yew hedges, kept the garden in perpetual night. Old-fashioned terraces, that should have been kept in perfect repair, were sliding into decay with mouldering walls and unproppeled banks, whilst a broken stone sundial, where sun never shone, served but to attract attention to the general dilapidation around.

It was not the old family place of the Egertons. That was in a northern county, and had been sold by my father in his days of wild extravagance, long ago; but he had succeeded to it in right of his mother, at a time when he had resolved, if possible, to save some remnant from the wreck of his property; and, when in England, he had resided here ever since. To me it was home, and dearly I loved it, with all its dullness and all its decay. The inside corresponded with the exterior. Dark passages, black wainscotings, everywhere the absence of light; small as were the windows, they were overhung with creepers, and the walls were covered with ivy; damp in winter, darkness in

spring, it had always retained his greatest desire to mat into his son some of his own love for the art; but I had hardly time to think of this ere I was in his arms, looking up once more in the kind face, on which I never in my whole life remembered to have seen a harsh expression. He was altered, though, and thinner than when I had seen him last, and his hair was now quite grey, so that the contrast with his flashing dark eyes—brighter it seemed to me than ever—was almost unearthly. His hands, too, were wasted, and whiter than they used to be, and the whole figure, which I remembered once a tower of strength, was now sunk and fallen in, particularly about the chest and shoulders. When he stood up, it struck me, also, that he was shorter than he used to be, and my heart tightened for a moment at the thought that he might be even now embarking on that long journey from which there is no return. I remembered him such a tall, handsome, stalwart man, and now he seemed so sunk and emaciated, and quite to totter and lean on me for support.

'You are grown, my boy,' said he, looking fondly at me; 'you are getting quite a man now, Vere; it will be sadly dull for you at the Grange; but you must stay with your old father for a time—it will not be for long—not for long,' he repeated, and his eye turned to the screened canvas, and a glance shot from it that I could hardly bear to see—so despairing, yet so longing—so wild, and yet so fond. I had never seen him look thus before, and it frightened me.

Our quiet meal in the old oak parlor—our saunter after dinner through the dark walls and shrubberies—all was so like the olden time, that I felt quite a boy again. My father lighted up for a time into his former good spirits and amusing sallies, but I remarked that after every flash he sank into a deeper dejection, and I fancied the tears were in his eyes as he wished me good-night at the door of the painting-room. I little thought when I went to bed that it was his habit to sit brooding there till the early dawn of morning, when he would retire for three or four hours to his rest.

So the time passed away tranquilly and dull enough at Alton Grange. My father was ever absorbed in his painting, but studied now with the door locked, and even I was only admitted at stated times, when the mysterious canvas was invariably screened. My curiosity, nay more, my interest, was intensely excited; I longed, yet feared, to know what was the subject of this hidden picture; twenty times I was on the point of asking my father, but something in his manner gave me to understand that it was a prohibited subject, and I forbore. There was that in his bearing which at once checked curiosity on a subject he was unwilling to reveal, and few men would have dared to question my father where he did not himself choose to bestow his confidence.

I read much in the old library; I took long walks once more by myself; I got back to my dreams of Launcelot and Guinevere, and knights and dames, and 'deeds of high emprise.' More than ever I experienced the vague longing for something hitherto unknown, that had unconsciously been growing with my growth, and strengthening with my strength—the restless craving of which I scarcely guessed the nature, but which weighed upon my nervous, sensitive temperament till it affected my very brain. Had I but known then the lesson that was to be branded on my heart in letters of fire—could I but have fore-seen the day when I should gnaw my fetters, and yet not wish to be free when all that was good, and noble, and kindly in my nature, should turn to bitter self-contempt, and hopeless, helpless apathy—when love, fiercer than hatred, should scorch and sting the coward that had not strength nor courage to bear his burden upright like a man—had I but known all this, I had better have tied a millstone round my neck, and slept twenty feet below the mere at Beverley, then pawned away hope, and life, and energy, and manhood, for a glance of her

ly lady with a book nose, who had been her governess, and was now a sort of companion, Miss Beverley would have had all the conversation to herself. And I am constrained to admit that once or twice I caught an expression on her calm, sweet face, that could only have been called up by the very inconsequent answers of which I was guilty in my nervous abstraction. I was so taken up in watching and admiring her, that I could think of nothing else. She was so quiet and self-possessed, so gentle and lady-like, so cool and well-dressed. I can remember the way in which her hair was parted and arranged to this day. She seemed to me a being of a superior order, something that never could by any possibility belong to the sphere as myself. She was more like the picture of Queen Dido than ever, but the queen, happy and fancy-free, with kindly eyes and unruffled brow; not the deceived, broken-hearted woman on her self-selected death-bed. I am not going to describe her—perhaps she was not so beautiful to others—perhaps I should have wished all the rest of the world to think her positively hideous—perhaps she was then not so transcendently beautiful even to me. Nay, as I looked, I could pick faults in her features and coloring. I had served a long enough apprenticeship to my father to be able to criticise like an artist, and I could see here a tint that might be deepened, there a plait that might be better arranged—I do not mean to say she was perfect—I do not mean to say that she was a goddess or an angel; but I do mean to say that if ever there was a face on earth which to me presented the ideal of all that is sweetest and most lovable in woman, that face was Constance Beverley's.

And yet I was not in love. No, I felt something exalting, something exhilarating in her presence—she seemed to fill the void in my life, which had long been so wearisome, but I was not in love with her—certainly not then. I felt less shy than usual, I even felt as if I too had some claim to social distinction, and could play my part as well as the rest on the shifting stage. She had the happy knack of making others feel in good spirits and at their ease in her society. I was not insensible to the spell, and when Sir Harry came in and asked kindly after his old friend and promised to come over soon and pay my father a visit, I answered frankly and at once. I could see even the thoughtless Baronet was struck with the change in my manner, indeed he said as much.

'You must come over and stay with us, Mr. Egerton,' was his hospitable invitation; 'or if your father is so poorly you cannot leave him, look in here any day about luncheon-time. I am much from home myself, but you will always find Constance and Miss Mimim. Tell your father I will ride over and see him to-morrow. I only came back yesterday. How you're grown, my lad, and improved—isn't he Constance?'

I would have given worlds to have heard Constance's answer, but she turned the subject with an enquiry after Bold (who was at that instant waiting patiently for his master on the door-step), and it was time to take leave, so I bowed myself out, with a faithful promise, that I was not likely to forget, of calling again soon.

'So she has not forgotten Bold,' I said to myself, at least twenty times, in my homeward walk. And I think, fond as I had always been of my dog, I liked him better that day than ever.

'Father,' I said, as I sat that evening after dinner, during which meal I felt conscious that I had been more lively, and, to use an expressive term, better company than usual; 'I must write to London for a new coat, that black one is quite worn out.'

'Very well, Vere,' answered my father, abstractedly. 'Tell them to make it large enough—you grow fast, my boy.'

'Do you think I am grown, father? Indeed, I am not so very little of my age now. And do you know, I was the strongest boy at Everdon, and could lift a heavier weight than Manners the usher. But father—and

ran to get it mended, with an alacrity devotion that must have convinced her it not for her sake: and yet I loved Miss M. dearly, she was so associated in my mind with Constance, that except the young lac own, that wizened old face brought the bl to my brow more rapidly than any other the world. Oh! my heart aches when think of that beautiful drawing-room, opening into the conservatory, and Constance playing airs on the pianoforte that made nerves tingle with an ecstasy that was almost painful. Miss Mimim engaged with crochets-work in the back-ground, and I, awkward, ungainly youth, saying nothing hardly breathing, lest I should break spell; but gazing intently on the fair young face, with its soft kind eyes, and its thrilling smile, and the smooth, shining braids of black hair parted simply on that pure brow. Mine was no love at first sight, no momentary infatuation that has its course a burns itself out, the fiercer the sooner, with its own unsustainable violence. No; it grew and stole upon me by degrees. I drank it; with every breath I breathed—I fought against it till every moment of my life was struggle; and yet I cherished and pressed to my heart when all was done. I knew was no equal for such as Miss Beverley. I knew I had no right even to lift my eyes so much beauty and so much goodness—the awkward, ugly schoolboy, or at best, shrinking, unattractive youth, in whose homage there was nothing for a woman take pride, even if she did not think it ridiculous; but yet—God! how I loved it! Not a blossom in the garden, not a leaf on the tree, not a ray of sunshine, nor a white cloud drifting over the heaven, but was associated in my mind with her who was all world to me. If I saw other women, I compared them with her; if I read of beauty and grace in my dear old romances, or looked over the exquisite casts and spirited studies of my father's painting-room, it was but to refer the poet's dream and the artist's conception back to my own ideal. How I longed for beauty, power, talent, riches, fame, everything that could exalt me above my fellow that I might fling all down at her feet, and bid her trample on it if she would. It was bitter to think I had nothing to offer; and yet I felt sometimes there ought to be something touching in my self-sacrifice. I looked for no return—I asked for no hope, no favor, not even pity; and I gave my all.

At first it was delightful: the halcyon days flitted on, and I was happy. Sir Harry when at home, treated me with the greatest kindness, and seemed to find pleasure in initiating me into those sports and amusements which he himself considered indispensable to the education of a gentleman. He took me out shooting with him, and great was my natural aversion to the slaying of unoffending partridges and innocent hares soon conquered my foolish nervousness about firing a gun, and became no mean proficient with the double-barrel. My ancient capt the head keeper, now avowed that 'Miss Egerton was the coolest shot he ever saw for so young a gentleman, and cool shot generally deadly!' The very fact of my caring a straw whether I killed my game or not, removed at once that over-anxiety which is the great obstacle to success with all our sportsmen. It was sufficient for me to know that a day's shooting at her father's secured two interviews (morning and afternoon) with Constance, and I loaded, and banged, and walked, and toiled like the veriest dunc of Colonel Hawker that ever marked a cock. All this exercise had a beneficial effect on health and spirits; I grew space, I was longer the square, clumsy-built dwarf; my frame was gradually developing itself into that of a powerful, athletic man. I was taller than Constance now, and not a little proud of that advantage. Having no other with whom to compare myself, I began to hope that I was, after all, not much weaker looking than the rest of my kind; and degrees a vague idea sprang up in my mind that Constance might some day learn to kindly upon me.

THE MOOSE DEER.

(From the London Field.)

An habitual browser, the moose is essentially denizen of the greenwood shades, and its congenial resorts are thick and extensive forests, where it can find food and concealment at all seasons. Naturally wary and timorous, it seeks the more secluded recesses, frequenting especially those portions of the forest in which its favorite browse is plentiful, and seldom leaving the shelter of the covert. Moose are most partial to the leaves and shoots of the several varieties of maple, particularly *Acer pennsylvanicum* (known as moose wood for this reason), which are preferred to any other browse. They are naturally gregarious, and inclined to associate in small herds, but owing to their lessened numbers it is seldom that more than three or four are found together. During the summer months they resort to morasses and swamps, and the shores of lakes and rivers in the backwoods; and when the weather is warmest they pass most of their time standing in the water, partly for the sake of coolness, but chiefly to avoid the annoying attacks of the various flies which persecute them incessantly at that season. In June and July the Canadian forests are visited as it were by a plague of malignant flies—black flies, and flies, gnats, mosquitoes, etc.—which beset their unwelcome attentions assiduously and diligently on man and quadruped alike, and under the woods for the time being almost uninhabitable. The most formidable of these insect pests is the caribou fly, a kind of large gad-fly, which confines its attacks to animals, and is much dreaded by them, owing to the severity of its bite. To escape their various winged tormentors, the moose take refuge in the water, where they remain almost constantly while the heat continues and the flies are in activity. They immerse themselves in water up to their backs, with their heads alone raised above the surface, and feed on the stalks and leaves of the water lilies and other aquatic plants. They appear less wary or vigilant when in the water than on land, for if occupied in feeding it is not difficult to approach them from leeward in a light canoe, skillfully and noiselessly paddled. The rutting season begins about the 10th of September, and comprises the remainder of that month and two or three weeks of October. At this period the female in seeking her mate utters frequently a loud and discordant roar to attract the attention, which is often imitated by hunters to inveigle the male within range of their rifles. During the rutting time the males are extremely pugnacious, and furious combats take place between them whenever they happen to meet. The period of gestation in the moose is about eight months, the calves being dropped in the following May. The number is usually two for each adult female, sometimes only one, and occasionally, though more seldom, three. They continue to accompany the dam until they are a year old, when they leave her to shift for themselves.

In winter moose do not move about much, as they cannot travel with facility through deep snow. When the weather becomes cold they take up winter quarters in what are termed 'yards' in the backwoods, wherein, if undisturbed, they remain quietly until spring. A moose yard is simply a secluded track or portion of the forest, varying in extent from three or four acres to twenty or more, producing a sufficiency of browse, and suited therefore for winter abode, as its occupants have not to wander far in quest of provender. When taken young the moose may be reared and domesticated without much difficulty, becoming tame and tractable in confinement, and associating amicably with cattle. Many instances have occurred in which individuals of this species have been reared and tamed, in some cases even accustomed to harness and used for draught purposes. The latter observation has likewise been frequently exemplified in the elk of Scandinavia. In parts of Sweden where elk were once much more common than at present, they were formerly domesticated and employed like reindeer in drawing sledges, their great strength and endurance fitting them admirably for such work. So well indeed is the elk qualified in these respects for a tamed animal, that it appears at first sight somewhat surprising that is no longer used thus in those northern countries, or that a tame race has not been established and perpetuated there, in the case of the reindeer. The explanation probably is that the elk, although far more powerful than the reindeer, and therefore capable of drawing much heavier loads, is, on the other hand, greatly inferior to the latter in the power of traversing the frozen surface of deep snow—a qualification of the first importance. Being so much heavier than the reindeer, and not possessing like it an expansive hoof, the elk would sink in the snow, and be brought to a standstill under circumstances in which the former could travel over the surface with little difficulty, and this doubtless is the reason why the custom of

to be successful in either case. To 'creep' or 'still-hunt' a moose successfully in the fall of the year, in the Indian summer, for instance, is a feat even more difficult of achievement than to circumvent the wariest old hunt in a solitary Highland glen or corrie; and requires excessive caution, skill, and astuteness, combined with much experience and observation of the ways and habits of this game. As a sport, moose creeping differs from deer stalking generally in no special feature, beyond the fact of its being exclusively conducted within dense forest, a circumstance that tends in some respects to increase its inherent difficulties. In creeping moose, one is compelled to study very closely the direction of the wind, should there be any, in order to approach the deer from a leeward quarter, as it is impossible to cross the nose of a moose to windward of him, even at an incredible distance, without his detecting the 'tainted gale,' and taking alarm. The hunter is obliged, therefore, to advance with extreme circumspection, and especially to avoid breaking even the smallest dead stick under foot, or the decayed branches and twigs of trees and bushes, in his onward progress; in fact, to be almost as noiseless and stealthy in all his movements as a cat. When browsing, moose usually follow a very devious course, making frequent turns and winding; and, having done feeding, lie down always to leeward of their tracks, with their heads to the wind. On this account the experienced moose hunter does not, as a rule, follow directly in the wake of the deer when browsing, but, noting carefully the direction of their tracks and of the currents of air, quarters the ground to and fro against the wind diligently and cautiously, keeping the while a most careful watch for the animals or their traces. With a party of several hunters this sport may be made to partake more of the character of driving, if there is no available 'pass'—as, for example, a narrow neck of land between two backwoods lakes—or particular route that the deer are likely to take when roused, and towards which they may be started by some of the party.

