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GENTLEMEN'S CANADIAN SPORTING JOURNAL



VOL. VI.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1877.

NO. 783

THE THOROUGHBRED RACEHORSE. HOW TO BREED, REAR, AND TRAIN THEM. — BY AN OLD TRAINER. — CHAPTER XXIX.

The Evil Effects of Injudicious Blistering Further Exposed—Overtraining of Two and Three Year Olds—Treatment of Colds and Coughs in Horses.

[From the Spirit of the Times].

The abuse of injudicious blistering was elaborately discussed in my previous article, but there are several cases which I now remember that did not occur to me at the time. Topaz, by Imp. Glencoe, dam Emerald, by Leviathan, dropped a gray colt by Lightning, and which, possessing large angular leverage, appeared rather crooked behind, yet time would soon have restored the legs to their proper form. But the owner had not patience to wait, and pursued a course more summary, as he supposed, by putting a blister upon each hock, before the colt was ten days old. It produced great inflammation, and so weakened the parts that it set him down upon his hocks, and he remained there until he died. Another severe case of blistering was that of the horse Rynodine. His trainer used to give him a ball with a stick, which lodged the ball in the windpipe. He then resorted to severe blistering of the throat, hoping to produce counter-irritation, so as to prevent the horse from choking or suffocating from internal swelling; and he might have succeeded had he patiently waited the result of the blister, but being over-anxious to relieve the horse, he applied hot, scalding washes over the blister, which cooked the flesh, so that, when the blister was removed, the skin and flesh all came off, leaving the epiglottis entirely exposed, and the horse finally died—more from the mal-practice on the external part of the throat than from the internal lodging of the medicinal ball.

Another case was the horse Croton; he was blistered over each shoulder for supposed lameness in those parts, with fish oil, after being turned out in the sun, the rays of which, coming in contact with the oil, nearly burnt him up, and the heat of which blistered him all over in front, clean down to the hoofs, causing his legs to swell to almost bursting the skin, thereby preventing him from lying down for many weeks. The skin of one leg always remained a little thick. It was subsequently ascertained that his lameness proceeded from a gravel in his hoof. You can, therefore, see from the above, how a horse can be unmercifully punished, in consequence of a mistaken diagnosis. This case goes to prove the great mischief, and, oftentimes, permanent injury arising from severe blistering, and particularly before the locality of the parts affected is ascertained. By waiting, the parts might become well without the application of a blister, and

persisted in galloping him alone, when experience should have taught him that young colts say yearlings and two-year-olds, should always have company to and on the track when galloping, for horses, being gregarious in their nature, dislike to be isolated. The colt, with the exception of a short respite, was kept at work all winter. In the spring it leaked out, through the trainer, that he had a wonderful two-year-old. He was brought to Jerome Park at the June meeting, run in his stake, and was not placed. His trainer alleged as an excuse for his not winning, that he was short of work, but his neighbors who trained at the same place with him allege that they never saw a two-year-old take as much work and stand upon his legs. Every day, when he was brought to the track, he was heavily clothed with hood and blankets, and was worked harder in every gallop than they would work their older horses. He would also receive a trial run every week, and his trainer would make his runs one or two seconds faster than any one else who timed him. He continued on in this course for preparing him for his stakes to be run at Saratoga in the latter part of July. I have often seen him taken to the track about twelve or one o'clock during those hot days in July (and everybody remembers the hot term, which embraced the most of that month last summer), covered with blankets, with a long heavy hood that reached half way over the horse, with ears attached. He would gallop him two miles a strong open gallop, then scrape him, and would then send him a breeze of a mile with a hood on, at the rate of two minutes or under. He would then throw on a blanket, and, after scraping the horse profusely, would put on the saddle, put up the boy, and tell him to gallop two miles the contrary way. The horse was then brought to the stable, taken into the hot stall reeking with sweat, and almost exhausted from heat and fatigue. When brought out under the shed to be cooled off, he would reel as he walked. The colt possessed an iron constitution, or that kind of treatment would have killed him; for the same treatment was continued until the first of August, when he was taken to Saratoga, and run in his stake. Previous to starting, he advanced in the betting to be almost first favorite, but became a hot second favorite; for his last trial, previous to his leaving Brauch, did not warrant any such popularity, for the trial was a very poor one. But his trainer, as usual, made it three seconds faster than any one else, who had equal chances of timing the colt as he had. He, however, induced those who wished to back him to believe his report of the time to be true. I saw the colt attempt to move through the stretch, just previous to his starting, but he was so sore that his jumps were very short. He started, and came out a long way behind; I think last. The trainer still continued he was short of work; some of his backers thought he scared at the pickets. He was then worked for a few days, and then started again. This time they put on blinds to keep him from seeing the pickets, but he again came out last. He is a splendid colt, of distinguished breeding, and the making of a

and again, until the muscles become so sore from brushing and trial runs, that they lose both their elasticity and contracting powers, the continuance of which will make them slower and slower, and finally resulting in the horse being turned out or let up for a longer or shorter period, as the case may be.

It is very injurious to work a horse of any age when coughing from cold, but still more injurious to young stock, and all horses will cough, more or less, during the season which are worked under heavy blankets, and it is next to impossible to cure a horse of a bad cold and continue working him, with or without clothing. As the parts which are affected by the cold, which produces the cough, are the thorax and the bronchial cells, it necessarily follows that, when the heart throws into the lungs blood of a high temperature, it must increase the inflammation of the already inflamed parts, thereby increasing the disease instead of curing it. Whereas, if the horse could be let up a few days from his work, and fed upon bran mashies, with a little oats, carrot, grass, if you can get it, with good sweet hay and plenty of water within his reach, with salt every day, he will soon get well even without medicine, unless the glands are swollen and are discharging matter through the nostrils. I have often seen trainers make that sad mistake of trying to sweat a horse out of a cold; it always results in increasing it. It is very reasonable, when men reflect, to see the cause for, when the horse is in a quiet state, the temperature of his blood is nearly one hundred degrees Fahrenheit. Of course when he is galloped under clothing, briskly three or four miles, the temperature of his blood will rise above five or six degrees, and that will re-inflame all the affected parts, and so, if continued, the horse will not only be turned out for the season, but the high state of the inflammation of the windpipe may leave him a confirmed runner, for that is the way roasters are made; by continuing to work a horse when he is laboring under a severe cough, the result of a bad cold, which leaves the epiglottis contracted from previous swelling.

(To be Continued.)

MYSTERIES OF ENGLISH BETTING.

The mysteries of betting were well illustrated by a case at the late Hutton don race, though not coming within the pale of criminal law, shows how profitable a speculation may be made by running an animal in a race, the stakes of which it is not qualified to receive, even if it comes in first. Mystery, the filly referred to, had run and legitimately won a "selling" race. She then was bought by a man whose name was in the "Forfeit List," and was by him entered in his name to run next day in another race. The entry was void by racing law, in consequence of the new owner, who nominated her, being thus in default. This fact gave facilities for a cunningly-laid plot to win money in more directions than one. The first step of the purchaser was to pay his forfeit in London

American Turf.

THE CHARLESTON RACES.

