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GENTLEMEN'S

THE CANADIAN

JOURNAL



VOL. VII.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1878.

NO. 383

TRACK COLLISION AND DAMAGES.

A case of no small interest to horsemen has recently been decided. John J. White and John Duryea each had a horse in a race at Brooklyn Park, June 5, 1877. Neither was very fast, and in concluding the first circuit of the mile track both were close on to two hundred yards behind the leader. Mr. White's mare was in front of Mr. Duryea's horse, and the latter in attempting to go by her, came into collision with the sulky. Mr. White's driver was thrown out and his mare so badly frightened that it is alleged, she was rendered worthless for any purpose. Mr. Duryea's mare ran away, and injured herself that she was sold for a small sum. Mr. White brought suit against Duryea for damages, and Mr. Duryea put in a counter-claim for damages. The issues came on for trial before Judge Pratt, in the city of Brooklyn, May 17, 1878. Among the witnesses was Charles Dickerman, who testified that the mare used by Mr. White in the race was damaged to the extent of \$75. It was proved by the witnesses that Mr. White's mare was nervous, and showed a disposition to run away every time she was driven on the road after the 5, the day of the race. The plaintiff also introduced evidence to show that the injury was caused by the negligence of the defendant's driver. The witness of Mr. Duryea made plain the fact that there was room between the inner rail and Mr. White's sulky for the defendant's mare to pass, and that the collision was caused by the swerving of the plaintiff's mare at the critical moment of passing. For instance, John J. Jarvis, trainer and driver, swore: "Mr. White's mare made a break, and when she breaks she takes hold, that is, she takes hold, and a man has got to catch her right away if he wants to catch her at all. If he does not catch her then she takes more and more running, in which she loses; most all horses trot faster if they go without running; that is customary with all horses in trotting, and very few horses you can catch by driving them straight; and Mr. White's mare that was driving (Mr. Thompson) when the mare broke, of course he was close to the fence, and he had to pull her to the right in order to catch her, or to the left, one or the other; and he pulled her to the right to catch her and then she ran to the left; when he cannot catch her on one rein she has got to catch her on the other; if a man handles a horse all the time he gets used to her, and he can soon form a system in catching her; and when he pulled the mare to the left Mr. Duryea's mare came up and his wheel caught the inside of Mr. White's wheel, which of course broad both sideways, bottom side up, which necessarily threw both drivers out. Mr. White's mare held on to his mare, but Mr. Duryea's mare ran away and ran up the track and was caught there." In his charge to the jury, Judge Pratt said: "When the law says that a party shall have compensatory damages in case of accidents through the negligence or fault of any party, it means precisely this: That under the peculiar circumstances of the case the party did some-

MR. BONNER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The announcement printed in the Turf, Field and Farm last week that Mr. Robert Bonner would make some public performance, with his horses next year was a pleasant surprise to tens of thousands. As Mr. Bonner has so many shining lights in his stable, which the people really want to see, it is not strange that the statement which he authorized last week should have caused a wave of attention to roll over the country. It is not Mr. B.'s purpose to make a violent departure. He has kept his horses exclusively for pleasure, never using one of them in a manner to bring him a dollar's recompense. His stable has cost him hundreds of thousands of dollars, and were he so disposed he could enter a campaign and sweep everything before him. But he is not so inclined. He is conscientiously opposed to trotting for money or a wager of any kind, and he will accept nothing for the exhibitions contemplated. As a matter of course, the managers of rival tracks will use all their art to persuade him to honor them, and we cherish the hope that he will strain a point to oblige as many of those belonging to the Grand Circuit as possible. That which would please Hartford would prove equally gratifying to Cleveland. There is another thing we should like to see done, and that is the re-introduction of Dexter to the public in connection with Edwin Forrest. The white-legged gelding which was king of trotters ten years ago is a well-preserved horse, and he has been in retirement so long that the people would cheer him to the echo were he simply led on the track in front of the grand stand. And what memories would come to him—how the eyes would flash with the excitement of the old days as the applause of the multitude struck upon his ear! Of all the names in Mr. Bonner's wonderful stable there is not one more potent, more idolized than that of Dexter.—Turf.

DEATH OF MAJOR J. G. WHYTE-MELVILLE.

(From the Sporting Gazette, Dec. 7.)

A thrill of sorrow ran through thousands of homes on Thursday when the sad news reached them that the gallant soldier, good sportsman, and able writer was no more. Who amongst us has not read his soul-stirring verses, and enjoyed the truthfulness with which the life amongst which he moved was portrayed in his novels? As a friend and relation of his once said to us, "Other novelists describe society as they fancy it is; Whyte-Melville describes it as he has seen it." And now many who had never seen the man will sorrow to think that his last lines have been penned and his wit shall charm them no more.

The cold touch of death overtook him in the pursuit he loved so well, and he may literally and truly be said to have died in harness; for he had met the Vale of White Horse Hounds at Biggleswade, his usual health and spirits, and with

better and few so well, no one was more modest as to his own achievements, or admitted the fact more frankly, generally with a laugh or jest at his own expense, on those rare occasions when he could not reach the end of a good run.

Major Whyte-Melville entered the army in 1832, becoming a captain in the Coldstream Guards in 1845, and he retired in 1849. The Crimean war, however, caused him once more to put on his harness, and he joined the cavalry of the Turkish contingent, and remained in the service until the close of the war in 1856.

His first novels, "Digby Grand" and "Tilbury No-go," at once established his reputation in the world of literature, where he held a position entirely his own, as the one man, and the only one, who could introduce sport and sportsmen into his work without making them ridiculous and displaying ignorance of the subject. "Market Harborough" and the sketches "Inside the Bar" are unrivalled in their way, as is the description of wild stag-hunting in "Katerfelto," and the character of Red Rube, the harborer, could have come from no pen but his own. "Satanella," again, has portraits of men, women, and horses that we all seem to recognize at once; but Whyte-Melville succeeded in a different style from any of these, as the "Gladiators" and "Sarchedon" testify, not to mention "Holmby House" and the "Queen's Manes."

His hunting songs stand so far alone that nothing in the language can be compared to them, and the verse is like the stride of a free-going thoroughbred by the side of a scrambling half-bred one when such an attempt is made. "The Lord of the Valley," "The Galloping Squire," "The King of the Kennel," "The Clipper that stands in the stall at the top," and "The Good Grey Mare," all stirring one's blood like the sound of a trumpet. In some of his other poetry there is, however, a vein of sadness which seems to tell us that the bold horseman and brave soldier owned a heart feeling and tender as that of a woman, and that the sorrows of "Hero" or "Griseida" roused its sympathies as truly as trumpet blast or note of hound. Alas! that it beats no more, for long will it be before we shall look upon his like again.

Veterinary.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association was held in the Museum of the Ontario Veterinary College on the 20th. There was a large attendance of members from all parts of the Province. In the address of Professor Smith, the President, he gave a description of his visit to Europe, and an account of the Veterinary Colleges of Great Britain and the Continent. He was most courteously received by the professors and leading veterinarians of the old world, which he acknowledged in warm terms. The most important business was the question of incorporation. It was finally re-

Fur, Fin and Leather.

THE FISH OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Mr. R. H. Kilby, President of the Fish and Game Protection Club of the Province of Quebec, has called attention to the following circular issued by his society, and which is to be presented to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa. The subject is an important one, and justly demands the attention of the Montreal society. It is to be hoped that interested game protective societies in the State of New York will take suitable action for seconding the Canadians in their efforts to preserve the young fish of the St. Lawrence. The petition reads as follows:—

MONTREAL, December, 1878.

To the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries:

We, the undersigned, dealers, sportsmen, citizens, and members of the Fish and Game Protection Club of the Province of Quebec, having noticed that the food supply, in the form of black bass, dore and maskunonge, furnished by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers, has year by year been diminishing in quantity at an alarming rate, and believing that if certain measures be at once instituted and scrupulously carried out the rivers alluded to will, in a few years' time, yield as much as they have done in the past, hereby respectfully submit our views, and pray that you will take them into your consideration:

1. To your petitioners proof does not seem wanting that the laws affecting the taking of these species of fish, at present on the Statute Book, are but little observed; the fish being caught at prohibited times, and, in some instances, kept alive in boxes or pounds to evade the laws until the season opens.

2. It appears to your petitioners that the most destructive practice of all is the capture of fish by means of nets during the spawning season in and contiguous to the entrance of certain small streams which may be termed breeding rivers; and should this practice be persisted in your petitioners feel convinced but one inevitable result will follow, viz: our large rivers will speedily and completely be depleted of the fish named.

Your petitioners would also humbly suggest that the following rivers be preserved as "breeding rivers" and absolutely closed against all netting, not only in the streams themselves, but within three-quarters of a mile of the entrance thereto, viz., the Chateauguay, Beaudette, Salmon River and North River; and, also that that such steps be taken to enforce the laws as will effectually put a stop to the netting of fish during the breeding season, in or near to the other tributaries of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, notable among which are the River St. Louis, Riviere Rouge and the Rigaud.

That to enable your Department, as well as the members of the Club to have a more perfect

002,544 altogether. And to make the computation still more certain, a third count was made, which showed 71 eggs in the last division, or 9,806,112 in the whole ovaries. From these results Mr. Mather fixes the number of eggs in this particular eel at fully 9,000,000.

DEER.—A herd of twelve fine deer were discovered feeding in a field near Chesley, a few days ago.

TALL SHOOTING IN TEXAS.—Wm. Erwin, a few days ago, at Crow Creek, Texas, accomplished the feat of shooting dead in their tracks 101 Texas stags at 101 consecutive shots with a Winchester rifle, all for a bet of a box of cigars. The carcasses were made into Indian beef.

THE WIMPLEDON TEAM.—Col. Stuart, Secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association, writes as follows: "My attention having been called to the communication from your Ottawa correspondent in your issue of the 17th instant, giving the names of the Wimpleton Team for 1879. I am directed to state that although the names mentioned in that communication appear as those of the competitors making the 'twenty' highest scores in the various provinces, no official selection of the Team by the Council of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association has as yet been made."

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF TORONTO.—A special meeting of this Society was convened in Shattbury Hall on Monday evening, Mr. Henry Montgomery, M.A., Vice-President, in the chair. The reports of the Council and officers showed the Society to be in a thriving condition. The membership consists of twenty-eight ordinary members and one honorary member. During the year several donations have been made to the library, one by Prof. Croft of upwards of sixty rare and valuable volumes. The museum consists of more than two thousand species; and the Society has no liabilities. After the disposal of business, Mr. Wm. Brodie read a paper on *Pissodis strobis*, the white pine weevil, one of the few Canadian beetles the larvae of which feed on living wood. After remarking on the injury done to young pines in the vicinity of Toronto during last summer, it was held that this beetle is double-brooded, the first brood of larvae feeding in young pines—usually in the terminal shoots—and the second brood feeding under the bark of recently dead mature trees. It was also shown that the increase of *Pissodis strobis* is checked by ichneumonids by severe frosts, and by conditions generally prevailing in Ontario.

THE TROTTING HORSE BREEDING

that, it is alleged, she was rendered worthless for road purposes. Mr. Duryea's mare ran away, and so injured herself that she was sold for a nominal sum. Mr. White brought suit against Mr. Duryea for damages, and Mr. Duryea put in a counter-claim for damages. The issues came on for trial before Judge Pratt, in the city of Brooklyn, May 17, 1878. Among the witnesses was Charles Dickerman, who testified that the only used by Mr. White in the race was damaged to the extent of \$75. It was proved by other witnesses that Mr. White's mare was nervous, and showed a disposition to run away every time she was driven on the road after June 5, the day of the race. The plaintiff also introduced evidence to show that the injury was caused by the negligence of the defendant's driver. The witnesses of Mr. Duryea made plain the fact that there was room between the inner rail and Mr. White's sulky for the defendant's mare to pass, and that the collision was caused by the swerving of the plaintiff's mare at the critical moment of passing. For instance, John T. Jarvis, trainer and driver, swore: "Mr. White's mare made a break, and when she breaks she is rank—that is, she takes hold, and a man has got to catch her right away if he wants to catch her at all. If he does not catch her then she takes more and more running, in which she loses; most all horses trot faster if they go without running; that is customary with all horses in trotting, and very few horses you can catch by driving them straight; and Mr. White's man that was driving (Mr. Thompson), when the mare broke, of course he was close to the fence, and he had to pull her to the right in order to catch her, or to the left, one or the other; and he pulled her to the right to catch her and then to the left; when he cannot catch her on one rein he has got to catch her on the other; if a man handles a horse all the time he gets used to her, and he can soon form a system in catching her; and when he pulled the mare to the left Mr. Duryea's mare came up and his wheel caught the inside of Mr. White's wheel, which of course turned both sideways, bottom side up, which necessarily threw both drivers out. Mr. White's man held on to his mare, but Mr. Duryea's mare got away and ran up the track and was caught there." In his charge to the jury, Judge Pratt said: "When the law says that a party shall have compensatory damages in case of accidents through the negligence or fault of any party, it means precisely this: That under the peculiar circumstances of the case the party did something which a prudent man, under the circumstances, would not have done, omitted to take some precaution which would have prevented the accident, and which a prudent man would have taken under the circumstances." After deliberation, the jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff, assessing the damages at \$250. Mr. Duryea appealed the case to the General Term of the Circuit Court, Second Judicial District, and again the decision was against him. It is an unusual thing for an owner of a horse to engage in a race and then go to the civil courts of the land for redress of a grievance. These questions almost invariably are settled by the courts of the turf. If the practice of Mr. White in this respect is to prevail, drivers will be forced to exercise the greatest care to prevent collisions; and what the judges of a race may regard as an unavoidable collision, the intelligent jury, ignorant of the governing principles of the track, may decide to have been the result of carelessness, and so assess one of the parties heavy damages. After a careful perusal of the evidence of the case under review, we have formed the opinion that Mr. Duryea was no more to blame for the collision than Mr. White. He was damaged by the collision, and yet the court decided that he should pay damages to Mr. White. The defendant could have had the case dismissed in the beginning by putting in the plea that at the time of the collision the mare was trotting for a wager, but he preferred to have it tried on its merits, and now judgment is against him. His experience, if we mistake not, will cause other owners and drivers, when sued under like circumstances, to attempt to stop the prosecution by pleading the illegality of the pastime. As the turf has assumed so much importance in this country, and as it is growing in strength every year, it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when it will cease to be an outlawed sport. If it was made legal to trot or run horses for premiums the obligations of the course would be more generally respected than now, and the transgressor would, with greater promptness, be brought face to face with justice.—Turf.

The two-year-old English colt Falmouth has been purchased by Mr. F. Greston for 6,000 guineas and contingencies. He is thought well of for the Derby.

violent departure. He has kept his horses exclusively for pleasure, never using one of them in a manor to bring him a dollar's recompense. His stable has cost him hundreds of thousands of dollars, and were he so disposed he could enter a campaign and sweep everything before him. But he is not so inclined. He conscientiously opposed to trotting for money or a wager of any kind, and he will accept nothing for the exhibitions contemplated. As a matter of course, the managers of rival tracks will use all their art to persuade him to honor them, and we cherish the hope that he will strain a point to oblige as many of those belonging to the Grand Circuit as possible. That which would please Harford would prove equally gratifying to Cleveland. There is another thing we should like to see done, and that is the re-introduction of Dexter to the public in connection with Edwin Forrest. The white-legged gelding which was king of trotters ten years ago is a well-preserved horse, and he has been in retirement so long that the people would cheer him to the echo were he simply led on the track in front of the grand stand. And what memories would come to him—how the eyes would flash with the excitement of the old days as the applause of the multitude struck upon his ear! Of all the names in Mr. Bonner's wonderful stable there is not one more potent, more idolized than that of Dexter.—Turf.

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The cold touch of death overtook him in the pursuit he loved so well, and he may literally and truly be said to have died in harness, for he had met the Vale of White Horse Hounds at Big Elm in his usual health and spirits, and with every prospect of being able to ride to hounds for many years to come, for he was born in 1821, and consequently could certainly not be said to be more than verging on old age. As far as we are able to learn, as he was galloping across a ploughed field near Malmesbury his horse fell (probably unable to get his fore legs out). His rider came down heavily, dislocated his neck, and the gallant soldier and fine sportsman was no more. Thus die, as consummate a horseman as ever sat in pigskin. Not as a rule mounted on such expensive or perfect horses as most men in his position strive to get, we have seen him going across the pastures of Leicestershire and Northamptonshire in that quiet, determined way he himself has so well described, in as good a place as those far more expensively mounted. He seemed, like many other good men, to rather enjoy making a young horse, or riding a quarter-tempered one, than not, and no matter what they were, he was always in his place, and it would have been impossible for a stranger to detect from their style of going that he was not on a finished hunter. Equally at home was he amongst the heath, rocks, and bogs of Exmoor, where we have seen him apparently as much at his ease as in the grass grounds of the Midlands. No one liked better than he did to see the wild deer roused and brought to bay amidst the lovely hills and coombs of Devon and Somerset. But if he liked wild deer hunting (and like it he did, for once seeing a stag, roused at Ashway Ham, as it went away he turned to us and said, "I have often been deer-stalking in the Highlands, but after this I can never pull trigger on a stag again.") he by no means despised a gallop after one from the cart, and no race was better known or more welcome than his in the Vale of Aylesbury with the Baron's, while with Lord Wolverton's bloodhounds in the Blackmoor Vale, he was equally well known, usually spending more time with his lordship as each season came round. Right well did he love the notes of the deep-toned hounds, and all must regret that he has not in his works told us more about them, for assuredly none could have done it so well.

No man was a cheerier companion, and a long ride home on a tired horse seemed to lose half its distance to anyone who had the good luck to have him as a fellow-traveler. Though none went

his first novella, "Digby Grand" and "Tilbury No-go," at once established his reputation in the world of literature where he held a position entirely his own as the one man, and the only one, who could introduce sport and sports men into his work without making them ridiculous and displaying ignorance of the subject. "Market Harborough" and the sketches "Inside the Bar" are unrivalled in their way, as is the description of wild stag hunting in "Katerfelto," and the character of Rud Kabe, the harborer, could have come from no pen but his own. "Satanella," again, has portraits of men, women, and horses that we all seem to recognize at once; but Whyte-Melville succeeded in a different style from any of these, as the "Gladiators" and "Sarabedon" testify, not to mention "Holmby House" and the "Queen's Marias."

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The annual meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association was held in the Museum of the Ontario Veterinary College on the 20th. There was a large attendance of members from all parts of the Province. In the address of Professor Smith, the President, he gave a description of his visit to Europe, and an account of the Veterinary Colleges of Great Britain and the Continent. He was most courteously received by the professors and leading veterinarians of the old world, which he acknowledged in warm terms. The most important business was the question of incorporation. It was finally resolved, after a good deal of discussion, that the measures necessary for procuring the Act should be proceeded with at once. The following gentlemen were placed on the committee in connection therewith. Messrs. Smith, Cassar, Duncan, Sweetapple, Bond, Cowan and Wilson. Communications having been read and other business transacted, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:—Prof. Smith, President; J. H. Wilson, 1st Vice-President; J. T. Duncan, 2nd Vice-President; C. H. Sweetapple, Secretary; W. Cowan, Treasurer; C. Elliott, J. Bond, D. Hamilton, J. S. Cassar, A. O. F. Coleman, J. O. Neil, M. Standish, and E. A. A. Grange, directors. The meeting then adjourned.

RINGWORM IN CATTLE.

An English farmer says: "I have at different times suggested as a simple, inexpensive, speedy, and effectual cure, and much preferable to corrosive and greasy applications, the following: The Liquor Calcis cum Sulphure of the druggists—literally, Solution of Lime with Sulphur, but it has no familiarly known English name. Being liquid (of a brown color, and not the solid sulphuret of lime), it is simply and easily applied by a small brush daily for a few times; the part soon dries up, withers, and scales, a healthy surface remaining. It is equally applicable in all varieties of the disease, and fatal to all parasites, and probably curative of many diseases dependent thereon, as a diluted wash or otherwise. Should it in any case be found too stimulating, or in any way irritating, it could be diluted with glycerine or water. The parts affected may often be beneficially washed with soap and water to commence, and conclude local treatment. In all such affections good feeding, with warm mashes and dry quarters, suggest themselves as rational and valuable auxiliaries where the general health seems to call for particular regard."—J. R. GREENWAY, M. D. (Tunbridge Wells, Nov. 19.)

Miss Roberts, of Rockland, N.B., is twelve years old and weighs 217 pounds.

Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa. The subject is an important one, and justly demands the attention of the Montreal society. It is to be hoped that interested game protective societies in the State of New York will take suitable action for seconding the Canadians in their efforts to preserve the young fish of the St. Lawrence. The petition reads as follows:—

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1. To your petitioners proof does not seem wanting that the laws affecting the taking of these species of fish, at present on the Statute Book, are but little observed; the fish being caught at prohibited times, and, in some instances, kept alive in boxes or pounds to evade the laws until the season opens.
2. It appears to your petitioners that the most destructive practice of all is the capture of fish by means of nets during the spawning season in and contiguous to the entrance of certain small streams which may be termed breeding rivers; and should this practice be persisted in your petitioners feel convinced but one inevitable result will follow, viz: our large rivers will speedily and completely be depopulated of the fish named.

Your petitioners would also humbly suggest that the following rivers be preserved as "breeding rivers," and absolutely closed against all netting, not only in the streams themselves, but within three-quarters of a mile of the entrance thereto, viz.: the Chateaugay, Beaudette, Salmon River and North River; and, also that such steps be taken to enforce the laws as will effectually put a stop to the netting of fish during the breeding season, in or near to the other tributaries of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, notable among which are the River St. Louis, Riviere Rouge and the Rigaud.

That to enable your Department, as well as the members of the Club to have a more perfect knowledge and supervision of the net fishers, it is desirable the law be so further amended that a list of all licenses granted for nets to be used in the Province of Quebec, be forwarded to the Secretary of the Fish and Game Protection Club at Montreal.

Your petitioners now, therefore, humbly pray that—as these species of fish ordinarily spawn so nearly about the same time, as they swim in the same waters and can be caught by baits almost identical in their character—the laws regulating their capture be the same for all; and would recommend that the close season for rod and line fishing commence April 1 and terminate May 25, and for net fishing to commence April 1 and terminate June 15.

THE EEL'S EGGS.

The long vexed question of the eel's mode of reproduction has now been set at rest. Mr. Fred Mather has reduced the evidence to the form of a "mathematical certainty," by actually counting the eggs in a specimen. Happening to be in Mr. Blackford's office a short time ago when a six pound eel with spawn was brought for examination, Mr. Mather proposed a computation of the eggs. He took the ovary home. Under the microscope the eggs appear to be of an octagonal form, but this is due wholly to their pressing upon one another; when separated they assume the globular form. The use of the micrometer failed to give satisfactory results because the eggs varied greatly in size. Mr. Mather therefore placed a number in line, measured and counted them and found them to average 80 to the inch. Then he took the whole mass of eggs, halved, quartered, and further divided, seven times in all, until the section small enough to count represented 1-181,072 of the total number. The count showed 68 eggs, or 8,912,896 in the whole. A second computation in the same way showed 77 eggs in the counted mass, or 10,

a few days ago.

TALL SHOOTING IN TEXAS.—Wm. Erwin, a few days ago, at Crow Creek, Texas, accomplished the feat of shooting dead in their tracks 101 Texas stags at 101 consecutive shots with a Winchester rifle, all for a bet of a box of cigars. The carcasses were made into Indian beef.

THE WIMBLETON TEAM.—Col. Stuart, Secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association, writes as follows. "My attention having been called to the communication from your Ottawa correspondent in your issue of the 17th instant, giving the names of the Wimbleton Team for 1879. I am directed to state that although the names mentioned in that communication appear as those of the competitors making the 'twenty' highest scores in the various provinces, no official selection of the Team by the Council of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association has as yet been made."

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF TORONTO.

A special meeting of this Society was convened in Shattsbury Hall on Monday evening, Mr Henry Montgomery, M.A., Vice President, in the chair. The reports of the Council and officers showed the Society to be in a thriving condition. The membership consists of twenty-eight ordinary members and one honorary member. During the year several donations have been made to the library, one by Prof. Croft of upwards of sixty rare and valuable volumes. The museum consists of more than two thousand species; and the Society has no liabilities. After the disposal of business, Mr. Wm. Brodie read a paper on *Pissodis strobis*, the white pine weevil, one of the few Canadian beetles the larvae of which feed on living wood. After remarking on the injury done to young pines in the vicinity of Toronto during last summer, it was held that this beetle is double-brooded, the first brood of larvae feeding in young pines—usually in the terminal shoots—and the second brood feeding under the bark of recently dead mature trees. It was also shown that the increase of *Pissodis strobis* is checked by ichneumons, by severe frosts, and by conditions generally prevailing in Ontario.

THE TROTTING-HORSE BREEDERS.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders met at the Everett House, New York, last week, and decided as far as possible on its programme for next year. There were present H. F. Mall, of New York, President; W. H. Wilson, of Kentucky; W. F. Osborn of Connecticut; J. W. Gray of Vermont; F. D. Norris, of Brooklyn; J. D. Willis, of Orange County, N.Y., and L. D. Packard, of Brooklyn; Secretary. The trotting meeting will be held at Hartford, Conn., early in September, probably between the 5th and 10th, and is to last three or four days. In addition to the two stakes that have already closed for three-year-olds, of which one has twenty-nine and the other thirty-one entries, there will be stakes for stallions that have never beaten 2:20, 2:26, and 2:40. The entrance for the 2:20 class will be \$500, half forfeit with \$500 added. To the 2:26 and 2:40 classes the entrance will be \$250 each, half forfeit. There will also be a stake for five-year-olds or under, which will probably be called the Vanderbilt Stake, to which the entrance will be \$500. In addition there will be a stake for foals of 1874, 1875, and 1876, to be trotted for on the same conditions as a similar stake was trotted for last year, to which President Mall adds \$500. It will be called, in honor of the President, the Mall Stakes.

The committee has also decided to open several other stakes, among which is one for trotting sires, similar in every respect to the American Stallion Stakes at Louisville, to be trotted in 1892. The entrance for sires will be the amount of one subscription for their season, but is not to be less than \$20. Another stake is to be opened for foals of 1877 and 1878, to trot three-year-olds, to be called the American Nursery Stakes. Entries for both of the above stakes will close next May.

We understand that Davis & Co., of Virginia, have bought the running qualities of the *Hardest* and *steepchaser Derby*, by Eugene out of *Kato Sovereign*. Kanny will also be put to work over the sticks.

The Interpreter.

CHAPTER IX.

(CONTINUED.)

'Do not hurry a man so, squire; pray ye, now, do not. I be only cut o' breath, and the lads they be safe enough by this time; but I wanted for you to speak up for me to the master, squire. I baint a morsel to blame. I went a-purpose to see as the young gents didn't get into no mischief; I did, indeed. I be an old man now, and it's a long walk for me at my years,' whined the old rascal, who was over at the Manor three nights a week when he thought the keepers were out of the way. 'And the dog, he was most to blame, arter all; but the keepers they've got the young gents safe enough—and that's all about it.' So saying, he stood bolt upright, like a man who has fired his last shot, and ready to abide the worst. Truth to tell, the King of Naples was horribly afraid of Ropsley.

The latter thought for a moment, put his hand in his pocket, and gave the poacher half a crown. 'Your hold your tongue,' said he, 'or you'll get into worse trouble than any of them. Now go home, and don't let me hear of your stirring out for twenty-four hours. Be off! Do you hear?'

Old Nap obeyed, and hobbled off to his cottage, there to spend the term of his enforced residence in his favorite occupation of drinking, whilst Ropsley walked rapidly on to the village, and directed his steps to that well-known inn, 'The Greyhound,' of which every boy at Everdon School was more or less a patron.

In ten minutes' time there was much ringing of bells and general confusion pervading that establishment; the curly-headed waiter (why do all waiters have curly hair?) rushed to and fro with a glass-cloth in his hand; the barmaid dropped her long ringlets over her own window-sill, within which she was to be seen at all hours of the day and night, like a pretty picture in its frame; the lame ostler stumped about with an activity foreign to his usual methodical nature, and a chaise and pair was ordered to be got ready immediately for Beverley Manor.

Richard the Third is said to have been born with all his double teeth sharp set, and in good masticatory order. It is my firm belief that Ropsley was also ushered into the world with his wisdom teeth in a state of maturity. He had, indeed, an old head upon young shoulders; and yet this lad was brought up and educated by his mother until he was sent to school. Perhaps he was launched into the world too early; perhaps his recollections of home were not vivid enough to soften his character or awaken his feelings. When I first knew him he had been an orphan for years; but I am bound to say that the only being of whom he spoke with reverence was his mother. I never heard him mention her name but twice, and each time a soft light stole over his countenance and altered the whole expression of his features, till I could hardly believe it was the same person. From home, when a very little boy, he was sent to Eton; and after a long process of hardening in that mimic world, was transferred to Everdon, more as a private pupil than a scholar. Here it was that I first knew him; and great as was my boyish admiration for the haughty, aristocratic youth just verging upon manhood, it is no wonder that I watched and studied his character with an intensity born of my own ardent disposition, the enthusiasm of which was all the stronger for having been so repressed and concealed in my strange and solitary childhood. Children are hero-worshippers, and my hero for the time was Ropsley.

He was, I think, the only instance I can recollect of a mere boy proposing to himself a certain aim and end in life, and going steadily forward to its attainment without pause or deviation. I often think now, what is there that a man with ordinary faculties might not attain, would he but propose to himself at fourteen that position which he would wish to reach at forty? Show me the hill that six and twenty years of perseverance would fail to climb. But no; the man never thinks of it at all—or if he does,

them just as he stored and cultivated that intellect which he valued not for itself, but as a means to an end.

'If I had fifty thousand a-year,' I once heard him say to Manners, 'I should take no trouble about anything. Depend upon it the real thing to live for is enjoyment. But if I had only forty-five thousand I should work like a slave—it would not quite give me the position I require.'

Such was Ropsley at the earliest period of our acquaintance.

'Drive to Beverly Manor,' said he, as he made himself thoroughly comfortable amongst the cushions, let down all the windows, and settled himself to the perusal of the last daily paper.

Any other boy in the school would have gone in a gig.

CHAPTER X.

BEVERLEY MANOR.

Why does a country gentleman invariably select the worst room in the house for his own private apartment, in which he transacts what he is pleased to call his business, and spends the greater part of his time? At Beverley Manor there were plenty of rooms, cheerful, airy, and well proportioned, in which it would have been a pleasure to live, but none of these were chosen by Sir Harry for his own; disregarding the charms of the saloon, the drawing-room, the morning-room, the billiard-room; and the hall itself, which, with a huge fire-place and a thick carpet, was by no means the least comfortable part of the house, he had retired to a small, ill-conceived, queer-shaped apartment, dark, dusty and uncomfortable, of which the only recommendation was that it communicated directly with a back-staircase and offices, and did not require in its own untidiness any apology on the part of muddied visitors, who had not thought of wiping their boots and shoes as they came up. A large glass gun case, filled with double-barrels, occupied one side of the room, flanked by book-shelves, loaded with such useful but not entertaining works as the Racing Calendar, White's Fariery, and Hawker's Instructions to Young Sportsmen. In one corner was a whip stand hung round with many an instrument of torture. The knotted dog-whip that reduced Ponto to reason in the golden stubbles; the long-thonged hunting whip, that brought to mind at once the deep fragrant woodland in November, with its scarlet coats fitting down the distant ride; and the straight, punishing 'cut and thrust,' that told of Derby and St. Ledger, Ditch-In, Middle Mile, and all the struggles of Epsom and Newmarket. In another was an instrument for measuring land, and a roll of plans by which acres were to be calculated and a system of thorough draining established, with a view to golden profits.

'Draining,' remarked Sir Harry, in his younger days to an assemblage of country gentlemen, who stood aghast at the temerity of his proposition, 'I am no advocate for draining'—voices were raised, and hands uplifted in pious horror and deprecation—'all I can say is, gentlemen, that I have drained my property till I cannot get a farthing from it,' was Sir Harry's conclusive reasoning, which must have satisfied Mr. Mechi himself.

A colored engraving of the well-known Beverly short-horn Dandy, hung on one side of the fire-place, and on the other, a print of Flying Childers, as he appeared when going at the rate of a mile a minute, apparently by a highwayman in huge jack-boots and a flowing periwig. In the centre of the room was fixed a large leather-covered writing-table, and at this table sat Sir Harry himself, prepared to administer justice and punish all offenders. He was a tall, thin man, somewhat bent, and bald, with a hooked nose, and a bright, searching eye, evidently a thorough man of the world in thought, feeling, and opinion. The artificial will become second nature if long enough persisted in, and Sir Harry had served no short apprenticeship to the trade of fashion. His dress was peculiarly neat and gentleman-like, not the least what is now termed 'alang,' and yet with a something in it that marked the horseman. He was busy writing when we were ushered into the awful presence, and Victor and I had time to steal a look at each

hurried over here to assure you that they have had no evil intentions in trespassing on your property, and to apologize for their thoughtlessness, partly out of respect to you Sir Harry, and partly, I am bound to say, for the credit of the school. I am sure that neither Egerton nor De Bohan—'

Sir Harry started, 'Egerton! De Bohan! he exclaimed. 'Not the son of my old friend Phillip Egerton, not young Count de Bohan? really, Mr.—' (he looked at the card he held in his hand), 'really, Mr. Ropsley, I am very much obliged to you for rectifying this extraordinary mistake.' But even whilst he was speaking I had run round the table, to where he sat, and seizing his hand—I remember how cold it felt between my own little hot, trembling ones—exclaimed—

'Oh! do you know my papa? then I am sure you will not punish us. Only let us off this time, and give me back Boll, and we will promise never to come here again.'

The Baronet was not a demonstrative person, nor had he much patience with those who were; he paused me from, I thought rather coldly, and addressed himself once more to Ropsley.

'Why, these boys are sons of two of the oldest friends I have in the world. I would not have had such a thing happen for a thousand pounds. I must apologize to you, young gentlemen, for the rudeness of my servants—Good heavens! you were kept waiting in the hall. Why on earth did you not give your names? Your father and I were at college, together, Egerton; and as for you, Monsieur le Comte, had I known you were at Everdon, I would have made a point of going over to call upon you myself. But I have only just returned to the country, and that must be my excuse.'

Victor bowed graciously. Notwithstanding his torn jacket and disordered collar, he looked the young Count all over, and so I am sure thought Sir Harry. Ropsley was perfectly gentlemanlike, but Victor was naturally high-bred.

'Barralls, where are you going, Barralls?' resumed his master, for that discreet person, seeing the turn things were taking, was quietly leaving the room. 'You always were the greatest fool that ever stood upon two legs. Now let this be a warning to you—every vagabond in the country helps himself to my game whenever he pleases, and you never lay a finger on one of them. At last you insult and abuse two young gentlemen that any one but a born idiot could see were gentlemen, and bring them in here for poachers—poachers! as if you didn't know a poacher when you see one. Don't stand gaping there, you fool, but be off, and the other blockhead too. He! here; let the dog be attended to, and one of the watchers must lead him back to Everdon when he's well again. Now see to that, and never make such a stupid mistake again.'

'May I go and see Bold, sir?' said I, summoning up courage as my late captors quitted the room.

'Quite right, my little man,' replied the Baronet, 'so you shall, this evening. But in the meantime, I hope you'll all stay and dine with me. I'll write your master—what's his name?—and send you back in the carriage at night; what say you Mr. Ropsley? I can give you a capital bottle of claret.'

So here we were, who one short hour before had been making up our minds to endure with fortitude the worst that could happen, who had expected to be driven with ignominy from Beverley, and handed over to condign punishment on our return to school, if indeed we were fortunate enough to escape committal and imprisonment in the County Gaol,—now installed as honored guests in the very mansion which we had so long looked upon as a terra incognita of fairyland; free to visit the 'hins and houts' of Beverley, with no thanks to the 'King of Naples' for his assistance, in short, raised at one step from the abyss of schoolboy despair to the height of schoolboy gratification. Victor's delight was even greater than mine as we were shown into a pretty little dressing-room overlooking the garden, to wash our hands before dinner. He said it reminded him of home, and made him feel 'like a gentleman' once more.

What a dinner that was to which we sat down in the stately old dining-room, served upon massive plate by a butler and two footmen, whose magnificence made me feel quite shy in my comparative insignificance. Ropsley of course seemed as much at home as if he was in the habit of dining there every

nor a Christian-like, and yet in my experience of life I have found many instances in which it has borne a strange semblance of truth.

Men feel by instinct swift as light
The presence of the foe,
Whom God has marked in after years
To strike the mortal blow.
The other, though his brand be sheathed,
At banquet or in hall,
Hath a foreboding of the time
When one or both must fall.

So sings 'the minstrel' in his poem of Bothwell, but Bothwell was not written at the time of which I speak, and the only poetry I had ever heard to justify my antipathies was the homely quairain of Dr. Fell. Still I felt somehow from that moment I hated Ropsley; it was absurd, it was ungrateful, it was ungentlemanlike, but it was undeniable.

So I buried myself in the contemplation of the picture, which possessed for me a strange fascination. The subject was Queen Dido transfixed on her funeral pyre, the very *infandum regina* to whose history I owed so many schoolroom sorrows. I began to think I should never hate Virgil again. The whole treatment of the picture was to the last degree unnatural, and the coloring, even to my inexperienced eye, faulty and overdone. Yet that face of mute sorrow and resignation spoke at once to the heart; the Queen lay gazing on the distant galleys which were bearing away her love, and curling their beaks and curvetting, so to speak, up-hill on a green sea, in a manner that must have made the task of Palinurus no easy one when he undertook to steer the same. Her limbs were disposed stiffly, but not ungracefully, on the fatal couch, and her white bosom was pierced by the deadly blade. Yet on her sweet and countenance the artist had depicted with wonderful skill the triumph of mental over bodily anguish; and though the features retained all woman's softness and woman's beauty, you read the breaking heart beneath. I could have looked at that picture for hours, I was lost in it even then, but the door opened, and whilst Ropsley got up with a flourish and his most respectful bow, in walked the young lady we had met under far different circumstances some three hours before in the shrubbery, and quietly took her place by the side of her papa.

As I looked from Queen Dido to Miss Constance I quite started: there was the very face as if it had walked out of the canvas. Younger certainly, and with a more childish expression about the mouth, but the same queenly brow, the same sad, serious eyes, the same delicate features and oval shape; the fascination was gone from the picture now, and yet as I looked at the child—for child she was then—I experienced once more the old well-known pang of self-humiliation which so often poisoned my happiness. I felt so dull and awkward amongst these bright faces and polished manners, so ungainly and out of place where others were gay and at their ease. How I envied Victor's self-possession as he addressed the young lady with his pleasant, foreign accent and a certain assurance that an English boy never acquires till he is verging on manhood. How willingly would I have exchanged places with any one of the party. How I longed to cast the outward show of timidity and constraint, to appear as I felt myself in reality an equal in mind and station and feelings to the rest. For the first time in my life, as I sat a mere child at that dinner table, came the thrilling, maddening feeling to my heart—

'Oh! that something would happen, something dreadful, something unheard of, that should strip from each of us all extraneous and artificial advantages; that should give us all a fair start on equal terms—something that should try our courage or our fortitude, and enable me to prove myself what I really am.'

It was the first spark of ambition that ever entered my boyish breast, but when once kindled, such sparks are never completely extinguished. Fortunate is it that opportunities are wanting to fan them into a flame, on we should ere long have the world in a blaze.

Miss Constance took very little notice of us beyond a cold allusion to the well-being of my dog, and it was not till Sir Harry bade her take charge of Victor and myself, and lead us out through the garden to visit our wounded favorite, that we had any conver-

turn the delights of a certain swing, and played a game at a battledore and shuttlecock in the echoing hall, we were becoming fast friends, and had succeeded in interesting our new acquaintance extremely in all the details of schoolboy life, and our own sufferings at Everdon. I remarked, however, that Constance took far less notice of me than of Victor; with him she seemed frank and merry and at her ease; with me, on the contrary, she retained much of her early reserve, and I could not help fancying, rather avoided my conversation than otherwise. Well, I was used to being thrown in the background, and it was pleasure enough for me to watch that grave, earnest countenance, and speculate on the superhuman beauty of Queen Dido, to which it bore so strange a resemblance.

It was getting too dark to continue our game. We had already lost the shuttlecock three times, and it was now hopelessly perched on the frame of an old picture in the hall, when the dining-room door opened, and Sir Harry came out, still conversing earnestly with his guest on the one engrossing topic.

'I am much obliged to you for the hint,' said the Baronet. 'It never struck me before. And if your information is to be depended on, I shall certainly back him. Strange that I should not have heard of the trial.'