In the early winter, when the snow is neither very deep nor frozen hard on the surface, stalking or tracking moose on snow-shoes is capital sport, and often tests not only the skill, but also the endurance and perseverance of the hunter severely; as, under these conditions, a moose when started, if unwounded, may be followed continuously for two or three days in succession before the pursuers finally tire him out, and arrive within shot. There is, of course, little difficulty in tracking the slo' of a moose in the soft snow; but walking on snow-shoes through the woods for so many hours, with only an occasional brief halt for rest or food, is exceedingly fatiguing exercise, suited only to men of thews, sinews, and stamina.

Moose calling is a somewhat peculiar branch of the venatory art, which is practicable only in the rutting season; and, although it has often been described, some account of it here may not be devoid of interest. The art and mystery of 'calling,' then, consists in cleverly simulating the peculiar grunting roar which the cow moose has a habit of uttering during the rutting time as a call to her lord. This call consists of a succession of low deep grunts, ending in a very loud, prolonged, and hideous roar, which, in the profound silence of the woods on a calm night, is audible at a distance of two or three miles. Unmelodious and unsirelike though the sound is to human ears, it apparently has its charm for the animal that it is intended to attract, and by closely and skilfully imitating this strange cry through a kind of horn or trumpet, formed of a twisted roll of birch bark, the hunter is enabled to decoy the most wary old "bull" moose within shot. To do this, however, requires, as a rule, much skill and experience on the part of the caller, who must be gifted with a great ear and natural aptitude for mimicking sounds. A moose, especially an old bull, is one of the shyest and most suspicious of animals, and his sense of hearing is of the keenest; moreover the nearer he approaches the spot from whence the call emanates the more wary and cautious he becomes, consequently the least inaccuracy in pitch or tone is immediately detected, and sends him to the right-about forthwith. Each note must therefore be carefully rendered, as one false note or improper variation will inevitably ensure detection of the imposition. The chief secret of success is in knowing exactly when and how to modulate the sounds in the manner best calculated to allay the animal's suspicions as he draws nearer; when to raise or lower the notes; in particular, when the crafty moose makes a halt close to you, perhaps within range, but still concealed from view, and pauses thus irresolutely, keenly listening, and dubious whether to advance or take his departure; to be able at this critical moment to produce the low, half-uttered, and distant-sounding grunts and subdued roars which are needed then to overcome his distrust and entice him fairly under fire. Few white men possess this skill, or attain any high degree of excellence in this line, as it requires long practice to become an adept.

MARRIAGE OF A CANADIAN SONGSTER.

Mlle. Cellini, of London, England, daughter of Nelson Forsyth, Esq., of Fort Erie, Canada, who has been pursuing for several years her operatic studies in Italy and London, and who has already made very successful appearances publicly in the former country, and privately in the latter, was, on Nov. 23rd, at the Parish Church, in the parish of St. Mary le bone, married to Signor Angeri, a rising young American artist, and the happy possessor of one of the finest high baritone voices now on the stage. Mr. John Thomas, hairist to her Majesty the Queen, gave the bride away, and after the ceremony, splendidly entertained them at his own house, when the happy young couple remained his guests until the 27th inst., when they sailed for Melbourne, Australia, on the Steamship *Lesitania*, of the Oriental Line, to fulfil a lucrative engagement they have made together under the management of W. Sauvin Lyster, for the term of eighteen months, in Italian Opera. We understand that they do all the principal cities of Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, California and the United States of America.

TOO CLEVER BY HALF.

An amusing story is told of a Belgian bridegroom who, being about to start for Paris on his honeymoon tour, was informed by his bride that she thought of concealing several thousand francs' worth of lace about her, hoping by its sale to pay the cost of their journey. The bridegroom was not smitten with this frugal prospect, and pointed out that there were custom house officers and a female searcher at Ercuelines, who were sometimes struck with an unaccountable fancy for examining the passengers' pockets. This he said, being a timid man, and his bride to humor him promised to give up her plan; but of course she secreted the lace all the same without telling him about it. Arriving at Ercuelines, the bridegroom reflected that if his bride was not searched, after all, she would have a chance to laugh at him for his fears. So he whispered to the proper official, "I think if you search that lady yonder you may find some lace." The douanier winked; the happy bride was accosted with an invitation to walk into the female searcher's room; she turned pale, tottered, but was led away, and five minutes later dismal sounds of hysterics were heard. The douanier reappeared and said to the horrified husband, "Thank you, sir; it's a good capture. The lady will be taken to prison, and half the fine will go to you." Imagine the feelings of the ingenious Benedict, and the scene which ensued between him and his bride.

PRODUCE OF A PAIR OF RABBITS.

I can't tell the whole number of rabbits that would spring from a single pair in the course of a season, but I know the number of young ones that a single doe produced this year. I got a pair of silver-gray rabbits on March 1; they had been caught in an enclosed warren of about thirty acres in extent, so might be called wild. I ran up a bit of wire netting four feet high, three yards on each side, enclosing a space of nine square yards. I put nothing on the ground to prevent them scratching out, and threw in some sticks, stones, and bricks for shelter. The day after I got them, March 2, I found seven young ones lying scattered and dead on the ground. I was not aware of the interesting condition of the doe, or I would have been more careful. On April 4 the same doe had eight young ones, seven of which she reared. On May 28 she had seven young ones, four of which she reared. On August 14 she had eight young ones, seven of which lived to be running about and eating, but died before they were three months old. In six months this single doe had thirty young ones. I have been told that if I kept the buck and doe together he would destroy the young ones; but I never removed him, and he killed none. For breeding house I had a three-dozen wine box, with a hole in the side; a common six-inch drain pipe had one end placed in the hole of the box. When she had young ones in the box, I have seen the doe chase the buck away when he came near the mouth of the pipe. She evidently thought he was not to be trusted; but he killed none. In this north country (Scotland), though young rabbits may be seen in almost every month of the year, yet those born after Sept. 1 seldom thrive, they seem to get swollen in the stomach, and have large livers spotted white. From September till Feb. 1 they appear unhealthy; but rabbits a month old on March 1 are likely to do well.—J. D. B.

THE SKUNK.

As the trapping season draws around every amateur thinks of his traps, and, if not convenient to engage in his favorite sport, naturally delights in hearing something relating to the art. or about the habits and disposition of the animal.

A FISH WITH FOUR LEGS.

A correspondent writing from Hutchinson, Kas., says:—"This place is considerably excited over the finding of a fish with four legs and a frill or sort of ruffle about its neck in a well forty feet deep. This little curiosity is the same as that discovered by Prof. C. C. Marsh, in 1868, at Lake Como, in Wroning Territory, to which he gave the name of *Sireodon leichnoides*. Out in that territory they are known as the 'Fish with Legs,' and are from five to ten inches in length. This one found at this place is about three inches in length, as a sirdon enjoys the external bronchial appendages or gills, making a partial frill to the neck, and membrane along the back and tail, resembling that of the tadpole. The head is like that of the yellow catfish the body of a black olive color and nearly transparent. According to Prof. Marsh's experience with the sirdons, this little creature will undergo a change like the tadpole, and the beautiful ruffle about the neck and the tadpole-like membrane will be absorbed by the body, various other changes will follow, and the little wonder of Hutchinson will be transformed into a completed animal, formerly known as the *amblystoma mavortium*, and the doctrine will be proven that all sirdons are merely larval salamanders. Your correspondent found the above-described little wonder at the drug store of Winslow & Albright, where it can be seen by one who may wish to look at their large cabinet of curiosities."

A SAILOR'S STORY.

It was a weather-beaten sailor we overheard in a Clay street restaurant the other day, kindly giving a few reminiscences of travel to some lady friends he was treating to corned beef and cabbage. 'Talking about lions,' he went on to say, 'they are the intelligentest animal what is. A cur'us thing happened once when we were on the East Coast last cruise. One of our officers went out hunting deer, and next morning his body was found bit clean in two, but with his watch missing. Nobody understood it. Next day the quarter-master's body was found in the same condition, with his watch gone. Seemed as though a lion and pickpocket were kinder going snacks, as it were, only the lion didn't eat nothing. Next day two middies disappeared—same result. None of the sailors were hurt—had no watches, you see. Of course the whole crew turned out for a grand hunt, and at last we killed a lion sixteen feet long. In his stomach we found all the watches, still running. Cold fact, I assure you. The ship's surgeon, who had cut the breast open, said he wasn't in good health—had a torpid liver. So we seed at once that the animal had killed all the officers just to swallow their watches—sorter like pills, you know. The lion must a' thought that the wheels and things would kinder tickle him 'p inside. When we shot at him he was lying 'b his eyes shut and mouth open, listening to o works going on inside of him. Sounded like a whole jewelry store. Fact ma'am. Take some more cabbage.'

A TARVELLED CIRCUS.

Cooper & Bailey's circus and menagerie, which had among its attaches several people well known here, and which more than two years ago started on a tour to the uttermost parts of the earth, has just returned to Philadelphia, where it will winter. The troupe left California on the City of Sydney, October 8 1876. Since that time they have visited hundreds of cities and towns where the circus ring was a thing unknown. On December 6 the ship arrived at Honolulu, where it stopped for a day. King Kalakaua and his royal suite went on board and witnessed a performance. He seemed highly pleased and made several presents to the performers. The next place visited was the Fiji Islands and the company then started for Australia, and after a rough voyage reached Sydney in the latter part of December. In the spring they sailed to New Zealand. As this was the first menagerie ever seen in the South seas, whole tribes of the warlike natives flocked from the North to see them. The showmen had a great deal to contend with, as on several occasions the natives refused to leave the tent when the performance was ended and repelled them when force was resorted to. Fever also broke out and a number of the attaches and performers were prostrated, among them the nimble Japanese acrobat, "Little All Right," who died after a few days' illness.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

A NEVADA BEAR FIGHT.

A man went hunting in the Nevada mountains, armed with a rifle, a hatchet, and a long bowie knife. As he reached a clearing he espied

THE PIGEON ROOST.

(From the Joplin News.)

Such a scene as is presented at the great white pigeon roost, in the Indian Territory, some fifty miles southwest of this city, is very uncommon, and has no equal anywhere in America. The 'roost' includes a space of about forty acres, in the timber, and when they return to the roost in the evening, the trees are perfectly black with them. The Indians, who own the land, will not permit other parties to take advantage of the game, but hire men, who sit at the roots of the trees and shoot and throw clubs all night, and the next morning the ground is covered with pigeons, and they are gathered up, loaded into wagons and hauled to this city, where the Indians realize from ten to twenty five cents per dozen for them. During the day only now and then a pigeon can be seen in the vicinity of the roost, but they invariably return at night. The men who own the land say they have killed dozens of eagles loads this fall, and still the number does not seem to diminish in the least, nor does the nightly slaughter seem to intimidate them.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE AND OUT-DOOR EXERCISE.

An Ottawa correspondent writes - Her Royal Highness is setting one good example to the ladies of the Dominion, which it will be well for their health if they imitate. She is an early riser, and has been indulging in several long 'constitutional's' before breakfast of five or six miles. She is generally attended by one or more of her suite, and walks with that ease and grace which can only be acquired by habitual exercise in the open air. Her dresses are with great simplicity, but appears rather afraid of the cold, as she 'muffles up' a great deal, and thereby disappoints the curiosity of many who would like to get 'a good square look' at her. In these walks she is accompanied by a splendid Collie dog, a present from her mother, who bears around his neck a very common looking leather collar, with a brass plate on which is engraved - 'I belong to H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Kensington Palace.' The dog is a magnificent specimen of his breed, and the Princess is said to be exceedingly fond of him, partly on account of his donor, and partly because at the fire at Inverary Castle it was the barking of 'Rover' which awakened her and saved her, per haps, from a horrible death. Every time H.R.H. has appeared as a pedestrian she has carried a small cane - apparently a *Misacca*, but I have not had an opportunity of examining it, either in my hand or over my back, so I cannot be accurate, and this has given rise to the fashion of carrying canes being adopted by ladies here.

AN ECCENTRIC EARL AND HIS DOGS.

The Earl of Bridgewater lived in Paris during the last century, when, according to the *Kelso Mail*, the circumstances now narrated took place. He was a miserable-looking little man, unable to walk without the aid of two lackeys. He had an immense fortune, which he spent to gratify every caprice. Was a book tout to him, it was representative of its owner, and returned to the Earl a landau, occupying the place of honor, and attended by four footmen in costly array, who handed it to the astonished owner. His carriage was frequently to be seen lined with dogs, his special pet. On the feet of those dogs he bestowed as much attention as though they were human beings. He ordered them books, for which he paid dearly as for his own. Not caring to entertain his own kind at his table, he people dined with him still, covers were daily laid for a dozen, served by suitable attendants. At this table he received and dined with more than twelve favorite dogs, who seemed to comprehend the compliment paid them, as they occupied their chairs with decorum, each with his white capkin tied round its neck. They were so trained that should any, by an instinctive appetite, transgress any rule of good manners he was banished from the table, and degraded to an ante-chamber, where he picked his bone in satisfaction, his place remaining empty until he had earned his master's pardon.

WHAT A FOSSIL COST.

Our readers will no doubt remember the announcement of the discovery some time since of a specimen of *Archaeopteryx lithographica* in the Jurassic beds of Solenhofen. As but one specimen of this most remarkable fossil bird was previously known, and that specimen an imperfect one, there was of course no little desire on the part of paleontologists to secure one and to have the honor

The period of gestation in the moose is about eight months, the calves being dropped in the following May. The number is usually two to each adult female, sometimes only one, and occasionally, though more seldom, three. They continue to accompany the dam until they are a year old, when they leave her to shift for themselves.

In winter moose do not move about much, as they cannot travel with facility through deep snow. When the weather becomes cold they seek up winter quarters in what are termed 'hards' in the backwoods, wherein, if undisturbed, they remain quietly until spring. A moose yard is simply a secluded track or portion of the forest, varying in extent from three or four acres to twenty or more, producing a sufficient quantity of browse, and suited therefore for winter habitation, as its occupants have not to wander in quest of provender. When taken young moose may be reared and domesticated without much difficulty, becoming tame and tractable in confinement, and associating amicably with cattle. Many instances have occurred in which individuals of this species have been reared and tamed, in some cases even accustomed to harness and used for draught purposes. The observation has likewise been frequently amplified in the elk of Scandinavia. In parts of Sweden where elk were once much more common than at present, they were formerly domesticated and employed like reindeer in drawing sledges, their great strength and endurance fitting them admirably for such work. So well adapted is the elk qualified in these respects for a draught animal, that it appears at first sight somewhat surprising that it is no longer used thus in those northern countries, or that a tame race has not been established and perpetuated there, in the case of the reindeer. The explanation probably is that the elk, although far more powerful than the reindeer, and therefore capable of drawing much heavier loads, is, on the other hand, greatly inferior to the latter in the power of traversing the frozen surface of deep snow—a qualification of the first importance. Being so much heavier than the reindeer, and not possessing like it an expansive hoof, the elk would sink in the snow and be brought to a standstill under circumstances in which the former could travel over the surface with little difficulty, and this doubtless is the reason why the custom of using elk in this manner has been discontinued.