CHARLESTON, S.C.—First Day of the Winter Meeting of the South Carolina Jockey Club, Wednesday, Jan. 17—Purse \$120, for all ages; one mile. \$100 to first, 20 to second.

C W Medinger's ch g First Chance, 6 yrs. by Baywood, dam Dot, 118 lbs. 1
West & Hogan's ch Arcot, 5 yrs, by Enquirer, dam Hinda, 112 lbs. 2
W O'Brien's b f Abdella, 4 yrs, by Abd-el-Kader, dam Fannie Jones, 104 lbs. 3
Time—1:50.

Same Day—Purse \$150, for all ages; mile heats. \$125 to first, 25 to second.

Lewis Jones' br g Brown Asteroid, 5 yrs, by Asteroid, dam Gazelle, 112 lbs. 1
C W Medinger's ch f Libbie L, 4 yrs, by Bay Dick, dam by Joe Stoner, 104 lbs. 2
Time—0:00, 1:53, 1:55.

Same Day—Purse \$120, for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles. \$100 to first, 20 to second.

Lewis Jones' b g Jim Hinton, aged, by Rogers, dam Madam House, 148 lbs. 1
West & Hogan's br g Krang, 6 yrs, by Vandal, dam Nannie, 140 lbs. 2
Time—4:11.

AN OLD TIMER.

Mr. James W. Cooper, who lives within four miles of Erie, Pa., was the owner of the ancient black bob-tailed horse Dan, who from old age had turned gray. He was fourteen hands high, weighed 1,000 pounds, and the only blemish about him was the string halt in the right hind leg. He was foaled near Harrisburg, Pa., in the year 1831 (which made him in his forty-sixth year). In the Spring of 1840 ex-Senator Morrow B. Lowry, of Erie, purchased the animal when at the age of nine years, from a Mr. George Lawman, of Harrisburg. In the year 1869 Mr. Lowry presented the old timer to Mr. Cooper. The good and faithful old beast would often be driven to Erie when weather permitted. Dan was honored for his old age by carrying off two premiums at the Northwest Pennsylvania, held in that city. For the past three months the old veteran was allowed to ramble about the farm and barnyards, and if any person would approach him he would run and jump like a colt. But old Dan, in the last week of December, showed symptoms of a cold, and a severe one, which alarmed Mr. Cooper, who immediately placed the animal in his stable, and the best of care was given him, but was of no avail, as the cold had settled upon his lungs; so on the night of the 29th of December last, poor old Dan gave up the ghost. Mr. Cooper mourns the loss of the famous old horse greatly. "Gone, but not forgotten."

GLANDERS IN NICHOL.

Glanders having attacked a horse owned

Athletic.

PROF. MILLER TO THE FRONT.

Prof. Miller, the Graco-Roman Wrestler, who will be remembered here in his match with Bauer, at the Royal Opera House, and his bout with the gloves at the Queen's Theatre with Steve Taylor, is at present residing in Montreal. Under date of Jan. 19, he issues a challenge to all swordsmen to a ring match, 15 points foul, or 15 points English basket sticks, or he will fence anyone with both, and give three points out of thirty, for \$100 or more.

A LADY DOWNS A WELL-KNOWN WRESTLER.

The New York Sun of the 19th inst. says: Harry Vidal, of Bayonne, is a well known athlete who has conquered many adversaries in collar and elbow wrestling. Miss Emma Moore, his fair cousin, of Elizabeth, visited him last week, and the conversation turning on wrestling, she challenged him. Miss Moore is of extraordinary heavy build, and symmetrical form. On Wednesday afternoon the contestants appeared in a small hall in Avenue A. Miss Moore was dressed in a light fitting alpaca waist and short skirt of same material, with laced shoes. A relative of the contestants was appointed referee, and the match began at two o'clock. For fifteen minutes neither gained a fall, and at the end of that time Vidal was thrown. The second bout followed ten minutes afterward, and was of brief duration, Miss Moore throwing her antagonist by sheer strength.

"LET US HAVE THE WHOLE STORY"

One of the newspapers devoted to sporting matters publishes a list of the highest winners at the English race during the season of 1876. Several of the parties belong to the "nobility," and the winnings range from \$50,000 to about \$120,000 to each of the persons named. Now, what an interesting appendix it would make to that list, if someone would publish the news of the heavy losers. That would give us another point of view; and if we could then be furnished with a statement of the objects to which the winners lavished and squandered the large sums of money mentioned, and a further statement of the peculation, bankruptcy, distress in families, perhaps crime that befall the losers—we might, all of us, be the better fitted to form a judgment of what follows horseracing, and what consequences come upon those who win and lose money in betting on the "sport."—Public Ledger.

Our venerable contemporary seems to rather misapprehend the subject, and mixes the prizes won by the horses with the money bet by the gamblers. Whilst the Ledger is in such a virtuous mood it ought to get its financial editor to give a copation piece in the way of an essay on the evils and misery attending a life on third street, the per-

[From the Spirit of the Times].

The abuse of injudicious blistering was elaborately discussed in my previous article, but there are several cases which I now remember that did not occur to me at the time. Topaz, by imp. Glencoe, dam Emerald, by Leviathan, dropped a gray colt by Lightning, and which, possessing large angular leverage, appeared rather crooked behind, yet time would soon have restored the legs to their proper form. But the owner had not patience to wait, and pursued a course more summary, as he supposed, by putting a blister upon each hock, before the colt was ten days old. It produced great inflammation, and so weakened the parts that it set him down upon his hocks, and he remained there until he died. Another severe case of blistering was that of the horse Rynodine. His trainer and took to give him a ball with a stick, which lodged the ball in the windpipe. He then resorted to severe blistering of the throat, hoping to produce counter-irritation, so as to prevent the horse from choking or suffocating from intussusception, and he might have succeeded had he patiently waited the result of the blister, but being over-anxious to relieve the horse, he applied hot, scalding washes over the blister, which cooked the flesh, so that, when the blister was removed, the skin and flesh all came off, leaving the epiglottis entirely exposed, and the horse finally died—more from the malpractice on the external part of the throat than from the internal lodging of the medicinal ball.

Another case was the horse Croton; he was blistered over each shoulder for supposed lameness in those parts, with fish oil, after being turned out in the sun, the rays of which, coming in contact with the oil, neatly burnt him up, and the heat of which blistered him all over in front, clean down to the hoofs, causing his legs to swell to almost bursting the skin, thereby preventing him from lying down for many weeks. The skin of one leg always remained a little thick. It was subsequently ascertained that his lameness proceeded from a gravel in his hoof. You can, therefore, see from the above, how a horse can be unmercifully punished, in consequence of a mistaken diagnosis. This case goes to prove the great mischief, and, oftentimes, permanent injury arising from severe blistering, and particularly before the locality of the parts affected is ascertained. By waiting, the parts might become well without the application of a blister, and, even if it was found necessary to blister, it would be intelligently applied to the proper place. Rest is nature's great restorative in a majority of cases. Proper rest will cure a majority of the ailments of the legs and feet of the horse. If it involves the tendons, and you should blister them, the leg will require double the length of time of rest that it would have taken to restore the parts to a healthy condition, if they had not been blistered, for the blistering inflames, softens, and weakens all the parts, thereby creating an abnormal firm of the leg. If a horse should become lame, and you cannot discover the exact locality of his lameness or injuries, try cooling lotions or cold water, if in summer time, or warm water and poultices in winter time; but try everything or anything before you resort to firing or blistering.

