

before the public in the shape of bits, I have discarded all but two styles of driving bits and one check bit.

I use, of course, a great many bits, but the variety is made up of different sizes, not of different shapes. One of these bits, and the one I have found to suit more horses than any other, is a large snaffle, the same thickness its entire length, with a slight curve, a bend from the ring to the joint in each division, with the joint exactly in the middle, with what is called a half check piece.

The other style is a bar bit, with a slight curve from end to end, and a half check piece, like the other. I have a great many sizes of each kind, ranging from very small to very large.

I have every bit I use made by Fawcett, of highly-polished steel, and tested by twice my strength before they are ever put into a horse's mouth. I use different lengths, and prefer a shorter bit than the usual length, as in my judgment they are too long. I dislike to see about two inches of the bit come outside of the horse's mouth when you pull on the rein.

For tender-mouthed horses, and those that are apparently afraid of the bit, I have found a large size of the bar bit, described above, the best. When a second, or check bit, is desirable, I use a fine bar bit, as a snaffle pinches and irritates the horse, and makes him restless and unsteady with his head. The same objections can be made to the check bit, and all others that are very large at the ends, and very small at the joint in the centre, they have a tendency to pinch, and crowd the sides of the mouth in, which is very objectionable to many horses.

I have tried every style of flexible bit I ever heard of, and have no use for them, although many good horsemen praise them highly.

To prevent a horse from putting his tongue over the bit, I use much the same device as your correspondent "S. T. B." does, only in the place of the rubber tubing (which continues the bits too closely), I use a strip of very thin sheet rubber, such as is used by physicians for bandaging, and sew the ends together, leaving the bits from two to three inches play. This rubber is so thin, it will stretch easily if more room is required, yet the horse cannot possibly get his tongue over or between them.

Why should there be any necessity for the invention of so many kinds of bits, etc.? Why do horsemen put their tongues over the bit, or out of their mouths, or drive on one rein? In almost every instance, in my judgment, it is the fault of the man that broke the colt, or the abuse of the over check in his early education. Colts do these things in the first place to get relief from torture, and it finally becomes a habit, and these habits, when formed, are very difficult to break up. In twenty years I have broken nearly three hundred colts, and during that period have handled half as many different trotters, and in all my experience as colt-breaker, or trainer of trotters, I have found that, in order to have them act well, and do cheerfully what I required of them, I had to make it comfortable for them to do it. I believe that all bad habits in horses are the direct result of ignorance and abuse.

By using the same precaution with harness, sulkies, and wagons, that I do with bits (that is by frequently testing them), I am enabled to say, to-day, that I have never had a horse or colt get away from me, and have never had an accident that resulted in damage to the amount of \$5.

For fear of taking up too much of your valuable space, I will leave the subject of boots, weights, and shoeing for another letter.

Yours,
PAUL P.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SHOOTING.

Colonel Peel's able and elaborate report, says the Volunteer Service Gazette, enables us, we think, to form a very distinct idea as to the causes of the unvarying success of the American teams in international matches, and points out, at least the main lines on which any system of team shooting ought to be constructed. We say "any system," for we have little doubt that the organization found practicable and successful in America for "any rifle" team might be easily adapted to those for the ruder military weapons, and would be found to give equally good results. It is quite clear that the Americans, coming fresh to the work a few years since, had the perspicacity to grasp at once the principle that success in team shooting might be secured by harmony of action—in other words, by entrusting one man with the real command of the shooting, and in superadding harmonious and systematic and collective prac-

er Armstrong. Some discretion must, of course, be left to the shooter himself to deal with sudden puffs of wind, or changes of light, but, on the whole, the evidence is overwhelming that "drill" tells in team shooting, and that better aggregate scores are made when it is intelligently applied than when even the most accomplished marksmen are left to their own devices.

RINGERS IN CANADA.

A correspondent "Young Traveller" in the Spirit of the Times, speaks as follows of "ringers" in the Maritime Provinces:—

Your issue of Dec. 8 contains a letter from Toronto, Ont., signed "Old Traveller," speaking of the "ringers" at Boston, etc. I think he will find he was wrong in assuming that the horses who "figured so conspicuously" at our recent circuit at Frederickton, St. John, Truro, Kent, and Amherst, were from Boston, as I believe it will prove they were from the State of Maine, just across the New Brunswick line, and that two of them had trotted at the New England Fair, at Portland, Me., in September last. These two, called here Morgan Knox and Saco Boy, have since proved to be Royal Knox, record 2:35, and Little Fred, with same record. They were in charge of John Haines, who drove them, and who has lately advertised himself as a reformed man, and has been lecturing on temperance in the States. He entered and trotted these horses through our circuit in 3:00 2:50, and 2:38 classes, and won about all these races. While at Frederickton he was arrested for beating a man at "three card monte," and finally gave up the money. He was afterwards arrested at Amherst for beating an old man \$300 or \$400 at bluff. They played five hands, and the old man had four knives, which exactly corresponded with the party who played with him. I hear that Royal Knox and Little Fred belonged to Albert Nye, of Fairfield, Me., who sent his own man along with the horses to get his share of the spoils. Another ringer in this circuit was called Lady Diunmore, and was entered by John Wheelan, of Bangor. She too had a fast record, and was entered in 3:00 and 2:50 classes. Still another was Fanny Raymond, who has been expelled by the St. Johns Association, of which Mr. George Barker (firm of T. B. Barker & Sons) is President. This mare had a record, it is said, of 2:25. These Yanks all struck here together, just as the Western ringers did at Boston, and our own horses who were eligible for slow classes were beaten "all along the line." The associations had plenty of proof in some of these cases to expel, but did not do so, and allowed the thieves to divide the profits and get away with the spoils. The tracks are now agitating the question of barring all American horses for the future from trotting in our Province purses, which ought to have been done long ago, for nearly every year we have ringers sent down here to trot, and from the difficulty of identifying these horses (who all trot under new names), and the trouble and expense attending it, they have about all got away with the money, before it could be proven who they were, and our countrymen are being continually fleeced by these fellows. There seems to be plenty of proof in these last cases, but they appear to have been fixed up, so no one will go to the trouble of calling the attention of the National Association to their cases, so that they may get their deserts. We have some very handy-going young horses in the Provinces, but many of them cannot be got to enter for fear of the "guerillas." The stallion Robert R. Morris, owned by Mr. Reed, has got as fine a lot of trotting colts here as any stallion in the States. I venture to say. He is the sire of Crown Prince, out of the dam of Crown Prince, and believed to be one of the fastest colts ever bred in New Brunswick. R. R. Morris is by Mott's Independent, he by Old Humbletonian, out of Star mare, while Morris' dam was Stella, by Old Drew. So it seems to us has the "blue blood" in plenty, that is now so popular with Americans. We shall be glad to hear from "Old Traveller" again, and hope Mr. Hicks will see to it that no ringers from the Hub are allowed to come into our country to ply their trade, and defeat honest competitors.

SALE OF JOH. ROWETT AND JOHN DUFFIE.—Messrs. R. & J. Rowett, Carlinville, Ill., have sold to Mr. John G. Blow, St. Louis, Mo., the two colts Joe Rowett, two years old, by imp. Intruder, out of Mammoth, by imp. Sovereign, and John Duffie, bay, two years old, by imp. Intruder, out of Ada Kenneth, by Bonnie Ladie.

ing when Boyd began to bother him and crowd him out of the course. Finally, when Higgins was about to take the lead, Boyd laid his scull over the fore-quarter of Higgins' boat. The boats went some distance locked, when Higgins' boat filled. Another boat was provided, but meantime Boyd took a long lead and went in nearly a mile ahead, but the race was awarded to Higgins.

SPLASHES.

Tom Col., the English oarsman, is dead. He was contemporaneous with Bob Coombs.

The Auburn papers call attention to the fact that Courtney is a descendant of the old row-men.

COURTNEY VS TRICKETT.—There is nothing new in connection with this proposed encounter, nor is there likely to be, until Courtney or his agent hears something definite from the Antipodesan. Haulan is in the field, too, claiming that he should have first show with Trickett. We shall await with impatience some reliable information on this matter. Our London namesake is inclined to doubt the probability of the Australian coming to America to uphold his name, and thinks that some one will have to go to Australia to row him first. That is rather foolish, because he would only be likely to get one match on, but if he comes here he can have a number of them.—N. Y. Sportsman.

The Auburnian has the following: Courtney is an active training with his machine, which gives a stroke exactly like that of a shell while resting in the water, for the coming match between himself and Trickett, the Australian oarsman, for the championship of the world. He says if his health does not fail him, he will be in a better condition than ever before for pulling the race. He is confident of his ability to defeat the foreigner; and is of the opinion that Trickett will accept the Eus-moro course on Owasco Lake, his choice for the contest. The Cayuga sculler will be backed to any amount by his financial Auburn friends.

Pedestrianism.

SPRINTS.

Billy Howes tried another twenty-one miles in 3h. at Norwich, Eng. He failed by 22s.

Hazel's attempt to run twenty miles in 2h., at Rotherhithe, London, Eng., Dec. 26, resulted in a failure. He went a little over thirteen miles in 1h. 16m. 52s.

A match has been arranged between Wheat, the colored ped., and Ben Scholes, alias Brown, alias Rogers, to run 150 yards at Fleetwood Park, New York, on the 24th inst. for \$500.

PEDESTRIANISM IN CALIFORNIA.—John Odly walked seven miles and a half in 54m. 33s. at the Rink in San Francisco recently, so it is said. The following times are given: First mile, 6m 56s; second, 7m 51s; third, 7m 24s; fourth, 7m 7s; fifth, 8m 7s; sixth, 7m 19s; seventh, 7m 47s; half mile, 3m 43s. On the same evening James Dolan succeeded in accomplishing his self-imposed feat of walking one hundred hours without rest or sleep. This must also be taken *cum grano salis*.

TIME—WHY IT SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

The following article, with the above heading, from the Spirit of the Times of last week, will be read with interest by all lovers of the turf:

The fact that time is not a test of merit with a racehorse is not the only reason why it should be abolished. Since the mania is to make fast time, every owner is ambitious to have his horse keep up with the fashion. If he is fortunate enough to do so, he paints the performance in

of a particular race, and the result is a race to defeat a race of a more run in 1:18, 1:19, 1:20, 1:21, 1:22, 1:23, 1:24, 1:25, 1:26, 1:27, 1:28, 1:29, 1:30, 1:31, 1:32, 1:33, 1:34, 1:35, 1:36, 1:37, 1:38, 1:39, 1:40, 1:41, 1:42, 1:43, 1:44, 1:45, 1:46, 1:47, 1:48, 1:49, 1:50, 1:51, 1:52, 1:53, 1:54, 1:55, 1:56, 1:57, 1:58, 1:59, 2:00, 2:01, 2:02, 2:03, 2:04, 2:05, 2:06, 2:07, 2:08, 2:09, 2:10, 2:11, 2:12, 2:13, 2:14, 2:15, 2:16, 2:17, 2:18, 2:19, 2:20, 2:21, 2:22, 2:23, 2:24, 2:25, 2:26, 2:27, 2:28, 2:29, 2:30, 2:31, 2:32, 2:33, 2:34, 2:35, 2:36, 2:37, 2:38, 2:39, 2:40, 2:41, 2:42, 2:43, 2:44, 2:45, 2:46, 2:47, 2:48, 2:49, 2:50, 2:51, 2:52, 2:53, 2:54, 2:55, 2:56, 2:57, 2:58, 2:59, 3:00, 3:01, 3:02, 3:03, 3:04, 3:05, 3:06, 3:07, 3:08, 3:09, 3:10, 3:11, 3:12, 3:13, 3:14, 3:15, 3:16, 3:17, 3:18, 3:19, 3:20, 3:21, 3:22, 3:23, 3:24, 3:25, 3:26, 3:27, 3:28, 3:29, 3:30, 3:31, 3:32, 3:33, 3:34, 3:35, 3:36, 3:37, 3:38, 3:39, 3:40, 3:41, 3:42, 3:43, 3:44, 3:45, 3:46, 3:47, 3:48, 3:49, 3:50, 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THE Master of the Hounds

CHAPTER XI.

(CONTINUED.)

At that moment Blanche entered the room, prepared for a walk.

'I am interrupting you,' she replied.

'Oh, no,' replied Lord Malcolm; 'I am quite ready to attend you, dear Blanche.'

When they had left the house, Malcolm said, 'It is just what I expected from old Harcourt's serious looks at breakfast. He has been asking me whether you were likely to be a Lady Malcolm, and of course I told him we loved each other as cousins only. But there is more manoeuvring in this than you suspect, my fair cousin. What should have induced old Harcourt to broach this subject so hastily and, I think, indelicately, when I had been only three days in his house? The answer to me is plain enough: that ill-conditioned Mervyn, with his own Vancourt, dines here to-day, and Harcourt wished to ascertain my sentiments, in case my Lord Mervyn should make any allusion to his friend coming forward for the honor of the secret, my dear girl; and, were it not for your sake, I feel so indignant at Harcourt's treatment, that I would leave his roof this very day.'

'Oh, pray, Charles, don't think of doing that!'

'No, Blanche; I certainly will not for the next month, at least, although I know now he would be rejoiced to get rid of me; but nothing shall induce me, my dear girl, to leave you to be tormented by these plotters; and Harcourt shall rue the day he treated me with so little ceremony. But, for your sake, as I said before, I will smother my resentment, and pay him off in his own false coin.'

The same afternoon Beauchamp and his sister rode over to return Lord Malcolm and Blanche's visit; and, after sitting some time with the ladies, the two friends sauntered out, at Malcolm's request, to see a new horse he had lately purchased. From the stables they took a stroll through the grounds, when Lord Malcolm told Beauchamp what had passed between himself and Mr. Harcourt, and his discovery of Blanche's love for him. 'And now, my dear fellow, I congratulate you with all my heart; and it has made me one of the happiest of men to know that Blanche has bestowed her affections on him whom I would have selected from all the world to be her husband.'

'But, my dear Malcolm,' Beauchamp was beginning, when he was cut short by his friend.

'Not another word, Beauchamp. I know you and Blanche thoroughly, and your deep strong feelings; you are both alike. Therefore, I insist on your proposing to her, allowing a little scope for your romantic idea of giving her a few moments for consideration; but if at the end of that time you don't marry her—not supposing an impossibility, that she will ever change, though you may—I give you fair notice, old fellow, that I will call you out, and shoot you, too, if I can, for breaking my dear cousin's heart. That is the result of my cogitations on this subject. With Beauchamp, since we last parted at Bampton; and this is my advice, which, for both our happiness, I trust and believe you will adopt. Now let us return to the ladies, or old Harcourt will think we are plotting some mischief; but had I no other reason for wishing you to marry her, Blanche Douglas shall never be sold, like a sheep in the shambles, to the highest bidder, by that wily-headed pair, under whose roof she has the misfortune to be living. Lucky, indeed, is it that I happened to arrive just at this critical moment, when poor Blanche's happiness might have been wrecked for ever; wretched, she is but a timid child, and requires a steady friend and strong arm to protect her, such as she ought to find in Will Beauchamp.'

'That she shall never want, whilst I live,' he replied.

'Thank you, Beauchamp; you now speak like a sensible man.'

At last relieved when the ladies rose from the table to leave the dining-room, but little more advanced in their conviviality followed after their departure among the gentlemen, who seemed resolved to keep at a respectful distance from each other.

Lord Vancourt made two or three unsuccessful attempts to draw Malcolm into conversation, but his almost monosyllabic answers deterred him from indulging further hopes of being on good terms with his lordship, which he was most anxious to be, as living under the same roof with Miss Douglas, his friend Vernon having assured him there was no truth in the report that he was engaged to, or ever likely to marry, his cousin.

Sir Lionel and Mr. Compton, sitting together, were the only two who had any community of feelings or ideas, and even they were delighted when coffee was introduced, and a move made to join the ladies. Lord Vancourt was resolved, if possible, that evening, to find out how the case really stood between Lord Malcolm and the heiress; for which purpose, on entering the drawing-room, he attached himself to Mrs. Harcourt, and soon after, observing Blanche in low and earnest conversation with her cousin, apart from the company, he remarked upon their being so much interested in each other's society, and said, in a low tone, 'The report of their engagement seems fully confirmed, Mrs. Harcourt.'

'There is no engagement between them, my lord,' replied that lady, 'although both Mr. Harcourt and myself have long indulged such hopes, from their estates in Scotland joining each other, and also because we have the greatest regard for Lord Malcolm.'

'I should judge from appearances,' said Lord Vancourt, 'that they were most unquestionably attached to each other.'

'Merely cousinly affection,' was the answer. 'Malcolm has expressed himself so unequivocally on the subject, that it admits of no doubt.'

A triumphant smile played for a moment over the features of Lord Vancourt at this announcement, but he immediately turned the conversation into another channel. Malcolm maintained his position near Blanche the whole evening, accompanying her to the piano (when requested by Mrs. Harcourt to sing), and Lord Vancourt, perceiving his intention to prevent his advances that night, prudently gave way, and consoled himself with Mrs. Harcourt's society, in whose good opinion he had already made rapid progress.

The common topic of conversation was the annual ball which was to take place at Cherrington on the thirty-first of the month, now quickly approaching.

'I shall certainly attend that ball,' said Mrs. Gordon, who had now joined Blanche and Malcolm, 'to witness your introduction to the world, my dear girl; and you will find me always ready to act as your chaperon, as Mrs. Harcourt. I dare say, will be engaged with her numerous friends.'

'I am so happy to hear you will be there, dear aunt,' said Malcolm, laughing, 'than if she were at the Priory; for, rest assured, your numerous admirers will engage the waltz for every dance.'

'She shall not dance more than she likes,' replied Mrs. Gordon; 'and, when fatigued, she will find a seat by my side.'

'By all means, Blanche,' said Malcolm, 'I must claim the privilege of trotting out my fair cousin on that auspicious occasion, by dancing the first dance with her, as my duty bound.'

Blanche blushed deeply, and not replying, her cousin said, 'Then you decline my handsome offer, eh, Blanche?'

'Mr. Beauchamp asked me the other day for the first, but I shall be most happy to dance with you the second.'

'Well, dear girl, that will do equally well, and Constance shall be my first partner, so that point is settled beforehand, and you shall be our *vis-à-vis* with Will Beauchamp; there, aunt, that will do nicely, and of course all eyes will be directed towards the two handsomest couples in the room. Don't you think, aunt, I am an uncommonly smart, good-looking fellow, just as described in the old ballad?—

'He's as tall and as straight as a poplar tree, and his cheeks are as red as the rose; and he looks like a squire of high degree, when dressed in his Sunday's clothes.'

'When dressed in his Sunday's clothes?'

'Oh, indeed! that is your reason, is it, Mrs. Harcourt? Then allow me to observe, that I do not think Blanche Douglas will be ever in such a position as to feel degraded by or ashamed of the society of Lady Malcolm.'

'I do not understand you, Charles.' 'Very likely, but when I state my hopes that Constance Beauchamp will ere long become my wife, my meaning is explicit enough.'