'My man dare not deceive me, I assure you, answered Ropsley, his quiet, distinct tones contrasting with Sir Harry's, who was a little flushed and voluble after his claret. 'He used to do odd jobs for me when I was in the sixth form at Eton, and I met him unexpectedly enough the other day in the High-street at Bath. He is a mason by trade, and is employed repairing Beckford's tower; by the way, he has heard of Victor—' I am not sure that he hasn't read it, so the fellow has some brains about him. Well, I knew he hadn't been hanging about Ascot all his life for nothing, so I described the colt to him, and bade him keep his eyes open when perched in mid-air these bright mornings, with such a command of Lansdowne. Why, he knew the horse as well as I did, and yesterday sent me a full account of the trial. I destroyed it immediately, of course, but I have it all here' (pointing to his forehead, where, indeed, Ropsley carried a curious miscellany of information). 'He beat the mare at least fifty yards, and she was nearly that distance ahead of 'Slap-Jack,' so you may depend upon it he is a real flyer. I have backed him to win a large stake, at least, for a boy like me,' added Ropsley, modestly; 'and I do not mean to hedge a farthing of it.'

Sir Harry was delighted; he had found a 'young one,' as he called it, after his own heart; he declared he would not wish him 'good-bye'; he must come over again and see the yearlings; he must accompany him to the Bath races. If he was to leave Everdon at the end of the half-year, he must come and shoot in September; nay, they would go to Doncaster together; in short, Sir Harry was fascinated, and put us all into the carriage, which he had ordered expressly to take us back to Everdon, with many expressions of hospitality and good will.

Bold was lifted on to the box, from whence he looked down with his tongue hanging out in a state of ludicrous helplessness and dismay. Miss Constance bade us a quiet 'good-night' in tones so sweet that they rang in my ears half the way home, and so we drove off in state from the front door, as though we had not that very afternoon been brought in as culprits at the back.

Ropsley was unusually silent during the whole journey. He had established his footing at Beverley Manor, perhaps he was thinking how 'to make the most of it.'

CHAPTER XI.

DULCIBONUM.

I must skip a few years; long years they were then to me; as I look back upon them now, they seem to have floated away like a dream. Victor and I are still at Everdon, but we are now the senior boys in the school. De Bohan has grown into one of the handsomest youths you will often see. His blue eye is as clear and merry as ever, but the chestnut curls have turned dark and glossy, and the light smile

usual methodical nature, and a chaise and pair was ordered to be got ready immediately for Beverley Manor.

Richard the Third is said to have been born with all his double teeth sharp set, and in good masticatory order. It is my firm belief that Ropsley was also ushered into the world with his wisdom teeth in a state of maturity. He had, indeed, an old head upon young shoulders; and yet this lad was brought up and educated by his mother until he was sent to school. Perhaps he was launched into the world too early; perhaps his recollections of home were not vivid enough to soften his character or awaken his feelings. When I first knew him he had been an orphan for years; but I am bound to say that the only being of whom he spoke with reverence was his mother. I never heard him mention her name but twice, and each time a soft light stole over his countenance and altered the whole expression of his features, till I could hardly believe it was the same person. From home, when a very little boy, he was sent to Eton; and after a long process of hardening in that mimic world, was transferred to Everdon, more as a private pupil than a scholar. Here it was that I first knew him; and great as was my boyish admiration for the haughty, aristocratic youth just verging upon manhood, it is no wonder that I watched and studied his character with an intensity born of my own ardent disposition, the enthusiasm of which was all the stronger for having been so repressed and concealed in my strange and solitary childhood. Children are hero-worshippers, and my hero for the time was Ropsley.

He was, I think, the only instance I can recollect of a mere boy proposing to himself a certain aim and end in life, and going steadily forward to its attainment without pause or deviation. I often think now, what is there that a man with ordinary faculties might not attain, would he but propose to himself at fourteen that position which he would wish to reach at forty? Show me the hill that six and twenty years of perseverance would fail to climb. But no; the boy never thinks of it at all—or if he does, he believes the man of forty to be verging on his grave, and too old to enjoy any of the pleasures of existence, should he have the means of indulging them. He will not think so when he has reached that venerable period; though, after all, age is a relative term, and too often totally irrespective of years. Many a heart is ruined and worn out long ere the form be bent or the head grown gray. But the boy thinks there is time enough, the youth grudges all that interferes with his pleasures; and the man only finds the value of energy and perseverance when it is too late to avail himself of them. Oh! opportunity!—opportunity!—phantom goddess of success, that not one in a million has decision to seize and make his own:—if hell be paved with good intentions, it might be roofed with lost opportunities.

Ropsley, however, was no morbid whiner over that which is irremediable. He never lost a chance by his own carelessness; and if he failed, as all most often fail, he never looked back. *Aide-toi, et Dieu t'aidera*, is a motto that comprises in five words the noblest code of philosophy; the first part of the sentence Ropsley had certainly adopted for his guidance, and to do him justice, he never was remiss in any sense of the word in helping himself.

For, though of good family, his object was to obtain a high position in the social world, power, wealth, and influence, especially the latter, but each and all as a means towards self-aggrandisement. The motive might not be amiable or noble, but it was more than none at all, and he followed it out most energetically. For this object he spared no pains, he feared no self-denial, he grudged no sacrifice. He was a scholar, and he meant to make the most of his scholarship, just as he made the most of his cricket playing, his riding, his skill in all sports and exercises. He knew that his physical good looks and capabilities would be of service to him hereafter, and he cultivated

Sportsmen. In one corner was a whip stand hung round with many an instrument of torture. The knotted dog-whip that reduced Ponto to reason in the golden stubbles; the long-thonged hunting whip, that brought to mind at once the deep fragrant woodland in November, with its scarlet coats flitting down the distant ride; and the straight, punishing 'out and thrust,' that told of Derby and St. Ledger, Ditch-In, Middle Mile, and all the struggles of Epsom and Newmarket. In another was an instrument for measuring land, and a roll of plans by which acres were to be calculated and a system of thorough draining established, with a view to golden profits.

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Mr. Barrells commenced a long oration, in which he was rapidly losing himself, when his master, whose attention was evidently occupied elsewhere, suddenly looked up, and cut him short with the pertinent inquiry—

'What's all this about, Barrells? and why are these lads here?'

'We are gentlemen, and not poachers; and indeed, sir, it was Bold that got away!' exclaimed Victor and I simultaneously.

At this instant a card was brought in by the butler, and placed in Sir Harry's hand. He looked at it for a moment, and then said—

'Immediate! very well, show the gentleman in.'

I thought I knew the step that came along the passage, but never was failing courage more grateful for assistance than was mine to recognize in Sir Harry's visitor the familiar person of my schoolfellow Ropsley. I cared not a farthing for the promised licking now.

'I have to apologize for disturbing you, Sir Harry,' said he, standing as composed and collected as if he were in our school-room at Everdon;—even in the anxiety of the moment I remember thinking, 'what would I give to possess manner such as his.' 'I have to apologize for my rudeness' (Sir Harry bowed and said, 'not at all; I wondered what he meant by that), 'but I am sure you will excuse me when I tell you that I am a pupil of Mr. March's at Everdon' (Sir Harry looked at the tall, well-dressed figure before him, and seemed surprised), 'and these two young friends of mine belong to the same establishment. I heard quite accidentally, only an hour ago, of the scrape they had got into, and I immediately

sent to my game whenever he pleases, and you never lay a finger on one of them. At last you insult and abuse two young gentlemen that any one but a born idiot could see were gentlemen, and bring them in here for poachers—poachers! as if you didn't know a poacher when you see one. Don't stand gaping there, you fool, but be off, and the other blockhead too. Hie! here; let the dog be attended to, and one of the watchers must lead him back to Everdon when he's well again. Now see to that, and never make such a stupid mistake again.'

'May I go and see Bold, sir?' said I, summoning up courage as my late captors quitted the room.

'Quite right, my little man,' replied the Baronet, 'so you shall, this evening. But in the meantime, I hope you'll all stay and dine with me. I'll write your master—what's his name?—and send you back in the carriage at night, what say you Mr. Ropsley? I can give you a capital bottle of claret.'

So here we were, who one short hour before had been making up our minds to endure with fortitude the worst that could happen,—who had expected to be driven with ignominy from Beverley, and handed over to condign punishment on our return to school, if indeed we were fortunate enough to escape committal and imprisonment in the County Gaol,—now installed as honored guests in the very mansion which we had so long looked upon as a *terra incognita* of fairyland, free to visit the 'bins and houts' of Beverley, with no thanks to the 'Kin of Naples' for his assistance, in short, raised at one step from the abyss of schoolboy despair to the height of schoolboy gratification. Victor's delight was even greater than mine as we were shown into a pretty little dressing-room overlooking the garden, to wash our hands before dinner. He said it reminded him of home, and made him feel 'like a gentleman' once more.

What a dinner that was to which we sat down in the stately old dining-room, served upon massive plate by a butler and two footmen, whose magnificence made me feel quite shy in my comparative insignificance. Ropsley of course seemed as much at home as if he was in the habit of dining there every day, and Victor munched away with an appetite that seemed to afford our good-natured host immense gratification. Soup and fish, entrees of every description, hashed venison, iced champagne—how grateful after our hot pursuit in the summer sun—and all the minor luxuries of silver forks, clean napkins, finger-glasses, &c., were indeed a contrast to the plain roast mutton and potatoes, the two-pronged fork, and washy table-beer of our Everdon bill-of-fare. What I liked, though, better than all the eatables and drinkables, was a picture opposite which I sat, and which riveted my attention so much as to attract the observation of Sir Harry himself.

'Ha! Egerton,' said he, you are your father all over, I see. Just like him, wild about painting. Now I'll bet my life you're finding fault with the coloring of that picture. The last time he was here he vowed, if I would let him, he would paint it all over again; and yet it's one of the best pictures in England at this moment. What do you think of it, my boy? Could you paint as good a one?'

'No, sir,' I replied, modestly, and rather annoyed at my reverie being interrupted: 'my father tries to teach me, but—but I cannot learn to paint.'

Sir Harry turned away, and Ropsley whispered something about 'very odd'—'poor little fellow.' The desert had just been put on the table, and Victor was busy with his strawberries and cream. There must be some truth in magnetism, there must be something in the doctrine of attraction and repulsion: why do we like some people as we dislike others, without any shadow of a reason? Homeopaths tell us that the nausea which contracts our features at the smell of a drug, is a provision of Nature to guard us against poison. Can it be that these antipathies are implanted in our being to warn us of those who shall hereafter prove our enemies? it is not a charitable theory

placed by the side of her papa.

As I looked from Queen Dido to Miss Constance I quite started: there was the very face as if it had walked out of the canvas. Younger certainly, and with a more childish expression about the mouth, but the same quizzing brow, the same sad, serious eyes, the same delicate features and oval shape; the fascination was gone from the picture now, and yet as I looked at the child—for child she was then—I experienced once more the old well-known pang of self-humiliation which so often poisoned my happiness. I felt so dull and awkward amongst these bright faces and polished manners, so ungainly and out of place where others were gay and at their ease. How I envied Victor's self-possession as he addressed the young lady with his pleasant, foreign accent and a certain assurance that an English boy never acquires till he is verging on manhood. How willingly would I have exchanged places with any one of the party. How I longed to cast the outward slough of timidity and constraint, to appear as I felt myself in reality an equal in mind and station and feelings to the rest. For the first time in my life, as I sat a mere child at that dinner table, came the thrilling, maddening feeling to my heart—

'Oh! that something would happen, something dreadful, something unheard of, that should strip from each of us all extraneous and artificial advantages, that should give us all a fair start on equal terms—something that should try our courage or our fortitude, and enable me to prove myself what I really am.'

It was the first spark of ambition that ever entered my boyish breast, but when once kindled, such sparks are never completely extinguished. Fortunate is it that opportunities are wanting to fan them into a flame, on we should ere long have the world in a blaze.

Miss Constance took very little notice of us beyond a cold allusion to the well-being of my dog, and it was not till Sir Harry bade her take charge of Victor and myself, and lead us out through the garden to visit our wounded favorite, that we had any conversation with this reserved young lady. Sir Harry rang for another bottle of claret, and composed himself for a good chat upon racing matters with Ropsley, who was as much at home with every thing connected with the turf as if he spent his whole time at Newmarket. Ropsley had even then a peculiar knack of being all things to all men, and pleaded guilty besides to a very strong penchant for horse-racing. This latter taste raised him considerably in Sir Harry's estimation, who, like the rest of mankind, took great pleasure in beckoning the young along that path of pleasure which had nearly led to his own ruin. Well, we are all children to the last; was there one whit more wisdom in the conversation of the Baronet and his guest as to the relative merits of certain three-year-olds and the weights they could carry, than in the simple questions and answers of us three children, walking soberly along the soft green sward in the blushing sunset? At first we were very decorous. No brocade courtier of Queen Anne, leading his partner out to dance a minuet, could have been more polite than Victor. No dame of high degree, in hoop and stomacher more stately and reserved than Miss Constance. I said little but watched the pair with a strange, uncomfortable fascination. Ere long, however, the ice began to thaw, questions as to Christian names, and ages, and respective birth days, brought on increased confidence and more familiar conversation. Constance showed us her doves, and was delighted to find that we too understood thoroughly the management of these soft-eyed favorites. The visit to Bold was another strong link in our dawning friendship. The little girl was so gentle and pitiful, so caressing to the poor dog, and so sympathizing with its master, that I could not but respond to her kindness, and overcame my timidity sufficiently to thank her warmly for the interest she took in poor Bold. By the time we had all enjoyed in

miscellany of information). 'He beat the mare at least fifty yards, and she was nearly that distance ahead of 'Slap-Jack,' so you may depend upon it he is a real flyer. I have backed him to win a large stake, at least, for a boy like me,' added Ropsley, modestly; 'and I do not mean to hedge a farthing of it.'

Sir Harry was delighted; he had found a 'young one,' as he called it, after his own heart; he declared he would not wish him 'good-bye;' he must come over again and see the yearlings; he must accompany him to the Bath races. If he was to leave Everdon at the end of the half-year, he must come and shoot in September; nay, they would go to Doncaster together; in short, Sir Harry was fascinated, and put us all into the carriage, which he had ordered expressly to take us back to Everdon, with many expressions of hospitality and good will.

Bold was lifted on to the box, from whence he looked down with his tongue hanging out in a state of ludicrous helplessness and dismay. Miss Constance bade us a quiet 'good-night' in tones so sweet that they rang in my ears half the way home, and so we drove off in state from the front door, as though we had not that very afternoon been brought in as culprits at the back.

Ropsley was unusually silent during the whole journey. He had established his footing at Beverley Manor, perhaps he was thinking how 'to make the most of it.'

CHAPTER XI.

DULCE DOMUM.

I must skip a few years; long years they were then to me; as I look back upon them now, they seem to have floated away like a dream. Victor and I are still at Everdon, but we are now the senior boys in the school. De Bohan has grown into one of the handsomest youths you will often see. His blue eye is as clear and merry as ever, but the chestnut curls have turned dark and glossy, and the light, agile form is rapidly developing itself into a strong, symmetrical young man. He is still frank, gay, and unsophisticated; quick enough at his studies, but utterly without perseverance, and longing ardently for the time when he shall be free to embark upon a course of pleasure and dissipation. I am much altered, too. With increasing growth and the assumption of the *toga virilis*, or that manly garment which schoolboys abruptly denominate 'tails,' I have acquired a certain degree of outward equanimity and self-command, but still suffer much from inward misgivings as to my own appearance and personal advantages. Hopelessly I consult the glass in our joint bed-room—the same glass that daily reflects Victor's handsome face and graceful figure—and am forced unwillingly to confess that it presents to me the image of a swarthy, coarse-featured lad, with sunken eyes and scowling eyebrows, sallow in complexion, with a wide low forehead overhung by a profusion of bushy black hair; this unprepossessing countenance surmounting a short square figure, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, and possessed of great physical strength. Yes, I was proud of my strength. I shall never forget the day when first I discovered that nature had gifted me with one personal advantage, that I, of all others, was disposed most to appreciate. A lever had been left in the playground, by which the workmen, who were repairing the wall, intended to lift the stem of the well-known tree which had formerly constituted what we called 'The Club.' We boys had come out of school whilst the men were gone to dinner. Manners, the muscular, was delighted with such an opportunity of displaying his prowess—how foolish he looked when he found himself incapable of moving the huge inert mass—he said it was impossible; two boys attempted it, then three, still the great trunk remained motionless.

To be continued.

A CALIFORNIA STORY OF '49.

Talking about luck, you know it's remarkable luck for a man to beat faro; but that is a contrast for a boy by the side of beating monte. Yet you know monte to be beat. Spanish monte, you know, I mean, not the swindlin' three-card business that they play on greenhorns and ministers on the Pacific trains. In this game there's a layout of four cards, top and bottom, and the dealer deals from the dealer's hands, instead of a box. And there's no level-box in the land that comes up for good solid cheating to the human hand; especially when the party that works that hand is a pretty sonorita, with lips that always smile, eyes as bright as diamonds, and a heart like the devil himself. And there were lots of that kind of outfit on there in my time. In fact, it seemed to me as if Mexican women—the pretty ones at least—were born for no other purpose than to deal monte. I suppose the ugly ones were good, though, like in all the rest of the world, saints are seldom much in personal attractions. But I'm a-gettin' off my story, which is about Johnny Green of Albany and monte. Johnny had used to be a boatman in Albany, and he went out to hunt gold pretty early. In '50 he came down to Frisco with somewhere about \$15,000, that he'd got up on the Tuolumne. A notion had struck him that he be too be wantin' to get back home; but when he got as far on the way as Frisco he began to think that he hadn't money enough to fix him well at home, and maybe he'd run through the \$15,000 in a short time, and not have a stake to get back. Whereas, if he had double as much, it would fix him for life. So he just made up his mind to double, and quit, or lose all and go back to the rooker while he was handy to it and the walkin' good. He went into a monte game that a big Spanish fellow, whose name I don't remember now, was running, and says he to him:

"If you've got the sand to go earnest amusement, I'll go broke here in a few minutes, or I'll get away with about \$15,000 of your money."

The Spaniard allowed he was as nery as anybody else, and he'd give him a rattle for all he wanted. It was all pleasant and jokin' like, especially for the gambler, who thought he had the dead-wood on Johnny's \$15,000; but as the game was going to be stiff, he began to turn his woman out of the chair and take the deal himself, which was his great mistake. He was afraid she'd weaken and get nervous, whereas he might have known, if he'd had more than greater sense, that for smooth, smilin', unhesitating throat-cutting, a woman can give a man points any time. Well, they commenced betting \$5,000 on the turn of a card—a stake well worth turnin' in for. The first bet rather shocked the Spaniard's nerves, for he didn't really expect to see more than \$2,000 down at once, for all Johnny's winning, and he saw there were several of Johnny's friends looking on, sharp-eyed fellows that knew the points about as well as he did, and likely to be handy with their weapons. So he was afraid to try gettin' his face-work in, but, bein' nervous, his fingers might betray him, when he knew it would be all up with him. And he dealt squares. In twenty minutes Johnny had doubled his \$15,000; and as soon as he did, he quit. Nobody knows how much he might have won, for the Spaniard had slathers of money; but just as soon as Johnny got his \$30,000 he says:

"There's my limits, boys, and I'm done. And he took the next steamer for home."

HOW TO STRENGTHEN A HORSE'S FOOT.

A correspondent writes desiring to know how to strengthen and straighten a horse's foot. If by this he means how to strengthen and straighten the wall of the hoof and also the sole, as we presume he does, we would say that the only way to do it is first to take out all fever or inflammation there may be in the foot. This fever or inflammation in the foot is what prevents the growth of the wall and sole. Remove it, and the deposit becomes much more rapid, and the wall and sole thicker, and be shaped little by little until it takes the desired form. In cases where the wall and sole of the foot were deficient as had any of the imperfections brought about by inflammation, we have found that the use of the Clark shoe remedied the disorders quicker than any way that veterinary practice could suggest. The packing used with the shoe rapidly removes all inflammation and gives the normal circulation to the foot. The deposit of hoof material is vastly increased; brittleness departs; contraction is expanded, and a permanent cure effected. We cordially recommend it to all horsemen. What our correspondent means by 'straightening of the foot,' we do not understand, unless it be expanding a contracted foot till the proper curvature of a well made, natural foot is reached. In cases where the contraction is severe and the expansion speedily desired, the Damber system of expanding the heel by mechanical pressure, where the operation is properly performed, we have found safe and successful. But great carefulness, and some degree of skill, is necessary in weakening the hoof on either

SCIENTIFIC BOAT BUILDING.