There are many other cases that I could allude to which would require more space and time than I have at present to spare, but some of them I may advert to hereafter. I will now pass to a description of the errors that I have seen committed in the training, in the past season, of two and three year olds. One man took in charge a yearling, just from the sale of Mr. Alexander. He put him to work, in the latter part of August, with a heavy rider on his back; he cantered and galloped that colt every day until the 1st of November, in the meantime running him several times through the stretch, until he became so sore that he would not stay in the track. In order to get him round the track he had to put rollers on him, and he

short of work, but his neighbors who trained at the same place with him all go that they never saw a two-year-old take as much work and stand upon his legs. Every day, when he was brought to the track, he was heavily clothed with hood and blankets, and was worked harder in every gallop than they would work their older horses. He would also receive a trial run every week, and his trainer would make his runs one or two seconds faster than any one else who trained him. He continued on in this course for preparing him for his stakes to be run at Saratoga in the latter part of July. I have often seen him taken to the track about twelve or one o'clock during those hot days in July (and everybody remembers the hot term, which embraced the most of that month last summer), covered with blankets, with a long heavy hood that reached half way over the horse, with ears attached. He would gallop him two miles a strong open gallop, then scrape him, and would then send him a breeze of a mile with a hood on, at the rate of two minutes or under. He would then throw on a blanket, and, after scraping the horse profusely, would put on the saddle, put up the boy, and tell him to gallop two miles the contrary way. The horse was then brought to the stable, taken into the best stall, racking with sweat, and almost exhausted from heat and fatigue. When brought out under the shed to be cooled off, he would reel as he walked. The colt possessed an iron constitution, or that kind of treatment would have killed him, for the same treatment was continued until the first of August, when he was taken to Saratoga, and run in his stake. Previous to starting, he advanced in the betting to be almost first favorite, but became a hot second favorite; for his last trial, previous to his leaving Brauch, did not warrant any such popularity, for the trial was a very poor one. But his trainer, as usual, made it three seconds faster than any one else who had equal chances of timing the colt as he had. He, however, induced those who wished to back him to believe his report of the time to be true. I saw the colt attempt to move through the stretch, just previous to his starting, but he was so sore that his jumps were very short. He started, and came out a long way behind; I think last. The trainer still contended he was short of work; some of his backers thought he scared at the pickets. He was then worked for a few days, and then started again. This time they put on blinds to keep him from seeing the pickets, but he again came out last. He is a splendid colt, of distinguished breeding, and the making of a racehorse, if he could be properly trained. It was now readily perceived that it was useless to train him further, as he was worthless for the rest of the season. He was taken to the country, and I have not heard from him since. I do not write this in disparagement of the young trainer who handled him, as he is sure not to repeat the error with the same colt, and bring him next season to the post in fine condition, by pursuing a different treatment; but this is to show other trainers the result of the errors of training, for many others, at different times, have fallen into the same error. In fact, I could name several two-year-olds, as well as three-year-olds, that were treated by their trainers in a similar manner. One two-year-old filly, I remember distinctly, who was so severely trained that, when she was brought upon the track, she became almost furious, and when in her races she was either left at the post or flew the track; she was one of the fastest fillies trained last season. One of the best three-year-olds was trained and ran so much in his trials and public races, that it resulted in his giving way in one of his fore legs, and the trainer who now has him in his stable, says he is actually broke down. He was one of the most perfectly formed three-year-olds I ever saw, with the best of legs, and nothing but a severe and long-continued training could have brought about so sad a result. There are but few trainers who can train a very muscular horse, for they generally run so fast that the trainer is anxious to see them repeat it again

to it impossible to cure a horse of a bad cold and continue working him, with or without clothing. As the parts which are affected by the cold, which produces the cough, are the thorax and the bronchial cells, it necessarily follows that, when the heart throws into the lungs blood of a high temperature, it must increase the inflammation of the already inflamed parts, thereby increasing the disease instead of curing it. Whereas, if the horse could be let up a few days from his work, and fed upon bran mash, with a little oats, carrot, grass, if you can get it, with good sweet hay and plenty of water within his reach, with salt every day, he will soon get well even without medicine, unless the glands are swollen and are discharging matter through the nostrils. I have often seen trainers make that sad mistake of trying to sweat a horse out of a cold; it always results in increasing it. It is very reasonable, when men reflect, to see the cause for, when the horse is in a quiet state, the temperature of his blood is nearly one hundred degrees Fahrenheit. Of course when he is galloped under clothing, briskly three or four miles, the temperature of his blood will rise above five or six degrees, and will re-inflame all the affected parts, and so, if continued, the horse will not only be turned out for the season, but the high state of the inflammation of the windpipe may leave him a confirmed roarer, for that is the way roarers are made, by continuing to work a horse when he is laboring under a severe cough, the result of a bad cold, which leaves the epiglottis contracted from previous swelling.

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The mysteries of betting were well illustrated by a case at the late Huntingdon races, though not coming within the pale of criminal law, shows how profitable a speculation may be made by running an animal in a race, the status of which it is not qualified to receive, even if it comes in first. Mystery, the filly referred to, had run and legitimately won a "selling" race. She then was bought by a man whose name was in the "Forfeit List," and was by him entered in his name to run next day in another race. The entry was void by racing law, in consequence of the new owner, who nominated her, being thus in default. This fact gave facilities for a cunningly-laid plot to win money in more directions than one. The first step of the purchaser was to pay his forfeits in London the next morning, so as to clear his name; this did not legalize Mystery's entrance, for that having been made while his name was in the "list," remained void; but it enabled him to say next day, with truth, that he was not in the Forfeit List. Mystery then ran, and came in first. The owner and his confederates had the following strings to their bow for the purpose of betting: They backed the mare to win "first past the post;" they laid against her getting the stakes; finally, they backed the horse to run second. After the race had been run they bet that Mystery would be disqualified; at the same time, after the objection had been lodged, and, after it was known that the nominator had been in the Forfeit List over-night, they bet that he was "not in the list"—and he was not, for his name had just been cleared by payment; and, lastly, they bet that Mystery would get the bets but not the stakes, according to some other precedents, which had ruled in similar cases where no objection had been lodged before the race. But for the interference of the stewards this plan would have succeeded, and those boys would have been landed by the gang. But upon investigation the evil doers were debarred from receiving their expected plunder, and the ring-leader—the purchaser—was prohibited from running horses at any place where the Newmarket rules are in force. This case will serve as a fair sample of the practices which the Jockey Club seek to put down, and with reference to which they are now instituting inquiries into the practice of betting upon first past the post.

W. O'Brien's bay 4 yr. colt by A. Frank, dam Fannie Jones, 104 lbs. 3
Time—1:50.
Same Day—Purse \$150, for all ages, mile heats. \$125 to first, 25 to second.
Lewis Jones' br g Brown Asteroid, 5 yrs, by Asteroid, dam Gazelle, 112 lbs. 0 1 1
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GLANDERS IN NICHOL.