'Are you really serious, Lord Malcolm?' 'Never more so. Mr. Beauchamp, after a good deal of opposition, gave his consent to our marriage, but only on the condition that we spend half the year at Bampton during his life.'

'In place of giving his daughter any fortune, I suppose?' replied Mrs. Harcourt, with a sneer.

'No, not exactly that, either, my dear madam, as the day I marry his daughter, he transfers into my name thirty thousand pounds, which he showed by his banker's books are now in the funds.'

'Really, Malcolm, I did not think Mr. Beauchamp had any money at all there, as people say he is very poor.'

'People say what they wish others to believe, out of spite, envy, or malice,' replied Malcolm; 'but as I am satisfied, that is quite sufficient.'

'Oh, of course,' rejoined Mrs. Harcourt; 'but since I do not intend Blanche to marry a Beauchamp, I shall be obliged by your not taking her to Bampton again.'

'William Beauchamp,' said Malcolm, 'is of as high and good connections, and of a prouder spirit than yours—If, and you may rest assured will never obtrude himself into any family where he does not meet a welcome reception; with which he rose, and left the room.'

Lord Vancourt had called twice whilst Blanche was out riding with her cousin, which annoyed Mrs. Harcourt, and she resolved, therefore, for the future, to keep her more at home, in the hope of his lordship proposing, as both Mr. Harcourt and herself were so pleased with him, and assured by Lord Mervyn of his large fortune also, that they had made up their minds to accept his proposal for their niece; and Mrs. Harcourt, dreading lest Malcolm might influence his cousin in favor of Beauchamp, thought the sooner this thing could be settled the better.

The next day, when Malcolm was out shooting, Lord Vancourt, under the pretence of inviting him to a shooting party at the castle (which he knew very well he would not accept), called again at Throsby, and found the ladies at home; and after sitting some time, Mrs. Harcourt rose, under the excuse of having mislaid her handkerchief, leaving poor Blanche alone with her unwelcome admirer.

Her embarrassment and varying color having impressed his lordship with the belief of his having inspired her with an interest in his favor, he began at first speaking of the ball, to lead her on, expressing a hope that she would honor him with her hand in the first dance.

'For that I am engaged,' she replied.

'The second, then, Miss Douglas?' The same answer, at which my lord bit his lip, and fire flashed from his dark, piercing eye, which did not escape Blanche's notice.

'May I plead, then, for the next, Miss Douglas? in which I hope for better success.'

'I do not recollect that I am engaged for that, and shall be happy to dance with you, provided it is a quadrille, as I do not waltz.'

'I must, of course, submit to your own terms,' remarked his lordship; 'and among so many advocates for your hand, I consider myself highly honored by your accepting me for your partner; and he was proceeding in a strain of flattery and adulation, every moment becoming more irksome to poor Blanche, when Lord Malcolm entered the room, and she instantly hurried up-stairs.

To account for his lordship's unexpected entrance, we must explain, that having gone out shooting that morning, and posted himself on the outside of a small gorse covert on the hill above the house, his attention was attracted by a horse galloping on the hard gravel road, and looking down he beheld Lord Vancourt rapidly riding up to the door. Telling the keeper to go on beating until his return, he ran down the hill,

and saw...

and saw...

and saw...

But I am engaged to Charles for the second,' whispered Blanche.

'Well, my dear, it cannot be helped, as I really must present you to some of my particular friends first; there will be ample time for dancing afterwards.'

Beauchamp, however, would not be thrown off by these manoeuvres, and doggedly following Mrs. Harcourt, that lady, now thinking she had deprived him of his chance, at last resigned her niece's arm. As Beauchamp walked away with her, he said, rather indignantly—

'Mrs. Harcourt has purposely prevented me enjoying this dance with you, dear Blanche. I will not be disappointed, however, in the next; we are too late now to join in this set, which, if I could, I would not.'

'But I have promised Charles the second.'

'Oh, never mind; he will give that to me when he hears how badly I have been treated—that is, unless you would prefer dancing with him.'

'Oh, no,' she replied, 'if Charles will not be offended.'

'Now then, Blanche, I see Aunt Gordon looking towards us. We must go and speak to her.'

Her surprise at seeing Blanche walking about, instead of dancing, was increased to indignation when told by Beauchamp of Mrs. Harcourt's behaviour.

'Sit down here, my love, and I will be your chaperon for the rest of the evening.'

'I must leave her a moment with you, dear aunt,' said Beauchamp, 'whilst I speak a few words with Malcolm; after which he immediately returned, and sat down by Blanche, telling her Malcolm had kindly waived his claim to her hand for the next dance. They were joined by Constance and her partner soon after, when Malcolm said she must now dance the third with him.'

'I am sorry to say, Charles, I am engaged for that to Lord Vancourt.'

'Oh, indeed!' said Malcolm, whilst his brow contracted with anger; 'then the fourth, Blanche?'

'Yes, Charles, with pleasure.'

'How provoking,' said Malcolm to Constance, 'that we cannot have a dance together with Blanche and Beauchamp; but I won't be done in this manner, so you must stand up with me again, Constance, as their *vis-à-vis*.'

'Oh,' said Constance, laughing, 'it is not etiquette, Charles, to dance two quadrilles in succession with the same person.'

'Nonsense about etiquette, Constance! will you refuse me for form's sake?'

'Certainly not, if you particularly wish it.'

'That I do, dear girl, and mind we all four join again in the last dance. Do you agree to this, Blanche?' he inquired.

'If Mrs. Harcourt will not be angry at my dancing twice with William.'

'You are no longer a child,' replied Malcolm, 'to be tied to Mrs. Harcourt's apron strings, and have a right now to please yourself; but what say, Aunt Gordon, whose id-as on such subjects are quite as correct as Mrs. Harcourt's?'

'I see no impropriety in such arrangement if Blanche has no other objection.'

'None whatever, dear aunt; and I shall be delighted to join Charles and Constance in the last dance of the evening.'

'Thank you, dear Blanche,' whispered Beauchamp, 'and now we must take our places.'

Many scrutinizing and invidious glances were directed towards the heiress and her partner as they glided gracefully through the figure, too much pleased in each other's company to bestow a thought or care for the lookers-on. Lord Vancourt remarked to Vernon—'You have underrated him.'

'Not much, I think,' was the reply.

Decidedly, Vernon, he is very gentlemanly in manners, good-looking, and altogether the sort of man any young girl would fall desperately in love with; in short, I must be quick; and even now, from what I see, my impression is that I am too late in the field.'

'You have two to one on your side, my lord, and Beauchamp has no more chance'

watching the horses and Beauchamp dancing, that they did not perceive Bob Coopers, who sat stationed in a seat behind the window-curtains, and was therefore nearly sufficient to apprise him of their intentions.

'Ha! ha!' thought Bob, 'a rascally trick, my lord and Mr. Vernon, between you; but I'll put Beauchamp and Malcolm up to the dodge, and Aunt Gordon, too, before this time to-morrow night.'

As Beauchamp, after the quadrille, was making his way with Blanche to where Mrs. Gordon was sitting, Lord Vancourt presented himself before her, saying she had promised him the honor of her hand for the next dance, and offered his arm, which Blanche, not knowing the rules on such occasions, was hesitating whether to accept or not, when Beauchamp said quickly to her—'I must consign you first to your aunt, as a waltz succeeds this quadrille, in which you do not join.'

'I shall not brook your interference, sir,' said Vancourt, haughtily.

'Nor I yours, Lord Vancourt,' retorted Beauchamp, as, drawing himself up, he resolutely passed on.

'William,' said Blanche, earnestly looking in his face, and pressing her hand upon his arm, 'I hope you will not quarrel with Lord Vancourt.'

'No, dear Blanche, if possible to avoid it; but you shall not be imposed upon or insulted by any human being.'

'Oh, he did not intend that, I hope,' said Blanche.

'There was an impertinence in his manner, by stopping you when leaning on my arm, and knowing well he had no right then to interrupt us or claim your hand, which I could not submit to.'

'But, William, promise me it shall go no further—promise me not to quarrel with him—for my sake, William, will you do this?' she inquired, beseechingly, as he seemed to hesitate.

'Yes, dearest Blanche,' in a low tone, 'for your dear sake will I do anything.'

'Thank you,' she replied, with one of her sweet smiles, 'and remember, if you forget your promise, you will make me wretched, as she relinquished his arm, and sat down by her aunt.'

'Why, Beauchamp,' said Lord Malcolm, who had been following close behind him, 'that hot-headed Irish lord seemed disposed to pick a quarrel with you, did he not?'

'I rather suspected something of the kind from Vernon's tutoring, as I saw those worthies in deep consultation together whilst we were dancing, and casting ominous looks towards me; and but for dear Blanche I would have knocked that insolent lord across the room for daring to stand in her way.'

'Egad, I believe you, Beauchamp,' replied Malcolm; 'but it won't do to talk of these things now.'

'No, no, it is all over an I past, and, as I have promised Mrs. Gordon never to fight a duel, we must say no more about it.'

'William,' said Mrs. Gordon, 'you know your promise, and the penalty of breaking it?'

'Indeed I do, dear aunt, which I will never incur; and therefore, Malcolm,' said Beauchamp, laughing, 'I am restricted to a game of fives or cudgols, with the choice of which I will favor any man who purposely insults me.'

'And I for one,' added Malcolm, jocosely, 'would not be in the skin of your opponent, in a ten-foot ring, for a hundred pounds, although we Scots are known to be unco'fraid of the siller.'

'What does a game of fives mean, William?' inquired Blanche.

'This,' said Beauchamp, good-humoredly, placing his clenched hand in hers; 'four fingers and a thumb make a bunch of five or a fist, which is man's natural weapon of defence; but don't be alarmed, dear Blanche,' he said, lowering his voice. 'I will promise not to fight, if you will promise not to flirt with him, or let him make love to you.'

'That he shall not do, if I can prevent it, William, rest assured.'

Lord Vancourt now advanced, with a very

...with the ladies, after sitting
...at Malcolm's request, to see
...he had lately purchased. From
...they took a stroll through the
...when Lord Malcolm told Beau-
...and passed between himself and
...Mr. Harcourt, and his discovery of Blanche's
...And now, my dear fellow,
...I congratulate you with all my heart; and
...it has made me one of the happiest of men to
...know that Blanche has bestowed her affec-
...on him whom I would have selected
...from all the world to be her husband.

But, my dear Malcolm, Beauchamp
was beginning, when he was cut short by his
friend.
Not another word, Beauchamp. I know
you and Blanche thoroughly, and your deep
strong feelings; you are both alike. There-
fore, I insist on your proposing to her, allow-
ing a little scope for your romantic ideas of
giving her a few months for consideration;
but if at the end of that time you don't
marry her—not supposing an impossibility,
that she will ever change, though you may—
I give you fair notice, old fellow, that I will
cut you out, and shoot you, too, if I can, for
breaking my dear cousin's heart. That is
not a suit of my cogitations on this subject,
Will Beauchamp, since we last parted at
Bampton; and this is my advice, which, for
both our happiness, I trust and believe you
will adopt. Now let us return to the ladies,
or old Harcourt will think we are plotting
some mischief; but had I no other reason
for wishing you to marry her, Blanche Doug-
lass shall never be sold, like a sheep in the
shambles, to the highest bidder, by that
worldly-minded pair, under whose roof she
has the misfortune to be living. Lucky, in-
deed, is it that I happened to arrive just at
this critical moment, when poor Blanche's
happiness might have been wrecked for ever;
wretch, she is but a timid child, and requires
a steady friend and strong arm to protect
her, such as she ought to find in Will Beau-
champ.

That she shall never want, whilst I live,
he replied.
Thank you, Beauchamp; you now speak
like yourself, manly and straightforward;
but no more at present, walls have
ears—and laurels too, as they approached
the house.

A more heterogeneous party never met to-
gether than that selected by the Harcourts
to grace their dinner-table that evening. Sir
Lucius Markham differed on every subject
with Lord Mervyn. Mr. Compton was de-
cidedly an antagonist to him in politics, and
hated by his lordship for showing twice the
number of pheasants, with plenty of foxes
and for being most popular in the
county. Sir Lucius Gwynne and Mr. Ver-
non whose dislike to each other was well
known; and Aunt Gordon, who (from sun-
dry hints given her by Bob Conyers) felt dis-
posed to quarrel with the whole cast's party
at first starting.

The only person who labored assiduously,
though hopelessly, to infuse some little har-
mony into this ill assorted company, was
Selma Markham, who sat next to Lord Mal-
colm. Lord Vancourt was endeavoring to
attract attention by a description of his tra-
vels in Egypt and the Holy Land, and had
been giving an account of the Pyramids,
when Lord Malcolm, turning to Selma, said,
Ah! these Pyramids remind me of the fate
of a travelling companion who was standing
with me on the top of one, when, being seized
with sudden giddiness, he fell, and rolled
from step to step, until he was dashed to
pieces.

How very shocking! exclaimed Selma;
what could you do?

Nothing; he was gone in a moment, be-
fore I missed him from my side; and feeling
myself turning sick and giddy also, as I
looked below, I threw myself down on my
face, to prevent my sharing his untimely and
wretched fate.

Lord Vancourt was silent whilst Malcolm
related this accident, and did not afterwards
deem it expedient to make many more allu-
sions to his own adventures, finding another
had been going over the same ground, who
might probably catch him tripping.

...Mr. Harcourt, perceiving his in-
...to prevent his advances that night,
...prudence gave way, and consoled himself
...with Mrs. Harcourt's society, in whose good
...opinion he had already made rapid progress.
The common topic of conversation was the
annual ball which was to take place at Cher-
rington on the thirty-first of the month, now
quickly approaching.

I shall certainly attend that ball, said
Mrs. Gordon, who had now joined Blanche
and Malcolm, to witness your introduction
to the world, my dear girl; and you will
find me always ready to act as your chaper-
on, as Mrs. Harcourt, I dare say, will be en-
gaged with her numerous friends.

I am so happy to hear you will be there,
dear aunt, said Malcolm, laughing, than if
she were at the Priory; for, rest assured,
your numerous admirers will engage the
dresses for every dance.

She shall not dance more than she likes,
replied Mrs. Gordon; and, when fatigued,
I will find a seat by my side.

By the bye, Blanche, said Malcolm, I
must claim the privilege of trotting out my
fair cousin on this auspicious occasion, by
dancing the first dance with her, as in duty
bound.

Blanche blushed deeply, and not replying,
her cousin said, Then you decline my
handsome offer, eh, Blanche?

Mr. Beauchamp asked me the other day
for the first, but I shall be most happy to
dance with you the second.

Well, dear girl, that will do equally well,
and Constance shall be my first partner, so
that point is settled beforehand, and you
shall be our *vis-à-vis* with Will Beauchamp;
thou art, aunt, that will do nicely, and of course
all eyes will be directed towards the two
handsome couples in the room. Don't
you think, aunt, I am an uncommonly
smart, good-looking fellow, just as described
in the old ballad?—

He's as tall and as straight as a poplar tree,
And his cheeks are as red as the rose;
And he looks like aquire of high degree,
When dressed in his Sunday's clothes!

My dear Charles, exclaimed Mrs. Gor-
don, how can you quote such trash? you
are a very boy still.

Yes, aunt dear, and I hope to continue
so for some years to come, until arrived at
years of discretion, when I suppose I shall
exclaim

Life's a farce, and all things show it;
I thought so once, but now I know it!

Well, thank goodness, the castle party are
on the wing, and I wish them joy of their
drive home, with that vicious old Mervyn
boxed up with them, who is like a mad dog
when things don't suit him, snapping at
everyone in his way. That girl of his must
lead a happy life with such parents.

Hush, Charles, they are coming towards
us.

To shake hands with Blanche, I suppose,
whispered Malcolm, and try to get her over
to the castle again.

Lady Mervyn, who was leaning on Lord
Vancourt's arm, extended her hand most
graciously to Blanche, who rose as they ap-
proached, and his lordship was about to
make her a similar offer of friendly greeting,
which with a courtesy she declined, and re-
sumed her seat, soon after which all the
other guests took leave.

A frost now set in, which put a stop to
hunting, and Lord Malcolm, as was natural
to suppose, rode over frequently to Bamp-
ton, sometimes taking Blanche with him.
On their return one afternoon, when Blanche
had left the room, Mrs. Harcourt expressed
her disapprobation of her niece accompa-
nying him so often to Bampton.

On what account, Mrs. Harcourt, do you
object to her visiting there? Constance and
Blanche have always been like sisters since
childhood.

They are no longer children; and I wish
my niece to make some higher acquaintances
now, with persons moving in that sphere to
which I hope to see her soon elevated.

...Lord Malcolm might influence his
cousin in favor of Beauchamp, thought the
sooner the thing could be settled the better.

The next day, when Malcolm was out
shooting, Lord Vancourt, under the pretence
of inviting him to a shooting party at the
castle (which he knew very well he would
not accept), called again at Throsoby, and
found the ladies at home; and after sitting
some time, Mrs. Harcourt rose, under the
excuse of having mislaid her handkerchief,
leaving poor Blanche alone with her unwe-
lcome admirer.

Her embarrassment and varying color
having impressed his lordship with the belief
of his having inspired her with an interest
in his favor, he began at first speaking of the
ball, to lead her on, expressing a hope that
she would honor him with her hand in the
first dance.

For that I am engaged, she replied.

The second, then, Miss Douglas? The
same answer, at which my lord bit his lip,
and fire flashed from his dark, piercing eye,
which did not escape Blanche's notice.

May I plead, then, for the next, Miss
Douglas? in which I hope for better suc-
cess.

I do not recollect that I am engaged for
that, and shall be happy to dance with you,
provided it is a quadrille, as I do not waltz.

I must, of course, submit to your own
terms, remarked his lordship; and among
so many advocates for your hand, I consider
myself highly honored by your accepting me
for your partner; and he was proceeding in
a strain of flattery and adulation, every mo-
ment becoming more irksome to poor
Blanche, when Lord Malcolm entered the
room, and she instantly hurried up-stairs.
To account for his lordship's unexpected en-
trance, we must explain, that having gone
out shooting that morning, and posted him-
self on the outside of a small gorse covert on
the hill above the house, his attention was
attracted by a horse galloping on the hard
gravel road, and looking down, he beheld
Lord Vancourt rapidly riding up to
the door. Telling the keeper to go on beat-
ing until his return, he ran down the hill,
and arrived in time to prevent the *clair-
cissement* that Lord Vancourt purposed mak-
ing to his cousin. His annoyance at finding
Blanche had been left alone by Mrs. Har-
court did not tend to improve his ill humor;
and having politely declined Lord Mer-
vyn's invitation, Lord Vancourt rose and left
the room, his horse and groom being at the
door.