Oarsmen are beginning to realize that the development of the science of boat-building for racing purposes has not kept pace with the science of rowing. Many of them are just learning that in some shops scores of boats have been built on the same mould, and from the same measurements, for men of different weights and power, without any idea of conforming the build of the boat to that of the oarsman for whom it was intended; and in future they will pay more attention in that direction. There has been considerable curiosity in boating circles regarding the model of M. F. Davis' boat, and but little is generally known about it. It seems that Davis has been experimenting for several years on different models, and, before deciding on the one finally adopted by him, visited several of the prominent builders of the country, with a view of comparing ideas. Of those with whom he talked, only two agreed with him, viz: Stevens, of Bath, Me.; and Mr. Wm. B. Smith, formerly a partner of Ruddock, of Charleston, but now located on O street, South Boston. A call was made on Mr. Smith recently, with a view of getting his ideas on Davis' boat, and the conversation had not been going on long before it was discovered that Mr. Smith knew exactly on what lines the boat was built. It seems that Davis called on Smith several times, and both talked over the different models from which the highest rate of speed could be obtained, Davis arguing in favor of concentric semi-circles, and holding that a boat should be shaped after a cylindrical, beginning at midships, at the widest part, and running to nothing, both fore and aft. With such a model it is claimed that the resistance of the water strikes the sides of the boat at the same time, with no drag of the water as it leaves it. The lines modelled after concentric semi-circles are as near perfect as can be made. Another point, which it is claimed is greatly in favor of his boat, is that one care was taken that the boat should sit as near the surface as possible, where the least resistance would be met. Smith claims the deeper a boat lies, the denser the water, and that there is a decided advantage in any boat that carries its occupant well up. An application has been made at Washington for a patent on this model. Mr. Smith thinks Davis' sculls are a great improvement over those ordinarily in use, as they do away with cramping the wrist, and go far towards preventing the ear from turning while in the water. Mr. Davis has had many conversations with Mr. Smith, and considers him one of the progressive boat-builders.—Boston Herald.

THE GIANT HUMMING-BIRD.

The giant humming-bird of Chili is the largest of its family, and besides its size differs from all the rest in some very noteworthy respects. Mr. Gould describes it as a bold and vigorous flyer, quick in all its actions, passing from flower to flower with the greatest rapidity. Unlike other species of its family, it may be frequently seen perched on some small tree or shrub. It has a very extensive distribution over nearly all the more southern portions of South America. M. Warszewic collected specimens in Bolivia at a height of nearly fourteen thousand feet. The nest is a somewhat large, cup-shaped structure, composed of mosses, lichens and similar materials put together with cobwebs, and placed in a fork of a low branch of a tree, generally one that overhangs a turbulent stream. Charles Darwin, in his narrative journal of the voyage of the Beagle, refers to this species as a resident of central Chili during the breeding season, and his account of it differs, in some respects, from those of other writers, especially that relating to the absence of the rapid vibrations of the wings, generally supposed to be a peculiarity of all humming-birds without exception. He states that this species, when on the wing, presents a very singular appearance. Like others of the family it moves from place to place with a rapidity which may be compared with that of a fly among flies and the sphinx among moths; but while hovering over a flower, it flaps its wings with a very slow and powerful movement, totally different from that vibratory motion common to most of the species, and which produces the humming noise. Mr. Darwin has never seen any other bird the force of whose wings appeared (as in a butterfly) so powerful in proportion to the weight of its body. When hovering by a flower, its tail was constantly being expanded and shut like a fan, the body being kept in nearly a vertical position. This action appeared to steady and support the bird between the slow movements of its wings. Although it flew from flower to flower in search of food, its stomach contained abundant remains of insects, which Mr. Darwin believed to be much more the objects of its search than honey. Its note, like that of nearly the whole family, was extremely shrill.

HORSE SHOES.

A correspondence recently took place in the

CHRISTMAS GOOSE CLUBS.

But it is the publican who dabbles in geese. Simultaneously with the grocer, minus host of the Marquis of Granby adorns his plate-glass windows with a printed declaration that his "usual annual goose club has now commenced." There are the figures of two individuals. One is fat and florid and has a face beaming with jollity, and he holds in one hand a goose of prodigious size, and in the other a bottle labelled "Old Tom," and proceeding from his lips is the legend, "I was in Bouncer's Goose Club." The other figure is that of an emaciated man, haggard and hungry looking, and in sorrowful attire, who ruefully displays a red herring and makes the doleful confession, "I wasn't in Bouncer's Goose Club." Then he "in time" is the moral drawn from the edifying contrast by Mr. Bouncer. "Be in time and join our club. Sixpence a week for twenty-four weeks for a goose and a bottle of gin." And when it is stated that there are publicans in densely-populated neighborhoods who annually make it a practice to pay a visit to the goose-raising parts of the country and contract for several hundred stone of "goose meat," to be delivered fat and in prime condition in the third week in December, it will appear that these appeals are not made in vain. Then comes the objectionable business of the "draw." Likely enough it would be as well to do without it, and to tender to the purchaser exactly what he bargains for. That is to say, if for the sum of twelve shillings the publican can afford to supply a bottle of spirits and ten pounds weight of goose, let him make it known and keep his word. That certainly would appear to be a straightforward way of doing business; but the publican knows well enough that if he adopted it his patrons would fall off to the extent of half or more. A little harmless speculation gives a fillip to the transaction. There are big geese and little geese, and they are laid out in the club-room and ticketed, and corresponding tickets are placed in a bag and drawn therefrom, and the lucky drawers get the large birds, and the unlucky the small ones, but everybody gets a goose, and there is no grumbling, as no one is robbed.—Globe.

"OH, WOULD I WERE A BOY AGAIN."

[Virginia (New) Chronicle.]

John Barney was called up before Justice Mose to-day, charged with assault on Richard Smith. It appeared that Smith and Barney were walking along B street when they came upon a number of boys playing marbles. As both men had in the earlier and purer days of the republic played marbles themselves, they became much interested in the game. One of the boys knocked two taws out of the ring and yelled "Dubs!" while another shrieked "Fen dabs!" The first boy made a grab at the taws, when Smith got excited and seized him by the collar. "Drop that boy!" shouted Barney—who by this time was all aglow with enthusiasm—at the same time knocking Smith down. Mr. Smith testified that the boy who knocked the taws from the ring had failed to yell "Dubs!" in time, and he had therefore determined to prevent his grabbing the marbles. Mr. Barney, on the other hand, swore positively that the first boy did shout "Dubs!" loud enough to be heard a block away, and in ample season. About a dozen boys testified as to the way Barney knocked Smith down, and all looked as wise as owls as they gave their respective versions of the "Dubs" proposition. They were about evenly divided, but Barney was fined.

HOW TO FEED COLTS.

Feeding of colts should receive the most careful attention of the breeder. Our own opinion is that in large fashionable breeding establishments too much grain is fed to them. It does not do to "push" a colt through the pressure of the corn-crib or the oat-bin. Good wheat shorts are probably the best food, in connection with hay and roots, that can be fed a colt. We have fed on our home farm with great success boiled rye reinforced with a strong sprinkling of wheat shorts. The boiled rye alone, if fed in any but limited quantities, is apt to make the bowels too loose. With rye at 60 to 70 cents a bushel, and shorts at 12 to 14 dollars a ton, no cheaper feed can be obtained. We shall experiment more than we have done the coming season on wintering colts without any grain at all. So far as our experience goes we think that good, clean, bright hay, carrots and potatoes, with good fresh water and a lump of rock salt in the bin, which they can lap at any time, will bring colts through a winter season as well as high pressure feeding that can be given them. To the above diet we should have added plenty of out-door exercise. It does colts good to wallow around in the snow and nibble at the occasional patches of turf. Colts shouldn't be fed like old horses, any more than babies should be fed like men.—Golden Rule.

Horse Notes.

DAKOTAN MAID.—The breeding of this mare is given as by the St. Arutz Horse, dam a Lexington mare. More thoroughbred blood.

ARAB SUPERSTITION.—The Bedonins never allow a horse at the moment of its birth to fall upon the ground. They receive it in their arms, and cherish it for several hours, occupying themselves in washing and stretching its tender limbs, and caressing it as they would a baby. After this they place it upon the ground and watch its feeble steps with particular attention, prognosticating from that time the excellencies or defects of their future companion.

BILL BASES IN COURT.—Early in the present year, Gen. E. W. Price, of Missouri, sold to Mr. John G. Blow, of St. Louis, the running qualities of the gray colt Bill Bass, 4 years, by Plantagenet, out of Adelaide, by Lexington. Mr. Blow got into difficulties at the Lexington Spring Meeting which forced him into premature retirement. Mr. Blow being unable to longer run the horse in his own name, and refusing to give him up, Gen. Price brought an action of replevin and took possession of Bill Bass. Recently the case was decided, and it seems that Gen. Price lost the suit because neither he nor his attorney were present to prosecute it, and the court rendered judgment against him and his surety in the replevin bond for the value of the horse and damages, amounting in all to \$800. We learn that a motion has been entered to set aside the judgment.

THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

LIST OF THE MARKSMEN SELECTED FOR 1879.

The whole of the lists giving the results in the various Provincial Rifle Association matches for places on the Wimbledon Team have been returned, and the following will form the team:—

- 1 Lieut-Colonel Gibson, 18th Battalion, Hamilton..... 335
- 2 Private Morris, Hamilton..... 334
- 3 Wheeler Ogg, Wellington Field Battery 334
- 4 Captain Todd, Guards, Ottawa..... 325
- 5 Sergeant J Mitchell, 18th Battalion, Hamilton..... 321
- 6 Lieut Adam, Hamilton..... 320
- 7 Corporal Gray, Guards, Ottawa..... 320
- 8 Captain Anderson, 10th Royals, Toronto 320
- 9 Lieut Crut, Engineer, Toronto..... 319
- 10 Dr Alken, Ontario..... 319
- 11 Private Ball, 10th Royals, Toronto.... 319
- 12 Captain Thomas, Province of Quebec.. 318
- 13 ——— Fallon, St John, N B..... 317
- 14 Sergeant Bishop, Halifax, N S..... 317
- 15 Captain Cooper, 10th Royals, Toronto.. 316
- 16 Sergeant Biddell, Montreal..... 315
- 17 Lieut Corrin, Halifax..... 314
- 18 Private Mills, 10th Royals, Toronto.... 312
- 19 Private Wynn, Montreal..... 312
- 20 Sergeant Hunter, St John, N B..... 310

This completes the team. Thirteen are from Ontario, three from Quebec; two from Nova Scotia, and two from New Brunswick. As several of the team may not be able to attend the competition at Wimbledon, seven of the waiting men are given:—

- 1 Lieut Ewan, 35th Battalion, Barrie, Ont.. 310
- 2 Lieut Manly, Q O B, Toronto..... 310
- 3 Dr McConkey, 35th Battalion, Barrie... 309
- 4 Captain Gibson, Toronto Field Battery.. 309
- 5 Staff Sergeant Clayton, Guards, Ottawa.. 308
- 6 Major Macpherson, Guards, Ottawa..... 308
- 7 Lieut Vaughan, M O A, Quebec..... 308

The eighth waiting man, Bugler Hart, of the Engineers, N. B., who scored 303, and a gentleman named Lipsitt, of the same place who scored 324, and would have had the fifth place on the team, were both ruled out on the ground that they fired with the same rifle.

ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF ST. ALBANS.

The courtly Duke of St. Albans is celebrated, with those who know him best, for a keen relish for a bit of dry humor. He has, it seems, been somewhat unfortunate in his turf speculations this season, and has repeatedly lost considerable sums on horses whom he strongly fancied as winners. Toward the close of the racing season he visited Mr. Matthew Dawson, the celebrated horseman, at Newmarket, and in the midst of an animated conversation on turf topics and horses, he suddenly interrupted the discussion by saying: "Mr. Dawson, can you furnish me a retriever?" Mr. Dawson was somewhat taken by surprise, and hesitatingly said, "I do not believe I can, your Grace," and then seemed to fall into a train of thought as if he was trying to remember whether he could not call to mind some one to whom he could refer his Grace for

The Ring.

THE COMING PRIZE FIGHT.

SKETCH OF THE PRINCIPALS.

James Elliott, as a pugilist, is well known throughout the country. His physical prowess has been demonstrated in the arena on several occasions. He looks as if he was built for fighting. In his stockings he stands over six feet in height and weighs 200 pounds. His long arms give him an immense reach; his muscles are firm and tough as iron, and his ponderous fists can deal a blow much like the fall of a trip hammer. Elliott is a pugilist of great pluck, determination and stamina, and all who know anything about pugilistic science look upon him as a formidable adversary. Elliott's first important fight was with Ben Winkle, at Weehawken, N. J., June 6, 1862, for \$500. Ninety-five rounds were fought and both pugilists terribly punished, and the fight ended in a draw. The contest lasted two hours and fifteen minutes. The pugilists and their seconds were arrested and sent to jail. Elliott was then matched to fight Jim Dunn, of Brooklyn, (now one of Brooklyn's city fathers) for \$300 a side. The fight took place at Camp Scott, Staten Island, May 11, 1863. Twelve desperate rounds were fought in thirty-five minutes, and Dunn won by a foul. Elliott was arrested soon after and sent into training quarters at the Trenton, N. J., State Prison. Through the efforts of Harry Hill he was soon released, and June 4, 1865, he issued a challenge to fight any man in the world for \$10,000. Neither Heenan, Mace, Allen, Goss, McCool or Coburn accepted the challenge. About that time Bill Davis, the heavy-weight champion of the Pacific Slope, arrived in New York and agreed to fight Elliott for \$1,000 and the championship of America. The fight took place at Point Pelee, Canada. Nine rounds were fought in eleven minutes, and Davis was terribly battered. Charley Gallagher, the St. Louis giant, the only pugilist except Jim Mace, that ever whipped Tom Allen in this country, was then matched to fight Elliott for \$1,000. The fight took place near Detroit. After twenty-three rounds had been fought Gallagher, who was terribly punished, was taken from the ring and Elliott was declared the winner. After this fight Elliott tried to arrange matches with Allen and O' Baldwin, but failed. In a carousal in Philadelphia, Elliott and a number of roughs were charged with beating and robbing Hughey Dougherty, the once famous negro minstrel. Elliott had previously had a dispute with Alderman Billy McMullin, of Philadelphia, who was styled "King of Philadelphia." It is claimed that through the latter's influence Elliott was railroaded and sent to Moyamensing for a term of nineteen years at hard labor, and to pay a fine of \$1,000. Through the influence of noted sporting men and politicians in New York and Brooklyn, he was recently released.

Johnny Dwyer is a prominent politician and pugilist. He stands nearly six feet in height and weighs 190 pounds. During the past ten years he has figured in ring fights both as a second and principal. In 1864 when he fought Hugh Riley, better known as Butt Riley, it took 100 rounds to determine Dwyer the victor. In all the prize fights between Billy Edwards and Sam Collyer, Dwyer and Mike Henry were the latter's advisers. When the Irish giant, O' Baldwin, came to New York, Dwyer was the only pugilist that could be found to put on the gloves against him. About two years ago Dwyer tried to arrange a match with Tom Allen for \$1,000 a side, but Allen refused to fight unless the battle was fought near St. Louis. Efforts were then made to bring about a fight between Dwyer and Jim Dunn, now matched to fight William Dwyer, of Brooklyn (brother to Johnny Dwyer), who is also one of the Brooklyn Aldermen. Dwyer was arrested and the affair was never settled. Ever since there has been a rivalry between the pugilistic politicians, and it is claimed that Alderman Dunn is Elliott's chief backer. Owing to these facts, outside the merits of the pugilists, there is a political feeling in the affair. Johnny Dwyer is to battle for his brother, Alderman Dwyer's interest, and Elliott is to champion Alderman Dunn's interest. Dwyer will be trained by Barney Aaron, while Dooney Harris who trained Dwyer for his last fight with Ryan, of Troy, will train Jimmy Elliott. Boston Globe.

The first bet rather shocked the Spaniard's nerves, for he didn't really expect to see more than \$2,000 down at once, for all Johnny's warning, and he saw there were several of Johnny's friends looking on, sharp-eyed fellows that knew the points about as well as he did, and likely to be handy with their weapons. So he was afraid to try gettin' his lace-work in, lest, bein' nervous, his fingers might betray him, when he knew it would be all up with him. And he dealt square. In twenty minutes Johnny had doubled his \$15,000; and as soon as he did he quit. Nobody knows how much he might have won, for the Spaniard had slathers of money; but just as soon as Johnny got his \$30,000 he says:

'There's my limits, boys, and I'm done.'
And he took the next steamer for home.

HOW TO STRENGTHEN A HORSE'S FOOT.

A correspondent writes desiring to know how to strengthen and straighten a horse's foot. If by this he means how to strengthen and straighten the wall of the hoof and also the sole, as we presume he does, we would say that the only way to do it is first to take out all fever or inflammation there may be in the foot. This fever or inflammation in the foot is what prevents the growth of the wall and sole. Remove it, and the deposit becomes much more rapid, and the wall and sole thicker, and be shaped little by little until it takes the desired form. In cases where the wall and sole of the foot were deficient or had any of the imperfections brought about by inflammation, we have found that the use of the Clark shoe remedied the disorders quicker than any way that veterinary practice could suggest. The packing used with the shoe rapidly removes all inflammation and gives the normal circulation to the foot. The deposit of hoof material is vastly increased; brittleness departs; contraction is expanded, and a permanent cure effected. We cordially recommend it to all horsemen. What our correspondent means by 'straightening of the foot,' we do not apprehend unless it be expanding a contracted foot till the proper curvature of a well made, natural foot is reached. In cases where the contraction is severe and the expansion speedily desired, the Dunbar system of expanding the heel by mechanical pressure, where the operation is properly performed, we have found safe and successful. But great carefulness, and some degree of skill, is necessary in weakening the hoof on either side of the frog preparatory to the operation. We should not recommend it as a safe operation in inexperienced hands.—*Golden Rule.*

THE CAT AND HER MIXED FAMILY.

A short time since while I was in Santa Barbara, Cal., a cat belonging to Mr. Holmes was discovered in his stable nursing three little kittens, with yet unopened eyes, and two little rats in the same condition. This kind fostering care upon the part of puss toward her usual prey continued till Mr. H., not wishing to increase the number of his cats, killed both kittens and rats, as he supposed, and disposed of their bodies in the dung-hill. The next day, to his great surprise, he saw the mother cat in her old nest with her three kittens alive, and the two dead little rats (rats not having nine lives were more easily killed). To me the interesting feature was the cat's care for the little rats. How did she come by them in the first place? Did she mistake them for kittens, or did she, knowing just what they were adopt them as her own? Again her maternal care followed them equally with her own young, and she gathered up and carried again to her nest their little, dead bodies as well as her own young, that actually had, as they are proverbially said to do, escaped destruction.—*O. B., in Forest and Stream.*

HORSE QUESTIONS.

When is a horse like a man dressing for dinner? When he's changing his coat.
When is a horse like a man who hasn't settled his accounts of late? When he's in a rear (arrear).
When is a horse like a man regularly done up? When he runs away.
When is a horse at a riding-school like a young lawyer? When he's brought up to the bar.
When is a horse fit to be on a dining table? When he is a tumbler.
What answer would a Frenchman give to the last one? When he's in *de-canter*.

THE GIANT HUMMING-BIRD.

The giant humming-bird of Chili is the largest of its family, and besides its size differs from all the rest in some very noteworthy respects. Mr. Gould describes it as a bold and vigorous flyer, quick in all its actions, passing from flower to flower with the greatest rapidity. Unlike other species of its family, it may be frequently seen perched on some small tree or shrub. It has a very extensive distribution over nearly all the more southern portions of South America. M. Warszewicz collected specimens in Bolivia at a height of nearly fourteen thousand feet. The nest is a somewhat large, cup-shaped structure, composed of mosses, lichens and similar materials put together with cobwebs, and placed in a fork of a low branch of a tree, generally one that overhangs a turbulent stream. Charles Darwin, in his narrative journal of the voyage of the 'Beagle,' refers to this species as a resident of central Chili during the breeding season, and his account of it differs, in some respects, from those of other writers, especially that relating to the absence of the rapid vibrations of the wings, generally supposed to be a peculiarity of all humming-birds without exception. He states that this species, when on the wing, presents a very singular appearance. Like others of the family it moves from place to place with a rapidity which may be compared with that of syrius among flies and the sphinx among moths; but while hovering over a flower, it flaps its wings with a very slow and powerful movement, totally different from that vibratory motion common to most of the species, and which produces the humming noise. Mr. Darwin has never seen any other bird the force of whose wings appeared (as in a butterfly) so powerful in proportion to the weight of its body. When hovering by a flower, its tail was constantly being expanded and shut like a fan, the body being kept in nearly a vertical position. This action appeared to steady and support the bird between the slow movements of its wings. Although it flew from flower to flower in search of food, its stomach contained abundant remains of insects, which Mr. Darwin believed to be much more the objects of its search than honey. Its note, like that of nearly the whole family, was extremely shrill.

HORSE SHOES.