Glanders having attacked a horse owned by Mr. Wm. Gray, of Nichol, Messrs. John Mair, Hugh Roberts and J. R. Wissler immediately communicated with the Ontario Government, which sent up Mr. Smith, V. S., of Toronto, who proceeded to Mr. Gray's farm, and pronounced the case to the glanders, after making an examination of the head of the horse, which had been killed to prevent contagion. The premises were also visited by three other veterinary surgeons—Messrs. Anderson, Flora, J. Faskin, Paris and E. A. A. Grange, Guelph, and every precaution has been taken to prevent the disease spreading.

THE "NEW" HORSE DISEASE.

The Belleville Intelligencer says. Some few weeks ago mention was made of a hitherto unknown disease which had destroyed several valuable horses in the township of Huntingdon. Mr. Huntingdon, veterinary surgeon, who was summoned in some later cases, informs us that the disease, though seldom seen in these parts, was not by any means a new ailment, being equivalent in its nature to typhoid fever in the human subject. He further states that he treated several cases, all of them successfully, and that the animals attacked with the disease and placed under his care are now fully recovered.

It is said that murrain prevails among the cattle of several Brooke farmers, and that several have lost cows by the disease.

regiment of the 1st Cavalry, and was English back to the ground, he will fence anyone with both, and give three points out of thirty, for \$100 or more.

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The New York Sun of the 19th inst. says: Harry Vidal, of Bayonne, is a well known athlete who has conquered many adversaries in collar and elbow wrestling. Miss Emma Moore, his fair cousin, of Elizabeth, visited him last week, and the conversation turning on wrestling, she challenged him. Miss Moore is of extraordinary heavy build, and symmetrical form. On Wednesday afternoon the contestants appeared in a small hall in Avenue A. Miss Moore was dressed in a light fitting alpaca waist and short skirt of same material, with laced shoes. A relative of the contestants was appointed referee, and the match began at two o'clock. For fifteen minutes neither gained a fall, and at the end of that time Vidal was thrown. The second bout followed ten minutes afterward, and was of brief duration, Miss Moore throwing her antagonist by sheer strength.

"LET US HAVE THE WHOLE STORY."

One of the newspapers devoted to sporting matters publishes a list of the highest winners at the English races during the season of 1876. Several of the parties belong to the "nobility," and the winnings range from \$50,000 to about \$120,000 to each of the persons named. Now, what an interesting appendix it would make to that list, if some one would publish the news of the heaviest losers. That would give us another point of the view; and if we could then be furnished with a statement of the objects on which the winners lavish and squander the large sums of money mentioned, and a further statement of the peculation, bankruptcy, distress in families, perhaps crime that befall the losers—we might, all of us, be the better fitted to form a judgment of what follows horseracing, and what consequence come upon those who win and lose money in betting on the "sport."—Public Ledger.

Our venerable contemporary seems to rather misapprehend the subject, and mixes the prizes won by the horses with the money bet by the gamblers. Whilst the Ledger is in such a virtuous mood it ought to get its financial editor to give a companion piece in the way of an essay on the evils and misery attending a life on Third street, the perils of gambling in railroad and other stock, how many families are reduced to poverty; how many men are crazed and commit suicide, etc., etc. The Ledger is reputed very wealthy; does it ever invest any of its surplus funds in stocks, and make a margin which ruins some poor devil who has taken the short end? Hadn't we better stop having elections, as they are prolific sources of gambling? Horse racing will live and flourish when the Ledger shall have been forgotten, for the reason that it fosters one of the greatest interests of the country.—Phil. Item.

St. Thomas Game Protection Society has elected the following officers for next year. M. Gilbert, President, W. T. Fairbrother, Vice-President, D. D. Campbell, Secretary-Treasurer, Committee—I. Thompson, J. G. Nann, J. Gilbert, Finance Committee—D. Barnes, C. Wegg, Dr. Evelyn.

BIG TURKEY AND GESE.—At the Poultry Exhibition held at Galt lately, some remarkable poultry was shown. Among the lot were the following: A brace of large turkeys, old birds, which, it was ascertained, belonged to James Main, of Trafalgar, were put on the scales, and were found to weigh 57 lbs. 14 oz., the cock weighing 35 lbs. 5 oz. Another pair belonging to J. W. Bussell, of Hornby, weighed 56 lbs., the cock recording 36 lbs. A pair of young birds also exhibited by J. W. Bussell, weighed 40 lbs. 10 oz. Among the geese, two pairs were shown weighing 44 lbs. and 40 lbs.

having completed 209 miles and one lap, mounted the box allotted to the press, and announced that he gave in the race to Howes, who had then just finished his 241st mile. Howes was anxious to walk out his full distance of 800 miles, but after doing five more laps he was stopped."

FOOT RACE FOR FAT MEN.

The gaslight sports at Gimore's Garden, New York, were made unusually attractive on the 16th inst., by a footrace for fat men. To be eligible each contestant was compelled to scale 200 pounds. Some topped the beam at 800 pounds, and one with a "corporation" that Daniel Lambert might have envied touched 811 pounds. Eleven of these robust pedestrians led the scratch, the conditions being three laps of the garden, best two in three, for a purse of \$22, so divided that the first received \$10, the second \$8, and the third \$7. Dan Reagan, a delicate youth of 215 lbs., proved the victor, making the first heat in 2:07, and the second in 2:05. Regan showed excellent form, and did the trick as if he were an old hand at the business. William Groat, 200 lbs., took second money, and Patrick Tousey, 263½ lbs., and Joseph Derrisley, 225½ lbs., divided the third.

O'Leary and Weston have, we are informed per cable dispatch of Jan. 13, been matched to walk for six consecutive days, for £800 a side, in April next. Sir John Astley finds the money for Weston.

THE WRONG HORSE.

George Wright, the Boston base-ball player, came near being the subject of a coroner's jury, recently. It happened thusly: A friend of his, learning that he wanted to take his wife out sleigh-riding, offered to loan George his nag—a played-out old horse, sure, but very slow. When George went to the stable to get the horse, a pretty lively animal was placed in the sleigh for him, and it was only with difficulty that George could get his wife into the sleigh, so anxious was the horse to be off. Away went George along the Cambridge road, and in vain did he strive to restrain the pace of the animal, who displayed a remarkable desire to pass every other team on the road, and he did it, too, with ease. Finally, after a twenty-mile ride—George hoping to tire him out—the horse and its driver returned home, and, fortunately, George reached the stable without accident, greatly to the satisfaction of the livery-stable proprietor, whose hostler had given George the wrong horse, viz., a noted trotter, able to do his mile in 2:20. George's arms were nearly paralyzed with the pull he had to submit to, and it is probable that he has had enough of fast horses for the time being. Fond as he is of lively balls in batting, he decidedly prefers a non-elastic horse for sleighing purposes.

SOMETHING ABOUT WHIPS.

American manufacture in this line stands well up. Some of our Eastern friends think their produce unapproachable. Leaving them to themselves, let us see what England does in that line. Jockey and riding whips are made of whalebone and pieces of cane spliced together, rounded to the shape required, and platted over with catgut. Whalebone cut in thin slices is also sometimes used for park whips instead of catgut.