The organs of smell and hearing are developed in the moose to a wonderful degree of perfection, indeed, it is upon these senses that the animal chiefly relies for safety, in obtaining through them timely warning of the approach or proximity of enemies, rather than upon the faculty of vision. The sight is not particularly acute, the eye being small and by no means brilliant or piercing, unlike that organ in the Cervidae generally. This, however, is in accordance with the requirements of the moose, and the natural conditions of its existence. In the thick forests that it inhabits, where the light is dimmed and subdued, and where objects at a short distance may be entirely concealed by the tree trunks or undergrowth, keenness of sight is obviously much less essential to its protection than perfection of the faculties of smell and hearing, which we find highly developed accordingly. The nose is very wide in front; the orifice of the extended nostrils extremely large, and the nasal cavity and internal passages of corresponding dimensions, the olfactory nerves having thus a very extensive surface. The ears are similarly on a large scale, those of an adult animal measuring fully fourteen inches in length. Possessing much freedom of movement, they are directed continually to every quarter to catch each passing sound that may be an indication of danger. The external aperture of the ear and the auditory canal are both very large, and the whole organ internally in great perfection. Gifted thus with the acutest faculties for its preservation, the moose is moreover habitually exceedingly wary and sagacious, and no other wild animal is better able to take care of itself, it falls less easily a prize to the hunter, unless at a certain time of the year already specified, when circumstances render it all but powerless to evade the attacks of its enemies.

Putting aside, as unworthy of a sportsman's consideration, the reprehensible plan of running them down in the deep snow, the legitimate methods of hunting moose are by 'calling,' and by 'creeping,' or 'still-hunting,' i. e., stalking. The latter may be considered the more sportsmanlike mode, but both are excellent sport, and very exciting and difficult; indeed, a man must be a skilful and experienced hunter himself, or have secured the assistance of such an individual,

exercise, suited only to men of thews, sinews, and stamina.

Moose calling is a somewhat peculiar branch of the venatory art, which is practicable only in the rutting season; and, although it has often been described, some account of it here may not be devoid of interest. The art and mystery of 'calling,' then, consists in cleverly simulating the peculiar grunting roar which the cow moose has a habit of uttering during the rutting time as a call to her lord. This call consists of a succession of low deep grunts, ending in a very loud, prolonged, and hideous roar, which, in the profound silence of the woods on a calm night, is audible at a distance of two or three miles. Unmelodious and unsuited to the human ear, the sound is to human ears, it apparently has its charms for the animal that it is intended to attract, and by closely and skilfully imitating this strange cry through a kind of horn or trumpet, formed of a twisted roll of birch bark, the hunter is enabled to decoy the most wary old "bull" moose within shot. To do this, however, requires, as a rule, much skill and experience on the part of the caller, who must be gifted with a great ear and natural aptitude for mimicking sounds. A moose, especially an old bull, is one of the shyest and most suspicious of animals, and his sense of hearing is of the keenest; moreover the nearer he approaches the spot from whence the call emanates the more wary and cautious he becomes, consequently the least inaccuracy in pitch or tone is immediately detected, and sends him to the right-about forthwith. Each note must therefore be correctly rendered, as one false note or improper variation will inevitably ensure detection of the imposition. The chief secret of success is in knowing exactly when and how to modulate the sounds in the manner best calculated to allay the animal's suspicions as he draws nearer; when to raise or lower the notes; in particular, when the crafty moose makes a halt close to you, perhaps within range, but still concealed from view, and pauses thus irresolutely, keenly listening, and dubious whether to advance or take his departure; to be able at this critical moment to produce the low, half-uttered, and distant-sounding grunts and subdued roars which are needed then to overcome his distrust and entice him fairly under fire. Few white men possess this skill, or attain any high degree of excellence in this line, as it requires long practice and experience to become an adept. The Micmac Indians of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Millicetes of the latter province are the most expert in moose-calling, but even among them the proportion of really good callers is much less than might be supposed. The best moose-callers among these Indians are most invariably old men, whose superior skill in this respect is doubtless the result of their greater experience. Proficiency in the art of 'calling' is regarded by the red men as a high accomplishment, and the happy individual who can call a moose really well enjoys on that account a certain standing in his community as a master of the art of woodcraft, and values himself accordingly.

The season for moose-calling may be said to begin on whichever day the moon reaches its second quarter in the month of September. Between sunset and sunrise is the time for calling, as the bulls rarely come to the call during the day, and the best time is between sunset and dark. Calm, clear moonlight evenings are the favorable ones for this kind of thing, for unless the moon is unobscured it would be obviously a waste of trouble to attempt calling up a moose, as even if the animal were brought within range the sportsman could not, of course, take his shot in the dark. Still, quiet weather is also essential, because if there is any breeze to speak of one's chances of getting a shot are extremely small. As a rule the bulls come to the call with more readiness in the early part of the season than later on, and the young ones are more easily inveigled than the older animals, whose wariness and vigilance appear to increase with their years. At times, however, moose seem less suspicious or unusually eager, and are more easily allured to the gun than at others; indeed, the young bulls will sometimes during the rutting season come inquisitively towards any sound that attracts their attention. Thus, instances have occurred of their being brought within shot from some distance, merely by the device of striking a tree at intervals with an axe, but it is extremely doubtful if an old one could be similarly deluded by so simple an artifice.

J. P. M.

A Markham firm have received an order from Winnipeg for four hundred waggons.

such between him and his bride

#### PRODUCE OF A PAIR OF RABBITS.

I can't tell the whole number of rabbits that would spring from a single pair in the course of a season, but I know the number of young ones that a single doe produced this year. I got a pair of silver-grey rabbits on March 1, they had been caught in an enclosed warron of about thirty acres in extent, so might be called wild. I ran up a bit of wire netting four feet high, three yards on each side, enclosing a space of nine square yards. I put nothing on the ground to prevent them scratching out, and threw in some sticks, stones, and bricks for shelter. The day after I got them, March 2, I found seven young ones lying scattered and dead on the ground. I was not aware of the interesting condition of the doe, or I would have been more careful. On April 1 the same doe had eight young one, seven of which she reared. On May 28 she had seven young ones, four of which she reared. On August 14 she had eight young ones, seven of which lived to be running about and eating, but died before they were three months old. In six months this single doe had thirty young ones. I have been told that if I kept the buck and doe together he would destroy the young ones, but I never removed him, and he killed none. For breeding houses I had a three-dozen wine box, with a hole in the side, a common six-inch drain pipe had one end placed in the hole of the box. When she had young ones in the box, I have seen the doe chase the buck away when he came near the mouth of the pipe. She evidently thought he was not to be trusted; but he killed none. In this north country (Scotland), though young rabbits may be seen in almost every month of the year, yet those born after Sept. 1 seldom thrive, they seem to get swollen in the stomach, and have large livers spotted white. From September till Feb. 1 they appear unwholesome, but rabbits a month old on March 1 are likely to do well.—J. D. B.

#### THE SKUNK.

As the trapping season draws around every amateur thinks of his traps, and, if not convenient to engage in his favorite sport, naturally delights in hearing something relating to the art, or about the haunts and habits of the different fur-bearing animals so numerous in many parts of our broad land. The skunk is considered a fit subject for the steel trap of every archer, in spite of every cur, and he is given all the room needed when anybody meets him on the public highway or by chance he crosses their path at night. We might appropriately term him a wandering gypsy, as he is without any permanent abode, unless by chance he moves into a comfortable woodchuck's hole. If the occupant chooses to receive him into the family, which sometimes happens, they occupy the same hole quietly and peaceably, but if, on the other hand, the woodchuck is too high-toned for such miscellaneous company, the skunk allows him to move out without any feelings of malice whatever. The skunk is a great rambler, preferring dark, rainy or foggy nights, when he will frequently visit a hen-roost or make sad havoc among the young chickens; or, best of all, if he can find a nest of eggs he leaves nothing but the shells. They are quite easily taken in the steel trap or choker, and, in the thickly settled communities, form the principal animal for the farmers' boys to catch. A number "0" Newhouse trap is large enough, and should be placed in the mouth of a woodchuck's hole and slightly covered with grass or leaves. When placed in like manner they need no bait; but if such a place is not convenient, a pen can soon be built and the trap set at the entrance, baited from within with a piece of dead chicken or other fresh meat, and no difficulty will be experienced in his capture. Approach him from behind and hit him a sharp stroke on the back of the neck, and there will be little trouble. The hide should be taken off whole and stretched over a board and dried in the shade. They command the best prices generally in February or early in March.

SINGULAR.—Mt. Patrick O'Brian, of the 2nd concession of Hay, is the possessor of a heifer about 15 months old which has never had a calf, but which is milking. This curious circumstance is probably due to its having been suckled by other calves. This case is less remarkable than that noticed several months ago wherein a lame rabbit, owned by Mr. Southerly, of the fifth concession, gave birth to a litter of young, not one of which had a head, but which were otherwise full grown.

cut the trees' pines, and he went in a health—had a torpid liver. So we got at once that the animal had killed all the officers just to swallow their watches—sorter 'two pills, you know. The lion must 'a thought that the wheels and things would kinder tickle him 'n' inside. When we shot at him he was lying 'n' his eyes shut and mouth open, listening to a works going on inside of him. Sounded 'ke a whole jewelry store. Fact ma'am. I sako some more cabbage.

#### A TRAVELLED CIRCUS.

Cooper & Bailey's circus and menagerie, which had among its attaches several people well known here, and which more than two years ago started on a tour to the uttermost parts of the earth, has just returned to Philadelphia, where it will winter. The troupe left California on the City of Sydney, October 8 1876. Since that time they have visited hundreds of cities and towns where the circus ring was a thing unknown. On December 6 the ship arrived at Honolulu, where it stopped for a day. King Kalakaua and his royal suite went on board and witnessed a performance. He seemed highly pleased and made several presents to the performers. The next place visited was the Fiji Islands and the company then started for Australia, and after a rough voyage reached Sydney in the latter part of December. In the spring they sailed to New Zealand. As this was the first menagerie ever seen in the South seas, whole tribes of the warlike natives flocked from the North to see them. The showmen had a great deal to contend with, as on several occasions the natives refused to leave the tent when the performance was ended and repelled them when force was resorted to. Fever also broke out and a number of the attaches and performers were prostrated, among them the nimble Japanese acrobat, "Little All Night," who died after a few days' illness.—Cincinnati Gazette.

#### A NEVADA BEAR FIGHT.

A man went hunting in the Nevada mountains, armed with a rifle, a hatchet, and a long bowie knife. As he reached a clearing he espied a huge grizzly bear, and at the same moment the huge grizzly bear espied him. Nothing daunted, the man discharged his rifle, but missed the bear. Somewhat excited, he threw the hatchet and again missed the bear. At this point he made up his mind that with nothing but his knife left he needed some outside assistance, and he determined to ask for it. Now he was not a praying man and not familiar with the usual forms of petition, but the emergency was great, and with no thought of profanity he drew the bowie-knife and ejaculated: "Oh Lord! if you are on my side in this business, I expect you to see me well out of it. If you are on the side of the bear you must draw it as mild as you can, and if possible dull his claws a little. But, if you have no preferences either way, just stand out one side and you'll see the cussedest bear fight that ever came off in the Nevada mountains."

#### SWELLED LEGS IN HORSES.

Partial or local debility is generally the cause of horses' legs swelling over night in the stable. When swelled legs occur in horses that are thin and impoverished, debility must be counteracted to promote a cure by feeding somewhat liberally. It is aided also by giving tonics, such as half a drachm of powdered sulphate of iron, and two drachms of powdered gentian root, mixed in the food once daily. Smart hand rubbing and bandaging should be employed, for which purpose strong woollen cloths of any kind may be made use of, but flannel forms the best bandage, when evenly and firmly applied by means of a roller four yards in length, and four inches in breadth. Such bandage may be applied every evening as long as needed. Its application should always be preceded by smart friction of the limbs, and instead of fastening them with strings it is better to use strong pins.—Prairie Farmer

THE KINGSTON CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the Kingston Curling Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.—President, Mr. Clark Hamilton, Vice President, Colonel Irwin, Secretary Treasurer, Mr. David Watson.

either in my hand or over my back, so I cannot be accurate, and the fashion given rise to the fashion of carrying canes has been adopted by ladies here.

#### AN ECCENTRIC EARL AND HIS DOGS.

The Earl of Bridgewater lived in Paris during the last century, when, according to the head-mail, the circumstances now narrated took place. He was a miserable-looking little man, unable to walk without the aid of two lackeys. He had an immense fortune, which he spent in gratifying every caprice. Was a book tout to him, he was representative of its owner, and returned to the Earl's landau, occupying the place of honor, and attended by four footmen in costly liveries who handed it to the astonished owner. The carriage was frequently to be seen lined with dogs, his special pet. On the feet of those who he bestowed as much attention as though they were human to be ordered them to go for which he paid daily as for his own. Caring to outdo his own kind at the table, few people dined with him. Still, covers were dealt out for a dozen, served by suitable attendants. At this table he received and dined with no less than twelve favorite dogs, who seemed to comprehend the compliment paid them, as they occupied their chairs with decorum, each with his white rapkin tied round its neck. They were so trained that should any, by an instinct of appetite, transgress any rule of good manners, he was banished from the table, and degraded to an ante-chamber, where he packed his bones in satisfaction, his place remaining empty until he had earned his master's pardon.

#### WHAT A FOSSIL COST.

Our readers will no doubt remember the announcement of the discovery some time since of a specimen of *Archaeopteryx lithographica* in the Jurassic beds of Solenhofen. As but one specimen of this most remarkable fossil bird was previously known, and that specimen an imperfect one, there was of course no little desire on the part of paleontologists to secure one and to have the honor of describing more fully the bird which proved to be so important in connecting those two apparently different classes of the animal kingdom, the birds and the reptiles. Letters and telegrams bidding for the fossil were poured in upon the fortunate collector, who wisely refused at first to sell and has only recently parted with his treasure.

The purchaser of the specimen is Dr. Otto Folger, President of the Free University of Rochester, who paid for it the sum of \$5,000 marks, or about \$8,500. It is presumed that it will be handed over to some eminent German paleontologist for description, and the scientific public are anxiously looking forward to the publication of a memoir upon it.

The remains in question are said to be several particulars more perfect than those now in the British Museum, which have until recently been unique, and which have, engaged, at different times, the attention of the most noted British paleontologists, among whom in the first rank are Professors Owen and Huxley.

#### SUING FOR HIS OWN ARM.

(From the Dayton Democrat)

Constable Matthews was on Saturday, armed with a writ of replevin for the return of a man. Some months ago a man who dwells in the northern part of this county met with an accident which required the amputation of his right arm. A physician of Vandavia was employed. He took the amputated limb to his office and returned it. The man whose arm was amputated now avers that the operation was not successfully performed, and that he has suffered and will suffer from the malpractice of the physician, and is about to sue for damages for malpractice. In order to make a proper showing in the case before the court it was deemed essential to have the arm. It being in the possession of the physician the plaintiff has resorted to replevin.



The Gentleman's Journal

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1879.