A correspondence recently took place in the London Times on the practice of shoeing horses. It was alleged that they would be better without shoes, and a gentleman now writes that the argument against shoes seemed so strong that he resolved to try the experiment. 'When my pony's shoes were worn out,' he says, 'I had them removed, and gave him a month's rest at grass, with an occasional drive of a mile or two on the highroad while his hoofs were hardening. The result at first seemed doubtful. The hoof was a thin sheet, and kept chipping away until it had worked down beyond the holes of the nails by which the shoes had been fastened. After this the hoof grew thick and hard, quite unlike what it had been before. I now put the pony to full work and he stands it well. He is more sure-footed; his tread is almost noiseless; his hoofs are in no danger from the rough sand of the farrier; and the change altogether has been a clear gain without anything to set off against it.'

A WHITE WILD MALLARD.

We copy the following from London Field:—During the first week of November a pure white mallard duck was shot on the river Balvaig near here. This bird has been seen for some time in company with a flock of common mallards. Having never heard of a white mallard before, I had some doubts at first whether the bird could be a pure wild duck. On making inquiry, however, I found that two pure white young ducks were seen last summer, when unable to fly, in constant company with an old mallard duck and four young ones of the ordinary color. The bird shot exactly resembles in size, shape, and in every respect except color, the common mallard. It is now in the hands of Mr. Sanderson, bird-stuffer, George-street Edinburgh, from whom any further particulars may be obtained. Have many previous instances been recorded of the occurrence of a white mallard? [We have heard of white wild ducks before, but there has generally been some suspicion of a previous cross with a domesticated bird.—*Ed. Forest and Stream.*]

It appeared that Smith and Barney were walking along B street when they came upon a number of boys playing marbles. As both men had in the earlier and purer days of the republic played marbles themselves, they became much interested in the game. One of the boys knocked two taws out of the ring and yelled 'Dubs!' while another shrieked 'Fen dubs!' The first boy made a grab at the taws, when Smith got excited and seized him by the collar. 'Drop that boy!' shouted Barney—who by this time was all aglow with enthusiasm—at the same time knocking Smith down. Mr. Smith testified that the boy who knocked the taws from the ring had failed to yell 'Dubs!' in time, and he had therefore determined to prevent his grabbing the marbles. Mr. Barney, on the other hand, swore positively that the first boy did about 'Dubs!' loud enough to be heard a block away, and in ample season. About a dozen boys testified as to the way Barney knocked Smith down, and all looked as wise as owls as they gave their respective versions of the 'Dubs' proposition. They were about evenly divided, but Barney was fined.

HOW TO FEED COLTS.

Feeding of colts should receive the most careful attention of the breeder. Our own opinion is that in large fashionable breeding establishments too much grain is fed to them. It does not do to 'push' a colt through the pressure of the corn-crib or the oat-bin. Good wheat shorts are probably the best food, in connection with hay and roots, that can be fed a colt. We have fed on our home farm with great success boiled rye reinforced with a strong sprinkling of wheat shorts. The boiled rye alone, if fed in any but limited quantities, is apt to make the bowels too loose. With rye at 60 to 70 cents a bushel, and shorts at 12 to 14 dollars a ton, no cheaper feed can be obtained. We shall experiment more than we have done the coming season on wintering colts without any grain at all. So far as our experience goes we think that good, clean, bright hay, carrots and potatoes, with good fresh water and a lump of rock salt in the bin, which they can lap at any time, will bring colts through a winter season as well as high pressure feeding that can be given them. To the above diet we should have added plenty of out-door exercise. It does colts good to wallow around in the snow and nibble at the occasional patches of turf. Colts shouldn't be fed like old horses, any more than babies should be fed like men.—*Golden Rule.*

ON WHEELS.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

The pedomotor consists of four tough, light wooden wheels supplied with an outer rim of tough india rubber. These wheels are secured to a frame the shape of the foot, which is strapped to the pedal extremities in the usual manner. Unlike roller skates the wheels of these little vehicles are not under, but are placed on each of the foot, thus giving the wearer a good standing, as well as a solid footing. The rear wheels are three inches in diameter, while those in front are but two-and-a-half inches. This gives the foot a slight incline, and when in motion has much to do in impelling the pedestrian forward. Extending from the toe, with a slight curl toward the ground, is a piece of casing termed the pusher, which is simply used in mounting an elevation or steep incline. From the centre of the heel a small brass wheel extends backward, serving as a guide, as well as a brake. The whole scarcely turns the scale at a pound weight. In using them no more effort is required than in ordinary walking. The wearer steps with his regular stride, and is amazed to find himself skimming over the ground so rapidly with so little muscular effort. Mr. Hobbs explains the mystery of the rapid movement in this manner:—A man whose stride is thirty-two inches will traverse forty-eight inches, or one-half farther, with the pedomotor. This is because the body is in constant motion. For instance, says he, the traveller starts, and while he raises one foot to step, he continues rapidly onward until that foot is set down and the other raised to make another step. This gives him more momentum, and away he goes over two miles in the same time that it would take him to accomplish a mile with the feet. No effort of the body is required for their use, as in skates. The traveller simply plants one foot before the other, and finds himself whizzed along at a lively rate.

9	Lieut Crust, Engineer, Toronto.....	319
10	Dr Aiken, Ontario.....	319
11	Private Bell, 10th Royals, Toronto....	319
12	Captain Thomas, Province of Quebec...	318
13	— Fallen, St John, N B.....	317
14	Sergeant Bishop, Halifax, N S.....	317
15	Captain Cooper, 10th Royals, Toronto...	316
16	Sergeant Riddell, Montreal.....	315
17	Lieut Corvin, Halifax.....	314
18	Private Mills, 10th Royals, Toronto...	312
19	Private Wynn, Montreal.....	312
20	Sergeant Hunter, St John, N B.....	310

This completes the team. Thirteen are from Ontario, three from Quebec, two from Nova Scotia, and two from New Brunswick. As several of the team may not be able to attend the competition at Wimbledon, seven of the waiting men are given:—

1	Lieut Ewan, 85th Battalion, Barrie, Ont..	310
2	Lieut Manly, Q O R, Toronto.....	310
3	Dr McCnkey, 35th Battalion, Barrie....	309
4	Captain Gibson, Toronto Field Battery..	309
5	Staff Sergeant Clayton, Guards, Ottawa..	308
6	Major Macpherson, Guards, Ottawa.....	308
7	Lieut Vaughan, M O A, Quebec.....	308

The eighth waiting man, Bugler Hart, of the Engineers, N. B., who scored 803, and a gentleman named Lipsitt, of the same place who scored 824, and would have had the fifth place on the team, were both ruled out on the ground that they fired with the same rifle.

ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF ST. ALBANS.

The courtly Duke of St. Albans is celebrated, with those who know him best, for a keen relish for a bit of dry humor. He has, it seems, been somewhat unfortunate in his turf speculations this season, and has repeatedly lost considerable sums on horses whom he strongly fancied as winners. Toward the close of the racing season he visited Mr. Matthew Dawson, the celebrated horseman, at Newmarket, and in the midst of an animated conversation on turf topics and horses, he suddenly interrupted the discussion by saying: 'Mr. Dawson, can you furnish me a retriever?' Mr. Dawson was somewhat taken by surprise, and hesitatingly said, 'I do not believe I can, your Grace,' and then seemed to fall into a train of thought as if he was trying to remember whether he could not call to mind some one to whom he could refer his Grace for a dog of the kind inquired for. The Duke maintained a dead silence; but his manner was that of deep interest. Finally Mr. Dawson said, 'The fact is, your Grace, I don't believe that I have a dog of any kind, and I know of no one to whom I can refer you to supply such a one as you want.' 'Dog!' said the Duke, with emphasis, 'It is not a dog I inquired for. I want a horse to retrieve my losses.' Mr. Dawson's only reply was an apology for his serious mistake, and then joined in the hearty laugh indulged in by those present at his expense.

LEGAL PRIVILEGES.

The despatch reporting that a New York lawyer threatened a run on the Manhattan Savings Bank, if he was not given a heavy ransom for the returning of the bonds stolen from it a few weeks ago, reveals very obnoxious defects in the law. The position of a lawyer towards his client is so fortified by legal enactments, that the villainous representatives of the legal fraternity can be conversant with all the facts of a burglary, and still escape not only punishment but even arrest. In the case mentioned in our despatches, burglars stole over a million dollars worth of registered bonds. The bank immediately prevents a run on its vaults by closing its doors and claiming the legal sixty days notice to depositors. Failing to arrest the thieves, it enters into negotiations with their lawyers, for a return of the property. The latter claims \$100,000. The bank officers cannot afford to give it, and as the sixty day's notice has nearly elapsed, they appeal to the United States to duplicate the bonds, and thus enable them to meet the demand of the depositors when opening day arrives. Such developments induce a man to favor the principles advocated by Judge Lynch, of western notoriety.

near Detroit. After twenty three rounds had been fought Gallagher, who was terribly punished, was taken from the ring and Elliott was declared the winner. After the fight Elliott tried to arrange matches with Allen and O'Connell, but failed. In a card in Philadelphia, Elliott and a number of roughs were charged with beating and robbing Hughdy Dougherty, the once famous negro wrestler. Elliott had previously had a dispute with Alderman Billy McMann, Philadelphia, who was styled 'king of Lima, delphia.' It is claimed that through the latter's influence Elliott was railroaded and sent to Moyamensing for a term of ninety years at hard labor, and to pay a fine of \$1,000. Through the influence of noted sporting men and politicians in New York and Brooklyn, he was recently released.

Johnny Dwyer is a prominent politician and pugilist. He stands early six feet in height and weighs 180 pounds. During the past ten years he has figured in ring fights both as a second and principal. In 1868 when he fought Hugh Riley, better known as Butt Riley, it took 100 rounds to determine Dwyer the victor. In all the prize fights between Billy Edwards and Sam Collyer, Dwyer and Mike Henry were the latter's advisers. When the Irish giant, O'Ballwin, came to New York, Dwyer was the only pugilist that could be found to put on the gloves against him. About two years ago Dwyer tried to arrange a match with Tom Allen for \$1,000 a side, but Allen refused to fight unless the battle was fought near St. Louis. Efforts were then made to bring about a fight between Dwyer and Jim Dunn, now matched to fight William Dwyer, of Brooklyn (brother to Johnny Dwyer), who is also one of the Brooklyn Aldermen. Dwyer was arrested and the affair was never settled. Ever since there has been a rivalry between the pugilistic politicians, and it is claimed that Alderman Dunn is Elliott's chief backer. Owing to these facts, outside the merits of the pugilists, there is a political feeling in the affair. Johnny Dwyer is to battle for his brother, Alderman Dwyer's interest, and Elliott is to champion Alderman Dunn's interest. Dwyer will be trained by Barney Aaron, while Dooney Harris who trained Dwyer for his last fight with Ryan, of Troy, will train Jimmy Elliott.—*Boston Globe.*

A MAN WITH A MOVABLE HEART.

(From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.)

Dr. Elias Thomas, the man who possesses the faculty of transferring his heart from place to place in his body at will, gave an exhibition before the students at the Medical College. Dr. Thomas says he was born in Calcutta, India, and is 30 years of age. He has recently been studying medicine at the College of Edinburgh, where he took his degree. Beginning his experiment, he made a peculiar wave action of the abdominal muscles fifteen or twenty times. The abdomen was examined and found to be perfectly soft and natural. Then, after a momentary contraction, there was made to appear a complete shield of ribs, covering two-thirds of the front of the abdomen. Previous to this the heart was felt and found to be in its proper place, beating naturally. Immediately afterward Dr. Campbell, Dr. Raine and Dr. Black placed their hands over the left lumbar region, whereupon, low down on that side, a large tumor, larger than a man's fist, appeared under the hand, pulsated like the beating of a heart and synchronously with the beating of the pulse at the wrist. After this the tumor was taken over to the right side of the abdomen and there felt as before. Dr. Thomas also gave an exhibition of voluntary heart-stoppage. The heart's action and pulse at the wrists disappeared. He was much fatigued when the exhibition was over. He says that his heart is without a pericardium and his chest without a diaphragm.

Cook fights and horse races are taxed at Vera Cruz, Mexico.



The Gentleman's Journal

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1878.

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
Campbellford	Feb. 5 to 6

ENTRIES CLOSE.	
Belleville	Dec. 30

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

RACING PREMIUMS AT FAIRS.

Enoch has been said in these columns to convince any one who has read it that the speed class could be made a valuable auxiliary to the success of our Agricultural Exhibitions, local and provincial. In the few places in Canada in which the innovation has been tried the success has been most flattering in favor of the permanency of the new departure. In the States where the speed class has been the acknowledged attraction at the Fairs, the experience has been such as to commence its continuance. Societies, which were in financial difficulties before the adoption of premiums for speed in their prize lists, have been able with this incentive to public support added, to place themselves on a basis of solidity and present an exhibit of their year's doings which makes a creditable showing in their ledgers. After the speed premiums have been adopted as a portion of their programme, there are very few Societies who have evinced any disposition to withdraw them. The surplus gained through this means enabled them to devote larger premiums to the other departments of the show, and in this way all parties were benefited. Visitors cheered loudly at the races, while the exhibitors felt an inward satisfaction in competing for larger prizes, even if the merits of their wares were withdrawn from the eyes of the spectators during the few hours each day the speed classes were in competition. But the Northern Indiana, U. S., Society thought this horse business was all moonshine, and the great increase in their receipts was due to the natural growth and good management of the affairs of the Society. In fact the Puritan element obtained the control of the Society at its last annual meeting, and determined they should have nothing to do with horse interests when racing was to be the means of competition. They relied on big squashes and brooding nag numpkins, only to find their anticipations were completely upset. The Society is now up to the neck in debt, with the probability that they will have to surrender the lease of the Fair Grounds through inability to pay the rent. With this experience, if the present managers can get through without entirely winding up the Society in bankruptcy, it is altogether probable that their next prize list will have a portion of it devoted to the horse classes where "speed will be the test of merit." They are heartily tired of running the show on "high moral grounds," (whatever that term may mean), and will revert to the course which their past experience has shown them to be not only successful financially but to give the greatest degree of satisfaction to their exhibitors and spectators. A lesson can be found in this for some of our Canadian Agricultural Associations whose finances are always a source of vexation to all who have anything to do with them. They will find the incorporation of the speed class in their premium list the panacea that will relieve them from all their ills.

A PLEASING INTENTION.

From the New York papers we learn it is the intention of Mr. Robert Bonner, of the New York Ledger, to trot some of his horses in public next year. It is not expected he will enter them for any of the purses, but more likely will give one or two days racing at central points for some charitable object,—possibly of a local character—in which all the horses engaged will belong to his own stable. Mr. Bonner is opposed to the principle of racing for money, and in carrying this out has locked up from the public some of the fastest horses that ever pulled a sulky. While Mr. B. is apparently no friend of the

develops the latent taste for speed which exists among our citizens, requiring only some stimulus like is here suggested to draw it out. In his stable are thirteen horses which have trotted in 2:20 or better, and a little fancy could suggest fields for four or five races from the following list of horses belonging to him, each one of which contests would be more exciting than the other:—Edwin Forrest, who has trotted in 2:14; Grafton, 2:15; Joe Elliott, 2:15; Maud Macry, 2:17; Dexter, 2:17; Pochahontas, 2:17; Mosley, 2:18; Music, 2:18; May Bird, 2:18; John Taylor, 2:18; Startle, 2:19; Well-sly Boy, 2:19; Malice, 2:20; Eric, 2:20; Mamie B, 2:21; Marietta, 2:21; Astoria, 2:23; Centennial, 2:23; and Keen Jim with a four-year old record of 2:24.

AQUATICS IN GENERAL.

There is an impression that Wallace Ross will be a "trial horse" for Hawdon in his match with Hanlan. Ross is probably better aware of Hanlan's merits than any oarsman in America, and his opinion will be worth having on the other side of the water. If the Newcastle man can not easily give the New Brunswicker his back water, the result of the race, if it comes to an issue, can hardly be in doubt. The presence of Ross and Rosmer in England is not suggestive of anything good to the backers of the American champion. There is a probability, however, that neither of these men is aware of Hanlan's true calibre, under which circumstance their advice would have a contrary effect to the intention, however truthfully and in good faith made.

Judging from items in some of the American papers there is a disposition to match Courtney against Hanlan for the championship, to row on Toronto Bay. No indication is given of the time, but the foreshadowings are that Hanlan should be prepared at all times on the requisite six weeks or two months notice to defend the title. It is well-known he has already a match on in England, but they assume that is only a private matter and must not be considered of primary importance to the championship of this country. It might not be considered sportsmanlike to challenge Hanlan with his present engagement to fill, but a complication would certainly arise if some aspiring and not over particular man were to put in his claim, properly backed up by financial considerations, for a championship race about the same time. If the American champion was to meet Hawdon for the International championship in the race already arranged, the affair would present a different complexion, as then there would be a valid claim for the leave of absence necessary to bring about a solution of the question of the respective merits of the men from both sides of the water. The championship carries with it the right to name the water upon which the race shall be rowed; and in these days of \$6,000 bonuses and other casual advantages, that privilege will be considered to be worth more than the \$1,000 stake which a championship match calls for. So if Hanlan should be challenged for the championship the coming spring it would place him in somewhat of a quandary. The question might resolve itself thusly:—Would he prefer going to England to remaining in America to defend his title to the championship. If he elected to stay at home he would have to forfeit in his English match, and if he crossed the water he might lose the title of American champion and all its rights and privileges for the time being by default. It is a curious dilemma, and one that has been presented for the first time in Canada. It is worthy of the champion's consideration as such an alternative

does know something about, and one quite as pertinent as the body of his last week's communication. He can, with almost one stroke of his pen, settle the question to the satisfaction of everybody.

The sporting editor of the Globe came down from his high horse on Tuesday morning last, and acknowledged that he had made a misrepresentation of the percentage of profits received by the Hanlan Club on their original investment. Instead of it being 50 per cent. as he originally stated, he now admits it was fully 100 per cent. The mistake was a singular one for that gentleman to make, and it bears the impression of deception, from the fact that there was no newspaper man in the country so well conversant with the ins-and-outs of the Club and its management as he. Now that the Globe has commenced explanations in regard to its disgraceful and mendacious article of the 18th on the former backers of Hanlan, would it not be as well for its sporting reporter to name the gentlemen he classed as "Toronto gamblers," "crooks," and "crooked gamblers." No man has a right to suffer under such an imputation of want of character without just cause, and to prevent an application of his epithets to innocent gentlemen this explanation is due. It might also answer another purpose; it would show what kind of company the sporting editor of the Globe had been keeping for the past two or three years to become so conversant with their methods of livelihood, and inferentially it might be learned why he transferred his allegiance from one set of "crooks" to another. After these explanations are made, there a few more that will present themselves for that gentleman's consideration.

Notwithstanding Mr. Hanlan's statement in his letter of last week that he would go to England under the guidance of the Hanlan Club, it is currently reported that that organization is in the throes of dissolution caused by dissatisfaction with those who usurped the management, and we have been informed it is extremely doubtful if another meeting of the Club will be held. The reasons for making the Lachine match on a basis of being able to lose about \$1,800 and not win a dollar, are anxiously looked by some in the interest of the Club; the disposition of the \$2,000 alleged to have been paid to Courtney is also a question fraught with considerable interest to some of the members; the refusal to let Hanlan row at Hamilton, by which he lost the favor of that part of the country, and many other similar subjects are alleged to be sufficient reasons why that organization will not meet again in deliberation. It is no secret there is a strong indisposition on the part of many of the present members to be parties towards finding the funds to send Hanlan to England to meet Hawdon, and the general impression is that if the Hanlan Club of 1879 has an existence its personnel will be widely different from that which carried the champion through the past year.

TROTTING-COLT STAKES FOR 1879.

The managers of the Gouverneur (N. Y.) Agricultural and Mechanical Society announce the following trotting colt stakes, to be trotted at the Fall meeting of 1879, now open for nominations, to close on January 1, 1879:—

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nothing that can be classed as representative. The city has never had a first class base ball team that could rank in comparison with her lacrosse and cricket teams, and as a consequence base ball has never been permitted to grow into existence as a game that would attract any share of public attention. But if a Toronto team of base ball players was superior to any nine in the country, they would soon command the same tribute that is paid to our other champion organizations. Base ball statistics show that the annual revenue even in small places can be depended upon to reach from \$15,000 to \$20,000 for the season's campaign. Toronto should be able to do as well as this, and if this expectancy should not prove faulty the investment would be a good one. This proposal of Malone's may again set our enterprising base ball friends to renew their determination to have a professional nine, and if any steps are taken in the matter it is to be hoped they will be carried to a successful issue.