The evening of the ball had now arrived,
and about ten o'clock the heiress made her
first appearance in public, leaning on Mrs.
Harcourt's arm, who stalked majestically
into the ball room with the air of the highest
personage in the land. Blanche was dressed
in white, with an elegance and simplicity
which did justice to her beauty as well as her
taste; and with her graceful figure and sweet,
artless expression of countenance, looked the
personification of loveliness. William Beau-
champ, having purposely arrived early, was
waiting with Constance near the door, and
accompanied them, on their entrance, with his
usual frankness of manner; and whilst his
sister was speaking to Mrs. Harcourt, re-en-
gaged Blanche for the first dance.

Mrs. Harcourt, although overhearing her
niece's assent to Beauchamp's request, said
she wished to take a survey of the company
before dancing commenced (for the purpose,
secretly, of parading her charge, and pre-
venting, if possible, her accepting Beau-
champ's arm for the first quadrille); and
with this view kept her talking to some ac-
quaintances at the top of the room until the
sets were formed, notwithstanding Beau-
champ's hints that they must now take their
places, to which Mrs. Harcourt turned a deaf
ear, and persisted in retaining a tight hold
of her niece's arm.

Aunt Harcourt, whispered the poor girl
timidly, I am engaged to Mr. Beau-
champ for the first dance, and he is wait-
ing.

Oh, it does not signify, my dear; you can
dance the second with him, as I wish to in-
troduce you to Lord and Lady Seaton, who,
I see, have just arrived.

How provoking, said Malcolm to Con-
stance, that we cannot have a dance to-
gether with Blanche and Beauchamp; but I
won't be done in this manner, so you must
stand up with me again, Constance, as their
vis-à-vis.

Oh, said Constance, laughing, it is not
etiquette, Charles, to dance two quadrilles in
succession with the same person.

Nonsense about etiquette, Constance! I
will you refuse me for form's sake?

Certainly not, if you particularly wish
it.

That I do, dear girl, and mind we all
four join again in the last dance. Do
you agree to this, Blanche? he inquired.

If Mrs. Harcourt will not be angry at my
dancing twice with William.

You are no longer a child, replied Mal-
colm, to be tied to Mrs. Harcourt's apron
strings, and have a right now to please your-
self; but what say, Aunt Gordon, whose
ideas on such subjects are quite as correct as
Mrs. Harcourt's?

I see no impropriety in such arrange-
ment if Blanche has no other objection.

None whatever, dear aunt; and I shall
be delighted to join Charles and Constance
in the last dance of the evening.

Thank you, dear Blanche, whispered
Beauchamp, and now we must take our
places.

Many scrutinizing and invidious glances
were directed towards the heiress and her
partner as they glided gracefully through the
figure, too much pleased in each other's
company to bestow a thought or care for the
lookers-on. Lord Vancourt remarked to
Vernon—You have underrated him.

Not much, I think, was the reply.

Decidedly, Vernon, he is very gentle-
manly in manners, good-looking, and alto-
gether the sort of man any young girl would
fall desperately in love with; in short, I
must be quick; and even now, from what I
see, my impression is that I am too late in
the field.

You have two to one on your side, my
lord, and Beauchamp has no more chance
than I have.

He has a bold, determined look, replied
Vancourt, just that of a man who will not
stick at trifles when he has a point to gain.

That girl won't run away with any man,
said Vernon, although she may be carried
away. Do you take, my lord? and with the
consent of her guardian, which is the same
thing, supposing the young lady rather coy
to yourself, I should not hesitate one mo-
ment.

That is a very serious affair, Vernon.

Not in your case, my lord. Make your
proposal first to her guardian—if accepted,
you are all right, and I am quit—sure they
will both press your offer upon their ward,
for fear of Beauchamp. This, of course, you
will find out from what Harcourt says in
reply to your proposal; and if she refuses
you can fairly plead their consent, and your
deep, passionate, uncontrollable love for the
young lady, which induced you to have re-
course to a little stratagem. That's all, my
lord, and you will never hear another word
on the subject after the heiress has become
Lady Vancourt. Why, in Scotland, the
thing is settled in five minutes by the black-
smith—bribe him well, and he will get two
other persons to say they heard her say she
would take you for her husband, and of
course you will say you took her for your
wife, and there's an end to the business.
You will then be man and wife, and if she
should run away from you afterwards (which
I don't think likely), her money is safe at
any rate.

Really, Vernon, you are up to a thing or
two, and argue very plausibly; but I must
consider well before I undertake such a pro-
ject, although it appears feasible enough.
Now the quadrille's over, I shall claim her
hand and see what impression I can make
first.

This conversation had been carried on in a
low tone by Lord Vancourt and Vernon, who
were standing apart near a window; and
their attention was so much engrossed by

your promise, you will make me wretched,
as she relinquished his arm, and sat down
by her aunt.

Why, Beauchamp, said Lord Malcolm,
who had been following close behind him,
that hot-headed Irish lord seemed
disposed to pick a quarrel with you, did he
not?

I rather suspected something of the kind
from Vernon's tutoring, as I saw those wor-
thies in deep consultation together whilst we
were dancing, and casting ominous looks to-
wards me; and but for dear Blanche
I would have knocked that insolent lord
across the room for daring to stand in her
way.

Egad, I believe you, Beauchamp, replied
Malcolm; but it won't do to talk of these
things now.

No, no, it is all over and past, and, as I
have promised Mrs. Gordon never to fight a
duel, we must say no more about it.

William, said Mrs. Gordon, you
know your promise, and the penalty of break-
ing it?

Indeed I do, dear aunt, which I will
never incur; and therefore, Malcolm, said
Beauchamp, laughing, I am restricted to a
game of fives or cudgels, with the choice of
which I will favor any man who purposely
insults me.

And I for one, added Malcolm, jocosely,
would not be in the skin of your opponent,
in a ten-foot ring, for a hundred pounds, al-
though we Scots are known to be unco foid
of the siller.

What does a game of fives mean, Wil-
liam? inquired Blanche.

This, said Beauchamp, good humoredly,
placing his clenched hand in hers, for
fingers and a thumb make a bunch of five or
a fist, which is man's natural weapon of de-
fence; but don't be alarmed, dear Blanche,
he said, lowering his voice. I will pro-
mise not to fight, if you will promise not to
fight with him, or let him make love to you.
That he shall not do, if I can prevent it,
William, rest assured.

Lord Vancourt now advanced, with a very
profound bow, and Blanche rose reluctantly
to take his arm, casting a lingering look be-
hind (as she was led away), implying, 'Don't
you pity me?' Beauchamp felt that appeal,
and instantly followed her, with Bob Con-
yers, who just then came up, and both stood
behind her, whilst she was dancing with
Lord Vancourt; and when disengaged occa-
sionally in the dance, Beauchamp spoke a
few words of encouragement.

Lord Vancourt was nettled at this inter-
ference, and bestowed a full look of mali-
cency on Beauchamp, who returned his glance
with a steady, unflinching gaze, which some-
what disconcerting his lordship, prevented an
effusion of those soft speeches he had pro-
posed for the occasion. To add more to his
discomfort, also, Captain Melville now joined
Conyers, and kept his eye steadily fixed on
his lordship's movements. Of all in that
room Lord Vancourt dreaded Melville, who
was acquainted with his peccadilloes, and
having heard him engage Miss Douglas for
the next dance, feared he would enlighten
her on his real position, so that he felt still
at ease as to prove anything but agreeable to
his fair partner.

The dance being concluded, Vancourt im-
mediately led her to Mrs. Harcourt, where
he thought Beauchamp or Conyers could not
follow; and, being offered a seat by that lady,
he sat down by Blanche, hoping to prevent
her dancing with Melville.

But the captain, guessing his purpose, im-
mediately approached, notwithstanding my
lord's forbidding aspect, and offered his arm,
which, glad to escape from her tormentor,
she readily accepted.

On walking away, Melville asked Blanche
if she had known Lord Vancourt long. No,
was the reply; I was introduced to him a
short time since only, at Lord Mervyn's,
when you dined there.

What do you think of him? he asked,
rather abruptly.

Very agreeable and entertaining, was
the reply.

To be Continued.

Athletic.

HIGH POLE JUMPING.

At the athletic tournament of the New York Athletic Club, held at Gilman's Bar, N. Y., on Jan. 4 and 5, the manufacture was the pole jumping by Messrs. McNichol and Ing. The former proved to be victorious with a jump of 9 ft. 9 in., the best on record. As this performance will not appear in the records of the past year it will be as well to keep it in mind. The following account is from the New York Clipper of last week:—

POLE JUMPING.—George McNichol, Scotch-American A. C., 9ft 9in; Alfred Ing, N. Y. City, 9ft 6in. This was to decide the championship of America, these men having twice previously tied—the last time at the champion games, held at Mott Haven, Sept. 8 last. Both cleared the bar easily at 8 ft, 8ft 4in, not requiring a second trial, and when it was raised to 9ft, Ing went over handsomely. His opponent even failed to reach the bar, however, stating that the pole slid and struck against his leg. He tried again, but the pole this time slipped a couple of feet, McNichol doing a somersault on the mat. The somewhat hardened ground at the take-off was now softened by the application of a pick, that the pole might get a firmer hold, but the little Scotchman barely reached the crosspiece, which he brought down with him. His careful attendant now nursed him well, but two misses followed, and George's friends considered his case hopeless. At the next attempt, however, he lifted himself over the bar beautifully, and the big building resounded with applause as "Mac" all smiles, walked to his chair. The bar was now raised to 9ft 3in., and over went both contestants, just like breaking sticks. The next height was 9ft 6in, and at this Ing twice failed, but at the next essay accomplished the task, and was rewarded with generous applause. His friends and the majority of those present, too, for that matter, were of the opinion that this "settled;" but they did not know what other man could do on a pinch, and they were more than astonished to see him surmount the crossbar at the very first attempt. Everybody cheered and hallooed at this, and were prepared for anything on his part afterwards. Up went the bar to 9ft 9in, and not very confidently Ing grasped the pole, for he was plainly tired and not averse of making another draw of it. Two runs ended in non-attempts to jump; but after his attendant had removed a pebble or two, and smoothed the ground a bit, Ing made his effort, but failed to reach. Five more attempts, made at brief intervals, also ended in failure, he taking the bar off the pegs once only, and then he sat down disconsolately. McNichol, who had had a good rest, and been well attended to, now picked up the pole, but two essays proved unsuccessful, the second carrying the bar away. Ing now proposed that, as each had once displaced the stick they make one more jump for a finisher, displacement of the bar to entitle the jumper to another go. Mac assented, and, taking hold of the pole, Ing made his final effort, but fell considerably short of the mark. McNichol's first leap resulted in his knocking over the bar, thus giving him another trial, and, having now got his bearings, he dragged the pole a sufficient distance away, took a good run, and, gathering himself well together, shot into the air, and over-topped and cleared the obstacle as clear as a whistle, amid the thundering cheers of the spectators, many of whom in the excitement had invaded the inclosure, and now poured in without hindrance. The winner richly merited the applause so lavishly bestowed, for he had not only won a hard battle and gained championship honors, but he had topped by inches the best previous American record.

At what price? I am not at liberty to state the answer. But what are the terms to be got in the contract accepted? For the last Autumn maneuvers out of 2,000, from 1,500 to 1,800 came from abroad if we want them ourselves. Of course, if any Continental nation was fool enough to attack England, we could find horses for our own home use. But suppose we wanted 5,000 horses to send abroad—what then? What would they cost, and where could they be got? From America and Canada, no doubt, in time. But wars now are rapid in their progress, and, as the lawyers say, 'Time is the essence of the contract.' And, when you have got them, what are they? Raw young horses, good for draught purposes, to draw guns and baggage waggons, but not cavalry horses. A cavalry horse is like a cavalry man. You cannot improvise him. He takes a good deal of long and patient teaching, and his education is a matter of time. All this tends to show that what I have always argued is right; that we ought, like all the Continental Powers—Russia, Germany, Austria, and now France again—to have national breeding-studs, and so have a good supply of the right sort of horses when required, and at a cheaper rate. The figures you gave yesterday of the number of horses in the different countries speak volumes. Besides America and Canada, we could in time get horses from Australia, but, like many other good things, they would come 'a little late.'

PRAIRIE DOGS AND RATTLESNAKES.

It has been heretofore stated that prairie dogs and rattlesnakes form partnerships and live together in the house of the former. A gentleman of St. Louis, who has carefully observed the habits and customs of the prairie dog villages, says that this is a mistake. He says that in the prairie dog villages there are many houses that for one reason or other have been abandoned by the dogs, and that rattlesnakes finding these vacant take possession and use them for their dens. At first sight there seems to be peace between the snakes and the dogs, but this peace is only a truce. The dogs are so much more numerous than the snakes and fight so bravely in defence of each other, that the snakes are afraid to make war on them about the villages. The prairie dogs are so peacefully disposed that they never attack any animal except in defence, consequently rattlesnakes are tolerated and let alone. Hearing a prairie dog making a great fuss near a thicket, past which he was riding, this gentleman says that on reconnoitering he found a prairie dog defending her young from the furious attack of a rattlesnake. He dismounted and killed the rattlesnake, which was five feet in length, the two dogs, meanwhile, hiding in the thicket, he watched results. The old dog came out first from her hiding place, and, approaching the snake timidly, soon satisfied herself that it was dead. She then ran to the thicket and returning with the young dog, they ran about the dead snake with every expression of delight. Leaving the young dog on guard, she ran away to the village, and soon returned leading a troop of at least one hundred dogs. They had a noisy meeting over the remains of their enemy, many of them spitefully scratching the dead body, after which they conducted the rescued mother and son home at the head of what was quite a triumphal procession.

A SHREWD DOG.

An authentic story is told of a watch dog who was habitually chained to his kennel. One day he found that his collar was large enough to allow him to withdraw his head from it whenever he chose to do so. Reflecting, however, that if he should attempt any such practice when his master or keeper were about, they might so tighten his collar as to prevent its repetition, he always refrained from the manoeuvre during the day, but availed himself of the privilege at night, roaming about the neighboring fields that were stocked with sheep and lambs, some of which on sundry occasions he wounded or killed. Learning on his mouth the marks of misdeeds he would go to a neighboring stream to wash off the blood, having done which he would return to his kennel, and slipping his head into his collar, lie down as though he had been there all night. In the third act of a certain play a terrific combat takes place between a mother and two assassins for the

THE KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION AND TROTTING HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The grand jury of Fayette Co, Kentucky, have indicted these two associations for permitting pool selling on their grounds. We do not believe this inane attempt to paralyze the racing interest of that State will meet success. The Live Stock Record has the following respecting it: "Outside of stock, central Kentucky has little or no pecuniary interest. From her live stock, particularly thoroughbreds and fast trotters, is most of her revenue derived. In the face of the great advantages fostered by the racing and trotting associations in the State of Kentucky, we would like to ask the members of the 19th grand jury in this county, whether there is anything inherently wicked in pool-selling that it should be treated as criminal. Pool selling has done much to foster racing, increase the amount of stakes and purses, and has gone on undisturbed for the last twenty-five years, out the 19th grand jury of this county have in the majority of their wisdom found indictments against the Kentucky Association and the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association for permitting pool-selling upon their grounds. As an excuse for the finding of these indictments, we are finally informed that they were brought merely to test the question, but the pretext is entirely too thin, and the real object is to break up racing and trotting in the State of Kentucky. The motive is born of malice and nurtured by fanaticism.

We doubt whether a jury can be found to fine either Association, but if there can be, the case presents the necessity of making some alteration in the existing state of the law, so as not to hamper and injure two of the most important interests of the State. There is a great necessity of this age of religious bigotry, that the views of this class of the community should be enlarged and expanded, which would give "Jack all work and no play, and so make of him a dull boy."

The grand jury was well aware that the indictment and finding of the associations would not stop betting, and if pooling-selling is broken up, betting will only take another form, and that the suppression of pooling will cripple the resources of the clubs and cause them much trouble and inconvenience. If pool-betting is an offense against the law, racing is equally an offense. We may be, perhaps a little dull, but for the life of us we can see no difference in morals between a man's betting on the result of a race and one paying entrance to a purse and winning or losing it. A bet is money laid, staked, wagered, or hazarded, and entrance money to a stake or purse is as much a bet or wager as that betted in a pool. It is a wonder that this did not impress itself upon some members of the grand jury who breed, own, train, trot, or run, or have others to train and trot their horses.

The enemies of racing (and we regret to have to class the late grand jury with them,) know it is impossible to put a stop to racing and trotting, and, therefore, they have taken advantage of their brief authority to harass it in detail, and what they cannot accomplish in open daylight they seek to gain it by annoying indictments. The way the grand jury system of Kentucky is conducted is a disgrace to the State, and more resembles the darkest days of the Inquisition than anything else. It is used mainly by bad men as a vehicle of spite and malevolence to the injury of better citizens, who have no chance of defence until their character is injured by an indictment. Its business is conducted on the secret service plan, by slips of paper sent to the commonwealth attorney or foreman of the grand jury to summon certain parties before them. They hear but one side of a case, and the information laid before them is in one-sided way, we doubt if the indictments reach one-fourth the cases, and many of the indictments fall before a grand jury. We are in favour of abolishing grand juries or amending the law requiring informants to put their names to charges. Was there any complaint made to the grand jury of pool-betting on the race courses, or were the indictments found on their own volition? We believe we hazard nothing in saying that there was no complaint laid before that body by any person outside the grand jury. Now although the sport of racing and trotting cannot be stopped by these indictments, but the amount of money hung up each year

resulting from betting on the part of a large class of persons, to satisfy the public by the learned justice, will prove interesting reading. The article is taken from The London Sporting Life of Dec. 22.

On Wednesday last we gave some particulars of a case begun on the previous day in the Court of Queen's Bench, in which a young man named Head, a butler, in the Service of Colonel McCall, was the plaintiff, and two men named Masters and Markham were the defendants. Head sued Masters and Markham for £25, alleged to have been deposited by him in respect of a bicycle race, for £50 a side, which he already was to have ridden against Masters, whom he sued for £50, when he said had been given by him to Masters, with which to make bets on the race in which they were the supposed principals. The hearing of the suit was continued on Wednesday, when it was elicited that after the match had been made an agreement was come to and duly signed, by which Head and Masters were to ride the match, ostensibly for £50 a side, but over which Markham—who, if we remember right, has figured in the pedestrian more than the bicycle world—was to have sole control, even so far as to dictate which should win or lose, as might seem to him best for the interest of the two Heads contention was that in its inception the match was an honest one, and that he was entrapped into the agreement, which was to be a means of cheating the British public. He sought to show that the two defendants obtained possession of his money, and then pretended it had been deposited with a man named Jeffreys, who had absconded, and of whom they declared they could find no trace, whereas, his belief was that the money, after being withdrawn from the office of a contemporary, had been retained by the defendants, who admitted that the reason for their withdrawal of the amount was their belief that the stakeholder would not countenance such proceedings as they were engaged in. Markham frankly admitted to the Lord Chief Justice (Sir Alexander Cockburn), who tried the case, that he did not consider himself a good man; but that Head was as deep in the mud as he was in the mire. The counsel for the defendants did not venture to palliate the practices of his clients, but strove to impress on the jury that though Markham and Masters might be swindlers, yet they had been duped by a swindler still more clever, who had decamped with the money of the defendants, as well as any Head might have put down. The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up to the jury, pointed out that if Head had parted with his money to Markham and Masters with a view to the perpetration of a fraud on the public he could not recover. Markham and Masters were, he said, evidently a pair of knaves, and the plaintiff, by his collusion with them in signing the agreement which was to assist in the perpetration of a fraud or conspiracy, for which all three were liable to be indicted, had proved himself quite as much a knave as the others, though he might be more of a fool. His lordship put certain questions to the jury, and, upon receiving their answers, declared they amounted to a verdict for defendants, for whom he directed judgment accordingly. At the same time he felt himself bound to mark his sense of defendants' conduct by refusing them their cost. This is the first case of the kind in connection with bicycling. The suit just decided should be carefully studied by all whom it may concern, and they will the more easily escape the snares of conspirators, villains and swindlers who the Lord Chief Justice considered he had to deal with."