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

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

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

Are respectfully informed, that all Correspondents of the SPORTING TIMES are supplied with a card of a Yellow 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 October 1, 1878, 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 NEGATIVE.

DATES CLAIMED FOR 1879.

CANADIAN.	
Hamilton.....	July 1 to 8
Dundas .....	May 24
ICE RACES.	
Belleville .....	Jan. 2 to 8
Napanee .....	Jan. 9 to 10
Campbellford .....	Feb. 5 to 6
Ottawa.....	Feb.
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.

HIPPODROMING.

One of the greatest obstacles, if not the greatest, to the success of the different sports in America is the practice of hippodroming which has come so much in vogue during the past few years. If affairs conducted in this way were announced under their true titles as exhibitions pure and simple, the impression they would leave would not be so disastrous to the genuine article. The hippodroming business has entered into all varieties of sport, and has been the bane of anything it touched. The general public are not too well informed on the minutiae of sporting matters, and when popular men or horses are announced to come together for fabulous stakes and under extraordinary circumstances, people are inclined to take everything on its *prima facie* appearance and never suspect that all the arrangements have been concluded *sub rosa*. The reaction caused when this fact becomes known, is extremely prejudicial to the welfare of legitimate affairs. Pedestrianism has been run into the ground by this vile custom, as the recent walk in New York between O'Leary and Campana too evidently shows, since its completion. A match arranged in good faith between the best men in the world would not now draw the crowd that this miserable fraud on a confiding public attracted. A similarly concocted scheme in this city on Christmas met its proper fate, thanks to the exposure of the affair in these columns. Horse racing has suffered terribly in this country from the imputation that the contests were not always on their merits, and it will take the best kind of management in the future to restore that confidence in turf matters that they formerly enjoyed. Aquatics have come in for their share of condemnation, and not without cause, for the in-and-out rowing in Canada the past season was too apparent to escape the notice of the most casual observer, and this feeling of non-confidence was heightened into one of disgust by the management and surroundings of the race at Lachine. Looking over the horizon of sporting matters it will be seen that in the sphere of professional affairs there is scarcely one that has escaped the hippodromic fever and its all but fatal consequences. The remedy is as much in the hands of the principals as the condemnation is in the public. If professionals wish to see their sports flourish they must not kill the geese that lay the golden eggs. In fable we are informed this experiment was practically tried, and without the most flattering success on the part of the controlling power. A good name is a power of strength, and in no part of life is this more true than in the arena of sport. Once allow either the sport or the individual to become contaminated with suspicion and the evil is accomplished almost beyond redemption. Over and over again the public have spoken emphatically on this subject, their warnings have not been respected, and imposition upon imposition has been foisted on them until they groan beneath the weight of their burdens, and pray to be relieved from the incubus of hippodroming, which is surely crushing out all classes of professional sports.

THINGS REQUIRED.

It is never too late to repair an injury or correct an error. It is now over two weeks since the Globe made the charge that the exposure of the misdoings of the Hanlan Club was due to the jealousy of a few outside gentlemen that that paper was ungracious enough to stigmatize as "cracked crumblers." This

club. They invested their money on a sure thing, and it is no secret that many of them now claim they knew how some of the races were to turn out long before they took place. With such knowledge as this it would have been very impolitic to have had a disagreement with the Club, or provoke a quarrel in any way. They had the benefit of the Club's labors without assuming any of the responsibility.

Although a week has passed since an explanation was asked respecting the \$2,000 alleged to have been paid to Courtney, nothing has appeared. This is a question that Hanlan can himself at once set at rest. He knows if he paid the money over to any one on Courtney's behalf, while Courtney declares he has never received a dollar of it. It has been represented in the Hanlan Club that the money was paid over. If there is an unfounded impression that Hanlan paid the \$2,000 to some persons to hand over to Courtney, and they failed to discharge their mission and retained the money, it should be disbursed, on the word of the champion himself. There is no one who would think it an honor to labor under such an imputation. It has now resolved itself into a question of fact between the parties to the contract, and for the credit of all concerned an explanation which will set the matter at rest is required.

The Toronto correspondent of the Hamilton Times says a meeting of the Hanlan Club was recently held, at which it was determined to assess the members \$250 each to form a fund to send the champion to England. The correspondent is known to be well informed on the doings of the Club, and his information is supposed to be obtained from the fountain head. Singular in this case, however, no such meeting was held, and consequently no such assessment was made. It is possible it is the foreshadowing of the policy of the leaders of the Club, who took this means of declaring themselves without giving it publicity in the city. If that is the manner in which the money is to be raised, it will be seen in due time that our statement of last week, that the Hanlan Club of 1879 would be widely different from that which carried the champion through the past year, is not so wide of the fact.

WINTER PROGRAMMES.

It is a subject worthy the consideration of the managers of our winter races, to see that they do not run foul of other clubs in selecting their dates. There is nothing to be gained by the hurry-up method of giving races; they should have benefit of due publicity. If this were done in all cases there would be fewer failures to report. Where meetings are only announced a few days, comparatively, in advance, it gives them the appearance of being simply "snaps" got up for the benefit of somebody or made in the interest of particular horses, and consequently they do not occupy that share of public attention that is desired. As soon as the time is selected, the fact should immediately be communicated to this office, and the date will be registered in our columns, thus advising other clubs and as far as possible preventing clashing, which is always sure to result disastrously to one or the other, or both.

TRAMP'S GOSSIP.

Nothing very remarkable in English racing if we except the victory of Marshal Neil, 4 year-old, with 140 lbs. up, in the Sandown steeplechase—4 miles—leading seven others, in 9m. 2s. Carthusian by Redman, 6

count of a false start; the first time Trovador waited, and, after a severe race, was beaten by Mercy by a neck; in the next try Trovador made all the running and won. The Cosmos, two miles, was won after a very fine race by the English horse Eclairer, by Dollar, 6 years, 176 lbs., beating Pagnolle, by Mortemer, 4 years, 146 lbs., and two others, both English bred. Eclairer was ridden by a Spanish jockey called Alogo, and lost thirty lengths at the start. Pagnolle had young Jennings up, a nephew of the celebrated Tom Jennings. The Omnium, two miles, went to the Spanish and English horse, Petit Vere, by Eau de Vie, with 169 lbs. up. On the second day Pagnolle and Eclairer met again, this time with the weights much more in favour of the horse, but to the surprise of every one the mare won. Pagnolle carried 151 lbs. and Eclairer 160 lbs., same jockeys and same distance. Pagnolle also carried off the handicap of \$1,000, 1½ miles, carrying 140 lbs., beating Trovador, 128 lbs., and four others, including Petit Vere; Trovador, with 140 up, having just previously won the Paninsular, 1½ miles, beating Petit Vere and four others. Mr. Davies, the owner of Trovador, not thinking, I suppose, that his colt had had enough of it, started him in the next race, a mile handicap, when, with 180 lbs. on his back, he tried to give 80 lbs. to Mercy, same age, and got beaten by three lengths.

In India, at Dehra, the Doon steeplechase, two miles, ended in a dead heat between Telegram and Kilmore, with the respective weights of 161 lbs. and 144 lbs. 6 ran; time, 5 min. 11 sec. The Landown Purse for Arabs and country-breds was won by Waldon (who has been previously chronicled as a winner), leading 6 others by three lengths in 4 min. 1 sec.; distance 1½ miles; and a ¾ mile race was carried off by Yanathan, 161 lbs. in 1:27; 5 ran.

In aquatics the principal events have been the defeat of Bullman by Spencer on the Thames, and the victory of Forster over Stewart on the Tyne. In the former race Bullman seemed to be winning so easily that one gentleman offered to bet \$500 to a box of cough lozenges on him, an offer which, luckily for him, was not accepted.

From India comes more news of racing, this time at Rangoon and Sonepore. At the former place the bay Australian mare Fieldfare won both the Derbingah Cup, 2 miles, and the Civilians Cup, 1m. 5 fur.; and the grey Arab horse Cardigan, with 140 lbs. up, landed the Hulwah Cup, 2 miles, for Arabs' beating four others; but at Sonepore he suffered defeat in the Derby by the Arab horse Saracen.

Fieldfare added to her winning score by carrying off the Belliah Cup, 1 mile, beating the Australian horse Kingcraft and two others by half a length in 1m. 48s., but next day had the tables turned on her by Kingcraft in the Hajepore Stakes, 1½ miles, as he beat her by a length, each carrying 181 lbs.

Racing seems to thrive a great deal better in New Zealand than in Canada, they having had no less than 147 race meetings last season, and the amount of added money was \$182,000.—TRAMP.

Sporting Gossip.

Rarus has been astounding the Californians again. At Oakland Park, San Francisco, on the 21st ult., he trotted his first mile in 2:14; and then repeated, with a running horse, in 2:14½. The proposed match between him and Hopeful is "off" until next season any

Mr. David Muckle, of Lexington, Ky., was in Canada last winter during the races, has in his stable the trotters Lew and John H., and the pacer Sleepy George. A knitting factory is soon to be started at Dundas, Ont. There's millions in knit. Mr. Pierre Lorillard is not meeting the best of luck with his horses in England. The Duke of Magenta, the hope of the stable, has gone all wrong, and it is doubtful if he will ever be able to start again.

Among the militia appointments gazetted on Saturday is that of Mr. A. O. F. Coleridge of Ottawa, as Veterinary Surgeon to the Dragoon Guards. No better selection could possibly have been made.

"Put not your trust in kings." The aces and a jack will skin them every time. Ice races will be held at Napanee on 9th and 10th inst.

The Ottawa people are trying to get circuit of winter races taking in Potsdam, Ogdensburg, N.Y., with their own. It probably be known by next week if the negotiations are successfully concluded.

Mr. Frank Martin, the popular horse and proprietor of the Turf Club House, King Street west, has recently increased attractions of the house by the addition of a splendid bowling alley of four beds. The alley is a model of its kind, has all the latest improvements, and was constructed under Frank's personal supervision.

OTTAWA RACES.

The fourth annual meeting of the Ottawa Winter Trotting Club will take place in February, about the time of the opening of Parliament. It is proposed to give it a neighborhood of \$1,700 in purses, divided into a programme that will extend over four days. The classes are as follows:—2:40, 2:37, 2:32, 2:30, 2:27, free-for-all, five-mile dash, all horses, and a local trot. The purse run from \$150 to \$800. Ottawa has obtained an enviable notoriety for its winter racing, and well deserves the appellation of Buffalo of Canada for Winter Trotting. More than ordinary efforts are to be made this year—a new track will probably be selected of easier access to the city, nothing will be left undone that can in any way contribute to its success. As soon as the dates are positively settled upon we will be able to publish the full programme, and it is needless to remark will be an interesting one.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

While Canada has devoted considerable sums annually to pisciculture, the United States have not been lagging in their efforts to replenish the lakes and rivers with more valuable kinds of fish. The fish hatcheries are now in full operation. From fifteen million whitefish will be dumped into the Detroit river next spring from the American side, while the Dominion establishments contribute about twenty millions. Two million trout will also be placed in the river from the American side. Wisconsin turn adrift four million lake trout and a million whitefish. At Madison half a million brook trout eggs have been taken, from that hatchery 150,000 California salmon will be set afloat on the inland lakes and rivers of Wisconsin. At the State hatchery in Iowa, 100,000 California trout have been placed in the rivers. The different States are devoting much attention to fish breeding, and with the assistance of the Canadian establishments the supply in the lakes doubtless continue to be abundant.



Hamilton..... July 1 to 28  
 Duulaa ..... May 24

## ICE RACES.

Belleville ..... Jan. 2 to 8  
 Napanee ..... Jan. 9 to 10  
 Campbellford ..... Feb. 5 to 6  
 Ottawa ..... Feb.

## 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.

President Hayes in his recent message remarks that the abuse of animals in transit is widely attracting public attention.

race at Lachute. Looking over the horizon of sporting matters it will be seen that in the sphere of professional affairs there is scarcely one that has escaped the hippodromic fever and its all but fatal consequences. The remedy is as much in the hands of the principals as the condemnation is in the public. If professionals wish to see their sports flourish they must not kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. In fable we are informed this experiment was practically tried, and without the most flattering success on the part of the controlling power. A good name is a power of strength, and in no part of life is this more true than in the arena of sport. Once allow either the sport or the individual to become contaminated with suspicion and the evil is accomplished almost beyond redemption. Over and over again the public have spoken emphatically on this subject, their warnings have not been respected, and imposition upon imposition has been foisted on them until they groan beneath the weight of their burdens, and pray to be relieved from the incubus of hippodroming, which is surely crushing out all classes of professional sports.

## THINGS REQUIRED.

It is never too late to repair an injury or correct an error. It is now over two weeks since the Globe made the charge that the exposure of the misdoings of the Hanlan Club was due to the jealousy of a few outside gentlemen that that paper was ungracious enough to stigmatize as "crooked gamblers." This was only the old trick of drawing a red herring across the trail to throw the pursuers off the scent. But in this instance it was a signal failure, and as is usual in such cases the concocter of the libel has been hoisted with his own petard. The Evening Telegram of this city and the Toronto correspondent of the New York Herald have given the contradiction direct to the unwarranted statement of the Globe, and have shown that the dissension and dissatisfaction were purely within the members of the Club itself. Among the other corrections which this journal has made in the noted article of the 18th ult., we look in vain for a confession of this error which originally must have been prompted by the worst of improper personal motives—the attacking of professed friends without giving them the opportunity of producing rebuttal testimony. An influential paper like the Globe, despite its many failings, can afford to be just, and it would be only doing what the highest points of equity demand in making the only restitution in its power to the gentlemen injured, by submitting the facts of the dispute, and repudiating the emanations of a writer who was prompted by personal rancour and influenced by unprincipled, though wealthy, advisers. There is no reason on earth why the gambling fraternity of this city should have a dispute with the Hanlan Club. The former were as much on the "inside," as those who were connected with the club. The pool-box and other evidence go to show that the "crooks" were as well aware of how Hanlan's races were to result as the best informed members of the

which the money is to be raised, it will be shown in due time that our statement of last week, that the Hanlan Club of 1879 would be widely different from that which carried the champion through the past year, is not so wide of the fact.

## WINTER PROGRAMMES.

It is a subject worthy the consideration of the managers of our winter races, to see that they do not run foul of other clubs in selecting their dates. There is nothing to be gained by the hurry-up method of giving races; they should have benefit of due publicity. If this were done in all cases there would be fewer failures to report. Where meetings are only announced a few days, comparatively, in advance, it gives them the appearance of being simply "snaps" got up for the benefit of somebody or made in the interest of particular horses, and consequently they do not occupy that share of public attention that is desired. As soon as the time is selected, the fact should immediately be communicated to this office, and the date will be registered in our columns, thus advising other clubs and as far as possible preventing clashing, which is always sure to result disastrously to one or the other, or both.

## TRAMP'S GOSSIP.

Nothing very remarkable in English racing if we except the victory of Marshal Neil, 4-year-old, with 140 lbs. up, in the Sandown steeplechase—4 miles—leading seven others, in 9m. 2s. Carthusian, by Beadman, 5-year-old, 149 lbs., carried off the grand hurdle race, at the same place, after a good race with Sir Hugh, 6 years, 159 lbs., five others being behind them. Distance, two miles; time, 4m. 11s. The great maiden hurdle race, two miles, was won by Blue Ruin, a 4-year-old brown colt, by Blue Mantle, who cantered in ten lengths ahead of four others.