A very pretty and expensive riding whip, suitable as a present for young ladies, is manufactured from strips cut from the back of a rhinoceros's hide, clarified, so as to look like amber, and set in silver or gold; and, if expense is no object, adorned with turquoises or other precious stones. Rough strips of rhinoceros hide are commonly used in

London Holdridge, and a third by Richard Tins, were having a hot brush together at a tremendous rate of speed. Suddenly they met another trotter, driven by Charles Phelps, his owner, coming in the contrary direction, and a terrific collision ensued between this horse and Holdridge's. Like a flash of lightning the ends of the thills of each sleigh penetrated the breasts of the colliding horses to such a depth that the death of both was instantaneous. Mr. Holdridge's horse was valued at \$1,500, and Mr. Phelps at \$1,000.

HUNTING ACCIDENT TO MR. C. F. GRACE.

Gloucestershire seems a most unlucky county for our Nimrods. Scarcely has the ground closed over poor Mr. Rolt, and while Mr. Plunkett is still lying on a bed of pain, when Mr. C. F. Grace, the English cricketer, gets a very awkward spill. A curious incident, by the way, occurred in connection with Mr. Rolt's accident. Close to the spot where he fell, and just after he had fallen, an old copy of the Gloucester Journal was picked up, containing an account of the death of Mr. Rolt's father, Lord Justice Rolt, which happened in June, 1871. As regards Mr. Grace, he had just left the training stables of Mr. H. M. Ruld, at Pendenny, near Dowend, and was mounted on a mettlesome young horse. He had his foot out of the stirrup for a moment, and was trying to re-ascend it, when the horse bolted, and, rushing at a headlong pace down the turnpike road for about three parts of a mile, came to a turn in the road near Cleeve Hill Farm. The wall skirting the roadway was about four feet high, and, finding that his only chance to save the horse and himself was to take the wall, he attempted to clear it. The animal refused the leap, and, swerving, brought its shoulders against the wall with such terrific force that it laid upon its chest, shattered the shoulder, carried away the coping and a portion of the wall, and the horse then shot over into the field, pitching Mr. Grace over a dozen yards. He was favoured by landing on the soft ground, and although he received a heavy shaking and was partially insensible, he is progressing favorably. The horse struggled along the field to a distant gate, where it was shot.

LONGEVITY OF EELS.

An inquirer, in one of the English science journals, wishes to know the supposed longevity of eels. He has had a specimen of the common sharp-nosed eel (*Anguilla acutirostris*) in an aquarium for above twenty years, and has a desire to penetrate into the future, and learn how much longer he may expect to retain the animal. It seems to possess extraordinary vitality, and is as lively at the date of writing as ever it was, notwithstanding it was frequently crept out of the aquarium at night in years past, and been picked up dry and stiff on the hall floor in the morning. Its meals, too, have been extremely irregular, and very little attention has been paid to its diet. When it does get a morsel in the way of a worm, it retires beneath the shingle in the aquarium, and there lies quietly for a day or two, until the process of digestion is completed. The poor worm is always swallowed head first, and, after it has reached the stomach, its writhings can plainly be seen through the transparent tissues of the eel. The latter animal is twenty inches long and weighs only two and one-half ounces; yet it will dispose of a worm eight or nine inches in length.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, **RANK OR CHABER**. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOURNAL T. IRMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. 250-00

equal parts, and the dull part will represent December, January and February. The breast bone of a goose is translucent, and if clear when held up to the light, the weather will be mild and pleasant; but if covered with cloud-like blot, it will be gloomy and cold; the heavier the blot the colder will be the weather. A study of this year's goose-bone indicates that the weather for December will be cloudy and gloomy, probably with much rain and snow, not very cold, but, with a very disagreeable month. About the last of December we shall have some cold weather, which will continue to grow colder as January advances. The month of January will be a cold one throughout, with some very severe weather during the last part of the month. On the prophecy of the goose-bone, it may be predicted that about the last of January we will have the coldest weather experienced for a number of years. February will be more pleasant and spring-like, betokening an early return of the flowers. During the last of the month, however, there will be few cold days, but no severe weather.

Such is the prophecy of the goose-bone, and as we have the word of a good old farmer up in Woodford county, that it has not failed for fifty years, we may as well prepare to meet it, and need not be surprised if we have good skating on the Ohio river during the latter part of January.—*Louisville Commercial*.

MY FIRST AND LAST MURDER.

[From an unpublished Journal of Travel through Central America, in 1858, by John E. Russell.]

* * * Morning in the tropics of Central America cannot be described. It is a bewildering blaze of glory. The "dawn," that in the temperate zones, victrix of the shades, precedes the torch-bearer, has here no office. The sun is unheralded, and the darkness in a moment bursts into the perfect day. When I had reached the edge of the lake, the balcony of the great Momo-tombo, rising sheer from the water to the very sky, was gilded with light, and in a moment the dark purple shades of his wooded sides, rolling away, revealed the deep scars of eruptions, made when he and the world were young and frolicked together. Ah! thought I, you are very grave and respectable now; an excellent example, since your fires are burned out! It was bathing-time for all animated nature, and the shores of the lake were alive with countless birds. Large blue herons, white cranes of every size, gabbling ducks and gentle pigeons—they heeded me not, and my road turned up from the shore into densely wooded hills. The world seemed a new Eden, untouched by man. The quality of the air was intoxicating; forms of beauty, delicious perfumes, sweet sounds, enraptured every sense. Suddenly a rush, as of a tempest, made the gray open his wide black eyes, and jump against his curb. Then was a sharp chatter of voices, high in the trees. It was a flock of monkeys. How they came on! A wilderness of them. Swift as weaver's shuttles, they sprang from bough to bough, through interwoven vines. They swung by the hands, they dangled by prehensile tails, they pelted down dried branches, leaves and blossoms. There were mothers with baby monkeys on their backs; schoolboy monkeys; young lady monkeys, family monkeys, scandalized at the general disturbance, and scolding everybody. There were old monkeys, prematurely grave, responsible to the community, burdened with affairs, officers of monkey institutions, and leading citizens. I jumped from the saddle, and hurriedly tying my horse to a sapling, watched their antics in mute amazement. They did not care for my stupid society, and moved away through the vast ocala trees, grinning back at me; all but one important fellow, that hovered above me, hanging by his tail, and dropping

down a well-known hunter, the story to a small but interested audience, composed chiefly of Tom St. George.

"Did you ever hear how Bill Shepard killed seven deer out of one drove? It was a still, cloudy day, and there were two feet or more of snow on the ground. There was just an even dozen in the herd, and Bill had got behind a big log within ten rods of them. He had to snake a hole through the snow on the log to get sight. He got all ready, picked out the biggest, and blaz d away. It was a big buck, and dropped to the shot. Well, you know if a deer can't see or scent you he won't run, and you can keep on shooting as long as you like. So when Bill dropped the first one the balance just scattered and came right back together again. He shoved in another cartridge, picked out the largest one again, and he tumbled too. Bill put a third cartridge down, and picked out the biggest one again and he dropped to the shot. By this time Bill was pretty well excited. He had only four more cartridges left, but he kept as cool as possible, picked out the biggest every time, and fetched him. When he had fated his last shot he sat and watched them a long time, but finally he had to shoot himself, and the balance of the deer left. It was just about this time the rest of us came up and inquired what all the shooting was about. Bill was feeling awfully because he hadn't any more cartridges, but he swore he'd get seven deer anyway. We went over to see. The snow was mightily tramped down, sure enough, but there was only one deer—a big buck. There wasn't the least trace of the other six, every one of which Bill saw drop to the shot. Then he went up and looked at the one he got, and as sure as you're born he had seven bullets in him. Bill had shot the same one every shot. He would fall, and then jump up again, and being the biggest one, Bill picked him out every time. Of course it must have been the last shot that settled him, for there was only one ball that would have killed him.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON DANCING AND MUSIC HALLS.