A GOOD YOUNGSTER.

The New York Turf, Field and Farm of last week in speaking of the stock at Prospect Hill Farm, Hartford, Conn., the property of Mr. Charles T. Pond, mentions in the following very flattering manner a son of Mr. Wiser's horse Rysdyk:—

"Another representative of Mr. Pond's harem is Galling, a young three-year-old stallion, by Rysdyk (son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of Lady Duke, by Lexington), dam Lady Goldsmith, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2d dam by Webber's Tom Thumb; 3d dam by Sleepy Dave (son of Henry, by Sir Archy); 4th dam by Commodore (son of Tippeco Saib, by imp. Messenger); 5th dam by imp. Messenger. This young scion of nobility, though not yet four years old, is sixteen hands high, and otherwise remarkably modeled for a stock horse. He is a natural trotter, and develops in his majestic bearing all the qualities which promise the highest success as a stallion, laying aside his pedigree, which is rich enough to compare with the fabled wealth of famed Golconda."

Sporting Gossip.

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The annual meeting at Jackson, Mich., will be held the second week in June. The premium list will amount to \$9,000. A special purse, very probably, will be offered for Hards, and the placers will not be overlooked.

Who said the seasons did not play euchre? Summer passes, and autumn makes it next. Managers of Ice Races should at once communicate their intentions to this office. If a meeting will not afford advertising—it will be a poor one; that won't send me a bill anyway, and we will take care to put it where

CANADIAN.

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

ICE RACES.

BelleveilleJan. 2 to 8
CampbellfordFeb. 5 to 6

ENTRIES CLOSE.

BelleveilleDec. 30

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.

...and their anticipations were completely upset. The Society is now up to the neck in debt, with the probability that they will have to surrender the lease of the Fair Grounds through inability to pay the rent. With this experience, if the present managers can get through without entirely winding up the Society in bankruptcy, it is altogether probable that their next prize list will have a portion of it devoted to the horse classes where "speed will be the test of merit." They are heartily tired of running the show on "high moral grounds," (whatever that term may mean), and will revert to the course which their past experience has shown them to be not only successful financially but to give the greatest degree of satisfaction to their exhibitors and spectators. A lesson can be found in this for some of our Canadian Agricultural Associations whose finances are always a source of vexation to all who have anything to do with them. They will find the incorporation of the speed class in their premium list the panacea that will relieve them from all their ills.

A PLEASING INTENTION.

From the New York papers we learn it is the intention of Mr. Robert Bonner, of the New York Ledger, to trot some of his horses in public next year. It is not expected he will enter them for any of the purses, but more likely will give one or two days racing at central points for some charitable object, possibly of a local character—in which all the horses engaged will belong to his own stable. Mr. Bonner is opposed to the principle of racing for money, and in carrying this out has locked up from the public some of the fastest horses that ever pulled a sulky. While Mr. B. is apparently no friend of the sports of the turf he is an enthusiastic admirer of speed in the horse, and has devoted a large share of his fortune in purchasing the best that money would procure. Price to him has never appeared to be an object, the only consideration being was the animal one that would suit him. Speed was what he wanted, and his colossal fortune enabled him to supply this demand. To him more than to any one else may be credited the high prices which the best class of horses will command. The names and reputations of some of his stable are world-wide, and have become synonymous with trotting speed in America. It is easy to understand the *furors* that will be created in trotting circles by the contests between Mr. Bonner's horses. Although there will be no monetary consideration in dispute in these affairs, they will be no less interesting on that account. There can be no doubt they will be on their sterling merits, as much as if the stake was a kingdom, Mr. Bonner's integrity making a certainty of such a guarantee. It will be some time before it will be known at what points and under what conditions the horses will be trotted, but it would be a pleasing recognition of the interest that is taken in Mr. Bonner's story paper, The Ledger, in Canada, if that gentleman would select Toronto as one of the places of competition. Thousands would visit Woodbine on such an occasion that have heretofore been strangers to a race course, and the exhibition would do much to

Hanlan should be prepared at all times on the requisite six weeks or two months notice to defend the title. It is well-known he has already a match on in England, but they assume that is only a private matter and must not be considered of primary importance to the championship of this country. It might not be considered sportsmanlike to challenge Hanlan with his present engagement to fill, but a complication would certainly arise if some aspiring and not over particular man were to put in his claim, properly backed up by financial considerations, for a championship race about the same time. If the American champion was to meet Hawdon for the International championship in the race already arranged, the affair would present a different complexion, as then there would be a valid claim for the leave of absence necessary to bring about a solution of the question of the respective merits of the men from both sides of the water. The championship carries with it the right to name the water upon which the race shall be rowed, and in these days of \$6,000 bonuses and other casual advantages, that privilege will be considered to be worth more than the \$1,000 stake which a championship match calls for. So if Hanlan should be challenged for the championship the coming spring it would place him in somewhat of a quandary. The question might resolve itself thusly:—Would he prefer going to England to remaining in America to defend his title to the championship. If he elected to stay at home he would have to forfeit in his English match, and if he crossed the waters he might lose the title of American champion and all its rights and privileges for the time being by default. It is a curious dilemma, and one that has been presented for the first time in Canada. It is worthy of the champion's consideration as such an alternative might spring on him at a time when he least expects it.

Amid the charges, criminations, re-criminations, denials and explanations that are being made by Hanlan, the Hanlan Club and the sporting press, there is one circumstance that so far has yet remained unexplained. It will be remembered at the time of the Lachine race it was asserted there was an understanding between those who had the management of the affair for the principals that the sum of \$2,000 out of the \$6,000 given by the city of Montreal should be paid over to the loser of the race. Courtney has declared he never received a dollar, and still it has been represented to at least some of the members of the Hanlan Club that the money had been paid over to the Union Spring's sculler. It has resolved itself into a question of fact between the two parties to the contract. Hanlan, as the recipient of the \$6,000 bonus, knows if he paid over the \$2,000 in compliance with that understanding, and who received it. Now that the champion has taken to writing letters in defence of things with which he appears to be totally unacquainted, he will probably oblige his friends and the public by letting them know what really became of the \$2,000—whether he retained it, and if the facts have been misrepresented to several gentlemen in whom he should take more than a passing interest. This is a subject he

organization is in the throes of dissolution caused by dissatisfaction with those who usurped the management, and we have been informed it is extremely doubtful if another meeting of the Club will be held. The reasons for making the Lachine match on a basis of being able to lose about \$1,800 and not win a dollar, are anxiously looked by some in the interest of the Club; the disposition of the \$2,000 alleged to have been paid to Courtney is also a question fraught with considerable interest to some of the members; the refusal to let Hanlan row at Hamilton, by which he lost the favor of that part of the country, and many other similar subjects are alleged to be sufficient reasons why that organization will not meet again in deliberation. It is no secret there is a strong indisposition on the part of many of the present members to be parties towards finding the funds to send Hanlan to England to meet Hawdon, and the general impression is that if the Hanlan Club of 1879 has an existence its *personnel* will be widely different from that which carried the champion through the past year.

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Colt Stakes for four-year olds (foals of 1875); entrance, \$80, p. p.; mile heats, 8 in 5, in harness.

The following trotting fixtures is also open for nominations: Colt stakes for three-year olds (for foals of 1878); entrance, \$25, p. p.; mile heats, 8 in 5, in harness; to be trotted for at the Fall meeting of 1881. Entries to be addressed to Geo. B. Winslow, Gouverneur, N. Y.

CHEAP BASE BALL.

There has been some talk for the past year or two about having a professional base ball club in Toronto. Difficulties, however, sprang up and the projects were abandoned. One great objection towards carrying out the proposed nine was the large amount of money it was supposed to be necessary to carry it through. An item from a western paper says that Malone, the famous catcher, has proposed to the base-ball managers of Indiana polis, Ind., to put a nine in the field next season for \$7,500, including \$1,200 for his own salary as captain and manager, and he further guarantees to win thirty games against League clubs or no pay. If a team could be put in the field here of the description proposed by Malone, it should be quite an easy matter to see them through at the figures he quotes. Base-ball at no time has been too great a favorite in this city, but the cause is very apparent. Toronto demands the best of everything that is in the country, and if this can not be obtained she will have

pedigree, which is rich enough to compare with the fabled wealth of famed Golconda."

Sporting Gossip.

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How did the renowned Harry Percy warm up the sluggish blood of his war-horse? With a Hot spur.

Recently the racehorse Diamond, owned by H. Ford of Prescott, when being exercised threw his jockey, Tom O'Hara, a Toronto boy, and started off at a quick gallop, dragging with him the boy, whose foot had caught in the stirrup. The lad, with much difficulty, was rescued from his perilous position, but not until he had received such injuries as, it was feared at one time, would prove fatal. He is now, however, doing well and is expected to recover.

The annual meeting at Jackson, Mich., will be held the second week in June. The premium list will amount to \$9,000. A special purse, very probably, will be offered for Harus, and the pacers will not be overlooked.

Who said the seasons did not play euchre? Summer passes, and autumn makes it next.

Managers of Ice Races should at once communicate their intentions to this office. If a meeting will not afford advertising—it will be a poor one that won't—send us a bill anyway, and we will take care to put it where it will do the most good. Don't you forget it.

The Woodstock-Sentinel-Review says: John Forbes has one of the finest and fastest driving teams in this part of the Province, in Poochantas and mate. They have been out this week. In color and style they are decidedly "nobby."

Now is the time to buy thermometers—while they are down.

The Perth Courier and Almonte Gazette publish the names of delinquent subscribers. We should use a couple of pages of the Sporting Times in that way easily enough, and not half try.

The sulky and set of harness which were offered to the horse making the fastest three consecutive heats in a race with other horses have been awarded to Hopeful, the best heat (second) being 2:15, and the three fastest 2:15, 2:15, 2:15, made in the same race at St. Louis. Although Harus had a better record, it was not made in a race with other horses.

The Campbellford Winter Races will be held on February 5 and 6, 1879. The Committee intend to give as liberal premiums as circumstances will permit. Mr. T. Blute, of the Windsor Hotel, is Secretary.

SALE OF ELMORE.—Mr. William H. Wilson, Cynthia, Ky., has sold to Messrs. Fuller & Church the bay colt Elmorie, 3 years old, by Goldsmith's Abdallah, dam by Joe Downing, for \$1,300.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A case was recently decided in England which decides the question as to whether hunters in that country have a right to cover anybody's land without making themselves liable for an action for trespass. A horseman, having been warned against using a certain field, persisted in doing so, and was summoned for trespass. He was convicted by the magistrate, but appealed, and the case being brought before Lord Coleridge on an appeal, confirmed the first decision. In delivering judgment, he said that the Game Act, and 2nd William IV., did not apply to the case of fox hunting, and with regard to the question in this case, whether the circumstances justified the respondent in regarding the entry of the appellants after they had been forbidden, he was clearly of opinion that he was, and that fox hunting could not be exercised adversely to the owner of the land. No such right existed, but it must be treated on like all other sport, subject to the general rights of mankind with reference to property and established rights of property. There was nothing to justify a field of fox hunting entering a gentleman's garden, sampling it down, and destroying the flowers and plants. No such right existed at common law. The opponents of fox hunting in England—and they are increasing in number—will hold on to this case as a precedent in their arguments against the national sport. We, believe, however, that many generations will pass away before any appreciable decadence in fox hunting will be perceptible.

RARUS vs. HOPEFUL.

The following despatch was recently sent to the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 14.—The owner of the King of the turf, Rarus, offers to match him for mile heats, to wagon or harness, against Hopeful, for \$5,000, to take place at the Oakland track, the race to be half forfeit, and Hopeful's share to be allowed expenses to come to this side of the Rocky Mountains.

The Spirit of the Times, having interviewed A. W. Richmond, owner of Hopeful, in regard to the above, he jots down the following memorandum:

Hopeful's challenge to trot any horse in the world to harness and wagon, was not made during the trotting season. The horse was thrown out of work and laid up for the winter, while Rarus has been kept in condition enabled him to trot in 2:14 a short time. This is rather late in the day to challenge a horse they know is not in shape, and ask him to go to California at that, and would be a soft offer to Rarus; besides, they knew that my horse would not admit of my going there, unless I should have gone with him out there. My challenge was open at Chicago at the close of the trotting season in this city, and if they were anxious for a race they should have taken it up."

Athletic.

REINSTATED.

The New York Herald:—The New York Athletic Club has recently taken a wise and extending amnesty to three Canadian athletes, Messrs. J. A. Fullerton, D. E. Allen, and W. L. Allen, who have long been barred by the club from competing at their own. The first objection to these athletes was that of their taking part in Caledonian regattas, where money was given as a prize to that of the drawing up of the regatta definition they were ruled out. For many or more, however, these gentlemen have not taken part in such competitions at the Montreal and other Canadian athletic clubs have accepted them as amateurs and deemed well by the New York Athletic Club to smooth over all difficulties by advising the Montreal Lacrosse Club as follows:—
New York Athletic Club, Dec. 18, 1878.
Messrs. R. STANKE, Esq., Secretary Montreal Lacrosse Club:—
Dear Sir:—At a regular meeting of the club on Wednesday, December 11, the following resolution was adopted:—
The New York Athletic Club will hereafter accept the entries of Messrs. J. A. Fullerton, D. E. Allen, and W. L. Allen, or any other

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

In this country the popular interest in all branches of outdoor exercises is well sustained, and the games now commonly known as athletic sports, as practised by our amateur clubs, are rapidly growing in favor. That such is not the case in England is shown by the following extract from the London Sporting Gazette of December 7:

"Every athlete I have spoken to is oppressed with a dismal foreboding that a decided reaction, whether temporary or otherwise one can't guess, is setting in with respect to athletics. Whether it is that the novelty of bicycling, which combines the pleasure of individual racing with a considerable amount of the danger which is so delightful to youth, is tempting people from the path, or whether it is that foot-ball is securing a still firmer hold on our young men, it is tolerably clear that just now there is nothing like the same interest taken in running and walking that there was a year or two ago."

WRESTLING CHALLENGE.

MONTREAL, Dec. 22.

To Editor of Sporting Times: I hereby challenge any man in the Dominion of Canada to a wrestling match, Greco-Roman style, from \$100 to \$500 a side. Match to take place in Toronto. Money all ready deposited in the hands of Jos. Baudouin, clerk Canada Hotel, Montreal.

ANDRE CRISTOL, Champion Wrestler of Europe.

MUSCULAR CHRISTIANS.—It is said that the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, the pastor of the Park Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., is about to form an athletic club. The gentleman in question has even gone so far as to file a certificate of incorporation, giving the names of Thomas R. Slicer, Robert A. Maxwell, J. W. Baker, John G. Hudson, James Taylor, Henry P. Wilkinson, Quincy D. Grover, Jr., and Henry P. Smith. The above-named church is connected with Plymouth Church.

O'LEARY AND CAMPANA.—The six days' walking match between these men commenced at 1 o'clock on Monday morning at Gilmore's Garden, New York, in the presence of about 2,000 spectators. Campana started off with the lead and at 6 p.m. had covered 71 miles, and O'Leary 65 miles. At 11 p.m. Campana had raled off 87 miles, and O'Leary 81; the latter going steadily, and continuing to be a strong favorite.

FOUR HOURS.—Rains and Irving made arrangements to compete in a four hours' goal-you-please contest at the Roller Skating Rink here on the afternoon of Christmas Day. On account of our forms going to press on Wednesday a.m., we are unable to give any particulars of the affair.

Aquatic.

NEW ROWING CLUB IN HAMILTON.

The impetus given to the healthful exercise of rowing by the victories of "Neptune Ned" has resulted in Hamilton in an attempt—which promises to be successful—to organize a new rowing club. On the 17th a meeting was held in Mr. Bauer's Restaurant, Main street, for this purpose. The meeting was well attended and the proceedings satisfactory.

Mr. P. Carse acted as Chairman and explained the object of the meeting. Mr. A. Beasley discharged the duties of Secretary. There was a general feeling that the new club should be formed of the remaining members of the old Hamilton Rowing Club, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Davidson, A. Osborne, J. Harris and W. Campbell, was appointed to call upon them and ascertain their views regarding the new organization. The meeting then adjourned until next Tuesday evening, when the Committee's report will be submitted.

There is plenty of room there for two rowing clubs; and the formation of another would, beyond a doubt, increase the interest in aquatic sports amongst the young men, which it is needless to say is most desirable. The Leander Club would benefit to a large extent also, more especially as the proposed organization will include some capital scullers in its ranks.

MORE CROOKED WORK.

THE SILVER LAKE REGATTA.

HANLAN AND COURTNEY.

Apparently there is a feeble effort being made by some parties, more particularly in the States, to have Courtney challenge Hanlan again to row for the championship of America. It is claimed—and rightly, too, that if Courtney fails to challenge, Hanlan's time may be filled by engagements for the entire season to come, thus giving the former no opportunity to try and get possession of the championship and redeem his good name; and in order to prevent this contingency, he should immediately challenge, as Hanlan is in duty bound to give priority to challenges for the American championship, and should not allow private contests in a foreign land to interfere.

Hanlan is matched to row Hawdon, in England, on the 9th of May next, and will probably leave our shores in February. This fact alone, independent of the boating season being over, does away with the possibility of these scullers coming together prior to the race on the Tyne river. Neither would such a race create any undue excitement, owing to the cloud which still hangs over the Lachine fiasco. Between delinquent debtors, threatened suits and Hanlan's rumored change of management, the true inwardness of that affair may yet be made public.

In the event of Courtney not challenging Hanlan and fixing on some date for the race to take place after the Hawdon contest, the only plan of procedure left the former would be to go to England also, and there, by competing with English oarsmen, he may in the order of events have a chance to redeem his lost laurels with Hanlan. Mr. Barras, of Newcastle, England, is anxious to back Robert Watson Boyd against any sculler in the world; the race to take place on the Tyne River, or he will make two races, one to be rowed on the Tyne course and the other on the Thames. There would be no trouble of Courtney getting on a race, while his presence in conjunction with Hanlan might be the means of bringing about a grand contest for the world's championship, in which all the famous scullers would compete.

Should Hanlan beat Hawdon, he, in all probability, will immediately throw the gauntlet to Higgins and others, which will necessitate his rowing in English waters the greater portion of the Summer. Hosmer and Ross have already gone to England, while Plaisted, Johnson and Riley are said to think seriously of doing likewise. This would indicate a general change in the aspect of affairs, and make it safe to infer that professional boating will be monopolized by our English friends the coming season, while they in turn will probably send us their university crews to give eclat to the regattas of the National Association of American Oarsmen.—Turf.

AUSTRALIAN WATER DRIPPINGS.

A great deal of nonsense has been going the rounds of the American press of late in regard to Triquet and Australian rowing matters. Some have asserted that the Sydney sculler was perfectly willing to come to America, if reasonable expenses were allowed him. Another rumor was to the effect that a large stake was to be given in a rowing race, provided Hanlan and Courtney would go to the Antipodes. These rumors are utterly unworthy of credence, and no doubt found birth in the brain of some of our sporting writers who are better on the imagination than when they have a tangible affair to deal with. The origin of the rumor that some one in Sydney was going to give some thousands of pounds as prizes in an aquatic carnival arose from the fact that Mr. Hurley was about to petition the Australian Legislative Assembly for the sum of £6,000 for prizes to be competed for at the international exhibition next year, £1,000 of which was to be devoted to boat-race prizes. This grand scheme has been blown sky-high by Parliament's quashing Mr. Hurley's motion.

SPLASHES.

COURTNEY.—It is asserted that Courtney has accepted the challenge of R. W. Boyd to row a row a Tyne race for £1,000 a side.

ROSS.—Wallace Ross is trying to arrange a match on the Tyne with either Blackman or Lumaden.

RENFORTH.—W. Renforth, a brother of the late champion of England, makes his debut as a professional in an open boat race on the Tyne, for £20, on December 30th.

Billiards.

GARNIER BEATS SCHAEFER.—A game of 800 points, between Garnier and Schaefer, on the evening of Dec. 11, at the Hebrew Fair, attracted more interest, because indicating, to some extent, the respective strength of these players, for the approaching tournament. It proved not a very exciting affair, Garnier scoring 800 when his opponent stood at only 177. Garnier is a public favorite, because he always does his level best. His best run on this occasion was 108, while Schaefer succeeded in putting up only 45 buttons at one time.

A TREMENDOUS RUN.—In practice with Joe Dion, on the 12th instant, George Slosson made the tremendous run of 868 points, the largest ever achieved in legitimate play. It was witnessed by Maurice Daly and other experts. Sexton same evening ran 414, and followed it with 881 the next evening. These performances will lend extra interest to the match between these players on the 27th inst., at Tammany Hall.

Base Ball.