MIGRATING SQUIRRELS.

Being amused at your criticism of the squirrel hunting in Kentucky, which evidently impressed you as a yarn, I beg to tell you that is a fact. I was in St. Francis County, Arkansas, in October, 1873, attending to gathering my crop of cotton, when I received a message from an old friend and schoolmate living in Forest City to come up to his plantation, two miles above town, as vast numbers of squirrels were passing through the country. I went up, met him in town, and in the evening we rode out to his place. He informed me that upon reaching the corn fields I would see more squirrels than I had ever thought of. We came across them some mile before reaching it. First we saw a squirrel or two spring across the road in our front. As we rode forward they increased in numbers till, reaching his fields of corn, the noise of their eating the dry shuck was like many hands pulling fodder. They were on the trees, fences and ground. We rode to the house and procured guns and outfit, and started. We found them at the very yard gate, and upon discharging our guns hundreds of them ran out of the corn, some up trees, some off through the brush. We continued to fire into them till dark, and after we could not see to shoot we heard them on every hand chattering

we may look horses they come always in good health and order, there is no danger of foul fever from hired men feeding when too warm, they eat it at once, and are ready to go out, neither is anything wasted (by throwing from the manger, &c.), and it does them more good, I believe, as no whole grain is passed and lost. Being out of meal for a few days, a number of feeds were given them of small ears of corn, with plenty of cut hay, moistened. Two had to be taken to the city immediately for treatment of colic, and by prompt action at once, they recovered. This is the best of whole grain feeding. Of course the same good quality of hay and grain is given when cut as when they cut it for themselves. — Country Gentleman.

HUNTING FOR DUCKS AND BAGGING FISH.

The Call is responsible for the following very fishy story. A certain street broker and a party of friends went to Lantana, a small way station eight miles from the city, and on Christmas duck hunting. The ponds in the neighborhood were very shallow, and what game there was in the marshes could not be reached, consequently but few birds were bagged. As the party were roaming around, springing for a stray bird or two which might happen to fly near by, they noticed from the bank of the river on which they were walking that some large fish were endeavoring to make their way up stream by crossing a narrow sand-bar right below where the company stood. The water on this bar was so shallow that the dorsal fins of the fish were out of the water as they crossed over the sand-bar. Rifles were directed to the creatures, and from the concussion of the shots with the water a large fish was stunned. The sportsmen quickly picked from the water a fine salmon trout, weighing from ten to twelve pounds. The fun was continued, the novel sport was exciting, and in a short time twelve speckled beauties were counted among the spoils of the day. The parties expressed themselves delighted with duck-hunting. What anglers will think of the "sport" is another matter.

ATTACHING A CIRCUS.

Entertaining as is a circus, it is not a convenient thing to levy on, as a deputy constable in St. Louis ascertained the other day. Armed with an execution in favor of a bill poster, he sauntered into the ring and looked to see what he could seize. He winked at the elephant and went by on the other side, he stood before the lion and listened to his roar; he peeped into the tiger's cage and shook his head; he watched the hyenas and whistled, he looked about the monkey cage and was positive; and at last he rushed into the ring, sprung upon a gray horse and seized three prancing steeds by the bits. A man with a spangled apron made a dash for one of the horses and a policeman promptly arrested the deputy constable for disturbing the public peace. The witnesses went down to the Police Court with the four horses behind them, but before the deputy constable could establish his case another officer came up and claimed not only these, but all the other animals, on a prior execution issued against the whole circus in behalf of another creditor.

BOYS AND OTHER COLTS.

Now, boys, let the colts out into the lots, and let see them run. Don't keep them penned up in the stalls. That is as bad as keeping a healthy boy in bed all day. They were never made for prison, but for freedom. More colts are permanently injured by lack of exercise than by any other cause. What they want is a chance to run, and race, and curvette, and kick up their heels, and draw the cool fresh air into their lungs and blow it out with a snort. Let them all out into this four acre lot, slip the halter, climb up on the fence and see them gallop. What a sight! See them sweep! See them gallop! Ha! see that fellow trot! Did you see that chestnut catch his gait? Here they come, heads and tails up, streaming to arduous like a torrent of leaves blown by the gale! How their eyes shine! How their feet fly! How full of life and vigor, and how they are! There is no sight in the circus like that. Boys, buy a purer, healthier, manlier than yours. Store the farm and stable, and the free exhilarating life of the country. You are a dealer, are you? you would be measuring tape and marking off eight dollars a week in the city. Golden Age.

Horse Notes.

case in much more than the law, perhaps a little dull, but for the life of us we can see no difference in morals between a man's betting on the result of a race and our giving entrance to a purse and winning or losing it. A bet is money laid, staked, wagered, or hazarded, and entrance money to a stake or purse in as much a bet or wager as that betted in a pool. It is a wonder that this did not impress itself upon some members of the grand jury who breed, own, train, trot, or run, or have others to train and trot their horses.

The crimes of racing (and we regret to have to class the late grand jury with them,) know it is impossible to put a stop to racing and trotting, and, therefore, they have taken advantage of their brief authority to harass in detail, and what they cannot accomplish in open daylight they seek to gain it by annoying indictments. The way the grand jury system of Kentucky is conducted is a disgrace to the State, and more resembles the darkest days of the Inquisition than anything else. It is used mainly by bad men as a vehicle of spite and malevolence to the injury of better citizens, who have no chance of defence until their character is injured by an indictment. Its business is conducted on the secret service plan, by slips of paper sent to the commonwealth attorney or foreman of the grand jury to summon certain parties before the court. They hear but one side of a case, and the information laid before them in the one-sided way, we doubt if the indictments reach one-fourth the cases, and many of the indictments fall before a grand jury. We are either in favor of abolishing grand juries or amending the law requiring informants to put their names to charges. Was there any complaint made to the grand jury of pool-betting on the race courses, or were the indictments found on their own volition? We believe we hazard nothing in saying that there was no complaint laid before that body by any person outside the grand jury. Now although the sport of racing and trotting cannot be stopped by these indictments, but the amount of money hung up each year may be materially effected, it is an act most unworthy the grand jury to use its accidental and doubtful powers to interfere and cripple one of the greatest aids to the breeding interests of the State, a privilege and power that has been tolerated for more than a quarter of a century. Their action in this matter proves that it is only the lack of power which prevents them from suppressing not only pool-selling, but every race and trotting meeting, and not only every race and trotting meeting, but every theatre and every mental recreation that does not come within the scope of their narrow prejudices and still narrower views of life. It is very absurd for persons to imagine that because they are religious they must not permit any other person to dance, to visit theatres and witness racing. Many plays, and some racing are bad, but so are many sermons and professors of religion, but that is no reason for a wholesale condemnation of plays, racing, preachers and professors of religion. It is, however, worth while to remark that although the grand jury may not have to suffer individually for their acts, the law that they represent will eventually suffer, and they themselves will become instrumental in fostering contempt for authority. It is all times lamentable for the people, and for the good government which is necessary for their well-being, when the law is bought into contempt, and there is no surer way of breeding contempt than in the exercise of a fanatical spirit."

ENGLISH CAVALRY AND CANADIAN HORSES.

Mr. Tattersall, the well-known horse-breeder, in a letter to the Telegraph says: "The weak point with the Turks has been their cavalry, and I know that an inquiry was recently made in England if a contract could

except in defence, consequently rattlesnakes are tolerated and let alone. Hearing a prairie dog making a great fuss near a thick part which he was riding, this gentl man says that on reconnoitering he found a prairie dog defending her young from the furious attack of a rattlesnake. He dismounted and killed the rattlesnake, which was five feet in length, the two dogs, meanwhile, hiding in the thicket, he watched results. The old dog came out first from her hiding place, and, approaching the snake timidly, soon satisfied herself that it was dead. She then ran to the thick and returning with the young dog, they ran about the dead snake with every expression of delight. Leaving the young dog on guard, she ran away to the village, and soon returned leading a troop of at least one hundred dogs. They had a noisy meeting over the remains of their enemy, many of them spitefully scratching the dead body, after which they conducted the rescued mother and son home at the head of what was quite a triumphal procession.

A SHREWD DOG.

An authentic story is told of a watch dog who was habitually chained to his kennel. One day he found that his collar was large enough to allow him to withdraw his head from it whenever he chose to do so. Reflecting, however, that if he should attempt any such practice when his master or keeper were about, they might so tighten his collar as to prevent its repetition, he always refrained from the manoeuvre during the day, but availed himself of the privilege at night, roaming about the neighboring fields that were stocked with sheep and lambs, some of which on sundry occasions he wounded or killed. Learning on his mouth the marks of misdeeds he would go to a neighboring stream to wash off the blood, having done which he would return to his kennel, and slipping his head into his collar, lie down as though he had been there all night. In the third act of a certain play a terrific combat takes place between a mother and two assassins for the possession of her child. On one occasion, during its performance, a large Newfoundland dog, that had managed to get into the pit along with his owner (an engineer of a steamship), leaped over the heads of the musicians in the orchestra and flew to the rescue, and, seizing one of the ruffians, dragged him to the floor. The dog was with difficulty removed and dragged off the stage. He had been accustomed to the company of children, and had, on one occasion, evinced strong proofs of affection. The mimic life on the theatre stage had all the appearance of reality to the noble brute, and he hastened to exhibit the promptings of his kindly instincts.

The Grand Jury is making strong efforts to suppress gambling in all forms in the city of Lexington, Ky. It has even gone so far as to indict the Kentucky Association and the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association for pool-selling. Before the Grand Jury took action the proposition was seriously considered by the latter association to do away with pool-selling on its grounds. The majority of the members were of the opinion that the attendance would be larger if betting by public outcry were suppressed. The old racing association, however believes in a different policy. It has been in existence for so many years, and has done so much for Lexington and Kentucky, that it looks upon interference with its management in anything but a patient spirit. It has always granted a liberal license to the professional bettor, and it now holds that pool-selling adds to the interest and the profits of the semi-annual meetings. As the association is made up of the leading men of the community—men who control the political fortunes of the city and even of the State—it is to be presumed that the action of the Grand Jury will not be taken seriously to heart.—*Turf.*

other draw of it. Two runs ended in an attempt to jump; but after his attendant had removed a pebble or two, and smoothed the ground a bit, Ing made his effort, but failed to reach. Five more attempts, made at brief intervals, also ended in failure, he taking the bar off the pegs once only, and then he sat down unconsoletely. McNichol, who had had a good rest, and been well attended to, now picked up the pole, but two essays proved unsuccessful, the second carrying the bar away. Ing now proposed that, as each had once displaced the sick they make one more jump for a finisher, displacement of the bar to entitle the jumper to another go. Mac assented, and, taking hold of the pole, Ing made his final effort, but fell considerably short of the mark. McNichol's first leap resulted in his knocking over the bar, thus giving him another trial, and, having now got his bearings, he dragged the pole a sufficient distance away, took a good run, and, gathering himself well together, shot into the air, and over-topped and cleared the obstacle as clear as a whistle, amid the thundering cheers of the spectators, many of whom in the excitement had invaded the enclosure, and now poured in without hindrance. The winner richly merited the applause so lavishly bestowed, for he had not only won a hard battle and gained championship honors, but he had topped by inches the best previous American record.

JUMPING.—One day last week some parties in Courtright got into conversation respecting some feats of jumping they had witnessed, the conversation leading to the taking of a number of bets as to whether Mr. Jocelyn, a bridge contractor on the Canada Southern railway, who was at work at Courtright at the time, could or could not jump one hundred feet in ten successive jumps. After allowing the betting to go on for some time, Mr. Jocelyn consented to exhibit what he could do, and cleared one hundred and ten feet in nine jumps with great ease, greatly to the astonishment of those who had bet that he could not clear a hundred feet in ten jumps. In fact, Mr. Jocelyn could have done a good deal better than that had he been put to it, for he cleared about fifteen feet in the last jump.

THE CARE OF GOLD FISH.

We give the following for the benefit of our lady readers: The globe or aquarium should always be kept in a position where it will have plenty of light; the sun should not shine on it, keep it in a cool position and do not overstock. A heated room is detrimental to fish. Two or three small fish will be sufficient in warm weather. Do not use the hand in taking out the fish, use a small net. To avoid handling the fish as little as possible our practice is to pour out two-thirds of the water from the globe and refill with pure water; do not change the kind of water whether from well or hydrant. Fish should be fed but little, about twice a week, and not during November, December, January, and February, as these months are their hibernating season and the food is unnatural.

\$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine; 318-ly

pathe he could not recover. McNichol and Masters were, he said, evidently a pair of knaves, and the plaintiff, by his collusion with them in securing the agreement which was a part in the perpetration of a fraud or conspiracy, for which all three were liable to be indicted, had proved himself just as much a knave as the others, though he might be more culpable. His lordship put certain questions to the jury, and, upon receiving their answers, declared they amounted to a verdict for defendants, for whom he directed judgment accordingly. At the same time he felt himself bound to mark his sense of defendants' conduct by refusing them their cost. This is the first case of the kind in connection with bicycling. The suit just decided should be carefully studied by all whom it may concern, and they will be more easily escape the snares of conspirators, villains and swindlers who the Lord Chief Justice considered he had to deal with."

MIGRATING SQUIRRELS.

Being amused at your criticism of the squirrel hunting in Kentucky, which evidently impressed you as a yarn, I beg to tell you that it is a fact. I was in St. Francis County, Arkansas, in October, 1873, attending to gathering my crop of cotton, when I received a message from an old friend and schoolmate living in Forest City to come up to his plantation, two miles above town, as vast numbers of squirrels were passing through the country. I went up, met him in town, and in the evening we rode out to his place. He informed me that upon reaching the corn fields I would see more squirrels than I had ever thought of. We came across them some mile before reaching it. First we saw a squirrel or two spring across the road in our front. As we rode forward they increased in numbers till, reaching his fields of corn, the noise of their cutting the dry shuck was like many hands pulling fodder. They were on the trees, fences and ground. We rode to the house and procured guns and outfit, and started. We found them at the very yard gate, and upon discharging our guns hundreds of them ran out of the corn, some up trees, some off through the brush. We continued to fire into them till dark, and after we could not see to shoot we heard them on every hand chattering and barking. They were the common gray squirrel. I did not observe any others among them during my stay. Next morning after our breakfast of stewed, fried and broiled squirrel we again attacked them and continued to kill until about ten o'clock, and were at no time a quarter of a mile from the house. I shot till my gun was quite hot. After returning to the house, several of us commenced dressing them till we had a large dry goods box full, and well salted. I procured a conveyance, hauled them to town, and expressed them to my home and family here, who sent them around to our friends and neighbours. They are frequently seen on top and under the houses. Above my place is a considerable prairie, and during their passage across it two men with sticks succeeded in bagging over six hundred in a short time. In their line of march the corn crops were considerably damaged, and they even attacked the tender bolls of cotton. Their number was incredible, and their direction seemed to be east, in the direction of the Mississippi River. After returning home I saw frequent accounts of the army crossing the Mississippi River. I am at a loss to imagine how such a vast number of the little rodents could have got together, and for what purpose. They appeared suddenly and vanished in a few days.—T. J. C. in Turf, Field, and Farm.

FEEDING HORSES.

For a period of over 30 years, more or less, horses have been under my control. I personally superintended the feeding. During this time no horses have died, and I have had little sickness. A straw-cutter, with rawhide roller, has been in continual use till the present time. In the cutting of the food for two tons, enough is saved in one year to pay for its purchase. While the horses are eating their dinner, enough can be cut for the next meal; then watered, to moisten it and destroy the dust, and with it four quarts of meal is ample for a horse. The meal is one-third corn, one-third oats, and the

he started for the next and listened to the roar, he peeped into the tiger's cage and shook his head, he watched the monkey and watched, he roared about the monkey cage and was pensive, and at last he rushed into the ring, sprung upon a gray horse and led three prancing steeds by the bit. A man with a spangled apron made a dash for one of the horses and a policeman promptly arrested the deputy constable for disturbing the public peace. The witnesses went down to the Police Court with the four horses and had them, but before the deputy constable could establish his case another officer came up and claimed not only these, but all the other animals, on a prior execution issued against the whole circus in behalf of another creditor.

BOYS AND OTHER COLTS.

Now, boys, let the colts out into the lots, and see them run. Don't keep them penned up in the stalls. That is as bad as keeping a healthy boy in bed all day. They were never made for prison, but for freedom. More colts are permanently injured by lack of exercise than any other cause. What they want is a chance to run, and race, and curvotte, and kick up their heels, and draw the cool fresh air into their lungs and blow it out with a snort. Bring them all out into this four acre lot, slip the halters, climb up on the fence and see them gallop. What a sight! See them sweep! See them circle! Ha! see that fellow trot! Did you see the chestnut catch his gut? Here they come, heads and tails up, streaming towards us like a torrent of leaves blown by the gale! How their eyes shine! How their feet fly! How full of life and vigor, and tire they are! There is a sight in the cities like that, boys, no work purer, healthier, manlier than yours. Stick to the farm and stable, and the froo exhilarating life of the country. You are a deal happier than you would be measuring tape and corking it for eight dollars a week in the city.—*Golden Rule.*

Horse Notes.

ANOTHER MISTAKE.—It turns out that the rumor that Mr. J. W. Hunt, R. yields, of Kentucky, contemplated returning from the turf has no foundation in fact. He has up a stable comprising eleven horses, which will be trained in the spring by Eli Jordan, who has developed some of the best of the Kentucky cracks, including Croedmoor, Whisper, Vera Cruz, and Fair Play, while in the employ of Messrs. Williams & Owens, and more recently with Mr. Williams. It is said that Mr. Reynolds intends coming East next season.

BLUE GOWN BROKEN DOWNS.—It is reported that Messrs. Dixon & Wimmer's gray filly Blue Gown, by Bonnie Scotland, dam La Bluette, by Australian, broke down at the recent meeting at New Orleans. It will be remembered that this filly was injured at Louisville, a year ago last October, by coming in collision with Mr. Dan Swigert's bay colt Bombay, by Planet, dam Norah, by Sovereign, since which time neither of them have shown what they had promised up to that time. Blue Gown will be bred, it is said, to Harry Hill.