At La Marcue, France, on Sunday, Nov. 24th, four steeplechases and hurdle races were brought off, the principal steeplechase being won easily by La Pitache, by Ventre St. Gris, carrying 148 lbs., who started at the outside price of 10 to 1, and the best hurdle race going to Le Nagour, by Dollar, 8-year-old, 182 lbs., beating ten others.

At Vesmet, the next week, La Pitache, with 154 lbs. up, ran another steeplechase, the Prix de Decembre, 2m. 1s., beating Girofla (whose jockey, Baker, was caught napping) by a short neck; five ran; and the most important hurdle race was collared by Baron Finot, by the aid of his bay 8-year-filly, Belle Petite, by Vertingadin. The distance was 1½ miles and seven ran.

Racing seems to be taking a pretty good hold in Spain as they have just had another two-days' meeting at Madrid, eleven races being on the card, the principal race on the first day being the Criterium, one mile, for 8 and 4-year-old colts, which was won by the 4-year-old Spanish and English colt, Trovador, by Eau de Vie, carrying 175 lbs., beating the Portuguese and English colt, Mercy, 8 years, 155 lbs., and four others by three lengths. This race was run twice on ac-

Stewart on the Tyne. In the former race Bellman seemed to be winning so easily that one gentleman offered to bet \$500 on a box of cough lozenges on him, an offer which, luckily for him, was not accepted.

From India comes more news of racing, this time at Rangoon and Sonepore. At the former place the bay Australian mare Fieldfare won both the Derbingah Cup, 2 miles, and the Civilians Cup, 1m. 5 far.; and the grey Arab horse Cardigan, with 140 lbs. up, landed the Hulwah Cup, 2 miles, for Arabs' beating four others; but at Sonepore he suffered defeat in the Derby by the Arab horse Saracen.

Fieldfare added to her winning score by carrying off the Belliah Cup, 1 mile, beating the Australian horse Kingcraft and two others by half a length in 1m. 48s., but next day had the tables turned on her by Kingcraft in the Hajepore Stakes, 1½ miles, as he beat her by a length, each carrying 181 lbs.

Racing seems to thrive a great deal better in New Zealand than in Canada, they having had no less than 147 race meetings last season, and the amount of added money was \$182,000.—TRAMP.

## Sporting Gossip.

Rarus has been astounding the Californians again. At Oakland Park, San Francisco, on the 21st ult., he trotted his first mile in 2:14; and then repeated, with a running horse, in 2:14½. The proposed match between him and Hopeful is "off" until next season any way.

Hippophagy is by no means new in Western Europe. The old Germans were so fond of horse-flesh that St. Boniface, the Apostle of Germany, had to prohibit indulgence in it.

The London Sportsman, under its death of racehorses and greyhounds, has the following: "Harry Bassett, American trotter; Oct. 26th." Most Americans supposed Harry Bassett was known world-wide as the best racehorse of his year, and that by his deeds he had written his name.

It was an awful poor raw-boned looking beast, and no wonder the other man didn't appear greatly inclined to trade. "That's a fine horse," said the proprietor of the animal, to encourage him; "a royal horse, and—" "Yes," quietly interrupted the other, "there's prints of whales on his back now." They didn't trade.

Mr. Thomas Bickett, of Ottawa, has purchased from Mr. Hawthorne, of Oshawa, a fast and promising bay mare, that it is said can trot close to the forties.

One reason why most people did not go into the ark is, that Noah neglected to advertise in the papers. There is a great moral lesson contained in this fact.

Mr. Pete Curran, the Nestor of our Canadian drivers, is suffering from a severe strain. The injury was brought about while superintending the shoeing of Russian Spy, and has been quite painful. He will leave Spy and Valentine in charge of Mr. Will. Bingham at Bradford, while he returns to Galt for rest and treatment.

an enviable notoriety for its winter and well deserves the appellation of Buffalo of Canada for Winter Tro. More than ordinary efforts are to be this year—a new track will probably selected of easier access to the city nothing will be left undone that can in any way contribute to its success. As soon as the dates are positively settled upon we will be able to publish the full programme, it is needless to remark will be an interesting one.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

While Canada has devoted considerable sums annually to pisciculture, the States have not been lagging in their efforts to replenish the lakes and rivers with more valuable kinds of fish. The fishery is now in full operation. From fifteen million whitefish will be dumped into the Detroit river next spring from the American side, while the Dominion establishments contribute about twenty millions. The lion trout will also be placed in the rivers from the American side. Wisconsin turn adrift four million lake trout a million whitefish. At Madison half a million brook trout eggs have been taken from that hatchery 150,000 California will be set afloat on the inland lake rivers of Wisconsin. At the State in Iowa, 100,000 California trout have been placed in the rivers. The different establishments are devoting much attention to fish breeding and with the assistance of the Canadian establishments the supply in the lakes doubtless continue to be abundant.

The United States feels scandalized regarding the fact that one of its ex-detectors is being prosecuted for selling court money. This is not so bad as the fact that a secret service detective, who bought a queer, spent \$85 of the people's money on the transaction. It does not seem to be a square thing that one man should be allowed to commit a crime, spend the money of the people in doing it, be paid by the people for doing it, and be considered a good and an ornament to his profession, simply induce another man to commit a crime which he will undoubtedly be punished for. Crooks' act is a Canadian example of the same mercenary kind of legislature it is due to the Canadian innate sense of right and honor that the act is, completely speaking, a dead letter.

## To Correspondents.

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

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

J. M., Toronto.—The money is due on the declaration of the Returning Officer. Any subsequent proceeding does not affect the bet.

There are letters in this office for Mr. Curran, James Bennett and Wm. O.

Correspondence.

THE ENGLISH SPARROW AND ALBINISM.

To Editor of Sporting Times :

In your last issue (Dec. 20th), you mention a "semi albino" sparrow discovered at Goderich, and assume such to be a rarity. In this you are in error, as no form of animal life, from man to the lowly mollusc, is exempt from these peculiarities; and no species present them so often as the English sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). In August, 1877, when connected with one of the New York sporting papers, a gentleman of Jersey City presented me with an albino sparrow, shot by him in the suburbs of Newark, New Jersey, and which now ornaments my mantle, having been mounted by that prince of taxidermists, Bell of Broadway. The entire plumage is of a pure white, though with a faint metallic gloss, having much the look and feel of talc or steatite; the bill and legs have a faint roseate tinge. During the past summer I purchased a second specimen from a Hebrew taxidermist in Cincinnati, also of a pure white, though there is a faint roseate tinge to the plumage as well as bill and tarsi. In Brooklyn in 1877, I saw a flock of sparrows, perhaps twenty or more of which nearly, or quite one half, had prominent white markings; and Mr. Conklin, Director of the Zoological Garden of Central Park, informed me that white sparrows were almost as common in the Park as those of natural plumage. A gentleman—the name has slipped my memory at the present moment—residing in Boston, and who is devoted to ornithology, tells me that on an average of every second nesting of sparrows there is at least one albino, or partial albino.

I am also the possessor of a melanotic sparrow "black as a crow," though wanting entirely in the gloss to the plumage observable in *Corvus Americanus*, resembling rather the dead line of granulated or hydrogenized iron.

Albino squirrels, quail and robins (*turdus migratorius*, not the English bird of the same name), are by no means uncommon, and there are few taxidermists that have not one or more specimens. Mr. Bell, the taxidermist before mentioned, has an albino ruffed grouse, though there are a few rusty markings.

Melanism or melanosis, the adverse of albinism, is also a frequent phenomena, though not so common as the latter. Both are physiological phenomena, due entirely to natural causes. One is an excess of pigment, the other its entire absence. Color depends upon the admixture of pigment cells with ordinary cells. The different races of man owe their varied hues to the relative amount of pigment in connection with the ordinary epidermic cells, and to the particular tint of the pigment which the mixture forms. We frequently see human specimens presenting the fair complexion of Europeans who are of Negro parentage, particularly in museums and peripatetic shows. Such are usually white from birth, but the following very curious example is recorded on unquestionable authority:

A negro slave in Kentucky, aged forty-five, was born of coal black parents, and was himself black until twelve years of age. At that time a portion of the skin an inch wide, encircling the head just within the hair, gradually changed to white; also the hair occupying that locality. A white spot next appeared near the inner corner of the left eye; and from this the white color gradually extended over the face, trunk, and extremities, until it covered the entire surface. The complete change from black to white occupied about ten years; and but for his hair, which was crisp and woolly, and the flattening of the nose, no one would have supposed at this time that his progenitors had offered any of the characteristics of the negro, his skin presenting the healthy vascular appearance of a fair complexioned European. When he was about twenty-two years of age, however, dark copper-colored or brown spots began to appear on his face and hands; but these remained limited to the portions of the surface exposed to light. About the time that the black color of the skin began to disappear, he lost his sense of smell, the olfactory nerve seeming to be entirely paralysed, though a pungent sensation was excited by irritating vapours, and the application of snuff induced sneezing. The other senses, however, were unimpaired. Also after acquiring his white complexion, he had measles and whooping cough the second time. Those who would wish to know more of this interesting case, will find full particulars in the American Journal of Medical Science for January, 1852. A like case was exhibited also by Dr. Inman before the Zoological Section of the British Association at Liverpool in September, 1864.

Your readers may think this a strange jumble—sparrows and negroes—but the inference is the same. I may add also, that albinism in the human subject is not confined to the negro race. We read that the Spanish conquerors

G. Gibson. Mr. Robert James has the bay gelding John A., record in the '40's, moving, and he thinks well of him. Among the many excellent road teams which came under my observation was the team of Mr. Booth, contractor, composed of the grey gelding D. I. K. Rine, and the chestnut gelding Orange Blossom. They are a speedy pair and can trip along in :50 to the pole. The bay gelding Alexander, the prince of ice horses, appears on the road occasionally, and delights his many admirers by his wonderful bursts of speed up and down the road. He is not in training this winter, and consequently will not start at any of the meetings. He is indeed a Rarus on the ice, and no doubt has not escaped the memories of some of our eastern horsemen, whose equines he so gallantly defeated all over the country—at Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal—with apparent ease, in the winter of 1876. Next season he may favor us with his presence upon the turf, when look out for a trotter. He is in superb condition, and fully merits the title of King of Ice Horses. Among the young stock growing up in our midst are a great many fine colts and fillies, sired by such sires as Fulton, General Stanton, Douglas, &c., and my attention was particularly attracted to a blood bay stallion, rising 2 years old, and sired by Messrs. Batten & Gould's favorite Hambletonian stallion General Stanton. He is a perfect model of a trotter, and bears a great resemblance to his grandsire, Ryadyk's Hambletonian. Mr. Maloney of our city, is the happy possessor of this rich prize. I depict great things for him when matured.

Let my article should begin to be dreary, and thanking you for this valuable space in your favorite journal, I will bring it to a close, not forgetting to acquaint you with any tit bit which may occur. Again wishing you all success in your enterprise, and the compliments of the season, I remain, yours, &c., Baurus.

MONTREAL HUNT.

The usual annual meeting of the members of the Montreal Hunt took place on the 16th ult., at the office of the Montreal City Passenger Railway Company. Present: John Crawford, M F H, in the chair; J R Hutchins, Secretary; Dr Fisher, Charles and Henri Bouthillier, John S Allan, C Alloway, J Paton, H & O Gallarneau, Alexander Esdaile, and Geo Swinburne. After disposing of the financial question, Mr Allan, seconded by C Alloway, proposed that John Crawford be re-elected M F H for the ensuing year, but Mr Crawford having positively declined the candidature owing to his previous long term of office, it was then moved by Mr Hutchins, seconded by Mr Gallarneau, that Mr Chas Bouthillier be elected M F H, which was carried unanimously. Mr Bouthillier, however, having very gracefully declined the honor, it was then moved by Mr Allan, seconded by Mr Alloway, that Mr J R Hutchins be elected M F H. Carried unanimously. It was then moved by Mr Esdaile, seconded by Mr Bouthillier, that Mr Allan be elected Secretary. Carried unanimously.

Athletic.

THE RAINE-IRVINE RACE.

RAINE'S STORY.

The following is an account of the four-hours go-as-you please race between Raine and Irvine, of Ottawa, which took place at the Temperance Street Skating Rink here on Christmas Day, taken from the Ottawa Citizen, the points of which were evidently furnished by Raine:—

"The four-hour go as you please race between John Raine, of this city, and George Irvine, a former resident of this city, came off in Toronto. The contest was won by Raine, who covered about 28 miles in the specified time, Irvine being three-quarters of a mile behind. Raine returned to the city yesterday, and has given an explanation of the affair, which shows he has been thoroughly duped by some designing and money making sharpers. Raine received a letter from one Sandford, of Orillia, in which the writer stated he had matched him (Raine) against Irvine for \$200 a side, and that the money was in the hands of a responsible stakeholder. Sandford made him an unex-

going on we protested against it, but that at present in operation is a great deal worse. We do not blame O'Leary, for if somebody came forward to back a cripple on crutches against him, his temperament is such that he would make the race. We will, however, state very plainly to him, and solely for his benefit, that the present proceedings are simply disgraceful to all concerned except himself; and that any renewal of them in any shape will be a gross insult to the people of New York. The fact that there are fools enough found to fill the building, and to still believe the incredible lies told about Campana, does not excuse the false pretences that must have underlain the affair. It is incredible that anybody could have been found to back the man Campana, bona fide, against O'Leary; and when the latter fails to do 450 miles, as he will fail, it will be simply to afford a pretext to give Campana some of the gate money under the provisions of the pretended articles. O'Leary could have gone 500 miles if he had tried from the beginning, and everybody knows it.—Sportsman.

THE LONG DISTANCE WALKERS.

DANIEL O'LEARY.—This famous long distance walker is 38 years old, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, and weighs about 140 lbs. His long-est performances are as follows:—

In June, 1875, in Chicago, he walked 500 miles in 156 hours. In October, the same year, in Chicago, he walked 503 miles, while Weston was covering 451 1/2, in 148 1/2 hours. In April, 1876, in San Francisco, he covered 500 miles in 189 hours and 28 minutes against time—140 hours. The next month, in the same city, he walked in a six days' match against Henry Schneckel.

After Schneckel had walked 288 miles he was taken sick and withdrew. In September, 1876, he walked 500 miles in 141 hours against time, in this city, in the American Institute. In October, 1876, he walked 508 miles, in Liverpool, inside of 144 hours, beating Weston's walk there of 501 1/2 miles in the same time. In March, 1877, in a match against Weston, in Agricultural Hall, London, he walked 520 miles in 140 hours, Weston covering 510 in 148 hours. In August, 1877, he walked against two men, who took the track on alternate days, relieving each other. O'Leary went over 518 miles in 144 hours, while they covered jointly only 498 miles. In the struggle for the champion belt given by Sir John Astley, in London, O'Leary covered 520 1/2 miles in 188 hours 52 minutes. In his late match with Hughes, O'Leary went over 408 miles while Hughes was lepping 310.