The Bishop of Manchester preached at St. James's Collyhurst, on Sunday, on the occasion of the anniversary of the church. He took as his text Isaiah v. 2; "And he looked that it should bring forth grapes, and it brought forth wild grapes." He said that he had been inquiring of their vicar, the Rev. Mr. Coeling, as to what were the principal temptations to which young women were subjected. Mr. Coeling said, and it agreed with his own opinion, that the temptations to which young girls from 16 to 18 were dancing and music saloons. Young women were tempted by young men of the same age to accompany them to places of that kind, and they all knew the free-and-easy terms upon which entertainments of that kind were conducted. He knew that in his own time no mother would allow her child to go to a ball without going with her or sending her with some one to accompany her, but now mothers let their young girls go with young men of the same age to these places, and come home—perhaps they did not care how they came home—and then they were surprised some day to find their girls come and tell them a piteous story of sin and shame. Now these music and dancing saloons were a great peril to the young of both sexes. On Sunday nights he was told that there was the charm of sacred music, forsooth! to attract young people into them. This was a terrible temptation, a terrible snare, put in people's way in these great cities. He was not one of those ascetics who said that dancing was a damning sin. He danced himself when he was young. He was not going to say, then, that dancing was a damning sin, or that music saloons might not be places of lawful entertainment. If he were to say this he should be telling all the fashionable people who went to the Assembly rooms at Cheethamhill-road that they were going to the pit, and that the wall-to-do people who went to Halle's concerts were going there at the peril of their souls. But he did not talk such nonsense, for he did not believe in it.

BULLET PROOF

A man went with a patent of action to the late Duke of Wellington. "What are you to offer?" he asked. "A bullet-proof jacket, your Grace," replied the man. "Put it on," ordered the Duke. The inventor obeyed. Then upon the Duke ranging a ball. An aide-de-camp present at the time said to the Duke: "To order one of his men to load with ball cartridge." The inventor stepped forward and was never seen again near the Horse Guards. No money was wasted in trying that invention.

The trotting gelding Buck Swallower, recently sold to John F. Morrow, of Boston, has again changed hands. He has been purchased by James Gooden, who drove in his race last summer, the price paid being \$8,000 cash.

On Christmas afternoon, when East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., was covered with flying, the trotter Westfield was among the points, when he met with a severe accident. He collided with a countryman's horse, and the tail of the latter's wagon ran into Westfield's side, breaking off, leaving two pieces sticking out. A veterinary surgeon was, fortunately, at hand, and on examining him it was found that, luckily, the injury did not penetrate far, but ran upwards close to the skin. It is confidently expected that the wound, although a severe one, will not permanently disable the horse. Westfield has a record of 2:20½, and is among the most admired animals owned in Rochester.

Mr. Francis Morris, New York city, has lost this celebrated mare—Ruthless Bay, foaled 1864, by Imp Eclipse, out of Imp Barbara, by Sunoon. Ruthless was the best two and three year old in the East of her year and she is the dam of Battle Axe, by Monday, son of Lexington. It appears that Ruthless was shot at Mr. Morris' farm, near Ellicott Mills, Maryland, November 7 and after lingering some five weeks died. It is a great pity the villain who perpetrated this act could not be discovered and be punished as he richly deserves.

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.—Report from Dr. J. Baker Edwards, Ph. D. D.C.L. F.C.S. Professor of Chemistry and Microscopy.

I hereby certify that I have carefully analyzed the samples of "Quinine Wine" submitted to me by Messrs. Kenneth Campbell & Co., with the following result:

No. 1—Dark in color and turbid, deposits a muddy sediment on standing, has a sweet and acid taste, Orange Flavor and scarcely bitter, yields on evaporation a thick syrup of inverted sugar, contains only a microscopic trace of Quinine and Quinidine. Is made with Orange Wine.

Sample X—Dark color, with dark muddy deposit on standing has an acid and slightly bitter taste, contains Cinchonine but no Quinine. Is made with an acid wine, not sherry.

No. 3—Campbell's—Light color, clear, with no deposit, contains Disulphate of Quinine in the proportion of 1 grain to two fluid ounces. Is made with sound sherry wine.

N.B.—The latter (Campbell's), is the only genuine "Quinine Wine" of the three samples examined.—Signed,

JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph. D. D.C.L. F.C.S. Prof. of Chemistry and Microscopy, Bishops College and College of Industry, Montreal.

MIND, MATTER, MONEY, BEAUTY.—Webster's Quarto Dictionary, as now published, has cost more intellectual labor, more money in its "getting up," and contains more matter, and a larger number of beautiful engravings, (300 or more, with four pages of colored plates,) than any single volume ever before published for popular use in this or any other country. It is largely the standard in England as well as in this country. Bell & Daldy, the publishers of Bohn's Libraries, are the London publishers of this magnificent volume.

Buffalo, N. Y.	July 31 to Aug. 3
Fresport, Ill.	July 31 to Aug. 3
Rochester, N. Y.	2d week in Aug.
Prophetstown, Ill.	2d "
Tokilwa, Ill.	2d "
Utica, N. Y.	3d "
Warville, Ill.	4th "

— CANADIAN. —

Whitby.....May 24

— ICE RACES. —

Toronto, Woodbine Park...Jan. 30 to Feb. 1
 LindsayFeb. 7 to 8
 Trenton, Ont.....Feb. 14 to 15
 Ottawa.....Feb. 15 to 17

— ENTRIES CLOSE. —

Toronto, WoodbineJan. 27
 OttawaFeb. 12
 Trenton.....Feb. 18

Correspondents and others will remember the change of our office, No. 90 King-St. West, Toronto, is our present address.

— TO OUR FRIENDS. —

We have on our books a large amount of money due us in accounts and subscriptions. We have been particularly indulgent to our friends and patrons, but this is the dull season of the year, and as our expenses are greater in winter than spring, summer and fall, we are compelled to call upon those indebted to us for prompt payment. Everything used about a printing office is cash, and to meet the weekly draft upon our exchequer, we must collect outstanding debts. Therefore we most earnestly request our friends and patrons, who are indebted to us, either by account or subscription to remit, and place us under renewed obligations.