Our London exchanges tell of a horse which recently was shod in Edinburgh with shoes made of solid gold. These shoes were of the ordinary size and shape, and the nails with which they were fixed were also made of gold. Professors Wally and Baird superintended the work. The entire cost of the shoeing was over \$2,000. The horse was the property of a Miss Thompson, described as a fair American. The young lady exercised her golden-shod horse in the streets of Edinburgh immediately after the farrier had completed his task. As gold is a soft metal, the shoes will rapidly wear. It was a useful piece of extravagance, and it reflects no credit upon the American character.

The Gentleman's Journal

TORONTO, FRIDAY JAN. 18, 1898

G. LINDS & CO., PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE: No. 90 KING-ST. WEST.

All communications intended for the Sporting Times should be addressed to G. LINDS & CO., Sporting Times Office, and not to any of our employees. This will save our money.

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 January, 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 1878.

CANADIAN.

Oshawa.....May 24
Clinton.....May 23 to 24
Jastowch.....May 24 to 25

ICE MEETINGS.

Ottawa.....Feb. 12 to 16

ENTRIES CLOSE.

Ottawa Ice Races.....Feb. 7

AMERICAN.

RUNNING MEETINGS.

Charleston, S. C.....Feb 5 to 9
St. Louis, Mo.....June 4 to 8

TROTTING

Port, Ill.....May 30 to June 2
Piquetstown, Ill.....June 4 to 7
Milwaukee, Wis.....June 4 to 7
Grand Rapids, Mich.....June 18 to 21
Detroit, Mich.....July 2 to 7
Clyde, N. Y.....July 3 to 5
Warren, Ohio.....July 3 to 5
Toledo, O.....July 16 to 19
Cleveland, O.....July 23 to 26
Buffalo, N. Y.....July 30 to Aug 2
Freeport, Ill.....Aug 1 to 4
Rochester, N. Y.....Aug 6 to 9
Piquetstown, Ill.....Aug 6 to 9
Utica, N. Y.....Aug 13 to 16
Springfield, Mass.....Aug 20 to 23
Parkville, Ill.....Aug 20 to 23
Mystic Park, Boston.....Sept 3 to 6

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 publication will continue to send it until payment is received.

are thousands of dollars due us, and the want of this money seriously impedes our efforts to bring the paper up to our ideal. Those who are indebted for over a year will, we hope, see the necessity of prompt payment. The terms of subscription are in advance, and when we wait for a year or two consider ourselves very ill repaid when we receive an excuse instead of the money, and have the cost of sending and returning the draft to pay besides. It is our intention to collect this money, and if subscribers in arrears will not recognize our drafts, we will be obliged to proceed in a more unpleasant and costly way.

TIME TESTS.

The subject of Time Tests is creating considerable interest in racing circles in the States. There appears to be a strong feeling in favor of its abolishment as a portion of the official record of the race. It is held to be a highly fallacious measure, and instead of showing the real standard of the speed of the horse is apt to mislead. That it is no such criterion as the competitive test will we think be universally admitted. But "time" has become such an essential part of the record of a race over American tracks that, good or bad in principle, it will be difficult to remove the impression it has made on the average American horseman. In itself we can see nothing wrong in the time standard; it is a test of comparison, although possibly a deficient one, between horses not only of the present day, but is of some use in comparing the performances of race horses of different generations. It is however by no means an absolute criterion. The tracks of to-day are faster than those of a few years ago, and since "time" has become to be looked upon as a test of merit in such a great degree as it has been accepted on this continent, managers have used every effort to make their tracks as fast as experience and modern appliances can suggest. The result of this has been that tracks have become very hard, and as a consequence we have a much larger proportion of broken down horses at an early age. Instead of the elastic and yielding courses of years ago, over which horses could be trained and run daily for months without injury, we have the hard, solid tracks over which doubtless horses can run faster, but at the expense of strained tendons and mutilated feet. Under similar conditions the time test is no doubt a valuable standard, but the impossibility of having the conditions of all races in different parts of the country the same, will always prevent time being a reliable test of merit. But when time and competitive tests are joined, the merits of different horses can be compared with a greater degree of certainty. One good effect of abolishing "time" as an essential portion of the record of the race, would be to make the tracks much more suitable to run over, and better adapted to the preservation of the horses. While the standard of the watch would not be entirely banished, it would only be considered of any moment when the race was run under similar conditions of track, weights, weather and other surrounding contingencies.

While this applies to the racing classes, the time test will always be found of material use to the trotting class, until such time as some other means of classification is devised. As a test of speed it may be equally as faulty in trotting as in racing; but the limit of speed is much more enlarged in the former class. A margin of four or five seconds in a mile in the time of a running horse would not only materially reduce his value, but probably

A CANADIAN STUD BOOK.

A meeting of the Council of Agriculture and Arts Association of the Province of Ontario was held in Toronto last week. Among the business transacted was the reading of the report of the Committee on the Registration of Thoroughbred stock. The Committee recommended the association to keep a record of thoroughbred horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The prices charged for registration were recommended to be as follows:—Horses and cattle, fifty cents; sheep, twenty-five cents; swine, twenty cents. The report was adopted.

Thoroughbred and trotting stud books are references urgently needed in Canada, but their compilation to be of any value will be a great labor, and will require a degree of supervision and knowledge of pedigrees that will be extremely difficult to obtain. If pedigrees are to be accepted and registered without examination simply upon the payment of the fee and the word of the owner or breeder, the authority would be worse than useless. To properly compile a thoroughbred stud book for Canada or even Ontario would require an amount of technical knowledge of the subject which few men in this country possess. Admitting this difficulty was overcome, the compilation or registration would be purely a local affair and would not have any value outside of the Province. If any person were buying a horse represented to be thoroughbred, he would immediately, if he had the facilities at his disposal, avail himself of indisputable authority on the question by consulting the American Stud Book, by Col. Bruce, of the New York Turf, Field and Farm. If the pedigree required was absent from the pages of the American Stud Book, the enquirer would deem it strong prima facie evidence that there was a crookedness in it somewhere. There is no possibility that the Ontario reference book, if undertaken and completed, could ever supplant the recognized authority of the Continent. At the best it would only be a compilation of the Ontario bred horses appearing in the American Stud Book, and as such would be without special value. The compilation of the standard Stud Book we know to be a work of herculean character, requiring a great degree of equine knowledge in the class to which it is devoted. At the same time, from the very limited demand for a work of this character, the sale is necessarily small, and the volumes already published and in course of preparation have not been mines of wealth to their industrious and talented compiler. It is easy to assume it would be better for the Committee on Registration to co-operate with the compiler of the American Stud Book, and assist him in his labors of making his work as perfect as possible. In this way Ontario would have a better prospect of being properly represented in the only authority on the continent; the only evidence of thoroughbred breeding that will be accepted as an evidence of correctness by parties purchasing or dealing in this class of stock. If properly carried out by competent men, the Ontario Stud Book can do no harm, but there is an element of danger in its incompleteness and fallibility that might destroy any little usefulness it otherwise might possess. In our own experience we have had some pretty knotty points to decide on the thoroughbred question, and we are therefore practically aware of the difficulties that would at once surround the compiler. The import of the word "thoroughbred" is so very little understood by the average horse man in Canada, that he falls into errors which are very difficult to remove, especially when his judgment is warped by personal interest, and his vision is blinded by the mysteries of improper tradition. If some means could be adopted by which the horses with fraudulent pedigrees could be pointed out, and their deficiencies of breeding made public, so as to protect the confiding public, it would be a step that would be hailed with satisfaction. Great harm is done to our breeding interests by this class of horses, but the question of pedigrees is so very little understood that they continue from year to year under false colors, misleading an awful number of people, and

having never trotted on turf or got a record in harness, are eligible for the slower classes this year unless the condition as suggested above is made a part of the bill. There is considerable force in our correspondent's remarks, and while it would, to a great extent, do away with the objection of "barring," certain horses in specified classes, would at the same time, for the time being, place the horse who have obtained their records in harness or to sleigh in the same list, thus giving men who trot their horses winter and summer, a fair show at least with those who only favor ice gath rings with their nominations, saving their horses from positive records.

Sporting Gossip.

It is said that Johnny Gillesby will hold the ribbons over ex-alderman Nowlan's speedy St. Patrick next season.

Hon. C. J. Wells has tendered his resignation as President of the Buffalo Driving Park Association, a position which he has acceptably filled for many years, having been one of the founders of the organization.

Advices state that an epidemic, something similar to the epizootic, is prevalent in Port Perry and vicinity. It is probably a type of influenza, induced by the unseasonable weather.

Mr. Joseph Upper, of Kingston, intends trotting his horse Gray Harry on the ice this winter. Gray Harry has no record, but is said to have shown 2:25 over the Watertown, N. Y., track, last fall.

Kate Field once said: "I'm one of the individuals who are best in long races. I have got staying properties, and prophets who judge me after the first heat are rash."

The London, Ont., police magistrate has made a decision that where parties play dominoes for the drinks, that act constitutes gambling, and is punishable as such.

In the late municipal election, Mr. George Sleeman, the President of the Maple Leaf Base Ball Club, Guelph, was elected as Reeve by a majority of 202; and Mr. F. J. Chubb, the well-known horseman, gained a seat at the Council Board for the East Ward in the same burg.

It is suggested that a race to saddle would be very popular with owners of fast green horses, as many would enter for the sake of educating them, because the record thus obtained would not bar them from races in harness.

Mr. John D. O'Connor, business manager of Mr. H. W. Collender, the New York billiard manufacturer, was married on Jan. 8, to Miss Annie J. Collender, second daughter of Mr. H. W. Collender, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, by the Rev. Father Septier.

Forty prominent citizens of Lexington, Ky., all married men, have been indicted by the Fayette county Grand Jury for card playing.

The Woodstock Sentinel of last week says that Mr. Robert Bonner, of Brantford, purchased the Kentucky trotting wonder Maud Macey. The Sentinel is a little off in this item, and must consult his Ledger a little more carefully, even if it is a New York one.

King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, died in his palace at Rome, on Jan. 8. He was a great admirer of blood horses, and took great interest in the sports of the chase.

It is rumored that Mr. Robert Bonner, the levithan trotting horse owner of New York, is in treaty for the purchase of Mazo-Manie from Mr. E. H. Broadhead, of Milwaukee.

That noble animal, the horse, is a chronic

ties amounting to \$30,000; assets, not stated.

A good heavy farm horse, first class, in Scotland, will command £100 sterling, but there are very few in Canada that would come up to the standard demanded there.

"Do you keep matches?" asked a wag of a retailer "Oh, yes, all kinds," was the reply. "Then I'll take trotting match." He handed him a box of cathartic pills.

The raffle for the trotting mare Tempest advertised for Tuesday evening last, did not take place in consequence of the sufficient number of tickets not having been sold.

The speedy trotter York State is being given work to get him into shape for the winter campaign. He is said to be as fast as ever, and shows no sign of lameness. He is being handled by Mr. George Forbes, of Woodstock.

Mr. George Bannerman, of Bradford, Ont., has purchased from Mr. Henry Brown, of Battle Creek, Michigan, the Bay Middleton colt, Hamilton. The consideration reported is \$1,400.

Big Fellow, the New York trotter, that was considered a coming wonder two seasons ago, is reported to have lost all his speed. He has a record of 2:29, and Mr. Pooler, of Goshen, N. Y., recently sold his half interest in the animal for \$500.

Advices from Jacksonville, Florida, state that Senator John Morrissey has been in a very critical condition. On Monday he was somewhat better, and continued improving during the night. It is hoped his powerful constitution and active habits will overcome his malady.

Mr. John Fitzsimmons, the Ottawa horseman, was struck by a piece of board last week, and received such injuries as confined him to the house for a few days.

The New York Turf, Field and Farm has lately completed its 25th volume. In entering on its twenty-sixth, several prominent features have been added to its columns, and it comes to us clothed in a fresh dress, looking as bright as a new pin. It has no superior in the line of legitimate sport, and is a relentless enemy to frauds of all kinds. We have no exchange that is more welcome to our desk.

Capt. S. H. Burnham, of Sombra, Ont., has a fine yearling colt by Mambrino Gift, dam a gray pacing mare called Kate. Kate is 8 years old, 16 hands, by Grey Eagle, and is said to be able to pace a mile in 2:30 or better; has never been on a track in a professional's hands. The colt is said to be a *fac simile* of his deceased sire, and even now shows a remarkable gait.

A trotting match has been arranged at Brighton, between Governess and Lady Gibson for \$200. The race will take place at Campbellford on February 6.

In the trot at Ottawa on Saturday for a purse of \$100, there were three entries—American Girl, Barefooted Liz, and Fanny D. The race was very interesting, no less than seven heats being trotted, two of which were dead heats. American Girl took first money, and Fanny D. second. The race was under the management of Mr. Steve Malette.

A GOOD PROPOSAL.

It has been proposed by a New York paper, we trust with some hope of becoming a fact, that Mr. Bonner, of the New York Ledger, would give a race meeting during the coming season, in which the contestants would be all from his own stable. He has trotters sufficient in number to give a good programme, and if he should adopt the suggestion made, (which some have an idea he is at the bottom of him, if it would prove

ENTRIES CLOSE.
 DRAWING TO BE MADE.....Feb. 7

AMERICAN.
 RUNNING MEETINGS.
 Atkinton, S. C.....Feb 5 to 9
 L. Ma., Mo.....June 1 to 8

TROTTING
 Chicago, Ill..... May 30 to June 2
 Maplestown, Ill..... June 4 to 7
 Milwaukee, Wis..... June 4 to 7
 Grand Rapids, Mich..... June 18 to 21
 Grand Mich..... June 18 to 21
 Cayuga, N. Y..... July 2 to 7
 Warren, Ohio..... July 3 to 5
 Toledo, O..... July 16 to 19
 Columbus, O..... July 23 to 26
 Buffalo, N. Y..... July 30 to Aug 2
 Chicago, Ill..... Aug 1 to 4
 Rochester, N. Y..... Aug 6 to 9
 Maplestown, Ill..... Aug 6 to 9
 Erie, N. Y..... Aug 13 to 16
 Falmouth, Mass..... Aug 20 to 23
 Cambridge, Ill..... Aug 20 to 23
 Myrtle Park, Boston..... Sept 3 to 6

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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.

A WORD FOR OURSELVES.

From the *Sporting Times*, Dec. 14th, '77.
 The third year of our proprietorship of the *Sporting Times* is drawing to a close. During the time it has been under our management it has been a regular, and we hope acceptable, visitor to the reader. It has been our practise to issue drafts in September on those who were in default with their subscriptions; but this year, instead, made a dash through the columns of the paper requesting all who were indebted to remit the amount due. With regret, we are obliged to acknowledge the appeal was not responded to with that alacrity which we anticipated would be shown. During this and next week we will issue drafts upon all of our subscribers who are in arrears for subscriptions, that can be reached through Express offices, and we expect they will be promptly paid. There

has been used very effort to make the tracks as fast as experience and modern appliances can suggest. The result of this has been that tracks have become very hard, and as a consequence we have a much larger proportion of broken down horses at an early age. Instead of the elastic and yielding courses of years ago, over which horses could be trained and run daily for months without injury, we have the hard, solid tracks over which doubtless horses can run faster, but at the expense of strained tendons and mutilated feet. Under similar conditions the time test is no doubt a valuable standard, but the impossibility of having the conditions of all races in different parts of the country the same, will always prevent time being a reliable test of merit. But when time and competitive tests are joined, the merits of different horses can be compared with a greater degree of certainty. One good effect of abolishing "time" as an essential portion of the record of the race, would be to make the tracks much more suitable to run over, and better adapted to the preservation of the horses. While the standard of the watch would not be entirely banished, it would only be considered of any moment when the race was run under similar conditions of track, weights, weather and other surrounding contingencies.

While this applies to the racing classes, the time test will always be found of material use to the trotting class, until such time as some other means of classification is devised. As a test of speed it may be equally as faulty in trotting as in racing; but the limit of speed is much more enlarged in the former class. A margin of four or five seconds in a mile in the time of a running horse would not only materially reduce his value, but probably consign him to more menial service; while in a trotter that difference would not depreciate him to the same extent as his cousin in the speedier class. True, from a purely monetary view it would be deemed the speedier horse would be of more value; but from the classification of trotters by the time test, the slower horse may be equally as valuable in his class as his speedier brother. It would not be surprising if such leading racing associations as the American Jockey Club and the Saratoga Association were to abolish "time" as a portion of the record of the race. The evident drift of their ideas to an assimilation with the English rules would lead to this conclusion, if the expediency of the change was not acknowledged upon its own merits. If such leading Clubs were to take the initiative, those occupying a secondary position would, from the force of superior example, be obliged to follow in their wake, and thus in a short time the blackboard record of time would pass out of existence, and be known only in racing history as one of the things of the past.

Mr. Wm. J. Hamill, of St. Catherines, advertises his Ice Sleighs in to-day's paper. From the reputation Mr. H. enjoys as a builder of Track Sulkies and Waggon, there is every probability he is not very far wrong when he claims that his sleigh is "the best in the world." He keeps a good stock on hand, so orders can be filled without delay.

be a compilation of the Ontario bred horses appearing in the American Stud Book, and as such would be without special value. The compilation of the standard Stud Book we know to be a work of herculean character, requiring a great degree of equine knowledge in the class to which it is devoted. At the same time, from the very limited demand for a work of this character, the sale is necessarily small, and the volumes already published and in course of preparation have not been mines of wealth to their industrious and talented compiler. It is easy to assume it would be better for the Committee on Registration to co-operate with the compiler of the American Stud Book, and assist him in his labors of making his work as perfect as possible. In this way Ontario would have a better prospect of being properly represented in the only authority on the continent; the only evidence of thoroughbred breeding that will be accepted as an evidence of correctness by parties purchasing or dealing in this class of stock. If properly carried out by competent men, the Ontario Stud Book can do no harm, but there is an element of danger in its incompleteness and fallibility that might destroy any little usefulness it otherwise might possess. In our own experience we have had some pretty knotty points to decide on the thoroughbred question, and we are therefore practically aware of the difficulties that would at once surround the compiler. The import of the word "thoroughbred" is so very little understood by the average horse man in Canada, that he falls into errors which are very difficult to remove, especially when his judgment is warped by personal interest, and his vision is blinded by the mysteries of improper tradition. If some means could be adopted by which the horses with fraudulent pedigrees could be pointed out, and their deficiencies of breeding made public, so as to protect the confiding public, it would be a step that would be hailed with satisfaction. Great harm is done to our breeding interests by this class of horses, but the question of pedigrees is so very little understood that they continue from year to year under false colors, multiplying an evil of which they are good samples. An Ontario Stud Book might do something in this direction, and by unearthing such frauds place the public more on their guard; but as an individual work of reference the American Stud Book will, when conducted as at present, always be the test of breeding in thoroughbred horses in America.

ICE RECORDS.