PETER NAPOLION CAMPANA.—"Sport" was born at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 17, 1886, stands 5 feet 8 in., and in his best days was wont to scale about 150 lbs., but on commencing his present arduous undertaking kicked the beam at but 142 1/2 lbs. In the issue of the Clipper bearing date Oct. 3, 1857, appears a portrait of Campana—and a very trim-built, likely-looking young fellow he was in his running costume—with his record underneath, from which we glean the following particulars concerning his performances up to that time:—Won a mile race against time, \$50, June 4, 1855; time, 4 min. 58 sec.; beat Billy Lee, \$20, around Tompkins' square, New York city, June 11, 1855; beat Lee, \$50, half a mile, July 2, 1855; time, 2 1/2 sec.; ran 1,600 yards in 4 min. 11 sec., \$25, Jan. 20, 1857; beat Murray, \$40, half a mile, Red House track, Harlow, N. Y., May 25, 1857; time, 2 min. 18 sec.; won champion belt of New England, offered by James Hart, five miles, defeating Lambert and another, Providence, R.I., July 10, 1857; beaten by Patrick Buckley, ("Lynn Buck"), \$200, five miles, Union Course, L.I., Sept. 8, 1857; time, 29 min. 21 sec. Not satisfied with this defeat, Sport sought another race with the Buck, and they ran the same distance on the track at Saugus, Mass., Oct. 9 following, Campana being allowed a start of one hundred yards, and being beaten by over two hundred yards, in 28 min. 8 sec. On St. Patrick's Day, 1858, Sport had a benefit at the Circus, in the Bowery, this city, (where the new Bowery Theatre was afterward located), when he defeated Attinelli (afterward a burly, good-natured member of "the force"), Langstaff and Indian, in a two-mile race; time, 10.18. In November, 1858, Sport defeated W. B. Denison, one mile, at Copake, N.Y.; time, 4 min. 49

between two walkers it was absurd. Everybody knew on the second day as well as it is known now that O'Leary could beat the other man. As a test of endurance it was also a failure, unless it be considered a test of the endurance of the public, which, in New York, has often been tested and never been known to fail. Walking is a wholesome practice, besides being a pleasure to healthy people. But there is nothing either wholesome or pleasant in the spectacle of two men following each other around a track sustained by stimulants and the hope of 'gate money,' and ending in a condition unpleasantly near *delirium tremens*. But so long as the public will pay gate money to see this spectacle, the public has no right to complain.—World.

"MICKEY FREE'S" DAUGHTER'S MISTAKE.

Elizabeth Harriott, daughter of the late pedestrian, "Mickey Free," of Jersey City, was informed that arsenic would improve her complexion. Having bought arsenic, she was advised by a young physician to take as much of it as "she could get on the end of a knife." She measured the arsenic with a table knife, and a few days ago took a teaspoonful. She was affected with vomiting, and had all the other symptoms of poisoning. The next morning she felt better, and took more arsenic. She became so sick that her mother became alarmed, and called in Dr. Lochner. He administered antidotes.

SPRINTS.

O'LEARY—CAMPANA.—The O'Leary-Campana six day walk terminated on Saturday. O'Leary covered 4001.9 miles, and Campana 357 1/2; the latter was very extensively "used up," and blames his trainers therefor.

THE RING.—It is stated that Mr. Barney Aaron, the Boston trainer, is coming to Montreal shortly to put in condition for the arena two aspirants to pugilistic honors. The fight is supposed to come off in April in the vicinity of St. Johns, Que.

LONDON.—The 100-yards foot race between Messrs. George Bradley and John Tracey, came off on the 23rd ult., and was hotly contested. Mr. Bradley gave Mr. Tracey ten yards start, and overtook his opponent at the 75 yards distance. He could not keep up the steam, however, and Tracey came in the winner by about a foot and a half. The stakes were \$25 a side. Mr. Hugh Martin and Mr. H. Hunter have been matched to run a hundred yards race on the 23rd of January.

Aquatic.

N. Y. HERALD AND THE HANLAN CLUB.

The Toronto correspondent of the New York Herald has sent a long communication to that paper from which the following extract relative to the Hanlan Club muddle is taken. This correspondent, in common with the Evening Telegram, of this city, sets his foot on the Globe's statement that the opposition to the management of the Hanlan Club emanated from an outside source, and clearly establishes that the dissensions are all internal:—

"... Courtney, whom we Canadians consider a man who has suffered much and unjustly, though we cannot deny that the exceedingly unsportsmanlike manner in which his race was conceived and brought forth afforded sufficient ground for doubting the genuineness of the contest. ... That there has been trouble brewing for some time back has been well known, and Hanlan's Lachine race is the cause of it. Out of that race the members of the club did not receive one cent, but had 'they received anything like a reasonable amount for their investment out of the other races it is not likely that there would have been any dissatisfaction. In forming the club there was much difficulty in getting twenty members to put in a comparatively small sum. The risk that they apparently ran was great, and all the return which they have got for their investment is a sum equal to that originally contributed. This, itself was enough to arouse dissatisfaction, and it did, but the dissatisfaction came from the club itself and not

SPLASHES.

ENGLAND.—Geo. Tarryer and W. Spencer are matched to row from Putney Aqueduct to Mortlake, on the Thames, Eng., for £200 a side, April 8, 1879. The former has the best record, 22m. 55s., over this course.

MONTREAL.—Some sixteen of the delinquent guaranties of the Hanlan-Courtney boat race having failed to pay up, the Committee have at last put the case in the Court, actions having been entered by lawyers Bethune and Bethune.

THE HALIFAX CLUB.—The Halifax Rowing Club has been re-organized, and intends to back Warren Smith in several matches next year. Riley, Wallace Ross, and Evans Morris will probably be among the first challenged. Many Halifaxians think Smith can walk over them as Hanlan did last season.

ASSESSED.—The Toronto correspondent of the Hamilton Times informs that journal that a meeting of the Hanlan Club was held on the 23rd ult., and agreed on an assessment of \$250 each to furnish the funds for the obnoxious trip to England, and for backing him. He will take no shills with him, but will have two built expressly while there by Messrs. Swaddell & Winship. Messrs. David Ward and James Heasley will accompany him to look after his requirements.

THAT LETTER.—The Spirit of the Times speaks thus of Hanlan's letter:—"Mr. Hanlan's managers have published over his signature a card in which he is made to state that a recent editorial in The Spirit was without truth or foundation from beginning to end. We shall, in due season, prove Mr. Hanlan's spokesman to be in error, and would meanwhile suggest to him that all the facts on which the article was based were published in Toronto newspapers, and from thence transferred to our "Rowing Department." That he should have paid no attention to these statements when published under his nose, day after day, and should only have thought them worthy of answer when found in The Spirit is the most sincere compliment he could have paid us."

NAME CLAIMED.

DOLOMITE.—I claim the name of Dolomite for my chestnut colt, star in forehead, foaled April 18, 1878, by Southerner (he by Oliver), dam Aerolite, by Revenue, out of Rhoda, by imported Gloucos.—Dr. J. G. CHRIST, New Brunswick.

Before leaving England, Mr. R. Ten Broeck owed Fordham a considerable sum for riding. He liquidated the account by handing over to him a bill of a London manager's, which was not met. Eventually two shillings in the pound was recovered on it, and this did not find its way into Fordham's pocket, his agent appropriating it. Fordham never communicated these circumstances to Mr. Ten Broeck, who has through out been under the impression that the payment he made his jockey was a complete one.

Amusement.

CITY.

The Grand Opera House is presenting this week the illustrated drama of The Deluge, or Paradise Lost. The scenery is truly magnificent and the settings and dresses surpass anything ever seen in this city. The story of the play commences with the garden of Eden and terminates with the Flood. The ballet and other accessories, outside of the cast of characters, are under the direction of the Kivaldy Bros. The attendance has been large. To-morrow's matinee and evening performances conclude the present season of the spectacular. Next week Miss Genevieve Ward supported by Jarrett and Palmer's New York Company.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron in his sensational drama of Across the Continent has been well received at the Royal Opera House. Mr. Joe Banks as Knucklebone Johnny shares the honors with the star. The play is one of the best of the kind on the stage and the interest is kept up to the end. Mr. Byron will remain over for three nights next week. The usual matinee to-morrow afternoon.

The Lyceum has been doing a large business this week, due to the holiday season and a first class variety programme. The leading features are presented.

amount of pigment in connection with the ordinary epidemic cells, and to the particular tint of the pigment which the mixture forms. We frequently see human specimens presenting the fair complexion of Europeans who are of Negro parentage, particularly in museums and peripatetic shows. Such are usually white from birth, but the following very curious example is recorded on unquestionable authority:

A negro slave in Kentucky, aged forty-five, was born of coal black parents, and was himself black until twelve years of age. At that time a portion of the skin an inch wide, encircling the head just within the hair, gradually changed to white; also the hair occupying that locality. A white spot next appeared near the inner corner of the left eye; and from this the white color gradually extended over the face, trunk, and extremities, until it covered the entire surface. The complete change from black to white occupied about ten years; and but for his hair, which was crisp and wooly, and the flattening of the nose, no one would have supposed at this time that his progenitors had offered any of the characteristics of the negro, his skin presenting the healthy vascular appearance of a fair complexioned European. When he was about twenty-two years of age, however, dark copper-colored or brown spots began to appear on his face and hands; but these remained limited to the portions of the surface exposed to light. About the time that the black color of the skin began to disappear, he lost his sense of smell, the olfactory nerve seeming to be entirely paralyzed, though a pungent sensation was excited by irritating vapours, and the application of snuff induced sneezing. The other senses, however, were unimpaired. Also after acquiring his white complexion, he had measles and whooping cough the second time. Those who would wish to know more of this interesting case, will find full particulars in the American Journal of Medical Science for January, 1852. A like case was exhibited also by Dr. Inman before the Zoological Section of the British Association at Liverpool in September, 1854.

Your readers may think this a strange jumble—sparrows and negroes—but the inference is the same. I may add also, that albinism in the human subject is not confined to the negro race. We read that the Spanish conquerors found both among the native aboriginal races of Florida and Central America, individuals with white complexions. Albinos of the Aztec race in Mexico are by no means rare, and also among the fierce and warlike Jivaro of South America; and we are led to believe that the founders of the Inca Empire of Peru were also of this class.

Truly yours,

ARCHER.

## FROM ST. CATHARINES.

To Editor of Sporting Times:

Having some leisure time at my disposal, I visited the different stables here in our section, and gleaned a few facts regarding our trotters, roadsters, stock, etc., which I thought might not be uninteresting to your many readers. We have quite a few good ones among the number, many of them not unknown to you. I will begin with Mr. David Gillis' stable, wherein are contained, firstly, the winner of the Stallion Stakes, 1877, at Toronto, viz., ch. s. Fulton, record 2:36. Mr. Gillis gives him road work daily; he is certainly looking fine, and will always bear watching. He also has a very fine large rangy looking brown gelding called Great Western, said to be a good one. He is by Douglas, and no doubt inherited his title from his immense proportion; he ought to make a trotter, and has acquired no record so far. A very compact little brown stallion called Prince of Wales completes his lot. Next we have Mr. John Bradburn's stable. In it may be found the very speedy and game mare Lady Upton, quite a favorite here, and is without a record; the bay mare Lady H., record 2:40; the brown stallion Lincoln Chief, and a number of promising youngsters. I understand the first named, Lady Upton, will not put in an appearance at any of the ice meetings this winter. She exhibits no fondness for it, and her owner has wisely concluded not to allow her to contend. I regret this very much. We expected great things from her this winter, particularly as she possessed such wonderful speed at the close of the season. Any day the brown stallion Douglas, record 2:38, may be seen taking his exercise. He is a very fine horse, and must eventually prove a bonanza to his gentlemanly owner, Mr.

John Crawford be re-elected M F H for the ensuing year, but Mr Crawford having positively declined the candidature owing to his previous long term of office, it was then moved by Mr Hutchins, seconded by Mr Gallarneau, that Mr Chas Bouthillier be elected M F H, which was carried unanimously. Mr Bouthillier, however, having very gracefully declined the honor, it was then moved by Mr Allan, seconded by Mr Alloway, that Mr J R Hutchins be elected M F H. Carried unanimously. It was then moved by Mr Esdailo, seconded by Mr. Bouthillier, that Mr Allan be elected Secretary. Carried unanimously.

## Athletic.

### THE RAINE-IRVINE RACE.

#### RAINE'S STORY.

The following is an account of the four-hour go-as-you-please race between Raine and Irvine, of Ottawa, which took place at the Temperance Street Skating Rink here on Christmas Day, taken from the Ottawa Citizen, the points of which were evidently furnished by Raine:—

"The four-hour go as you please race between John Raine, of this city, and George Irvine, a former resident of this city, came off in Toronto. The contest was won by Raine, who covered about 28 miles in the specified time, Irvine being three-quarters of a mile behind. Raine returned to the city yesterday, and has given an explanation of the affair, which shows he has been thoroughly duped by some designing and money making sharpers. Raine received a letter from one Sandford, of Orillia, in which the writer stated he had matched him (Raine) against Irvine for \$200 a side, and that the money was in the hands of a responsible stakeholder. Sandford made him an unexceptionable offer to go to Toronto and run the race. Raine went to Toronto on Monday last, according to agreement, and called at the American Hotel, in an expectation of meeting his backer, who had telegraphed, directing him to do so. The proper enquiries were made, and Raine ascertained from Barnes, the 100 yards runner, and who is employed in the American Hotel as bartender, that Sandford was in Orillia. Here was a dilemma, and Raine was completely non-plussed at the proper course to pursue. Irvine, his competitor, made his appearance whilst Raine was at the hotel, and on questioning him he was acquainted with the fact that he had been induced to come to Toronto to run a hippodrome or gate money race, the receipts of which were to be equally divided. Raine objected to this mode of procedure, but finally consented to run the race on the condition that Barnes would pay his expenses, which he agreed to do. The contest took place in the Roller Skating Rink, Temperance street, commencing at one o'clock. The attendance was small, and the affair, financially speaking, was a failure, the receipts amounting to \$12, and the expenses being somewhere in the neighborhood of \$80, for which Barnes was responsible. After the race was over Barnes refused to carry out his promise in regard to Raine's expenses. Thus has this affair ended, and that it was a premeditated affair to make money by some means, there cannot be any doubt. Raine says in the future he will want a better acquaintance with his backers before he ventures on such another profitless trip."

### O'LEARY AND CAMPANA.

The performance going on between these men is a piece of foolery very much in the nature of a fraud on the part of those who brought forward and vaunted the amazing capability of the wretched victim, Campana. When the gross imposture with Hughes was

tested. Mr Bradley gave Mr. Tracey ten yards start, and overtook his opponent at the 75 yards distance. He could not keep up the steam, however, and Tracey came in the winner by about a foot and a half. The stakes were \$25 a side. Mr. Hugh Martin and Mr. H. Hunter have been matched to run a hundred yards race on the 28rd of January.