— PERMANENCY. —

Success in turf matters is to be achieved in the same manner as in any legitimate business. And we assume that for all purposes before the institution of racing will reach that prominence that its importance in this country entitles it to, it will have to be conducted with the same attention to detail and economy that is observable in mercantile transactions of similar magnitude. If managed with this deligency, the proportion of failures among our turf managers, we feel assured would be less in proportion than is observable in the common routine of trade. But now, in many cases, the undertaking of a meeting is looked upon as a kind of a holiday experiment—as much for fun and excitement as any financial benefits which may be realized. The directory is by no means perfect, and the division of labor in the various departments is absent, or conspicuous by its incompleteness. There is hurry and bustle, where time and order should have an existence, and this lack of systematic organization leads to partial failure, which in turn, when the novelty of the fair wears off, provokes indifference to

rules have not been rigidly complied with, and failures are not impossible when the greatest care has been exercised. But it is only by due attention to the observance of recognized codes that continual success is to be anticipated. While it is far from our object to place an obstacle in the way of youthful attempts, still on general principles it can be safely assumed that a default in the obligations of one of this class does an injury to the institution of racing, especially in its own locality, which the establishment of half-a-dozen will not overcome. The first thing which should be considered in a new club is the determination to give the undertaking a fair chance, even at some financial sacrifice, and not throw the undertaking up on the first rebuff with which it may be met.

— ENTRIES CLOSE FOR WOODBINE WINTER MEETING TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), EVENING, 27TH INST. —

— COMING SPORT. —

By our last week's paper it will have been noticed that Boyd, the English oarsman, has accepted the proposition submitted by Hanlan of this city, and the probabilities just now are that these aquatic giants of the Old and New Worlds will meet in a contest early next summer. Boyd has signified his willingness to row in Toronto Bay, upon the terms offered by Hanlan. The latter is anxious that the preliminaries should be completed at once, so as to dissipate any chances of him being left out. He is in fact eager to be the first to measure oars with the North countryman. It is unnecessary to speak of the effect of such a match in this city. Honored as our champion was on his return from Philadelphia, where he so suddenly reached the top of the ladder of aquatic fame, it would hardly be a comparison if he should lead the Tynesider past the referee's boat. It is earnestly to be hoped our citizens will lend their substantial encouragement to this match, and that nothing may occur to mar it in its completion. It would be safe to count on any amount of encouragement in this city to Hanlan, if the opinion was based on his triumphal reception last Fall, and it is difficult to believe that friends so enthusiastic could so rapidly grow cool.

— ENTRIES CLOSE FOR WOODBINE WINTER MEETING TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), EVENING, 27TH INST. —

— WOODBINE WINTER MEETING. —

On Tuesday next the winter meeting at Woodbine will commence and continue three days. There is every prospect of this being the finest gathering at this season of the year ever held in Canada. The management of the races as will be noticed by the advertisement is in new hands. Already notifications have been received by the Secretary of the contemplated attendance of some of the best horses in the United States. The flower of the Canadian Turf will also be represented, and it is anticipated the free-for-all will provoke a contest that will discount in interest the Mazeppa-Bolly Lewis race of a few years ago. The track at present is

Mr. Cook is an universal favorite in the city, and is a man in every way competent to hold the position, and Mr. Parson's re-election shows how well he has attended to his duties in the past. Both gentlemen thoroughly understand their business, and the association is certainly to be congratulated upon its choice.

— ENTRIES CLOSE FOR WOODBINE WINTER MEETING TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), EVENING, 27TH INST. —

— BETTING ON ELECTIONS. —

Below we give the text of the Bill introduced into the Legislature of Ontario by the Hon. Mr. Currie, to prevent betting on elections for members of the Legislative Assembly. The good sense of the house will probably give it its quietus. If passed it would become a dead letter, and our statute books should not be encumbered with such worthless legislation. There is no occasion for such an enactment, further than the cheap reputation its introducer may acquire from a certain class, who would in no way be interested in its provisions.

— An Act to Prohibit Betting and Wagering on Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly. —

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. No person shall make or become directly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election for a member of the Legislative Assembly.
2. No person making or interested in such bet or wager shall be entitled to vote at such election.
3. Any person making such bet or wager or becoming interested in such bet or wager shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars, which may be sued for and recovered in a Division Court.
4. The following words shall be added to and form a part of the oath required to be taken by persons offering to vote:
 "I have not made any bet or wager on the result of this election, nor am I directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of this election."

— STALLIONS IN "THE SPORTING TIMES." —

PHIL SHERIDAN.

By an advertisement in our columns to-day it will be seen the book of this celebrated stallion is open for the season of 1877. The number is limited, consequently early application will be absolutely necessary. It is not required to speak of the high reputation Phil Sheridan has attained among the trotting sires of America, and when the opportunities he has had are considered, it is safe to place him in the top notch. A resume of his performances given in the SPORTING TIMES of the 12th inst., shows that he is a trotter himself; and two of his get, Adelaide and Commonwealth, cover him with imperishable honor. The former has a record of 2:21½, at Utica, in 1876; and at Hartford, Commonwealth came to the front with a record of 2:22. Mr. Wiser's enterprise in bringing such a great horse to Canada is commendable, and we trust it will meet with the acknowledgement it deserves.

On the afternoon of the 17th the old trotting horse Grey Harry, well known in this city, fell dead at the corner of King and Brant streets, while being driven by Mr. Wm. Parkinson. Grey Harry must have been 17 or 18 years of age. He was owned at the time of his death by Mr. John Duck, of the Humbar.

Mr. A. E. Bird, the celebrated English chess player, is at present in Montreal.

We are informed that Ledwith, 8rd baseman, will play with Kingston for the season of 1877.

Mr. O. Nowlan's fast trotting gelding St. Patrick will not take part in any of the winter races. He is being gently jogged at Hamilton by Mr. Pete Curran to be in good shape for the Spring campaign. During the winter he has filled out materially, being about 150 lbs. heavier than when he trotted at Woodbine last Fall.

Washington, the father of his country, was said to have been the best jumper in America, but his name is never mentioned in connection with the noble game of base ball.

Mr. Alfred Carrol, of Ingersoll, has sold his trotting mare Lady Elgin to Mr. Somerville, of Buffalo, N. Y. She is a fine animal and can stop the watch in about :40. The consideration reported was \$500.

The annual winter meeting will be held at Trenton, on February 14th and 15th. \$285 are divided into five purses. Entries close on 18th Feb.

On the 22nd a sparring match took place at Montreal, between Profs. Wood and Richardson. It was won by the former who made 12 points to the latter's 10. A large number witnessed the contest.

The Montreal Horse Market has been quiet the past week, and the sales were mostly on foreign account. Sixty horses have been disposed of at prices ranging from \$50 to \$125. There is one purchaser who intends buying largely for shipment to Cuba.

A correspondent sends us an account of a trot which took place in the township of Garafraxa, on the 9th inst. The course was near McKelvie's Sheaf of Wheat hotel, and the horses engaged were Flying Jenny and Jennie Lind; distance one mile. Flying Jenny was the winner.

Messrs. Ashbaugh & Co., of Hamilton, are going into the horse-exporting business. They are now buying for the old country market.

A few months since Wm. Reid, who held a chattel mortgage from T. R. Rhoder, London, seized a horse from the same to secure the payment of a debt. Rhoder disputed the right of Reid to do this, and entered an action against him for the price, on the ground that it was a mare he seized, and that a mare is not a horse. Judge Elliott, of London, decided that a mare is a horse, and found for the defendant Reid.

Dr. Hamilton, the veteran curler, of West Flamboro', has been very ill, but we are pleased to hear there has been a change for the better lately.