RESIGNED.—Mr. A. V. McCleneghan, President of the Active Ball Club, Woodstock (champions of Canada); has resigned.

GOLDIE.—Mr. Fred. Goldsmith, late pitcher for the Tecumseh base ball club, is at present suffering from an abscess in his side, caused by pitching. He is recovering.

VALUABLE PURCHASES FOR CALIFORNIA.

Governor Leland Stanford, of California, through his agent, Mr. H. R. Covey, recently purchased in Kentucky, the following valuable broodmares, who will be transferred to his ranch, Polo Alto, and bred to the high-bred trotting stallion Electioneer:

- Brown mare Rivulet, 5 years, by Rivoli, dam Bosio by Eclipse, in foal to Vigil.
- Grey mare Frolic, 7 years, by Thunder, dam imp Siskin, by Mascotte; in foal to Lever.
- Bay mare Helpmate, 5 years, by Planet, dam Full Cry, by Vandal; in foal to Vigil.
- Bay mare, 7 years, by Versailles, dam Florac, (Warfield's dam) by imp. Mickey Free; in foal to Lever.

Brown filly Lizzie Whipples, 4 years, by Enquirer, dam The Grand Dutch 8, by Vandal, bred to Tom Bowling.

Chestnut filly Cuba, 4 years, by Australian dam Bettie Ward, by Lexington; in foal to Lever.

Brown mare Bonnie Lightfoot, 7 years, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Young Miss Lightfoot, by Lexington; in foal to Administrator.

Chestnut mare name Winnie, 7 years, by Planet, dam Lds Mardis, by Glencoe; in foal to Smuggler.

Chestnut mare, by Asterisk, dam Lucille Weston, by Lexington; in foal to Smuggler.

Bay mare, 8 years, by imp Knight of St. George, dam Sally Wallace, by Star Davis, in foal to Springbook.

Brown filly Florence Anderson, 4 years, by Enquirer, dam Sally Anderson, by Glencoe; in foal to Foster.

Chestnut mare Planeta, 7 years, by Planet, dam La Henderson, by Lexington; in foal to Foster.

Bay mare Blarney, 5 years, by Blarneystone dam Gennara, by Lexington; in foal to Monarchist.

Chestnut mare Miss Campbell, 6 years, by Endorser, dam Cyzthia Sue; in foal to German-town.

Bay filly Piney Lewis, 4 years, by Endorser dam Lou Lewis, by Endorser; in foal to imp. Ashstead.

Bay filly Lizzie A., 8 years, by Longfellow dam Cynthia Sue.

Brown filly Hattie Hawthorne, 3 years, by Enquirer, dam Little Girl, by Endorser.

Horse Notes.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—Mr. George Cadwallader, Lexington, Ky., has sold to Mr. T. Robbins the bay colt Prophet, 2 years old, by Wanderer, dam Magnette, by Mahomet, out of Minerva Anderson, by imp Laxborough.

UTICA PARK ASSOCIATION.—At the annual meeting of the Utica Park Association, held at the office of the Secretary, Dec. 10, the following directors were elected for three years:—Erastus Z Wright, Alex Buell, M. G. Thompson, Miles C Comstock. The Board of Directors, at a meeting held Dec. 13, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, Charles W Hutchinson; First Vice-President, Thos B Hutchinson; Second Vice-President, M. G. Thompson.

To Correspondents.

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

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

DROVER, City.—Young Erin Chief is a bay horse, foaled 1871, by Erin Chief (he by Howe's Royal George, dam Erin Queen, by imported Charon) dam by Toronto Chief (he by Toronto Chief, the sire of Tom Jefferson); 2nd dam the Goodenough mare by St. Lawrence, 3rd dam by Tippe; 4th dam by Tom Kimball.

ARCHER.—Thanks. On account of going to press earlier than usual this week, we are obliged to hold over your very interesting communication until next week.

J. Y. G., Arthur.—Whenever a misdeal is attributable to any interruption by the advertisers, the deal will not be forfeited. Hence, if an adversary touch his cards during the deal, and the dealer's partner has not done so, no misdeal can be claimed.

"OULD IRELAND."—The Emerald Isle, with an area no larger than the State of Maine, is an immense producer of live stock, the bulk of which finds its way to England. Last year the shipments of live stock to England amounted to 1,900,000 head, as follows: Cattle, 65,000; sheep, 651,000; swine, 588,000; goats, 4,000; horses, 19,000; asses and mules, 500; other stock, 524,500.

DEATH OF LADY LOW.—The well-known mare Lady Low, owned by Obaney Luce, died on the 30th ult., at Sacramento, Cal., of lockjaw. The cause of the trouble was an injury to the foot, through stepping upon a piece of bone some time since.

Amusements.

CITY.

The ever popular Black Crook has been the attraction at the Grand Opera House this week. It is produced under the direction of the Kiraifys, with the stock company of the Grand in the cast. The spectacular portion of the show is very brilliant and the settings are beautiful. The efforts of the danseuses and ballet are loudly applauded, while the dramatic portion of the piece is well cast. The variety features are furnished by the Seigrist Brothers, athletes, and the Ulm Sisters, Swabian vocalists, and they come in for their share of favor. Next week, for the first time in Canada, will be presented the spectacular drama of The Deluge. In addition to the usual Saturday matinee, there will be afternoon performance on New Year's Day.

The Royal Opera House is revelling in the fortunes of Sinbad, the Sailor, a clever arrangement by Mr. Jos H. Banks, of the leading incidents of the story. The whole features of the piece are new. Special scenery and elegant costumes are the rule throughout, which, aided by a crisp dialogue, sparkling music, and a strong cast carry the piece through successfully. The variety features are furnished by the Boisset Family of gymnasts, five in number. Their groupings and acrobatic feats are very clever. Mile. Realta, the strong woman, is quite a feature. The regular matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon. The attendance has been good.

Blind Tom, the pianist, had a couple good houses at Shaftesbury Hall, on and 25th.

The Lyceum, with its grand double company, made strong efforts to cater for the public this week, and not without success. Many of the variety specialties are new and have been well received. Matinee on New Year's day, in addition to the regular Saturday afternoon show.

GENERAL.

MONTREAL.—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. McDowell commenced an engagement of six nights at the Academy of Music, in Beauty and Beast, on Monday last.

The Spirit of the Times, having interviewed A. W. Richmond, owner of Hopeful, in regard to the above, he jots down the following memorandum:

Hopeful's challenge to trot any horse in the two races, to harness and wagon, was not accepted during the trotting season. The horse was thrown out of work and laid up for the winter, while Barus has been kept in condition which enabled him to trot in 2:14 1/2 a short time ago. This is rather late in the day to challenge a horse they know is not in shape, and ask him to come to California at that, and would be a soft offer for Barus; besides, they knew that my horse would not admit of my going there, unless I should have gone with him out there. My challenge was open at Chicago all the close of the trotting season in this city, and if they were anxious for a race they should have taken it up."

Athletic.

REINSTATED.

The New York Herald:—The New York Athletic Club has recently taken a wise step in extending amnesty to three Canadian athletes, Messrs. J. A. Fullerton, D. E. Bowie, and W. L. Allen, who have long been barred by the club from competing at their own clubs. The first objection to these athletes was out of their taking part in Caledonian competitions, where money was given as a prize, so that at the drawing up of the club's definition they were ruled out. For two years or more, however, these gentlemen have not taken part in such competitions as the Montreal and other Canadian athletic clubs have accepted them as amateurs and deemed well by the New York Athletic Club to smooth over all difficulties by advising the Montreal Lacrosse Club as follows:—

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB, Dec. 18, 1878.
Messrs R. STARRK, Esq., Secretary Montreal Lacrosse Club:—

Dear Sir:—At a regular meeting of the club on Wednesday, December 11, the following resolution was adopted:—

That the New York Athletic Club will hereafter accept the entries of Messrs. J. A. Fullerton, D. E. Bowie, and W. L. Allen, or any other gentlemen whose amateur standing is guaranteed by the Montreal Lacrosse Club.

Very respectfully,
ALFRED H. CURTIS, Secretary.

There is a project on foot to have a team of Canadian athletes visit New York on the occasion of the annual spring games of the New York Athletic Club, the visit to be returned by representatives of the club in the following autumn.

RECENT BRITISH PERFORMANCES.

At St. Peter's College sports, Cambridge University, Nov. 26, W. W. Bolton, Cairns, which won the strangers' 1,000-yard handicap, the official time being announced as 1:19 4/5, which, if correct, would be the London record; and W. H. K. Ward, Trinity, 25 yards start, was beaten only 4 yards, which would make him as fast as 2m. 24s. at the full distance.—At Gonville and Caius College sports, Cambridge University, Nov. 27, G. B. Hoffmeister, penalized 8 yards, is announced to have won the 100-yard handicap in 10 2/5s., which would make him about 1/2 second slower than 10 seconds for 100 yards. London sporting journals refuse to credit the above times.—At Magdalene College sports, Cambridge University, Nov. 25, H. L. Evans, Trinity, scratch, won the two-mile strangers' handicap in grand style, running through 19 competitors, with starts ranging from 50 yards to 280 yards, his time being 1/2 mile, 1m. 27s.; 3/4 mile, 3m. 7s.; one mile, 4m. 55s.; 1 1/4 mile, 6m. 48s.; 1 1/2 miles, 8m. 32s.; two miles, 10m. 7 1/2s.—At Balliol College sports, Oxford University, Nov. 20, W. M. Rowe, scratch, won the quarter-mile handicap in 52s.

started off with the lead and at 6 p.m., had covered 71 miles, and O'Leary 65 miles. At 11 p.m., Campana had ruled off 87 miles, and O'Leary 81, the latter going steadily, and continuing to be a strong favorite.

FOUR HOURS.—Raine and Irving made arrangements to compete in a four hours' goal-you-please contest at the Roller Skating Rink here on the afternoon of Christmas Day. On account of our forms going to press on Wednesday a.m., we are unable to give any particulars of the affair.

Aquatic.

NEW ROWING CLUB IN HAMILTON.

The impetus given to the healthful exercise of rowing by the victories of "Neptune Ned" has resulted in Hamilton in an attempt—which promises to be successful—to organize a new rowing club. On the 17th a meeting was held in Mr. Bauer's Restaurant, Main street, for this purpose. The meeting was well attended and the proceedings satisfactory.

Mr. P. Carse acted as Chairman and explained the object of the meeting. Mr. A. Beasley discharged the duties of Secretary. There was a general feeling that the new club should be formed of the remaining members of the old Hamilton Rowing Club, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Davidson, A. Osborne, J. Harris and W. Campbell, was appointed to call upon them and ascertain their views regarding the new organization. The meeting then adjourned until next Tuesday evening, when the Committee's report will be submitted.

There is plenty of room there for two rowing clubs, and the formation of another would, beyond a doubt, increase the interest in aquatic sports amongst the young men, which it is needless to say is most desirable. The Leander Club would benefit to a large extent also, more especially as the proposed organization will include some capital scullers in its ranks.

MORE CROOKED WORK.

THE SILVER LAKE REGATTA.

It seems that even the colored oarsmen have "ways that are dark," and "tricks that are not vain." At the regatta, Aug. 11, in the professional sculler's race, the contestants finished as follows: F. A. Johnston, J. H. Riley, E. F. Ward, J. F. Sullivan, C. E. Courtney. Much unfavorable comment was heard concerning Courtney's performance, but he was undoubtedly sick and unable to do himself justice, and his error was in allowing himself to be persuaded to start under such circumstances. A recent number of the Boston Herald publishes the real history of this affair, which has as usual leaked out slowly. Courtney was sick and unable to beat either Johnston or Riley, and, of course, did not wish to row. But the majority of the visitors had come purposely to see him, and great pressure was brought to bear on him to induce him to appear. Finally Courtney, Riley, and Johnston agreed to row the race to please the people, and finish in the above order, which would almost certainly have been the result had each man been fit and well. But the "bag of gold" which awaited the winner, and his own pride, proved too much for Johnston's resolution, and he determined to win anyhow. Riley and Courtney hung back as per programme, while Johnston pegged away as best he could, and opened such a gap that when Riley saw that the "pool had burst," he was too far behind to catch the darkey, who went on and won the money—a feat totally beyond his powers if the race had been rowed fairly and squarely. This is the trick commonly known as the "double cross," and shows that our colored brethren are rapidly acquiring such intelligence and acuteness as demonstrates the wisdom of the famous Fifteenth Amendment.—Spirit.

while Plaisted, Johnson and Riley are said to think seriously of doing likewise. This would indicate a general change in the aspect of affairs, and make it safe to infer that professional boating will be monopolized by our English friends the coming season, while they in turn will probably send us their university crews to give eclat to the regattas of the National Association of American Oarsmen.—Turf.

AUSTRALIAN WATER DRIPPINGS.

A great deal of nonsense has been going the rounds of the American press of late in regard to Cricket and Australian rowing matters. Some have asserted that the Sydney sculler was perfectly willing to come to America, if reasonable expenses were allowed him. Another rumor was to the effect that a large stake was to be given in a rowing race, provided Haulan and Courtney would go to the Antipodes. These rumors are utterly unworthy of credence, and no doubt found birth in the brain of some of our sporting writers who are better on the imagination than when they have a tangible affair to deal with. The origin of the rumor that some one in Sydney was going to give some thousands of pounds as prizes in an aquatic carnival arose from the fact that Mr. Hurley was about to petition the Australian Legislative Assembly for the sum of £6,000 for prizes to be competed for at the international exhibition next year, £1,000 of which was to be devoted to boat-race prizes. This grand scheme has been blown sky-high by Parliament's quashing Mr. Hurley's motion.

SPLASHES.

COURTNEY.—It is asserted that Courtney has accepted the challenge of R. W. Boyd to row a row a Tyne race for £1,000 a side.

ROSS.—Wallace Ross is trying to arrange a match on the Tyne with either Blackman or Lumsden.

RENFORTH.—W. Renforth, a brother of the late champion of England, makes his debut as a professional in an open boat race on the Tyne, for £20, on December 30th.

MATCHED.—W. Spencer and G. Tarryer have been matched to row over the Thames championship course for £100 a side, on the 8th April. Tarryer is the man who some time ago made the fastest time on record over this course.

The Ring.

SPARRING.

MILLER VS. GOSS.

A sparring match took place at the Baltimore, Maryland, Institute on the evening of the 19th between Prof. Miller, of Baltimore, and Joe Goss, for \$1,000 a side. A large audience was present. The combatants used blackened gloves. Major Innes Randolph of the Baltimore Gazette, acted as referee. Arthur Chambers, the well-known sporting man of Philadelphia, acted as judge for Goss, and Jno. McGraw, of Baltimore, for Miller. There were twenty-nine rounds, with varying results, the contest resulting in Miller scoring 22 points and Goss 19 points. The match was then awarded by the referee to Miller, amid great applause from the audience, which was carried away with enthusiasm. At the close of the match, Goss stepped to the footlights and offered to spar Miller in Boston for \$1,000. Miller said he would match Goss or any man in the country for from \$500 to \$1,000 a side. Prof. Miller will be remembered here in his wrestling bout with Bauer at the Royal, and his very good glove set to at the Queen's Theatre for Jim Mac's benefit.

Bay mare Helpmate, 5 years, by Pinnet, Lu. Full Cry, by Vandal; in foal to Vigil.

Bay mare, 7 years, by Versailles, dam Florac, (Warfield's dam) by imp. Micky Free; in foal to Lover.

Brown filly Lizzie Whips, 4 years, by Enquirer, dam The Grand Dutch S, by Vandal, bred to Tom Bowling.

Chestnut filly Cuba, 4 years, by Australian dam Bettie Ward, by Lexington; in foal to Lover.

Brown mare Bonnie Lightfoot, 7 years, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Young Miss Lightfoot, by Lexington; in foal to Administrator.

Chestnut mare Dame Winnie, 7 years, by Planet, dam Lis Mardis, by Glencoe; in foal to Smuggler.

Chestnut mare, by Asterisk, dam Lucille Weston, by Lexington; in foal to Smuggler.

Bay mare, 8 years, by Top Knight of St. George, dam Sally Wallace, by Star Davis; in foal to Springbook.

Brown filly Florence Anderson, 4 years, by Enquirer, dam Sally Anderson, by Glencoe, in foal to Foster.

Chestnut mare Planeta, 7 years, by Planet, dam La Henderson, by Lexington; in foal to Foster.

Bay mare Blarney, 5 years, by Blarneystone dam Generra, by Lexington; in foal to Monarchist.

Chestnut mare Miss Campbell, 6 years, by Endorser, dam Cynthia Sue; in foal to German-town.

Bay filly Piney Lewis, 4 years, by Endorser dam Lou Lewis, by Endorser; in foal to imp. Ashstead.

Bay filly Lizzie A., 8 years, by Longfellow dam Cynthia Sue.

Brown filly Hattie Hawthorne, 3 years, by Enquirer, dam Little Girl, by Endorser.

Horse Notes.

SALE OF PROPHECY.—Mr. George Cadwallader, Lexington, Ky., has sold to Mr. T. Robbins the bay colt Prophecy, 2 years old, by Wanderer, dam Magneta, by Mahomet, out of Minerva Anderson, by imp Luzborough.

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The four-year-old Elaine was shipped by Mr. W. M. Humphrey, on the 18th inst., to Chicago, where she will join the recent purchases of her owner, Gov. Stanford, made in Kentucky, and proceed with them to her future California home.

SALE OF WM. WELCH.—The five-year old colt, by Wm. Welch, out of Lady McKinney (dam Nil Desperandum), was sold recently at Harkness' Bazaar, Philadelphia, to Mike Goodin. He was owned by the late Capt. Mealy.

SALE OF MEDORA.—The colt of Medora, 3 years old, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam by John Nelson, owned in California, has been sold to Mr. John Livingstone, who will use her in a team as a mate for Ida Howe. The price paid was \$1,500. She is very fast, having trotted a fifth heat at the late Stockton Fair in 2:33 1/2, which is a wonderful performance for a three-year old. With so brilliant a fortune before her it seems almost a pity to withdraw her from the turf.

SALE OF A BLUE BULL FILLY.—Col. J. H. Caffee has sold to a gentleman in Chicago his three-year old filly by Blue Bull, out of Katie Putnam, by Skinkle's Hambletonian, for \$300. She is fast and promising as a trotter, but a vixen in temper. Last Fall she broke the Colonel's leg by a kick, which accounts for his parting with her at so low a figure.

SALE OF GLENDALE.—Messrs. B. J. Treacy, Lexington, Ky., sold recently to Messrs. Miller & Kennedy, Bourbon County, for Mr. Eastman, of this city, the b g Glendale, foaled 1871, by Mambrino Wagner, dam Rosedale, by 2nd Edwin Forrest. Glendale has a record of 2:27 1/2, and is reputed to be one of the most stylish roadsters that ever left the Blue Grass region. Price said to be \$4,000.

Amusements.

CITY.

The ever popular Black Crook has been the attraction at the Grand Opera House this week. It is produced under the direction of the Kiralfys, with the stock company of the Grand in the cast. The spectacular portion of the show is very brilliant and the settings are beautiful. The efforts of the danseuses and ballet are loudly applauded, while the dramatic portion of the piece is well cast. The variety features are furnished by the Seigrist Brothers, athletes, and the Elm Sisters, Swabian vocalists, and they come in for their share of favor. Next week, for the first time in Canada, will be presented the spectacular drama of The Deluge. In addition to the usual Saturday matinee, there will be afternoon performance on New Year's Day.

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GENERAL.

MONTREAL.—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. McDowell commenced an engagement of six nights at the Academy of Music, in Beauty and Beast, on Monday last.

HAMILTON.—Mechanics' Hall—Lottie Combination on 25th, in Uncle Tom's Cabin (matinee), and Under the Gaslight.—Miss Genevieve Ward, Jan. 8 and 4, in Henry VIII. and Jauc Shore.—Lilliputian Opera Co. a.s. underlined.

LONDON.—Helen Blye at Mechanics' Hall, 24th and 25th, in Romeo and Juliet and Camille.—Lottie Combination, 28th.—Detroit Dramatic Co. at Holman Opera House, 25th, in Colleen Bawn.

DUNDAS.—The Caledonian Society are rehearsing Macbeth for early production.

SCARLETT GOOD, Books, Photos, &c. 100 N. 2nd St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BELLEVILLE RACES.

BELLEVILLE, Dec. 23, 1878.

To the Editor of the Spirit of the Times

There are to be races here on January 2 and 3rd, 1879. We would advise all horsemen to steer clear of this place, as owners, or would-be owners of three horses got up purses for themselves, and appointed their judges—the Committee not knowing until after the bill was printed the way it was to be conducted.