A correspondent at Homer, a well-known horseman, in to-day's paper, submits a proposition to the managers of our ice races which may be worthy of consideration. It is nothing more or less than that ice records should be a record for that way of going, and implies that a horse that has once obtained a record on ice or snow should not be permitted to start in any slower class than his record entitles him to in the same way of going. In fact he signifies in his communication that one of the conditions of the bill should be for horses that have never beaten the time advertised for the different classes, "in harness or to sleigh." This, we assume, would cover the innovation desired by our correspondent. At the same time it might be a question if it would not be policy to make all horses eligible at the close of entries, as provided by the National Rules in contests on the turf. These innovations in our winter meetings would classify the horses during the campaign, short though it may be. In a note privately to the editor he mentions the names of some horses who have been successful in former years, and

in the late municipal election, Mr. George Sleeman, the President of the Maple Leaf Base Ball Club, Guelph, was elected as Reeve by a majority of 202; and Mr. F. J. Chubb, the well-known horseman, gained a seat at the Council Board for the East Ward in the same burg.

It is suggested that a race to saddle would be very popular with owners of fast green horses, as many would enter for the sake of educating them, because the record thus obtained would not bar them from races in harness.

Mr. John D. O'Connor, business manager of Mr. H. W. Collender, the New York billiard manufacturer, was married on Jan. 8, to Miss Annie J. Collender, second daughter of Mr. H. W. Collender, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, by the Rev. Father Septier.

Forty prominent citizens of Lexington, Ky., all married men, have been indicted by the Fayette county Grand Jury for card playing.

The Woodstock Sentinel of last week says that Mr. Robert Bonner, of Brantford, purchased the Kentucky trotting wonder Maud Macey. The Sentinel is a little off in this item, and must consult his *Ledger* a little more carefully, even if it is a New York one.

King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, died in his palace at Rome, on Jan. 8. He was a great admirer of blood horses, and took great interest in the sports of the chase.

It is rumored that Mr. Robert Bonner, the leviathan trotting horse owner of New York, is in treaty for the purchase of Mazo-Manie from Mr. E. H. Broadhead, of Milwaukee.

That noble animal, the horse, is a chronic victim to hay fever.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*. That's a bran new joke, but we shouldn't like to fodder it.—*Com. Advert.* Oats older than you think, Mr. C.—*Ex.* This is not a very stable joke, but will pass for chaff.

A special meeting of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders will be held at the Everett House, New York, on Feb. 12. The Congress of the National Association for the promotion of the interests of the American Trotting Turf will be held on February 13th.

The Listowel Driving Park Association announce that their Spring meeting will be held on May 24 and 25, 1878. They promise an attractive programme.

A Montreal despatch says that a bank clerks' club has been formed in that city, where it is alleged high play is the rule, and constantly indulged in.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Rochester, N. Y., Driving Park: F. Cook, E. B. Parsons, E. B. Chase, James H. Kelly, Adolph Roda, A. V. Smith, A. Collins, George H. Thompson, George D. Lord, F. Goltzman, L. L. Sheldon, H. W. Carey, A. Bronson, S. J. Arnold, A. B. Lambertson.

As John Chinaman would say, the sleighing is "much heapee gone likee woodbine."

Prof. Brusl, a horse trainer, is exercising his profession in the small towns in the county of Oxford.

A Montreal carriage maker, quite a prominent horseman in the commercial metropolis, is reported to have failed with liabili-

ties. It comes to us clothed in a fresh dress, looking as bright as a new pin. It has no superior in the line of legitimate sport, and is a relentless enemy to frauds of all kinds. We have no exchange that is more welcome to our desk.

Capt. S. H. Burnham, of Sombra, Ont., has a fine yearling colt by Mambrino Gift, dam a gray pacing mare called Kate. Kate is 8 years old, 16 hands, by Grey Eagle, and is said to be able to pace a mile in 2:30 or better; has never been on a track in a professional's hands. The colt is said to be a *fac simile* of his deceased sire, and even now shows a remarkable gait.

A trotting match has been arranged at Brighton, between Governess and Lady Gibson for \$200. The race will take place at Campbellford on February 6.

In the trot at Ottawa on Saturday for a purse of \$100, there were three entries—American Girl, Barefooted Liz, and Fanny D. The race was very interesting, no less than seven heats being trotted, two of which were dead heats. American Girl took first money, and Fanny D. second. The race was under the management of Mr. Steve Malette.

A GOOD PROPOSAL.

It has been proposed by a New York paper, we trust with some hope of becoming a fact, that Mr. Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, would give a race meeting during the coming season, in which the contestants would be all from his own stable. He has trotters sufficient in number to give a good programme, and if he should adopt the suggestion made, (which some have an idea he is at the bottom of himself) it would prove to be the greatest equine event of 1878. Mr. Bonner has persistently refused to trot his horses for purses or gate money, or in public competition with other stables, and has locked up from the public some of the richest treasures of the trotting turf. If this departure should be made, he would in no way be acting inconsistently with the profession he has so strongly adhered to, and it would be a satisfaction to the American public to see such flyers as Dexter, Startle, Joe Elliott, Pocohontas, Molsey, Maud Macey, Gratton, Mazomanie, Lady Stout, and the numerous other good ones in his stable engage in a mimic fray where it would be known that speed would be the test of merit. The return of Dexter to the public quarter-stretch would be greeted with the cheering of tens of thousands of strong and willing throats. What shape the events may assume, if they should be fixed upon, of course would depend entirely on the gentlemanly owner himself. Matches between the leading representatives of his stable would prove of intensely exciting interest; while fields of four or five would awaken enthusiasm such as never before had been seen. By all means let Mr. Bonner give his meeting, it will do more to advance the trotting interests than any enterprise that has been suggested.

General Thomas H. Dakin, of Brooklyn, who used to be as good a base-ball player as he is now a marksman, has offered a gold-mounted bat to be presented to the base-ball club which wins the championship next season.

Canadian Turf.

TROTTING AT HOMER.

Jan. 12, 1878.—\$100; match; 1 1
Mile heats.
The bay gelding..... 1 1
Simon's grey gelding..... 2 2
Time—3:15, 3:27.
Nix.
The race very bad.

Correspondence.

FROM HOMER.

The Editor of the Sporting Times:
I thought I would drop you a line about the horses in this vicinity. The bay gelding, Matt. Whitbeck, is looking and feeling well, and it is expected he will show up on the ice this winter. There is a little faced fellow here called Red Hot, who starts in the 3.00 class, and he is worth your eye on, as he will make some in that class trot pretty fast to beat John A., who should be well known in this city, is, like his political namesake, doing well this winter. The old-timer, Uncle Brown, has a slick one called Lady that his son Alf. Brown is working. As a free goer, and is without record. As a fast one, her chances in the coming season are good. Johnny Bradburn has six horses in his string among which are speedy Alexander and Jim White. It is known that Alexander will be sent on the track this year, but it is the intention to put him on the track next year. Any horse beaten in his class, will be a good one you bet. Ben Gould, of Thorold, has Lady and will be ready for the ice this year. It is expected that Geo. Gibson's (Catharines) brown stallion, Douglass, trotted in the Sporting Times Stallion Race of 1876, will make his appearance in the meetings this year. Douglass is thought to be much improved since his last year on the turf, and will be a dangerous opponent to any horse he meets. I forgot to mention that Lady Kimble is both looking and feeling well, and she will put in an appearance this winter. Dave Gillis has a few good step-children in his stable, but I do not know whether he intends to do anything with them before the grass grows green. The stallion Fulton, winner of the Stallion Race, 1877, has returned home, and will be wintered on his owner's farm, so he will be out of everybody's mind. I have a suggestion to make, if it is not too late for managers of ice races to consider. It is that all horses who have obtained or snow records should be confined to the class in which they belong. They obtained their records in this way of going, and that right that a horse who has a record in 40 or anything else on ice or snow should be allowed to compete in a slower class than his record calls for, in a race under similar conditions to that in which he obtained his mark. What do you think of it?
RECLIN BEND.

To Correspondents.

We would particularly request our correspondents and advertisers to send their favors early in the week as possible—so that they may 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 graph.

Veterinary.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of the Society, in connection with the Ontario Veterinary College, was held in the lecture room last Thursday evening, 10th inst. The President, Prof. A. Smith, V. S., in the chair.
Mr. Setterby, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., read a very interesting and instructive essay on Navi-cular Arthritis, and Mr. Newton read a communication on Rheumatism in young colts. A lively debate followed the reading of both papers:
The chairman in summing up said that he would take the opportunity of expressing his gratification at seeing so many members present at the first meeting of the new year, and hoped that the subsequent meetings would be as well attended. After a vote of thanks to Messrs. Setterby and Newton, the meeting adjourned.

MONTREAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The reopening of this association took place on Thursday evening; there was a full attendance of members and a number of visitors. Professor Wm. Osler occupied the chair. After the usual routine business Mr. Geo. Parkinson, Bridgeport, Conn., was called upon to read his communication upon a case of tetanus, with special reference to accurate clinical notes of the pulse, respiration and temperature, carefully noted and systematically arranged, for which he was highly complimented by the chairman and others present.

Professor McEachran was next called upon to read a paper on "Soundness and the Law of Warranty," in which he explained the different definitions of the meaning of soundness and unsoundness. While admitting the correctness of the usual rendering of the term to mean "an animal entirely free from any alteration in structure or functions." He inclined to the more practical view taken of soundness given by Oliphant, that "when a horse is free from hereditary disease, is in possession of his natural and constitutional health, and has as much bodily perfection as is consistent with his natural formation, a veterinary surgeon may safely certify him to be sound." He considered that whatever alteration in structure or function so affects the animal as to interfere with his usefulness or reduces his value renders him unsound. According to Lord Ellenborough, "any infirmity which renders a horse less fit for present use or convenience is an unsoundness." Perceval says a horse "who has that about him which is likely on work to render him lame" is unsound.

After carefully describing the law as laid down by the best English authorities as to soundness, he took up the law of warranty. "By the civil law in England every person is bound to warrant the thing that he sells, or conveys, although there is no express warranty; but the common law binds him not, unless there be a warranty, either in deed or in law, for caveat emptor, the meaning of which is that the buyer takes the article sold with all its defects, and must not look to the law for redress, if its intrinsic worth does not correspond with its outward appearance" (Stewart). "There must be either an express warranty of soundness or fraud in the seller to maintain an action," (Oliphant). In France and in this Province a legal warranty attaches upon the seller, for the protection of the purchaser against latent defects and diseases, which are presumed to be within the knowledge of the horse dealer, and not of occasional buyers. C. c. 1522 says: "The seller is bound by law to warrant the buyer against such latent defects in the thing sold and its accessories as to render it unfit for the use for which it was intended, or so diminish its usefulness, that the buyer would not have bought it, or would not have given so large a price, if he had known them." C. c. 1523: "The seller is not bound for defects which are apparent, and which the buyer might

Fur, Fin and Feather.

POPPING AT WOODSTOCK.

A two-handed shoot took place at Woodstock on Jan. 9, between Messrs. John Forbes and John Pascoe, and Messrs. George Harwood and J. Thacker, for \$50, 14 birds each, usual conditions.

G. Harwood.....00111111011100—91 20
J. E. Thacker.....01110011111111—11 1
J. Pascoe.....0100111101111—10 1 17
J. Forbes.....10100000111101—7, 1

BOGARDUS AFTER HIS GREAT SHOOT.

Since his wonderful performance of breaking in mid-air 5,000 glass balls in 500 consecutive minutes, Captain Bogardus has been confined to his room, suffering great pain from the terrible exertion and successive shocks to which he was subjected. He is ready to wager \$5,000 to \$10,000 that no man in the world can equal his achievement, and it is just possible that no man in the world will be foolhardy enough to attempt such a task if he is to risk an entire break-up of his system, or perhaps worse—his life.

SMALL SHOT.

The Canadian Poultry Association will hold their exhibition in Hamilton, on Jan. 29, 30, 31, Feb. 1 and 2.

"Did't know it was loaded" comes from Nilestown, Elgin Co., but yet the young man was shot.

Mr. Mammery, senr, London, received a letter from his son, Walter, last week, intimating that he was laid up at Lapier, Mich., with a dislocated ankle.

Gen. E. Burd is the name of a "champion pigeon shooter." Burd, Grub and pigeons—there is a material here for a pun, but we have too much respect for the pigeon to attempt it.

A meeting of the Michigan State Sports-men's Association for the protection of Game and Fish will be held at Battle Creek, Mich., on Feb. 5 and 6. Among the papers to be read on that occasion will be one by our contributor "Archer," (G. Archie Stockwell, M. D., Pt. Huron, Mich.) his subject being—"Is it expedient to prohibit hunting, shooting and fishing one day in each week—say Sunday—during the open season as a game protection measure." The Doctor will not deal with the moral aspects of the subject.

OTTAWA ICE RACES.

The programme for the Winter Meeting at Ottawa will be found in another column of to-day's paper. The sum of \$2,400 is offered in premiums, and the events will be continued over four days, Feb. 12, 13, 15 and 16. The classes and money are divided as follows:—\$175, Local; \$300, 2:38, 2:38; \$300, 2:25, 1:75, 2:50; \$300, 2:30, \$225, 2:35; \$200, 2:40, 5-mile dash; \$500, free-for-all. The entrance fee is 10 per cent. of purse, and the entries close on Feb. 7. It is claimed for their ice track, that it is the best in the country, and is now in splendid condition. This promises to be one of the best winter gatherings ever held in the Dominion, and the management are sparing no pains to make it successful, and satisfactory to all who may favor it with their patronage. The pool privileges are in the hands of Messrs. Quimby & Forbes, which, of itself, is a guarantee of the standing of the meeting. It is expected other places in the vicinity of Ottawa will follow in regular succession with good meetings, in this way making a circuit that will prove extremely attractive to horsemen.

MICHIGAN NOTES.

BY ARCHER.

A large wild cat was shot at Buell recently, after having killed several sheep.

A large black bear was killed a few miles below Port Huron, Jan. 5th. Bruin don't propose to hibernates this winter.

Andrew Burpee, a blacksmith of Bristol, while out hunting, was accidentally shot by

The fishermen up the shore of Lake Huron continued their business with fair success; they welcomed the little cold snap as being more favorable as to securing a supply of ice for summer fishing.

Robert Crawford, of Rochester, and Ed. Gillman, of Detroit, are carrying on a spirited controversy in the Detroit papers, regarding a forfeited pigeon match between the two. Thus far, to use the language of the street gamins, "one's afraid, in the other's sent." However, Mr. Gillman is extremely anxious to match Crawford at \$200 a side, and concede the use of plauge traps, if the Rochester sportsman objects to ground traps.

Sailing with ice boats is the main feature of pleasure at Cadillac, near Clam Lake, now.

The steamer Vulcan left Detroit January 5th, for Harnsville, on Lake Huron, where she arrived at sunrise, on the 7th inst. This voyage is without parallel in the history of Lake Huron, thought Judge Bunce, of Port Huron, remembers that the winter of 1821 passed with no ice in Lake Huron or St. Clair River. The Judge is 98 years of age, in full possession of his faculties, and as brisk as any man of 40, and probably knows more of Michigan and Ontario than any living man.

SALE OF TROTTING STOCK.

Gentlemen desirous of investing in well-bred trotting stock will find it to their interest to consult the advertisement of Mr. F. J. Chubb, which appears in our columns to-day. He purposes to dispose of his whole stock of horses, among which will be found the trotting stallion Abdallah Chief, chestnut, foaled 1873, 16.1, by Caledonia Chief, dam Maggie by Abdallah (the sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian). This horse is claimed to be one of the most promising youngsters in Canada. It is asserted that without any special preparation he has shown a half mile over a slow track in 1:15; he is registered in the forthcoming volume of Wallace's Trotting Register as Guelph Abdallah Chief. His half-sister Lucy Abdallah, 4 years, 15 hands, is also looked upon as a coming one. In addition to this valuable pair, a well-bred mare, and Mr. Chubb's fast trotting pony, who has quite a local reputation, with a couple of useful horses comprise the list. The sale will take place at Guelph on Feb. 6th. Any one wanting a stallion of the class and reputation of Abdallah Chief should not overlook this opportunity.

A COWARDLY CHRISTIAN.—In Brougham, County of Ontario, Mr. Baxter, teacher, has been fined by a court of four Justices of the Peace \$1 and costs, amounting to \$7.35, for striking a pupil on the head with his fists. On the other hand, he was presented with an oyster supper and a signet ring and pin by a Bible class which he taught.

MOLLIE MCCARTHY VS. JAKE.—Mr. Theodore Winters has matched Mollie McCarthy, 5 years old, by Monday, out of Hennie Farrow, against the ch g Jake, 5 years old, by Oliver Cromwell, out of Jennie C., by Norfolk, for \$1,000 a side, two miles and repeat. The match is announced to take place at San Francisco on the 22nd prox. (Washington's Birthday). Jake will carry 97 lbs., and the Mollie 111 lbs., thus conceding 14 lbs. to her competitor. It is proposed that the br h Council Bluffs (formerly Newburn), by Vandal, out of Lena Harding, by Childie Harold, should come into the match with 111 lbs. up; but the proposition has not yet acted upon.

COME TO GRIZZ.—Zachariah Clarke, a horse-trainer employed by the Royal Circus, New York, was thrown from his horse at the corner of Third Avenue and Eighth street, and was seriously injured about the head. Some of the horses belonging to the circus have been stabled at White Plains. Clarke was bringing five of these down to the Bowery Theatre, where the circus is performing. He was mounted on one of them, the others being led, when his horse shied at a passing car. A doctor who happened to be near by attended to Clarke's injuries, which are said to be of a very serious character. Clarke was then taken home. He is the trainer of four Arab steeds that are intended to rival the stallions so much admired at the Hippodrome two years ago.

Amusements.

OTTAWA.—Holman English Opera Company for three nights, commencing 15th, at Grand Opera House.

HAMILTON.—Georgia Minstrels, 19; Langards, Feb. 8 and 9, at Mechanics' Hall.

LONDON.—Georgia Minstrels at Holman Opera House, 15; The Danites, with W. H. Brent as Sandy Magee, at Mechanics' Hall, 16 and 17.

GUELPH.—Butler's Pantomime Co. at Town Hall, 12th, to fair business.—Wilson, Scottish vocalist, 18 and 19.

ST. CATHARINES.—Academy of Music—Rochester Opera House Co., to good houses, 11th and 12th; Wilson, Scottish Vocalist, 14th, to slim audience; Langards are booked for Feb. 4.—City Hall—The Sullivans, 4 nights, commencing 16th.

WOODSTOCK.—Bengough, the cartoonist of Grip, 25th. Our amateurs are rehearsing The Octoroon.

CONCORD.—Sheppard's Jubilee Singers, 17th inst.


INGERSOLL.—Georgia Minstrels (Sprague & Blodgett's), 17th.