## Aquatic.

### N. Y. HERALD AND THE HANLAN CLUB.

The Toronto correspondent of the New York Herald has sent a long communication to that paper from which the following extract relative to the Hanlan Club muddle is taken. This correspondent, in common with the Evening Telegram, of this city, sets his foot on the Globe's statement that the opposition to the management of the Hanlan Club emanated from an outside source, and clearly establishes that the dissensions are all internal:—

"... Courtney, whom we Canadians consider a man who has suffered much and unjustly, though we cannot deny that the exceedingly un-sportsmanlike manner in which his race was conceived and brought forth afforded sufficient ground for doubting the genuineness of the contest. . . . That there has been trouble brewing for some time back has been well known, and Hanlan's Lachine race is the cause of it. Out of that race the members of the club did not receive one cent, but had they received anything like a reasonable amount for their investment out of the other races it is not likely that there would have been any dissatisfaction. In forming the club there was much difficulty in getting twenty members to put in a comparatively small sum. The risk that they apparently ran was great, and all the return which they have got for their investment is a sum equal to that originally contributed. This, itself was enough to arouse dissatisfaction, and it did; but the dissatisfaction came from the club itself and not from outsiders. The executive of the club kept its members in the dark as to its financial arrangements, and several members thought that a certain portion of the Lachine purse had been given to Courtney. To prove this matter was the object of the press articles reflecting on the club, which felt the probing keenly—so keenly, indeed, that a few days ago it transpired that the club would publish a defence. The defence appeared this morning, and is in the form of a broad denial, which is devoid even of local color, while one looks in vain for any statement repelling those of the press. So far as the club's statement, cooked by the local press, is concerned, not one ray of light is thrown upon the financial inwardness of the Lachine race. This appears bad on the face of it, but your correspondent can answer for the truth of the statement that Mr. Ward, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, asserted positively last night that he himself paid over the \$6,000 purse to Hanlan. Had the club shown this to the public, the rumor regarding Courtney's share in the purse would have received its quietus. Until the club authorizes this statement, the public will believe that Courtney did have a slice, and they will be none the less inclined to do so when they remember that the first statement made to the public regarding the finances of the club was to the effect that the only return upon their investment had been 'glory.'"

Upon which The Spirit of the Times remarks:—

"From this we learn that the members of the Hanlan Club who claimed to have made nothing out of him have already received a dividend of 100 per cent. on the capital invested—which beats New York City horse-car or gas stock—and are now grumbling because they did not get more. We also find it plainly stated that when Mr. David Ward positively asserts a certain thing the public will not believe it until the club endorses his statement. This bold and plain information from a fellow-townsmen as to Mr. Ward's veracity is more severe than anything ever published in The Spirit, and we advise him to quiet his neighbors before quarrelling with us."

PETER NAPOLION CAMPANA.—"Sport" was born at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 17, 1836, stands 5 feet 8 in., and in his best days was wont to scale about 150 lbs., but on commencing his present arduous undertaking kicked the beam at but 142½ lbs. In the issue of the Clipper bearing date Oct. 8, 1857, appears a portrait of Campana—and a very trim-built, likely-looking young fellow he was in his running costume—with his record underneath, from which we glean the following particulars concerning his performances up to that time:—Won a mile race against time, \$50, June 4, 1855; time, 4 min. 58 sec.; beat Billy Leo, \$20, around Tompkins square, New York city, June 11, 1855; beat Leo, \$50, half a mile, July 2, 1855; time, 2 1½ sec.; ran 1,600 yards in 4 min. 11 sec., \$25, Jan. 20, 1857; beat Murray, \$40, half a mile, Red House track, Harlem, N. Y., May 25, 1857; time, 2 min. 18 sec.; won champion belt of New England, offered by James Hart, five miles, defeating Lambert and another, Providence, R.I., July 10, 1857; beaten by Patrick Buckley, ("Lynn Buck"), \$200, five miles, Union Course, L.I., Sept. 8, 1857; time, 29 min. 21 sec. Not satisfied with this defeat, Sport sought another race with the Buck, and they ran the same distance on the track at Saugus, Mass., Oct. 9 following, Campana being allowed a start of one hundred yards, and being beaten by over two hundred yards, in 28 min. 8 sec. On St. Patrick's Day, 1858, Sport had a benefit at the Circus, in the Bowery, this city, (where the new Bowery Theatre was afterward located), when he defeated Attinalli (afterward a burly, good-natured member of "the force"), Langstaff and Indian, in a two-mile race; time, 10:18. In November, 1858, Sport defeated W. B. Denison, one mile, at Copake, N.Y.; time, 4 min. 49 sec.

### LONG DISTANCE WALKING.

(From the London Illustrated News.)

We cannot take leave of the subject without expressing an earnest hope that we have seen the last of these painful struggles against nature. It may be an advantage to know that a man can travel 520 miles in 188 hours, and manage to live through a week with an infinitesimal amount of rest, though we fail to perceive that any one could possibly be placed in a position where his ability in this respect would be of real use to him. Still, assuming the knowledge to be useful, we have now seen five or six different men cover upwards of 500 miles in less than six days; so, what is to be gained by a constant repetition of the feat? As long, however, as prizes are offered, so long will men come forward to compete for them; and we suppose the public will continue to flock to these races until a man dies upon the track. Then there will be a sudden revulsion of feeling, a howl of virtuous indignation, and such exhibitions will be sternly repressed. But why not repress them before anything so serious has occurred? We have no hesitation in stating that prize-fighting is mild and humane, compared with such sport (!) as six-day races; and that the one should be put down and the other encouraged, in the same country, is a gross and glaring inconsistency.

### THE PEDESTRIAN FAROE.

The walking match at Gilmore's Garden which ended in a farce last night was a farce throughout, and was pretty well understood to be a farce before it began. Whether it deserves any harsher name is a question we shall not undertake to answer. As a match

of the year 1874, by Southern... Rhoda, by imported Gloucester.—Dr. J. C. Curist, New Brunswick.

Before leaving England, Mr. R. Ten Broeck owed Fordham a considerable sum for riding. He liquidated the account by handing over to him a bill of a London manager's, which was not met. Eventually two shillings in the pound was recovered on it, and this did not find its way into Fordham's pocket, his agent appropriating it. Fordham never communicated these circumstances to Mr. Ten Broeck, who has through out been under the impression that the payment he made his jockey was a complete one.

## Amusements.

### CITY.

The Grand Opera House is presenting this week the illustrated drama of The Deluge, or Paradise Lost. The scenery is truly magnificent and the settings and dresses surpass anything ever seen in this city. The story of the play commences with the garden of Eden and terminates with the Flood. The ballet and other accessories, outside of the cast of characters, are under the direction of the Kiralfy Bros. The attendance has been large. To-morrow's matinee and evening performances conclude the present season of the spectacular. Next week Miss Genevieve Ward supported by Jarrett and Peltier's New York Company.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron in his sensational drama of Across the Continent has been well received at the Royal Opera House. Mr. Joe. Banks as Knucklebone Johnny shares the honors with the star. The play is one of the best of the kind on the stage and the interest is kept up to the end. Mr. Byron will remain over for three nights next week. The usual matinee to-morrow afternoon.

The Lyceum has been doing a large business this week, due to the holiday season and a first-class variety programme, in which all the leading features are presented. Ladies' and children's matinee to-morrow. Next Monday an entire change of bill and several new people will be introduced.

### GENERAL.

MONTEAL.—Warr & Barrymore's New York Combination in Diplomacy, for one week at Academy of Music.—Macallister, the wizard, one week, at Mechanics Hall.

OTTAWA.—Harry Lane's Opera Co., in the Hunchback of Notre Dame, opened on Monday night for short season.—E. A. McDowell for three nights, commencing Jan. 2.—Martin's English Opera Co. are announced for an early appearance.

KINGSTON.—Mr. E. A. McDowell and company will open the new Opera House.

HAMILTON.—Holman Opera Co., matinee and evening performances, Jan. 1.—Miss Genevieve Ward Jan. 3 and 4.—Swedish Lady Vocalists, Jan. 6.

LONDON.—New Orleans Minstrels (bogus), Mechanics Hall, Jan. 1.

SCARCE GOODS. Books, Photos, &c. Sample and Catalogue, &c. PARIS BOOK CO. Chicago.

## THE Ottawa Winter Trotting Club's

4TH ANNUAL RACES take place in FEBRUARY, 1876, (About the time of opening of Parliament.)

\$1750 IN PURSES

A circuit is being arranged with Potsdam and Ogdensburg, N. Y.

For programmes, &c., address, A. ROBILLARD, W. O. McAFREY, President. W. McCAFREY, Treasurer.

Poetry

THE DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBER.

One day last week while sad and dreary,  
As we wended, weak and weary,  
Across the unswept floor;  
We heard, at first a gentle tapping,  
Then it became an earnest rapping,  
At our sanctum door.

"Come in," we said; while yet we pondered,  
And in silence we still wondered  
Who, for us could be in store;  
Then, the door-bolt gently turning,  
In he walked. Our cheeks were burning!  
Thoughts of crimson gore.

"Are you the man who does the writing?"  
(What word will rhyme with this but fighting!)  
Quickly thought we, o'er and o'er.)  
"Sir, we are," we gently told him,  
Nodding to the boys to hold him,  
If he tried to beat us o'er.

"Then you will please give me credit  
Opposite that little debit,  
For four dollars more.  
I like your paper and will take it  
As long as you will strive to make it,  
As good as it has been before."

We jumped! He dodged! Thus we missed him,  
Or surely we would have kissed him,  
No matter if the boys did roar;  
So seldom treated in this manner,  
We felt inclined to sing hosannah!  
Only this and nothing, more.

Miscellaneous

A Texan cattle king presented his daughter on her wedding day with 80,000 head of cattle.

Dr. Carver, the marksman, has bought a team of elk, which he intends driving about the streets.

In the bright lexicon of the modern farmer there is no such word as flail. All the threshing is done by machinery.

Little "All Right," whose Japanese performances in this city will be well remembered, died a short time ago in New Zealand of fever.

A clergyman was recently telling a marvellous story, when his little girl said, "Now, pa, is that really true, or is it just prouching?"

The horse which Wilkes Booth rode from Washington, after his murder of President Lincoln, is now owned in Pomfret, Conn., and is eighteen years old.

A Canton storekeeper recently bought a nice fat duck, which, when he came to prepare it for cooking, he found had been stuffed with sheep's liver.

Probably the best woodcutter in the Dominion lives at Sandwich. He boasts of having sawn recently eight and a half cords in eight hours and twenty minutes.

Jacob Allen Shafer and Johnston Shafer, two noted horse thieves who for a long time have infested the county of Wolland, have been sent to the Penitentiary for three years and five years respectively.

In the northern woods of Michigan the deer are being slaughtered by wholesale. On Thursday four tons of venison passed through Bay City by express, bound for the eastern cities.

At Portland, Me., the other night the police descended on a bar-room and found two colored women, naked to the waist, fighting according to the P. R. rules, in the presence of a large audience of men.

"Have you not mistaken the pew, sir?" blandly said a Sunday Ochesterfield to a stranger who entered it. "I beg pardon," said the intruder, rising to go out, "I fear I have; I took it for a Christian's."

An English court has decided that a servant girl cannot be compelled to attend upon family prayers unless she engaged to do so among her other duties. If she goes to cook, she cannot be made to remain to pray against her will.

When a Hartford lady patted her friend's seven-year-old youngster on the head and

with hounds, upon which the Major replied that "although he could write a graphic description of a run that never had occurred he never could write anything worth reading about a run at which he had been present." Curiously enough, too, he frequently expressed a hope that his end would be in the hunting-field. Major Whyte-Molville has left one child, Viscountess Masserene and Ferrard, who, it will be remembered, visited this country two or three years ago with her husband, in company with the Irish rifle team.

The Rural New Yorker says:—"An intending purchaser should have the horse brought out before him, and watch the animal as he stands at rest. If the owner is continually starting the horse into motion, and urging him to 'show off,' something may be suspected, because it is when the horse is at perfect rest that his weak points are divulged. If the horse be sound he will stand square on his limbs, without moving any of them, the feet being placed flat upon the ground, and all his legs plumb and naturally posed. If one foot be thrown forward, with the toe pointing to the ground, and the heel raised, or if the foot be lifted from the ground, and the weight taken from it, disease or tenderness may be suspected."

BRIGHTON AQUARIUM, LONDON.

Among the curious additions that have lately been made to our collection are three specimens of the long-necked tortoise, Testudo longicollis, from South Africa. This tortoise does not differ so much in appearance generally from other tortoises, except in respect of the neck, which is unusually long and flexible. They seem tolerably active and healthy, and are a welcome addition in our tropical department; and, what with alligators, crocodiles, a variety of water tortoises, etc., we shall soon be able to furnish a lagoon if needed.

In the fish way we have a live shad in the herring tank; we had two but one died. They have never been kept in confinement before, and are by no means easy to get or to keep alive. It is a very pretty and striking looking fish, and looks like a very large and extra stout herring. I should like to have a shoal of them, but they would not be at all easy to get. We are, however, every year picking up bits of experience in getting and keeping fish, which enable us to keep for a length of time fish which have been many times tried, but generally died off over rapidly. Among other curious phenomena, we have a marbled or tortoise-shell lobster, the shell being most singularly and strikingly variegated in patches of color. It was thought at first when he came in that the peculiarity could not be a permanent one; but he cast his shell last week, and the new carapace exhibits the same singular marking. The young salmon still continue healthy and active, and my hopes of them increase. The smelts, noted in my last, are still doing well, though a portion of them where they lost their scales show symptoms of fungoid disease and as fast as they do I have them removed to the infirmary.

Master Prince, the young sealion, is rapidly growing too big for his tank. He is a very funny chap, as full of tricks and play as a monkey. We used to give him a short stick, like a hoop stick, to play with, and the games he would play with it were very amusing, tossing it up and catching it in full career. Once or twice he nearly broke the windows, he grew so vigorous; then he took to throwing his stick at the spectators' heads, so we had to take it away. Then he got a notion of pulling out the plug in his pond and letting the water off, and we had to sink the plug so that he could not get at it, so now he puts his nose above water, gets a good stock of air and blows it into the plug hole, as if he was trying to blow the plug out at the other side. I watched him for ten minutes the other day, constantly repeating this manoeuvre. He is getting too big for his pond, and it is not easy to say what we can do with him. One proposition was to put him in with the seals, and if he agreed with them we might do so; but we should have to put a heavy wire round, for the seals even now get out sometimes at night, and are found in various parts of the building. Charlie was found up on the terrace the other day. One would almost wonder how a seal could mount two or three flights of steep steps, but he did, and seemed to be enjoying the prospect and

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, 38 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 liverymen is especially directed to this opportunity. For price, &c., address — CARRIAGE, Box 1270, Toronto, 85-tf



R. I. ANDREWS' MEDICAL DEFOT, 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. 853-tf



O. K."

BARBER SHOP

BATH ROOMS,

100 King Street, West, Toronto

THE BEST IN THE CITY.

NOW READY

The Dominion Rules

—OF—

RUNNING & TROTTING

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Address SPORTING TIMES Office, Toronto 248 tf

ROYAL OPERA BILLIARD PARLOR.

99 King St., West. Toronto

FIRST-CLASS TABLES

JAS. MAGINN, Proprietor.