By placing this in your paper you will much oblige the public and

Yours truly,
WALTER FARRING,
JOHN McCLAREN,
on Committee.

385-tt.

Miscellaneous

A thief at Alamosa, M. T., has distinguished himself by stealing a saw-mill and all the apparatus connected therewith.

Manna, Tally and Lemonade were the first three horses in the Hunt Club Steeplechase, at Warwick, England, lately.

People ought, at this season of the year, to act as does the eucoro player who has a poor partner, and "assist" his poorer neighbors.

"Hulloa, Charlie! What's the matter? Training for a race?" "No, Tom. Racing for a train."

Coal dealers prefer Newfoundland dogs to any other breed. They weigh more, and they sit quietly on the cart while the load is on the scales.

The French Exhibition lottery tickets, which were originally disposed of for a franc a piece, have been sold on the Paris Bourse at 25 francs.

A Chicago burglar says that half a dozen newspapers scattered over the floor are a terror to men of his craft, as they dare not handle them or walk over them.

Three sisters living in Dyer County, Tenn., have given birth to sixty children. Three other sisters at Somerset, Ky., have each brought forth twins thrice.

In New Zealand trout fishing is now established as a regular recreation. The fish were originally brought from the river Severn, in England, and have increased wonderfully.

A little boy was shown the picture of the martyrs thrown to the lions. He startled his friends by shouting: "Ma! O Ma! Just look at that poor little lion way behind there. He won't get any."

A large bear was killed at Cariboo River, Ficton, last week which had been committing depredations among cattle and sheep in that neighborhood for 15 years. The hunt occupied two years, and it took ten bullets to kill him. The carcass weighed 351 pounds.

Signor Brocolini (Italiar for Brooklyn) is a Brooklyn gentleman who is creating some stir in London as a concert singer. His real name is John Clark, and some years ago he resided in Detroit where he was proof-reader on the Detroit Tribune, and a famous baseball player.

To beautify the coats of eight horses, value \$3,000, and also four oxen, a Cambridgeshire labourer put so much arsenic in their food that they all died. Sentence:—A month's hard labor. This treatment of horses is common at Vienna. It makes them foam at the mouth too, or is supposed to do so.

Sir Edward Thornton's daughters combine health and amusement by playing lawn-tennis on pleasant afternoons on the grounds of the British Legation in Washington. They brought the paraphernalia of the game from England.

Barbara Baunoiser told Mr. Eubar, of St. Paul, Minn., that she was heiress to \$50,000 in Germany, and asked him to go and get it for her. He lent her \$15,000 on her promise to give him half the estate, and then learned that she had lied.

M. Paul Broca, the famous anthropologist, is authority for the statement that the tallest man ever actually measured was a Finlander, nine feet three and seven-tenths inches high, and that the shortest man known reached a decimal under seventeen inches in his stocking feet.

'Let us pray' said reverently a California Methodist clergyman, who had been warned that his auditors, in a remote settlement, were profane and rough, and 'as he said so he laid two revolvers on the desk which served him as a pulpit. Never had he preached to so silent and attentive a congregation.

A veteran Nova Scotia bear hunter, now residing in the township of Caradoc, the other day saw tracks which he swore by everything he could think of were those of a bear. Over hill and dale, hedges and ditches, through swamp and marsh, the intrepid hunter went in pursuit, but only to discover that a large Newfoundland dog had been that way.

The wife of Thomas McNulty, of Montreal, presented him on Saturday with triplets, a daughter and two sons, weighing 7½, 5½, and 4½ pounds respectively. Mrs. McNulty is the mother of three other children, the oldest of whom is only four. Permission will be asked to name the new-comers Victor, Louise, and Lorne. The mother and offspring are doing well.

A few days ago, a Swede by the name of Alismann, who lives on King's prairies, Lawrence County, Missouri, was reading in the Bible, when he came to the passage, 'If thine eye offend

CATTLE FOR DAIRY PURPOSES.

Now that there dawns on Canada a bright era in its cattle trade, the farmers will no doubt speedily become alive to its importance and make arrangements to reap a share of the rich harvest of profits. Although the export of cattle promises to be a very lucrative enterprise it does not follow that the attention of owners should be given exclusively to raising fat beasts, to the detriment of the dairy and other branches of farm products. Sweet butter and good cheese, if rightly marketed, pay just as well as fat cattle, and the most remunerative business seems to be a combination of both. The cattle breeder should also be a dairyman, and if he is careful in selecting his stock there is no reason why he should not be successful. The secret lies in having approved first-class breeds of cattle on his farm. In England, short-horns are acknowledged to be the most (all round) useful and profitable cattle. They are invariably the best milkers, and after a certain age fatten more quickly than others for butchers' use. In this country there is no reason why the same breed should not hold first place. If, however, the raising of fat cattle is entered upon exclusively it is best to cross the short-horn and Hereford classes. At the British Dairy Association exhibition held recently in London, it was observed that high prices had ruled at all of the short-horn sales during the preceding season. This indicates the general demand for this excellent class. It is estimated that there are six hundred breeders of short-horns in the United Kingdom and that they own twenty thousand cows. In rearing cows for milking purposes, care must be taken not to over feed and not to allow the animals to become wild. Their life should be quiet and of an even tenor. Let this plan be followed and they will make a good return for the food they consume. If the cattle are kept for grazing purposes only, much care is required in choosing them and good breeding should be looked to. Canadian beef when on the English market sells well, but it would be quite up to the standard if it was from such excellent breeds as the English cattle are taken. Our farmers, therefore, should make their choice of stock their most careful consideration.

DIAMOND BROKERS.

A queer set among the London merchants is composed of the diamond brokers. We are told that they combine business with pleasure. There is a club and a diamond exchange in one. The billiard-room, the dining room and the smoking room are there, but inseparable from the club are a number of tiny offices where these possessors of the wealth of Golconda may barter and sell. They are a strange set, and even the richest do their trade more roughly than many a costermonger. Some of them are accustomed to carry fortunes about with them and sales take place where they would least be expected. Only the other day a visitor saw a dealer draw from his pocket a dazzling and massive bracelet of gems. He answered the surprise which this movement of his caused by bringing from another pocket an ingenious combination of a knuckle duster, a spring dagger and a six shooter.

ABOUT ADVERTISING.

My success is owing to liberality in advertising.—BONNER.
The road to fortune is through printers' ink.—P. T. BABNUM.
Success depends upon a liberal patronage of printing offices.—J. J. ARROW.
Frequent and constant advertising brought me all I own.—A. T. STEWART.
My son, deal with men who advertise. You will never lose by it.—BEN FRANKLIN.
Advertising is the oil which tradesmen put in their lamps. They that are underwise put no oil in.
How can the world know a man has a good thing unless he advertises the possession of it?—VANDERBILT.
An advertisement is a window through which all the world may look into your shop and see just what you wish it to see—no more, no less.
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People are quite apt to go where their attention is called, and if they find things represented

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
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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, 86 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.

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

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

Harper's Bazar.

1879.

ILLUSTRATED.



Our Premiums.

GOLDSMITH MAID,

An elegant chromo 18½x24 inches. Nine colors

LULA,

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

A choice of the above pictures is given to our advance paying subscribers for 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, 858-tf



R. I. ANDREWS' MEDICAL DEPOT,

25 GOULD St., Toronto.

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

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, 85 Park Row, New York. 853-tf



O. K."

BARBERSHOP

BATH ROOMS,

100 King Street, West, Toronto

THE BEST IN THE CITY.

270

G. W. SMITH, Manager

NOW READY

The Dominion Rule

—or—

BUNNING & TROTTER

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. Brun Balke & Co. Billiard Tables. 270

STANDARD

Sporting Books

—AND—

Works of Reference

FOR SALE AT

THE "SPORTING TIMES" OFFICE

Field, Cover and Trap shooting, by 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 waterfowl; breeding and breaking of dogs, &c. Price \$1. Reminiscences of the late Thomas A. Smith, Esq., or the pursuits of an English sportsman. Price \$2 25.

Military men, I have met. Illustrated. Lindley M. Coorner. \$2 00.

The trotting horse of America; how to select and drive him; with the reminiscences of a trotting turf. By Hiram Woodruff. 1878. 120 pages, with new appendix; tables of performances, &c. \$2 50.

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

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

Collopy's British Sports and Pastimes. Upton's Newmarket and Arabia; an exposition of the descent of racers and coursers. Illustrated. \$2 50.

Norris' American Fish Culture, embracing the details of artificial breeding and rearing 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 saddle. Illustrated. \$1 25.

Castlemon's The Sportsman's Club Illustrated. \$1 25.

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Gilmore's Prairie and Forest; a description of the game of North America, with personal adventures in their pursuit. Illustrated. \$1 75.

Stonehenge's British rural sports, comprising shooting, hunting, coursing, fishing, horse racing, boating, pedestrianism, with all games and amusements. Ninth edition. Illustrated. \$5 50.

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

Stonehenge's The Horse in the table Field; his management in health and disease. 80 engravings. \$3 50.

To beautify the coats of eight horses, value \$3,000, and also four oxen, a Cambridgehire labourer put so much arsenic in their food that they all died. Sentence:—A month's hard labor. This treatment of horses is common at Vienna. It makes them foam at the mouth too, or is supposed to do so.

Sir Edward Thornton's daughters combine health and amusement by playing lawn-tennis on pleasant afternoons on the grounds of the British Legation in Washington. They brought the paraphernalia of the game from England.

Barbara Bauneister told Mr. Eubar, of St. Paul, Minn., that she was heiress to \$50,000 in Germany, and asked him to go and get it for her. He lent her \$15,000 on her promise to give him half the estate, and then learned that she had lied.

M. Paul Broca, the famous anthropologist, is authority for the statement that the tallest man ever actually measured was a Finlander, nine feet three and seven-tenths inches high, and that the shortest man known reached a decimal under seventeen inches in his stocking feet.

'Let us pray' said reverently a California Methodist clergyman, who had been warned that his auditors, in a remote settlement, were profane and rough, and as he said so he laid two revolvers on the desk which served him as a pulpit. Never had he preached to so silent and attentive a congregation.

A veteran Nova Scotia bear hunter, now residing in the township of Caradoc, the other day saw tracks which he swore by everything he could think of were those of a bear. Over hill and dale, hedges and ditches, through swamp and marsh, the intrepid hunter went in pursuit, but only to discover that a large Newfoundland dog had been that way.

The wife of Thomas McNulty, of Montreal, presented him on Saturday with triplets, a daughter and two sons, weighing 7½, 5½, and 4½ pounds respectively. Mrs. McNulty is the mother of three other children, the oldest of whom is only four. Permission will be asked to name the new-comers Victor, Louise, and Lorne. The mother and offspring are doing well.

A few days ago, a Swede by the name of Alismann, who lives on King's prairies, Lawrence County, Missouri, was reading in the Bible, when he came to the passage, 'If thine eye offend the pluck it out; when he immediately gouged his right eye out. As it hung on his cheek he tried to get a knife to cut it off, but failing, he jerked the nerve and all out of his head. A physician was summoned, and he will get well.

Horses are absurdly cheap in Russia just now, for, owing to the demobilization of the army, the surplus cavalry horses are being sold off at auction at ridiculous prices. A party from Prussia recently attended the sales and recrossed the frontier with 1,200 horses, which they had purchased for 285 roubles, or rather less than 25 cents each.

The late Vicar of Sheffield, the Rev. Dr. Sutton, once said to the late Mr. Peoch, a veterinary surgeon: 'Mr. Peoch, how is it that you have not called upon me for your services?' 'Oh!' said Mr. Peoch, 'I never ask a gentleman for money.' 'Indeed,' said the Vicar; 'then how do you get on if he doesn't pay?' 'Why,' replied Mr. Peoch, 'after a certain time I conclude that he is not a gentleman, and then I ask him.'

At the Brighton Aquarium, England, they have a young sea lion named Prince, which is getting too big to be agreeable. He enjoyed greatly playing with a crooked stick, which he tossed and caught dexterously, but when he began throwing at the heads of visitors the keepers had to interfere. Then he amused himself by pulling the plug out of his tank and thus draining all the water off. If the night watchman does not keep a sharp eye on him, Prince climbs out of his tank.

The Established Presbytery of Glasgow have passed a resolution, by 28 votes to 19, setting forth that in the present conditions of society it is desirable that public vehicles should run on Sundays, alike for works of necessity and mercy and to enable persons who live out of town to come into the city to attend public worship. These reverend reformers justly remark that there ought not, in the matter of Sunday observance, to be one law for the rich and another for the poor, the former being able to use their own carriages, while the latter are condemned to walk or to stay at home.

DIAMOND BROKERS.

A queer set among the London merchants is composed of the diamond brokers. We are told that they combine business with pleasure. There is a club and a diamond exchange in one. The billiard-room, the dining-room and the smoking room are there, but inseparable from the club are a number of tiny offices where these possessors of the wealth of Golconda may barter and sell. They are a strange set, and even the richest do their trade more roughly than many a costermonger. Some of them are accustomed to carry fortunes about with them and sales take place where they would least be expected. Only the other day a visitor saw a dealer draw from his pocket a dazzling and massive bracelet of gems. He answered the surprise which this movement of his caused by bringing from another pocket an ingenious combination of a knuckle duster, a spring dagger and a six shooter.

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'Where is parts unknown?' asks a correspondent of the Danbury News. To which Bailey answers: 'Where they don't advertise.' And though Bailey does say it, this is no joke.

People are quite apt to go where their attention is called, and if they find things represented will purchase there in preference to spending their time in seeking elsewhere.—PHIL. CHEMER AND DUBOIS.

A good advertisement in a newspaper pays no fair on railroads; costs nothing for hotel bills; gives away no boxes of cigars to customers, or merino dresses to customers' wives; drinks no whiskey under the head of travelling expenses, but goes at once and all the time about its business free of expense.

Hotel keepers are frequently annoyed by people who set them up for 'the boys' and fail to put up the cash compensation for the beverage used. In Canada the hotel keeper cannot enforce payment of a little bill for 'sundries,' even if the man who runs the bill is rolling in wealth, and makes it his diurnal habit to bathe in wine. Mr. Bill Pearce, a saloonist of Nevada, has hit upon a happy plan to put the business on a thoroughly cash basis. He stuck up a card behind his bar, and the card bore the well known legend 'Positively no Credit.' Other people had previously posted this legend; but generally without much effect. Bill, however, meant business, and cash business at that. Sam Hasley walked into the saloon, read the card, smiled knowingly, ordered a drink, drank a full tumbler of whiskey, and remarked, 'Put it down on the slate.' Pierce drew his revolver and Hasley died in his tracks. The system seems to be effective, but it may have its drawbacks.

The Parker (Pa.) Oil Exchange boasts of a dog which keeps an 'eye out for fire. If any member carelessly throws down a lighted match or lighter, or cigar stub, the 'ever faithful' instantly goes for it, and until it is entirely extinguished does not cease his efforts. He will jump upon it, seize it with his teeth and shake it, or go through his entire stock of dog knowledge until he is satisfied the fire is out, when he retires to a place under some chair and watches with one eye the next chance to show off his peculiar predilection.

ILLUSTRATED

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

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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-ft. 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.

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Six subscriptions, one year.....20 00
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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-ft. New York.

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, 85 Park Row, New York. 358-ft



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 SOAFES,
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-ft

156 KING ST., East.

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

of game birds, light and resort of water breeding and breaking of dogs, &c. Price Reminiscences of the late Thomas Ass Smith, Esq., or the pursuits of an English try gentleman. Price \$2 25.

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

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

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

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

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

Address, P. COLLINS, "Sporting Times" Office, Toronto.

THE

N. Y. CLIPPER

PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY

TERMS:

Single copy, 10 Cents. Per annum, in advance.

To clubs of four or more, a deduction of 25 cents is made from each yearly subscription. Subscribers in Canada and the British Provinces, \$1 extra, to cover postage.

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

Miscellaneous and Sporting advertising, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Extracts from other papers, incorporated in this department, 30 cents per line.

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

FRANK QUEEN, Editor and Proprietor.

"Clipper" Building, Centre Leonard Street, New York.

FOR SALE.

That valuable young trotting stallion
Abdallah Chief,
 Chestnut, 16.1, 5 years old, by Caledonia (2994), dam Maggie by Abdallah, sire of Myk's Hambletonian.
 ABDALLAH CHIEF is perfectly sound and free in vice. He will be disposed of at one-half value. He will be shown on the track at any time to intending purchasers. I invite inspection of this fine horse, and claim him to be the 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. OHUBB,
 SAULT ST. MARIE,
 Algoma, Ont.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

Hanlan, Ross, Courtney, Morris, Scharff, Plaisted.
 CABINETS, 25cts. CARDS, 12cets.
HUNTER & CO.,
 39 & 41 King St., West, Toronto.

FISKE & CO.

KING STREET WEST, TORONTO,
 Manufacture & Support for Pants just adapted for sporting men, as it relieves all strain on the knees 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.

W. COPLAND,

East
Toronto
Brewery,
TORONTO.

HORSE TIMERS—ACCURACY.

JUST RECEIVED, a small consignment of photographic quarter-seconds, seconds, minutes; plated cases, in neat boxes. Fly movement. Superior to a \$250 Stop watch for timing. Used by the leading horsemen of America. Price \$80. Will be sent C.O.D., but to examination, upon receipt of \$5 to cover express charges. Takes up no more than a watch. Requires no key.
P. COLLINS,
 SPORTING TIMES,
 Toronto

Stucky 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. 91.4

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. McEACHERAN, F.R.C.V.S.,
 Principal, 6 Union Avenue, Montreal.
 302-em

Lubricating Oils

GLOBE AXLE GREASE
 —AND—
HARNESSE OIL.

IN PINTS, QUARTS AND BULK.
 Supplied Everywhere in the Dominion.

McColl, Stock & Anderson.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS,
 No. 11 Adelaide St. East, Near the P.O.
TORONTO.

WANTED:

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

THE METROPOLITAN The Sportsman.
 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.
 858-44 **JONES & Co., Pro.**

BLACK and RED

Wheel for Sale; clubs, spades, hearts and diamonds. Two Layouts; complete running order; all new. Price \$28, cash.
ED. COLLINS,
 Dundas,
 889-44

**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. 324-44

Daniels' Hotel,

Prescott, Canada.
 The only first-class House. Large parlours and sample rooms. Omnibuses 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 FORBES' 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,

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

HARVEY FOSTER, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION. \$8 00 YEAR.

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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.

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**THE
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**THE
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Sporting Times,

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SPORTING PAPER

IN THE DOMINION

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY

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

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YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

Are Respectfully Solicited for
Alex. Manning
AS
MAYOR FOR 1879.

1879. **MAYOR.** 1879.

To the Electors of the City of Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—In response to a numerously signed requisition, and the general demand of citizens interested in economy and improved administration of civic 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.

ST. ANDREW'S WARD.

Your Vote and Influence Respectfully Solicited for

D. M. DEFOE

AS ALDERMAN FOR ST. ANDREW'S WARD FOR 1879.

THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS

FOR SALE

Galway and St. James.

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

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

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The dark grey trotting mare **LADY TARTAR**, 8 years old, 15 3/4, can show 2:50 or better, will, 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

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200 Prizes of 50.....	10,000
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APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

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1867 Prizes, amounting to..... \$110,400

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

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For the immediate cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Spermatorrhoea, 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.

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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.

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Sporting News

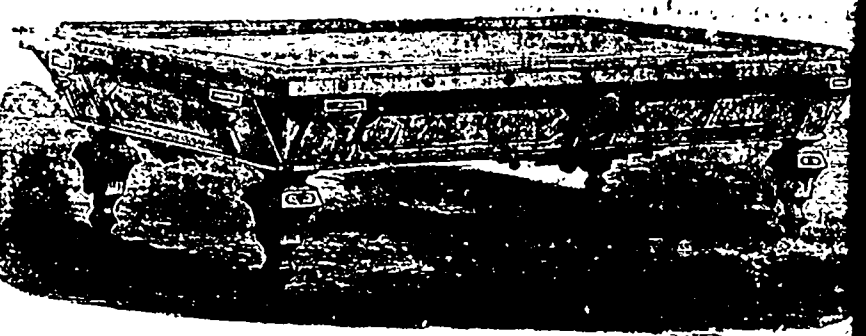
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With small pockets and very fast round edge cushions, also American Pool Tables with pockets and cushions for large balls.

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HALL'S PATENT Anti-contraction Horse Boot.

PREVENTS AND CURES CONTRACTION OF THE HOOF.

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The following owners of stallions have already made nominations:

John White, Esq., Milton, for the get of *Terror*, by *Rurio*, 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.,
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The Agricultural Department of *THE WORLD* is under the charge of **D. T. Moore**, the founder and for many years editor of

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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.

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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.

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