Listowel P.A.
CLAIMS
MAY 24 & 25, 1878
FOR 178
Spring Meeting,
When liberal premiums will be given for Running and Trotting.
ROLLS & HENDERSON,
Proprietors.
334-nt

City of Ottawa
WINTER
TROTTING CLUB'S
Third Annual Meeting!
Feb'y 12th, 13th, 15th & 16th, 1877

\$2,400 IN PURSES.
1st DAY—TUESDAY.
No. 1, \$175. For all Local Races. (Bar Decent and Moos.) \$100, \$40, \$20, \$15.
No. 2, \$300. 2:33 Class. \$150, \$70, \$50, \$30.
2nd DAY—WEDNESDAY.
No. 3, \$225. 2:38 Class. (Bar Decent and Alexander.) \$125, \$50, \$30, \$20.
No. 4, \$300. 2:25 Class. \$150, \$70, \$50, \$30.
3rd DAY—FRIDAY.
No. 5, \$175. 2:50 Class, owned in Canada on and since 1st October, 1877. (Bar Decent.) \$100, \$40, \$20, \$15.
No. 6, \$300. 2:30 Class. \$150, \$70, \$50, \$30.
4th DAY—SATURDAY.
No. 7, \$225. 2:35 Class. \$125, \$50, \$30, \$20.
No. 8, \$200. Dash of 5 miles for all horses that have never beaten 2:40. \$100, \$50, \$20, \$20.
No. 9, \$500. "Free for All." \$250, \$125, \$75, \$50.
Entrance, 10 per cent. of Purse, which must accompany nomination, to make entry valid. Entries will close on Thursday 7th February, at 9 p.m. For particulars see posters.
A. E. E. LAUZON, Pres.
Capt. W. M. CAFFREY, Treas.
W. O. MCKAY, Secy.
Our Ice Track is now in the best condition.
Quimby & Forbes, P. O. Box 334-nt.

The Best Ice Sled
W.M. J. DON



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

ARCHER.—Bogardus' work, \$2:00.
F. B. Prescott.—Your communication can be used, unless accompanied by real name and address, as an evidence of good faith. We do not feel like shouldering the responsibility of making such charges on anonymous authority. In a matter of this kind masked batteries should not be used; gentleman should know who he is fighting. The controversy, if one should be intended, would then carry its proper weight and have its due effect. If you are right, you should know yourself, you have nothing to lose by ventilating the whole affair in proper manner.

BOOK NOTICE.

VETERINARY ADVISER; A. H. Hovey,
 18 King Street East, Toronto.

This valuable work is from the pen of Dr. J. Law, V.S., Professor of Veterinary Medicine in Cornell University, New York. It treats fully of the diseases of the horse in intelligible language, and will prove a valuable book to all who own horses. In addition to Prof. Law's treatise, the Canadian edition has a history of the horse; his points, speed and endurance scientifically explained, or how to judge him by his form and appearance; together with Prof. Rockwell's system of educating and training horses. The book has the endorsement of Dr. J. Law, V.S., Ontario Vet. College; Dr. McPherson, F.R.C.V.S., Montreal Vet. College; and the leading agricultural journals of the continent. It makes a book of about 500 pages, illustrated, and is sold exclusively by description.

hereditary disease, is in possession of his natural and constitutional health, and has as much bodily perfection as is consistent with his natural formation, a veterinary surgeon may safely certify him to be sound." He considered that whatever alteration in structure or function so affects the animal as to interfere with his usefulness or reduces his value renders him unsound. According to Lord Ellenborough, "any infirmity which renders a horse less fit for present use or convenience is an unsoundness." Perceval says a horse "who has that about him which is likely on work to render him lame" is unsound.

After carefully describing the law as laid down by the best English authorities as to soundness, he took up the law of warranty. "By the civil law in England every person is bound to warrant the thing that he sells, or conveys, although there is no express warranty; but the common law binds him not, unless there be a warranty, either in deed or in law, for *caveat emptor*, the meaning of which is that the buyer takes the article sold with all its defects, and must not look to the law for redress, if its intrinsic worth does not correspond with its outward appearance" (Stewart). "There must be either an express warranty of soundness or fraud in the seller to maintain an action," (Oliphant). In France and in this Province a legal warranty attaches upon the seller, for the protection of the purchaser against latent defects and diseases, which are presumed to be within the knowledge of the horse dealer, and not of occasional buyers. C. c. 1522 says: "The seller is bound by law to warrant the buyer against such latent defects in the thing sold and its accessories as to render it unfit for the use for which it was intended, or so diminish its usefulness, that the buyer would not have bought it, or would not have given so large a price, if he had known them." C. c. 1523: "The seller is not bound for defects which are apparent, and which the buyer might have known of himself." C. c. 1524: "The seller is bound for latent defects, even when they are not known to him, unless it is stipulated that he shall not be obliged to any warranty."

According to Degean (Action Beadibitoire) the time allowed by the French law to bring an action to return a horse for specific ophthalmia and epilepsy is thirty days, and nine days for all other diseases which constituted unsoundness under their laws. Our own common law establishes no certain number of days within which an action has to be taken. C. c., 1530, says: "The redhibitory action resulting from the obligation of warranty against latent defects must be brought with reasonable diligence, according to the nature of the defect and the usage of the place when the sale was made." Thus leaving to the Judge to determine whether or not the plaintiff has acted in the matter with due diligence.

The different diseases which constituted unsoundness were noticed in detail, and the reasons why they constituted unsoundness explained.

A few remarks were made on horse-dealing and the "tricks of the trade," of which, as stated by Prof. Gamgee, it was a mistake to suppose that all the sharp practice is on one side. It is wonderful fact, but yet it is a fact, that the horse—next to man—about the noblest object in creation, appears to have a tendency to corrupt almost all those who deal in him.

SALE OF ASHLAND KATE.—Col. C. H. Chase, of Louisville, Ky., has purchased of Dr. G. W. Evans, the trotting mare Ashland Kate, by Ashland Chief (son of Mambrino Chief), dam by Captain Walker; record 2:29.

our contributor "Arch r. (G. Archr. Steek well, M. D., Pt. Huron, Mich.) has submitted being—"Is it expedient to prohibit hunting, shooting and fishing *one day in each week*—say Sunday—during the open season as a game-protection measure." The Doctor will not deal with the moral aspects of the subject.

OTTAWA ICE RACES.

The programme for the Winter Meeting at Ottawa will be found in another column of to-day's paper. The sum of \$2,400 is offered in premiums, and the events will be continued over four days, Feb. 12, 13, 15 and 16. The classes and money are divided as follows:—\$175, Local; \$300, 2:38. \$225, 2:38; \$300, 2:25. \$175, 2:50; \$300, 2:30. \$225, 2:35; \$200, 2:40, 5 mile dash; \$500, free-for-all. The entrance fee is 10 per cent. of purse, and the entries close on Feb. 7. It is claimed for their ice track, that it is the best in the country, and is now in splendid condition. This promises to be one of the best winter gatherings ever held in the Dominion, and the management are sparing no pains to make it successful, and satisfactory to all who may favor it with their patronage. The pool privileges are in the hands of Messrs. Quimby & Forbes, which, of itself, is a guarantee of the standing of the meeting. It is expected other places in the vicinity of Ottawa will follow in regular succession with good meetings, in this way making a circuit that will prove extremely attractive to horsemen.

MICHIGAN NOTES.

BY ARCHER.

A large wild cat was shot at Buell recently, after having killed several sheep.

A large black bear was killed a few miles below Port Huron, Jan. 5th. Bruin don't propose to hibernate this winter.

Andrew Burpee, a blacksmith of Bristol, while out hunting, was accidentally shot by his son. The charge entered his back near the shoulders, lodging in the lungs, causing his death after many hours suffering. Cause of accident, carrying gun at full cock.

Mr. William Jenkinson states that one forsaken specimen of "Poor Lo" residing in the vicinity of his lumber camps, twenty-eight miles from Tawas, had killed upwards of 100 deer up to Dec. 15, '77.

From reports, *Caricacus Virginicus* have been most unmercifully slaughtered the present season; still the intelligent leather heads that constitute the average Yankee Legislature won't pass a decent game law; "cause why?" every member hopes to "ride right into Congress" on the votes of the pot hunters.

Henry Minchlock of Lichfield, was killed while hunting foxes near Cambridge, on Christmas day. Having holed Reynard in a gravel bank, he proceeded to dig him out, when the earth caved, causing almost instantaneous death.

Joseph Boomer, of Tawas, concluded to violate the game ordinance on New Year's day, and bagged different game from that expected. He has a hole in his left side, and his left arm has been amputated; no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

William Ritcher, a well-known taxidermist of Bay City, recently mounted the celebrated trotting stallion, Mambrino Gift, for parties in Flint. The beautiful outlines of the animal are retained, and the specimen preserved to the owners looks as natural as life, possessing nearly all the qualifications of the dead turf hero, except that of speed.

Small game is abundant in Lynn, as hares and ruffed grouse, and the "free horn American sovereigns" are snaring them without compunction of conscience or fear of the law.

class and reputation of a school, should not overlook this opportunity.

A COWARDLY CHRISTIAN.—In Brantford, County of Ontario, Mr. Baxter, teacher, has been fined by a court of four Justices of the Peace \$1 and costs, amounting to \$7.85, for striking a pupil on the head with his fists. On the other hand, he was presented with an oyster supper and a signet ring and pin by a Bible class which he taught.

MOLLIE MCCARTHY VS. JAKE.—Mr. Theodore Winters has matched Mollie McCarthy, 5 years old, by Monday, out of Henrie Farrow, against the ch.g. Jake, 5 years old, by Oliver Cromwell, out of Jennie C., by Norfolk, for \$1,000 a side, two miles and repeat. The match is announced to take place at San Francisco on the 22nd prox. (Washington's Birthday). Jake will carry 97 lbs., and Mollie 111 lbs., thus conceding 14 lbs. to her competitor. It is proposed that the br. Council Bluffs (formerly Newburn), by Vandal, out of Lena Harding, by Childe Harold, should come into the match with 111 lbs. up; but the proposition has not yet acted upon.

COME TO GRIEF.—Zachariah Clarke, a horse-trainer employed by the Royal Circus, New York, was thrown from his horse at the corner of Third avenue and Eighth street, and was seriously injured about the head. Some of the horses belonging to the circus have been stabled at White Plains. Clarke was bringing five of these down to the Bowery Theatre, where the circus is performing. He was mounted on one of them, the others being led, when his horse shied at a passing car. A doctor who happened to be near by attended to Clarke's injuries, which are said to be of a very serious character. Clarke was then taken home. He is the trainer of four Arab steeds that are intended to rival the stallions so much admired at the Hippodrome two years ago.

Amusements.

CITY.

Last Monday evening Bob Butler's Pantomime Troupe commenced their second engagement at Mrs. Morrison's Grand Opera House. The bill consisted of Valentine and Orson and the pantomime of Baked Alive. During the week the programme was changed. To-night Mr. Butler takes his benefit, and to-morrow's matinee and evening performances will conclude their engagement. Messrs. Craue and Robson are announced for early appearance.

Mlle Zoo, the Cuban sylph, is the attraction at the Royal Opera House this week. During her engagement she has presented *The French Spy*, *Nita*, *The Dumb Girl of Genoa*, and *The Broken Sword*. Business has been good, and Zoe has created a favorable impression. The popular music played by the orchestra at this house is quite a prominent part of the evening's entertainment, and never fails to meet with a good reception.

The Georgia Minstrels will probably put in a couple of nights here next week. Mr. Frank Mayo will shortly commence an engagement at the Royal; to be followed by the Lingards.

GENERAL.

MONTREAL.—Miss May Howard appeared in the emotional drama of Sarah Milton, at the Academy of Music on Monday night; the *Persecuted Dutchman* being the farce.—The Kate Fisher Muzepa Combination commenced a season of one week at the Theatre Royal on 14th.—Cool Burgess closed at Mechanics' Hall on 12th.—The Holmans commence a season on the 21st with the *Twelve Temptations*.

Feb'y 12th, 13th, 15th & 16th, 1877

\$2,400 IN PURSES.

- 1st DAY - WEDNESDAY.
 No. 1, \$175. For all class horses. (Bar Decent and Decent at.) \$100, \$140, \$20, \$16.
 No. 2, \$300. 2:30 class. \$150, \$70, \$50, \$30.
 2nd DAY - THURSDAY.
 No. 3, \$225. 2:38 Class. (Bar Decent and Decent and.) \$125, \$50, \$30, \$20.
 No. 4, \$300. 2:25 Class. \$150, \$70, \$50, \$30.
 3rd DAY - FRIDAY.
 No. 5, \$175. 2:30 Class. (owned in Canada and since 1st October, 1877. (Bar Decent.) \$100, \$40, \$20, \$15.
 No. 6, \$300. 2:30 class. \$150, \$70, \$50, \$30.
 4th DAY - SATURDAY.
 No. 7, \$225. 2:35 Class. \$125, \$50, \$30, \$20.
 No. 8, \$200. Dash of 5 miles for all horses that have never beaten 2:40. \$100, \$50, \$30, \$20.
 No. 9, \$500. "Free for All." \$250, \$125, \$75, \$50.

Entrance, 10 per cent. of Purse, which must accompany nomination, to make entry valid. Entries will close on Thursday 7th February, at 9 p.m. For particulars see posters.

Ald. E. E. LAUZON, Pres.
 Capt. W. McCAFFREY, Treas.
 W. O. McKAY, Secy.

Our Ice Track is now in splendid condition.
 Quimby & Forbes, Pool-sellers. 334-ut.

334-ut

WM. J. HAMILLE,
 DOMINION SULK WORKS,
 St. Catharines, Ont.



The Best Ice Sleigh in the World.

AUCTION SALE —OR— Valuable Horses

The Underaigned will sell by Public Auction, in the Town of Guelph, on

Wednesday, February 6th, '77,

the following valuable stock—
 ABDALLAH CHIEF, ch. f. 5 years, 16 h., by Calodonian Chief, dam by King, by Ashland Chief, (sire of Rystyk's Hambrino Chief). The best promising trotting horse in Canada.

LUCY ABDALLAH, ch. f. 4 years, by Young Morgan, dam Maggie by Abdallah. A very promising filly.

Bay mare, 16.2, by a well-bred trotting stallion, dam a Long Island running mare.

Also my very fast trotting pony, and two useful horses.

Terms, cash, or first-class security.

F. J. CHUBB,
 Proprietor.
 Guelph, Jan. 14, 1878, 334-ut

WINDSOR HOTEL
 Cor. King & York Sts.,
 This centrally located Hotel has been re-
 fitted under entirely new management; it has been
 re-fitted through, and is now one of the best
 managed and best kept hotels in the City. Its
 fine location of the "Windsor" affords induc-
 ments to the travelling public which no other
 house in the City can offer. Being situated on
 the north side of King St., it commands a view
 of the principal thoroughfare; a line of street
 cars passes the door every five minutes for all
 parts of the City, at once renders this hotel the
 most convenient stopping place in the City.
 302-ty P. FINNIGAN.

ROYAL OPERA BILLIARD PARLOR
 99 King St., West, - - Toronto.
FIRST-CLASS TABLES.
 JAS. MAGINN, 1 proprietor.
 Sole Agent in Canada for J. M. Brunswick
 Balke & Co. Billiard Tables. 270-ty.

STANDARD
Sporting Books
 -AND-
WORKS OF REFERENCE
 FOR SALE AT
 THE "SPORTING TIMES" OFFICE

Field, Cover and Trap shooting, by A. F. 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 \$2 00.
 Reminiscences of the late Thomas Aesthetic Smith, Esq., or the pursuits of an English sportsman. Price \$2 25.
 Military men I have met. Illustrated. By Lindley Sambourne. \$2 00.
 The trotting horse of America; how to train and drive him; with the reminiscences of the trotting turf. By Hiram Woodruff. 16th edition, with new appendix, tables of performances, &c. \$2 50.
 Blaine's Encyclopedia of rural sports, or complete account (historical, practical and descriptive) of hunting, shooting, fishing, &c. New edition, 600 engravings on wood, from drawings by Leech, Aiken, Landseer, &c. \$6 00.
 Lewis' American Sportsman, containing hints to sportsmen, notes on shooting, and the habits of the game birds and wild fowl of America—Numerous illustrations. \$2 75.
 Trollope's British Sports and Pastimes. \$2 00.
 Upton's Newmarket and Arabia; an examination of the descent of racers and coursers. Colored illustrations. \$2 50.
 Norris' American Fish Culture, embracing the details of artificial breeding and rearing of trout; the cultivation of salmon, shad, and other fishes. Illustrated. \$1 75.
 Youatt's The Dog, edited with additions by E. J. Lewis. Illustrated. \$3 75.
 Castlemon's The Sportsman's Club in the saddle. Illustrated. \$1 25.
 Castlemon's The Sportsman's Club and the trappers. Illustrated. \$1 25.
 Gilmore's Prairie and Forest; a descriptive of the game of North America, with personal adventures in their pursuit. Illustrated. \$2 50.
 Stonehenge's British rural sports, comprising shooting, hunting, coursing, fishing, hawking, racing, boating, pedestrianism, with all the games and amusements. Ninth edition. Illustrated. \$5 50.
 Norris' American Anglers' book, embracing the natural history of sporting fish, and the art of taking them, with instructions in fly-fishing, fly-making, and rod-making, and directions for fish breeding. Illustrated with 80 engravings on wood. \$5 50.
 Stonehenge's The Horse in the stable and the field; his management in health and disease—80 engravings. \$2 50.
 McClure's American Gentleman's table and stable; containing a familiar description of the American stable; the most approved method of feeding and conditioning horses. \$2 00.



SPEEDY GELDING FOR SALE.
 A gentleman whose business will not permit him to have time to properly look after his horse offers him for sale cheap. He is a beautiful bay gelding; by Calceonia Child, dam a fast pacer mare four years old, 15.3, and sound in every respect, and shows remarkable speed. Any reasonable trial permitted before purchase. Address J. Y. SPURTING TIMES Office, Toronto. 327-

Lubricating Oils
GLOBE AXLE GREASE
 -AND-
HARNES OIL.
 IN PINTS, QUARTS AND BULK.
 Supplied Everywhere in the Dominion.
McColl, Stock & Anderson.
 WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS,
 No. 11 Adelaide St. East, Near the P.O.
 TORONTO.