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

STANDARD

Sporting Books

—AND—

Works of Reference

FOR SALE AT

THE "SPORTING TIMES" OFFICE

Field, Cover and Trap shooting, by A. E. Bogardus, champion wing shot of America.—Embracing hints for skilled marksmen; instructions for young sportsmen; haunts and habits of game birds; flight and resort of water fowl breeding and breaking of dogs, &c. Price \$2 00. Reminiscences of the late Thomas Assheton Smith, Esq., or the pursuits of an English country gentleman. Price \$2 25. Military men I have met. Illustrated. By Lindley M. Cooper. \$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. rollope's British Sports and Pastimes. \$2 00. Upton's Newmarket and Arabia; an examination of the descent of racers and coursers. Colored illustrations. \$2 50. Norris' American Fish Culture, embracing all 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. Stonehenge's British rural sports, comprising shooting, hunting, coursing; fishing, hawking, racing, boating, pedestrianism, with all rare games and amusements. Ninth edition. Illustrated. \$5 50.

Norris' American Anglers' Look, 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 stable and the field; his management in health and disease—80 engravings. \$2 50.

McClure's American Gentleman's table guide containing a full and complete

A clergyman was recently telling a marvelous story, when his little girl said, "Now, pa, is that really true, or is it just preaching?"

The horse which Wilkes Booth rode from Washington, after his murder of President Lincoln, is now owned in Pomfret, Conn., and is eighteen years old.

A Clinton storekeeper recently bought a nice fat duck, which, when he came to prepare it for cooking, he found had been stuffed with sheep's liver.

Probably the best woodcutter in the Dominion lives at Sudwich. He boasts of having seen recently eight and a half cords in eight hours and twenty minutes.

Jacob Allen Shafer and Johnston Shafer, two noted horse thieves who for a long time have infested the county of Welland, have been sent to the Penitentiary for three years and five years respectively.

In the northern woods of Michigan the deer are being slaughtered by wholesale. On Thursday four tons of venison passed through Bay City by express, bound for the eastern cities.

At Portland, Mo., the other night the police descended on a bar-room and found two colored women, naked to the waist, fighting according to the P. R. rules, in the presence of a large audience of men.

"Have you not mistaken the pew, sir?" blandly said a Sunday Chestorfield to a stranger who entered it. "I beg pardon," said the intruder, rising to go out, "I fear I have; I took it for a Christian's."

An English court has decided that a servant girl cannot be compelled to attend upon family prayers unless she engaged to do so among her other duties. If she goes to cook, she cannot be made to remain to pray against her will.

When a Hartford lady patted her friend's seven-year-old youngster on the head and said, "I should like to have such a little boy as you are," he looked up in her face and replied: "Well, I guess you can; I don't believe God's lost the pattern of me!"

A new bell has been blessed at Moscow in memory of the emancipation of the Bulgarians, which, though smaller than the monster Ivan the Great, still is larger, the London Times says, than any other in the world. It weighs 63,976 pounds, though the contractor asseverated that it weighed 70,288.

The children of James Howard, of Ocracoke Island, N. C., became totally blind each day immediately after sunset, recovering their sight as completely and singularly next day at sunrise. The youngest child is three and the oldest ten; two are boys, and they are all of light complexion, with light blue eyes.

During the past two months, Mr. George Wait, of Montreal, has shipped to the Eastern States 37 ear-loads of eggs, aggregating 4,440 barrels, containing 2,729,600 eggs. Mr. Wait shipped 5 cars from St. Hyacinthe and 9 cars from Montreal last week, and if the export demand continues at this rate, we shall probably see still better figures for the farmers.

A few weeks ago, while Chas. E. Gueyer, bar-keeper at the Royal Hotel, Guelph, was opening a soda-water bottle, it burst with force sufficient to shatter his right hand. Gueyer's hand did not get better, and about a week ago he went to the Toronto Hospital, and secured one of the private wards for treatment. Owing to the ragged nature of the man's wounds, they are not only difficult to dress, but will be slow to heal again. One of the fingers was amputated on Monday.

Mr. Labouchere says of the late Major Whyte-Melville that he once asked him to provide Truth with some sketches of runs

a length of time which have been many times tried, but generally died off over rapidly. Among other curious phenomena, we have a marbled or tortoise-shell lobster, the shell being most singularly and strikingly variegated in patches of color. It was thought at first when he came in that the peculiarity could not be a permanent one; but he cast his shell last week, and the new carapace exhibits the same singular marking. The young salmon still continue healthy and active, and my hopes of them increase. The smolts, noted in my last, are still doing well, though a portion of them where they lost their scales show symptoms of fungoid disease and as fast as they do I have them removed to the infirmary.

Master Prince, the young sealion, is rapidly growing too big for his tank. He is a very funny chap, as full of tricks and play as a monkey. We used to give him a short stick, like a hoop stick, to play with, and the games he would play with it were very amusing, tossing it up and catching it in full career. Once or twice he nearly broke the windows, he grew so vigorous; then he took to throwing his stick at the spectators' heads, so we had to take it away. Then he got a notion of pulling out the plug in his pond and letting the water off, and we had to sink the plug so that he could not get at it, so now he puts his nose above water, gets a good stock of air and blows it into the plug hole, as if he was trying to blow the plug out at the other side. I watched him for ten minutes the other day, constantly repeating this manoeuvre. He is getting too big for his pond, and it is not easy to say what we can do with him. One proposition was to put him in with the seals, and if he agreed with them we might do so; but we should have to put a heavy wire round, for the seals even now get out sometimes at night, and are found in various parts of the building. Charlie was found up on the terrace the other day. One would almost wonder how a seal could mount two or three flights of steep steps, but he did, and seemed to be enjoying the prospect and contemplation of an open sea bath. Still more curious was another position in which he was discovered the other morning. Three chairs had been left near his pond, close together and side by side, and on these he was found reclining gracefully, at full length, as if they had been arranged on purpose for his sleeping accommodation. How he got upon them I cannot imagine. I expect that in time you could teach seals almost anything; they are wonderfully docile, clever, and attached to their keeper, and if Prince and the seals agree they would make a most interesting show. We mean to try it.—FRANCIS FRANCIS, Naturalist Director.

#### TREATMENT OF PRIZE FIGHTERS BY ENGLISH JUSTICES.

Notwithstanding the severity of English laws against prize fighting, the exponents of that sport escape with light punishment when brought before certain justices. Quite recently, at the Surrey sessions, before several magistrates, William Webber, John Bailey, William Harnett, John White, Robert Tothorby, John Jenkins and John Thomas were charged with engaging in a prize fight on Nov. 17, in the parish of Mitcham. The prisoners pleaded guilty. Mr. Baggallay, who appeared for the prosecution, said the charge against the prisoners was a very serious one. The chairman, after consulting with the bench, said there could be no doubt whatever that the prisoners were engaged in a prize fight, and that they knew they were acting illegally. If the prisoners were again brought before the court for a similar offence, they would be very heavily punished. Under the circumstances which had been stated, the court would be satisfied if the prisoners entered into their own recognizances in the sum of £10 each, to come up for judgment when called upon. This was equivalent to putting the prisoners on probation.

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 "  
HARPER'S BAZAR, " ".....4 "  
The THREE publications, one year.....10 "  
Any two, one year.....7 "

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. 853-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, 18. cents, with name. Szcsmm, & Co., Kinderhook, N.Y. 357-nm

try gentleman. Price \$2 25.

Military men I have met. Illustrated. By Lindley L. Conrue. \$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.

rollope's British Sports and Pastimes. \$2 00. Upton's Newmarket and Arabia; an examination of the descent of racers and coursers. Colored illustrations. \$2 50.

Norris' American Fish Culture, embracing 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.

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.

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.

Sonshege'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,

P. COLLINS,

"Sporting Times" Office, Toronto, Ont.

THE

#### N. Y. CLIPPER

PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY

TERMS:

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

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

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

Miscellaneous and Sporting advertisements 20 cents per line each insertion.

Extracts from other papers, incorporated news department, 30 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 Leonard New York.

**FOR SALE.**

That valuable young trotting stallion

**Abdallah Chief,**

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

ABDALLAH CHIEF is perfectly sound and free from vice. 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 best 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.

**PHOTOGRAPHS!**

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

CABINETS, 25cts. CARDS, 12cts.  
HUNTER & CO.,  
89 & 41 King St., West,  
Toronto.

**FISKE & CO.**

777 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.

227-ty

**W. COPLAND,**

East

Toronto

Brewery,

TORONTO.

**HORSE TIMERS-ACCURACY.**

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

P. COLLINS,  
SPORTING TIMES,  
Toronto

Kentucky Live Stock Record,

**SMOKE THE**

**Old Man's Favorite.**

None Genuine Without Stamp.

272-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. McMAURAN, F.R.C.V.S.,

Principal, 6 Union Avenue,

802-am

Montreal.

**Lubricating Oils**

**GLOBE AXLE GREASE**

**HARNES 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 circular. 286-ty

**THE METROPOLITAN**

Pembroke, Ont.,

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

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

358-ty

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,

389-ty

Dundas.

**HUNTER & CO.,**

**Artistic Photographers,**

39 & 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-ty

**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 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.

**The Sportsman.**

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

HARVEY J. FOSTER,

EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION.

\$3 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 STREET, 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 50  
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**

**THE**

**Gentleman's**

**Journal**

—AND—

**Sporting Times,**

THE ONLY

**SPORTING PAPER**

IN THE DOMINION

PUBLISHED

**EVERY FRIDAY**

—OFFICE—

**100 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, VETERINARY

SHOOTING, TRAPPING, FISHING

ATHLETIC PASTIMES, NATURAL HISTORY

MUSIC, AND DRAWING

**KING-ST. WEST,**  
TORONTO.

**Frank Martin, Proprietor.**

1917-18

**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 JORDAN'S ROW, LEXINGTON, Ky.

B. G. BRUCE, - Editor and Proprietor.

PRICE \$3 PER YEAR

**Turf, Field and Farm**

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

**TURF FIELD & 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

Prospectus giving full information to intending students will be forwarded free by applying to

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

802-am Principal, 6 Union Avenue,  
Montreal.

**Lubricating Oils**

**GLOBE AXLE GREASE**

**HARNES 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 tele-graph operating, for offices now opening in the Dominion. Send stamp for circular to Box 955, Toronto. 288-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. Stout Ale.  
D. B. Stout, highly recommended for purity and excellence.

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

L.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

**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 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;

284

**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-am

**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.

365am

170 E. MADISON ST., BET. 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, \$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. Y.

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.

—OFFICE—

**30 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, VETERINARY**

**SHOOTING, TRAPPING, FISHING**

**ATHLETIC PASTIMES, NATURAL HISTORY**

**MUSIC, AND DRAMA**

**SUBSCRIPTION**

—YEARLY IN ADVANCE—

**FOUR DOLLARS**

**ADVERTISING RATES**

per line, first insertion, 10c. Co  
“ each subsequent insertion 5c. 5  
One inch space equivalent to twelve

All communications and telegrams must be re-paid.

Address correspondence

**P. COLLINS,**

**SPORTING TIMES.**

Toronto,

**GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.**

TRADE MARK. The Great English TRADE MARK. **Gray's Specific Medicine.** 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. 283 ty.

**YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST**

Are Respectfully Solicited for **Alex. Manning** AS **MAYOR FOR 1879.** 881-td.

**1879. MAYOR. 1879.**

To the Electors of the City of Toronto: GENTLEMEN.—In response to a numerous signed requisition, and the general demand of citizens interested in economy and improved administration of public affairs, I place myself before the public as a candidate for the Mayoralty. As I hope to meet my fellow-citizens in public meetings, and otherwise, I will hereafter more fully explain my views on the financial and general interests of the city. Your obedient servant, **JAMES BEATY, Jr.** Toronto, 21st November, 1878. 880-nt.

**ST. ANDREW'S WARD.**

Your Vote and Influence Respectfully Solicited for **D. M. DEFOE** AS ALDERMAN FOR ST. ANDREW'S WARD FOR 1879. 882-td.

**THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS FOR SALE**

**Galway and St. James.** GALWAY, dark chestnut, foaled 1870, over 16 hands, by Concord (a son of Lexington and Edith) dam Maidina by imported Australian; 2nd dam Mund, 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 dt, Toronto. Any gentleman wishing to purchase a



**The Hamilton ASSOCIATION**

Claim July 1, 2, and 3, 1879, FOR THEIR **SUMMER MEETING** 371-ut R. R. WADDELL.

**Lady Tartar for Sale.**

The dark grey trotting mare LADY TARTAR, 8 years old, 16.5h, can show 2.00 or better, with, on account of her owner having no further use for her, be sold very cheap. Would make an excellent brood mare. For particulars apply to P. COLLINS, "SPORTING TIMES" OFFICE, 379-ut, Toronto.

**L.S.L.**

**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-nt. 819 Broadway, New York.  
All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERAL G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY

**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 or which it is recommended. The Sanative Syrup must not be classed with the patent medicine 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.

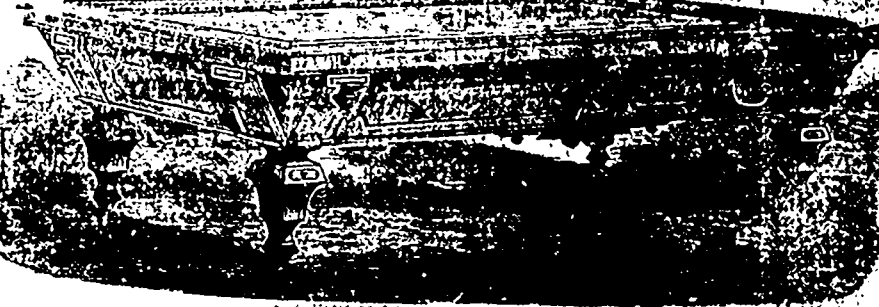
**THE WORLD FOR 1878.**

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,

**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.**  
Ligam 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 LUGGINS & BARNETT, Saddlers, &c 115 Yonge St. Toronto.

**A. WHITE! SHIRT MANUFACTURER**

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 RATES



## ST. ANDREW'S WARD.

Your Vote and Influence Respectfully Solicited for

## D. M. DEFOE

AS ALDERMAN FOR ST. ANDREW'S WARD FOR 1879.  
382-td.

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

**GALWAY**, dark chestnut, foaled 1870, over 16 hands, by Concord (a son of Lexington and Bellina) dam Maidina by imported Australian; 2nd dam Maid, 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, Bazil, Burgoon, Bushwhacker, Cloverbrook, &c., at all distances. Cap 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,

879-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 club 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 Ruric, 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

ber 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,

881-nt. 319 Broadway, New York.

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

## 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, C. F & 7th Sts., Washington,  
D. C. 879-ff.

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 *medicinal*, 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 account of Races (running and trotting), Fox Hunting, Yachting, Bowling, 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,

837-ff

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. 382-ty



## 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 LUGANIN & BARNETT, Saddlers, &c 115 Yonge St. Toronto.



## A. WHITE! SHIRT MANUFACTURER

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

65 KING ST. WEST TORONTO 821-nt

## Great Western Railway, AND WHITE STAR LINE!

New Train for Buffalo Direct. REDUCTION IN RATES

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 reduced rates:

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

T. W. JONES, Agent,  
222-tm 28 York St., opp. Union Station

## THOS. DAVIES & BRO. BREWERS AND MALTSTERS

Crystal and Family Cream ALES and PORTERS

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 F. Grote & Co

MAIL

PROMPTLY

ATTENDED

TO

Turners &

Deale

114 14th St. N.