FOR FINE CIGARS,
 AND UNADULTERATED SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCOS
 GO TO THE
VIRGINI TOBACCO AGENCY!
 NO. 26 TORONTO ST., Toronto. 310-ty

T. H. MURCOTT

Veterinary Surgeon
 (Graduate Ontario Veterinary College)
 OFFICE AND INFIRMARY:
 15 SPARKS STREET, NEAR WEL-
 LINGTON WARD MARKET, OTTAWA.
 HORSES EXAMINED AS TO SOUND-
 NESS. HORSES BOUGHT AND
 SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Livery Stables attached. Boarding horses 215-ty

It has been of late years a very common story to hear of pretended advance agents for some show or theatrical combination visiting towns and cities on their circuit, and, especially to the Dominion of Canada, and representing themselves as the true and bona fide agent of such companies. One of these made his appearance in this city yesterday, and visited the Secretary of the Opera House Company, and had "Dan Morris Sullivan's Hibernica," which he claimed to represent, cooked for four nights, commencing January 16, 1878. He then went to the Welland House and completed all necessary arrangements for the troupe while in the city, and finally visited the newspaper offices and made contracts for advertisements, doing everything in the most systematic and business-like manner. Having everything arranged, he returned to his rooms, at the Welland House, and seemed enjoying himself in the best manner possible until about twelve o'clock, noon, when Messrs. Dan Morris Sullivan, proprietor of the Hibernica and Tyler Gibbs, proprietor of the United States Hotel, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., arrived, accompanied by a policeman, and had the young man, who gave his name as Wallace Charles Edwards, placed into custody. On being taken to the police headquarters, and being searched, a gold chain and locket were found on him, being undoubtedly stolen property. Mr. D. Morris Sullivan, on being interviewed, stated that the man who is in custody was acting as usher in St. James' Hall, Buffalo, for two nights, while they were exhibiting at that place, and that he applied to him (Sullivan) for a situation, but having no need of any assistance, he was told so. Edwards, having found that the intended route of the company, at once took the train for Suspension Bridge, and put up at the United States Hotel there for a day or two; also got the necessary blank orders which he should require on his route, printed at the Suspension Bridge Journal office, and gave both them and the proprietor of the hotel an order on the Company for the amount. He next proceeded to this city; but as the proprietor of the Company went to the Bridge a few hours after to make his own arrangements, he was informed of the doings of this spurious agent, and immediately followed him to this city in company with the hotel-keeper who had been victimized, being determined that the people on this side of the river should not be defrauded. After having him safely lodged in the police station they returned, as Mr. Sullivan had to exhibit at the Bridge last night. He will return by train this morning and appear against the prisoner, who we hope will have justice meted out to him, as frauds of his description are becoming an intolerable nuisance.—St. Catharines Review.

THE BRUSH-TURKEY.

A family of Australian birds which are the most anomalous of all in their habits, are the brush-turkeys, which we may look upon as supplying the place of the pheasant and grouse, and whose unique domestic economy is specially adapted for the peculiar conditions of Australian deserts. The mother of a family of brush-turkeys is very far removed from the position of a domestic drudge, and enjoys complete immunity from the slavery of incubation. The old birds in spring share the labor of collecting an enormous mass of half-decayed leaves, rubbish, and earth, five feet high, and sometimes 45 feet in circumference. As soon as the hotbed, by the fermentation of the vegetable matter, attains a heat of about 89 degrees Fahrenheit, the hen bird deposits her eggs, one after another, in the centre. They are very carefully arranged in a circle on their ends, and then covered to a considerable height with leaves and earth. When hatched the young birds scratch their own way out, and are able at birth not only to run but to fly sufficiently well to enable them to perch on trees out of harm's way. The mother, however, seems generally to hang about the neighborhood, and to assume at once the education and guidance of the family. The solution of this extraordinary peculiarity is, as Mr. Wallace has pointed out, only to be found in the peculiar condition of the open regions of Australia, where prolonged droughts and scanty water supply entail a periodical scarcity of food. The confinement of the parents to one spot for the purpose of incubation might under these circumstances lead to starvation, and the consequent death of the offspring, but with free power to roam the birds may easily find sustenance and the young fully developed at birth are at once capable of prolonged and extended journeys.

GUINEA FOWLS.

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CARD-PLAYING IN THE ARMY.

A report recently issued, made by the Director-General of Military Education, gives a statement by Col. A. C. Gleig, Inspector of Army Schools, on the subject of soldiers' reading-rooms and recreation-rooms. He observes that wherever suitable and sufficient accommodation is provided they flourish, and prove themselves influential aids to discipline. He states that the introduction of cards as one of the recognized means of recreation is very popular, and, under proper control, he thinks it is a very good thing to permit card-playing. But he does not like to see rooms filled with men at all hours of the day engaged at cards. No amusement, he says, is at once so absorbing as card-playing, and so little beneficial if moderately indulged in. The inspector is assured that a large number of men in every regiment pass every spare hour and minute they have at cards, and that buglers and other very young lads acquire an inordinate passion for card-playing. He would be glad to see card-playing prohibited until after a certain hour in the day—say 3 p.m.—and allowed them only under very stringent rules so far as the boys are concerned. For instance, they might be forbidden to play for more than an hour at a time, or more than two hours altogether, with an interval of an hour or two, and only with cards specially issued to them by the non-commissioned officer in charge of the recreation-room. The inspector knows a case in which the sergeants of a battalion were induced, with laudable self-denial, to pass a mess-rule prohibiting card-playing before tea, in order to prevent the demoralizing effects of too much indulgence in the amusement which many of those who voted for the prohibition were alive to, although unable to resist the temptation to it without the moral support of a mess-rule on the subject. Since the introduction of cards the games of chess and draughts, formerly much played, especially by the boys, who were great adepts at them, have almost fallen into disuse.

A BURLINGTON RIFLE RANGE.

FLOBA TEMPLE.
 They have driven her in through the crowd,
 On the truck where time is taken no more,
 They have driven her in, so calm and sedate
 You scarce would have known her who know
 her before.
 The days of her triumphs had long ago fled,
 An ebb of her strength, bereft of her
 bloom,
 She stood while the year passed over her head,
 Patiently waiting to enter Death's race.
 Rivals rise up to snatch from her brow
 The crown which had decked, the laurel-
 wreath green—
 Swift-footed, impetuous animals now—
 They were stripping colts when Flora was
 Queen!
 Her room was beaten, its prestige was slain,
 By knives and by quarters they whittled it
 down,
 While the stern driver, Age, drew tighter the
 rein,
 And gave her no chance to win back the
 crown.
 So robbed of her glory, pray, what could she do
 But dream of the triumph won in her prime,
 When Kalamazoo was the Waterloo
 Which routed her rivals and slaughtered
 Time!
 Then a tear for her memory, a cheer for her
 fame,
 For the plucky old mare who has drawn her
 last breath,
 And write on the card, along with her name;
 "She never was distanced except by Death!"

Miscellaneous.

Kentucky is great! It has a cow that eats chickens, a mule that lays eggs and catches them in a mare's nest.
 "Clara," asked Tom, what animal dropped from the clouds? "The ram, dear," was the reply.
 The Michigan Herald (Upper Peninsula of Michigan), says maple sap is running freely in the maple trees up in that Northern region.
 A cloth made from the down of birds is coming greatly into favor in Paris. It is water-proof, and estimated to be five times as warm as wool.
 Farmers in Ogdensburg are engaged in importing poultry from Canada for the New York market. Twelve thousand live turkeys and geese were shipped from Ogdensburg lately.
 Three hard ments is a game of chance, the chance is, that you will get badly beat, unless you play it alone. When there is 2 plays the game, somebody is bound to get hurt.
 South Carolina sees all the previously recorded showers of blood, frogs and fish and raises the witnesses thereof out of their boots with a shower of alligators. It will take any other State hope-phant to come in.
 The steamship Hibernia, which sailed from Halifax a few days ago, had on board several thousand Canadian whitefish eggs, from the Government fish breeding establishment at Newcastle, Ont. They were sent to Lord Exeter, who has an experimental fish-breeding establishment on his estate in England.
 Mr. James Hamilton, who lives near Butler, in Taylor County, Ga., killed a gray eagle a few days ago, that measured seven feet and three inches from tip to tip of wings. The day before the bird was killed, it made a sweep at a little four-year old girl of Mr. Hamilton, and might have seriously harmed her had not its attempt been obstructed by the exchanging limbs of some shade trees.
 THE BIG CANADIAN ON IN ENGLAND.—It was stated that the very fine Canadian ox which was sent to England for sale and exhibition, and which was entered at several shows, succumbed at Warwick to the prolonged troubles of the road, and had to be slaughtered. Its carcass proved to be the

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THE BIG CANADIAN ON IN ENGLAND.—It was stated that the very fine Canadian ox which was sent to England for sale and exhibition, and which was entered at several shows, succumbed at Warwick to the prolonged troubles of the road, and had to be slaughtered. Its carcass proved to be far more of yellow fat upon ill-looking lean than of the well-marbled beef the butchers seek at Christmas time. America may send a good deal of fat meat, but very considerable changes of breeding and feeding must become established before the best Scotch or English beef will decline.

Miss Abbie Frank, of Boston Corners, township of Stephen, is probably one of the largest women in the country for her age. She was eighteen last birthday, weighs 225 pounds, is 5 1/2 feet in height, measures 44 inches round the chest and 33 inches round the waist. She came to Stephen from the United States a short time ago, and the climate of Canada agrees with her so well that she has gained on an average 3 lbs. per week since her arrival. She is very quick in her actions, and often to run a foot race with the lightest of her sex in Stephen. When lifting on the scales, she marked 700 pounds.

YANKEE POT HUNTING.—One man working on the Buffalo range for a merchant of Griffin, Nebraska, killed 9,352 buffaloes during the past season. Think of it! and now it is in order for the Forest and Stream to raise a howl over the slaughter of the bison by English sportsmen visiting the United States. Suppose the average weight of the merchantable portion of the carcasses to be but 200 pounds; now these buffaloes, or bison rather, were killed for the hides alone, consequently 2,338,000 pounds of most excellent meat were thrown away. We think it about time that our brethren across the border took measures to prevent the wholesale slaughter of these animals, which are fast being exterminated by their own people; for those slain by foreign sportsmen are "but a drop in the bucket," and the "beam" had best be plucked before a cry is raised over the "mote."

CARD-PLAYING IN THE ARMY.

A report recently issued, made by the Director-General of Military Education, gives a statement by Col. A. C. Gleig, Inspector of Army Schools, on the subject of soldiers' reading-rooms and recreation rooms. He observes that wherever suitable and sufficient accommodation is provided they flourish, and prove themselves influential aids to discipline. He states that the introduction of cards as one of the recognized means of recreation is very popular, and, under proper control, he thinks it is a very good thing to permit card-playing. But he does not like to see rooms filled with men all hours of the day engaged at cards. No amusement, he says, is at once so absorbing as card-playing, and so little beneficial if moderately indulged in. The inspector is assured that a large number of men in every regiment pass every spare hour and minute they have at cards, and that buglers and other very young lads acquire an morbid passion for card-playing. He would be glad to see card-playing prohibited until after a certain hour in the day—say 3 p.m.—and allowed them only under very stringent rules so far as the boys are concerned. For instance, they might be forbidden to play for more than an hour at a time, or more than two hours altogether, with an interval of an hour or two, and only with cards specially issued to them by the non-commissioned officer in charge of the recreation-room. The inspector knows a case in which the sergeants of a battalion were induced, with laudable self-denial, to pass a mess-rule prohibiting card-playing before tea, in order to prevent the deteriorating effects of too much indulgence in the amusement which many of those who voted for the prohibition were alive to, although unable to resist the temptation to it without the moral support of a mess-rule on the subject. Since the introduction of cards the games of chess and draughts, formerly much played, especially by the boys, who were great adepts at them, have almost fallen into disuse.

A BURLINGTON RIFLE RANGE.

The Burlington Amateur Rifle Club will send a team to compete for the prizes at the international contest next year. The club is going into arduous practice and training at once, and has already constructed a rifle range on the South Hill grounds that is the most complete in its way, and affords the finest scope for accurate shooting that we ever saw. The range consists of nine long stretches of two-inch gas pipe, eighty-five yards in length, the pipe being supported on trestles at a distance of four feet from the ground. In practice, the rifleman sticks the muzzle of his rifle into the home end of the gas pipe. The target-bearer, sitting on the ground, then holds the target up against the other end and the marksman fires at will. Thus far the practice has been very perfect and only two misses have been made, and in one instance it was the fault of the target-holder, who took the target away, out of pure malice, when he heard the bullet rattling down the pipe; and in the other instance it was the fault of the man who loads the guns who put the bullet in first and then filled the rifle with powder. If the Burlington boys go to Creedmoor or Wimbledon next year, we know they will bring home the shield and cup, if they can get enough iron tubing to reach across the range.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

SPARROWS TAKING CARE OF A SICK BIRD.

In the Jersey City ferry house of the PAVONIA ferry, the passengers watched with much interest a flock of sparrows taking care of one of their number who was evidently very sick. There was much chattering among the birds, until it was finally settled to put the patient behind the top cornice of a pillar. The sick bird was then carried between three of his companions, and deftly dropped into the chosen place. Then a dozen sparrows perched on the telegraph wire, and chattered loudly at the passengers beneath. When last seen, the sick sparrow was bundled up in some straw.—*Sun, Dec. 16.*

THE BRUSH-TURKEY.

A family of Australian birds which are the most anomalous of all in their habits, are the brush-turkeys, which we may look upon as supplying the place of the pheasant and grouse, and whose unique domestic economy is specially adapted for the peculiar conditions of Australian deserts. The mother of a family of brush-turkeys is very far removed from the position of a domestic drudge, and enjoys complete immunity from the slavery of incubation. The old birds in spring share the labor of collecting an enormous mass of half-decayed leaves, rubbish, and earth, five feet high, and sometimes 45 feet in circumference. As soon as the hot-bed, by the fermentation of the vegetable matter, attains a heat of about 80 degrees Fahrenheit, the hen-bird deposits her eggs, one after another, in the centre. They are very carefully arranged in a circle on their ends, and then covered to a considerable height with leaves and earth. When hatched the young birds scratch their own way out, and are able at birth not only to run but to fly sufficiently well to enable them to perch on trees out of harm's way. The mother, however, seems generally to hang about the neighborhood, and to assume at once the education and guidance of the family. The solution of this extraordinary peculiarity is, as Mr. Wallace has pointed out, only to be found in the peculiar condition of the open regions of Australia, where prolonged droughts and scanty water supply entail a periodical scarcity of food. The confinement of the parents to one spot for the purpose of incubation might under these circumstances lead to starvation, and the consequent death of the offspring, but with free power to roam the birds may easily find sustenance and the young fully developed at birth are at once capable of prolonged and extended journeys.

GUINEA FOWLS.

At a late meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club, a talk was had regarding the Guinea fowl.

J. S. Scoville, Hadley, Saratoga Co., N.Y., sent word to the club how to get rid of the potato-bug. He said, let every farmer keep Guinea hens. They will destroy all of the bugs. They eat them as fast as hens eat corn, and furthermore, will keep all bugs and insects of every kind off garden vines. Mr. Scoville estimated that one hen to the acre will protect the potatoes. He also argued in favor of these fowls, that they will not scratch like other kinds, or harm the most delicate plant. Their eggs are valuable, and they lay oftener than the common hen, and lastly, they are valuable as a weather indicator, for just before a storm, they set up a terrible screeching, which is kept up until the storm is upon them.

President Ely corroborated what had been said about the Guinea fowl, so far as their not harming the garden is concerned, and added that many farmers prized them because their screechings kept hawks away from the poultry-yard.

Dr. Heath concluded the evidence regarding these fowls' harmlessness to plants, etc., by calling attention to the fact that large flocks of them are kept in Central Park. He thought if it is indeed true that they will dispose of potato bugs, the statement should be promulgated throughout the country. He said that the bugs had made their appearance in large numbers on Long Island, and that many of the farmers are apprehending unpleasant circumstances. He hoped farmers having any information on this subject, would send in further testimony.

A horse was frightened to death in Nanapanee by a passing train.

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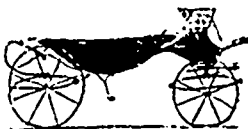
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There are three things the average stranger indulges in upon arrival here. First, he visits a Mexican cock fight, second, a Mexican monte room, third, the theatres. I have had the experience and would like to relate to you, but for the present will only write of the cock fight. The arena of the amusement is had in that delightful portion of San Antonio known as San Pedro which is adjacent to another locality known as Chaminon. These two sections are inhabited exclusively by Mexicans, and it is to this element that the sport owes its patronage. The fighting usually takes place on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Previous to that hour small groups of men and women, dressed in holiday attire, may be seen wending their way to the scene of action, each one jingling his coin and wishing he may be lucky. Upon arriving at the pit you will find a yard about twenty-five feet square, with a fence about five feet high surrounding it, whereupon many of the spectators perch themselves. Facing the yard is a "adobe" or clay house, which is the mansion of the proprietor. It is he who handles the cocks, holds the stakes, etc. The plan of conducting a fight is rather different from the course pursued in the States, inasmuch as the birds are never trained, trimmed, or put in condition for a fight, on the other hand, they are nearly all well bred, numbers of them being brought from Mexico. Another singular fact in connection with the sport is that the matches or fights are never arranged beforehand. Upon arrival at the pit you will find from twenty to forty Mexicans squatting on the ground, each holding a bird. From any one of these a bird may be selected for a fight, you paying the owner a nominal sum, usually about \$2, for the use of the bird. As a chicken rarely ever survives a fight, this is very moderate. After having selected a cock, you offer to back him against any other present. The offer is most invariably taken, the sum required being "chipped in" by different ones present. Then the fun commences, but it is of short duration, the time required for a fight being scarcely over two minutes. You will understand this better when I explain the gaffs, which are, in reality, diminutive scythes. Imagine to yourself a piece of steel about four inches long and a quarter of an inch broad, perfectly flat, and the shape of a scythe, with an edge as keen as a razor; then you will understand why so little time is required to despatch a bird. After affixing the spurs, the birds are teased for a while and then set together. In just about a minute and a half, or better, after about two "flies" at each other, either your's or your opponent's bird is down on his back, with a gash about five inches long in his breast; the other bird stands over the fallen one for about a minute, and then, as is usually the case, falls dead. This is the sum total of a Mexican cock fight. Everything is conducted fairly, and all bets honorably paid up.

DEATH OF NATHAN COOMBS.

The death of this estimable gentleman, after a lingering illness, is announced in a late California exchange. The turfmen of the country with whom he was identified for the past forty years will receive these tidings with deep regret, for none stood in higher esteem, both as a turfman and breeder, than the subject of this brief memoir. Mr. Coombs emigrated to California before the gold fever was at its height, and figured conspicuously in the early annals of that State. He was the first of the pioneers to engage in the business of breeding stock, and gratified his passion for thoroughbred horses by engaging, immediately after his arrival in the now L. Donado, in breeding and rearing them, and no man has done more to improve the horse stock in that country. Among the animals which formed the nucleus of his stock farm, in Napa County, were the brood mares Fanny Johnson, foaled 1852, by St. Louis, dam by imp. Prim; Kate Simpson, foaled 1846, by imp. Leviathan, dam Betsy Miller, by Bertrand; Emma Taylor, foaled 1849, by imp. Glencoe, dam Mrs. Lanct, by Lance; Becky Rector, by Jim Brown, dam by Sir Lovel, and Mary O'Neil, by St. Louis, dam by imp. Monarch. To these were afterwards added many valuable animals, including the celebrated race horse and stallion Lodi, by imp. Yorkshire, out of Topaz, by imp. Glencoe. From the above mares and their descendants have sprung a numerous progeny, so that the Coombs

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