Mr. Tilden, the next President of the U. S. (?), rides exceedingly well, and he always wears spurs, though his horses are of the most mettlesome kind.

As will be seen by the advertisement, Lindsay gives an Ice Meeting on the 7th and 8th February. Not having seen the programme we are unable to give the details.

Feeding now corn in the fall, Oct. and Nov., also produces very dangerous cases. Putting to work soon after a full supply of corn, or watering and feeding too freely, when exhausted, all tend to cause great derangement of the digestive organs. Mules compose the larger portion of the work stock here, and an extreme case of flatulent colic, which at one time, was one of the few diseases which caused the death of this hardy animal, is seldom, if ever, attended by fatal results in my practice, now.

In this class of cases before I began to puncture, the post mortems revealed the causes, the lesions producing death, and the location of the organs subject to the gaseous distention, or, in other words, the presence of quantities of undigested corn, rupture of the large intestines, the caecum and colon, occasionally, the stomach andaphragm, the walls giving way from gaseous pressure, generated by the fermenting mass.

As far as I have been able to ascertain from consulting a number of writers, this important subject has received but little attention in Veterinary literature. Percival suggests the operation, and states that the French are said to have performed it. He also mentions a case operated on by a Mr. Stewart, V. S., but with apparently doubtful result.

Mayhew advises it as a last resort, or when death is threatened; calls it a desperate remedy, and advises the left side to be punctured. He also states that it has been done both in Great Britain and foreign countries, but by no means a certain success or a certain failure, but yet more speedy in its effects than the great majority of medicinal remedies.

Dadd mentions it under the heading of "Meteorization," and quotes a successful puncture of the caecum, translated from the Rec. de Med. Vet. (French). It was an extreme case, three or four hours passed in suffering, and medicines afforded no relief; was punctured twice, large quantity of gas liberated, relief followed at once, the next morning the animal was bright and lively, eating freely and bowels acting regularly.

The Edin Vet. Review for 1859 states in its extracts from the continent, that Mr. J. Aubrey, V. S., had performed it in four cases, three of them proved successful, the fourth obtained temporary relief, but died on the 6th day. The colour was found obstructed by a hard faecal mass, and nothing passed whatever.

Prof. Williams in his valuable addition to our literature, mentions the subject briefly, and says the French practice it, and advise that it be done early. It has not, however, found favor in Great Britain. Had performed it twice himself on cases that were greatly exhausted, some relief followed, and life was prolonged, but both died.

Considering the eminent authorities quoted their difference in opinion, and somewhat doubtful results to be looked for when adopting the remedy in question, I confess it was with some misgivings on my part, that I had much hope of succeeding, when men so distinguished in our profession had failed to discover its great value, and only as a last resort, was I tempted to make the experiment, when I believed to a certainty, my patient would die in my hands in any event, and hence took the risk, with to myself and the owner, the most gratifying success. That case I will here describe as being my first one, and it may prove all the more interesting.

The patient was a brown horse mule, one of a team from the country, and which had been given the usual feed of corn and hay the night before, the same early in the morning, and then started with a load for the city. He was taken sick about 8 a. m. on the outskirts of the city, and after great suffering for five hours and re-

Miscellaneous.

Western settlers—Six-shooters.
 When a man attains the age of ninety, he may be termed XC-dingly old.
 Mr. James Jackson, grandfather of Mr. J. D. Caswell, of Palmerston, is 111 years old.
 What is the difference between horse-racing and going to church? One makes men bet, the other makes them better.
 A Maryland paper tells of a mule that slipped on the ice, "and its fore legs straddled open, and split the mule in two killing it in a few moments."
 A shepherd in Auchinclochan has a barn-door hen which is still hale and hearty, and lays, although 17 years old.
 There died at Vroomanton, township of Brock, a few days ago, a man named Robert Thompson, at the advanced age of 104 years.

Tucan comes forward with two of the oldest inhabitants in Canada, their united ages being 202 years. The couple are colored people, viz, William Bell and wife, the latter is 101 years of age, and the former 98.

The fishermen are right into the employment of suaring on Burlington Bay. There are now on the ice some forty or fifty boxes, and some fine specimens of pike, bass, &c., are brought to the city daily.

Mrs. Brown left St. Mary's last week with her son Thos. Brown for his home in Delhi, Indiana. It is a very long journey for one so old. We are informed she will be 103 years of age next May, and appears hale and hearty, and is likely to live for some years yet.

A remarkable freak of nature was lately exhibited in Chicago. It was the single head of a pig attached to two fully developed bodies. Each body had four legs and one tail. Three ears upon the head, one upon either side and one in the centre.

One of the largest men in the United States, Mr. Samuel Riddleberger, died at Nashville, Tenn., last Saturday. He had weighed as much as 548 1/2 pounds, and at the time of his death he weighed 478 pounds. His coffin was the largest ever made in Nashville.

One friend to another who had just returned from a trip abroad: "Did you enjoy your European tour?" "Very much indeed." "Did you care upon any of the big ones?" "Yes, I cared on three queens?" "Was it a pleasant affair?" "No, not very; for after I called I found the other chap had three kings."

The accident to Mr. Barry Sullivan, in England, has resulted most seriously. When Mr. Sinclair's sword grazed his fellow-actor's cheek and pierced his eye-lid, Mr. Sullivan was removed to his lodgings at the Charing Cross Hotel. It was soon discovered that the sight of the wounded eye was partially destroyed; since then sympathetic blindness of the unhurt eye has set in, and the patient is confined to a darkened room.

The most exciting thing in Lansing, Mich. for the last twenty-four hours, has been the walking match between Hall Dion, of New York, and Miss Henderson, of Canada (?) Dion was to walk 100 miles to Miss Henderson's 88. The feat he readily accomplished in a matter of twenty-four hours. Miss Henderson gave out on her seventy-ninth mile, which was the fastest mile either made, she making the mile in 7:40.

Mr. Cole, a farmer residing on the Russell Road, near Ottawa, last Monday lost a favorite cow, which died in a sudden and mysterious manner. The animal, which appeared to be in a perfect state of health up to the time of its decease, was subjected to a post mortem examination, and the result was that three well-sized calves were discovered in the carcass. This is something that the most experienced butchers in the market say they never heard of before.

Horse Notes.

The racehorse Pastor, by Narragansett, dam Pastu, while racing at the Hippodrome, New York, last week, broke his off hind leg, and had to be shot in consequence.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH RACING.

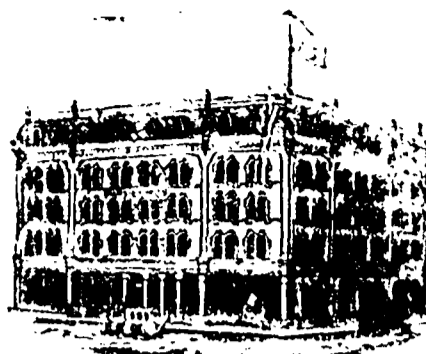
While England is the home and great producer of the high mettled racer, the plan or system of racing and breeding the blood horse pursued there for the last five and twenty years has, in the opinion of many, rather retarded than advanced the production of the stout and hard bottomed horse. The injury and deterioration of the stout English race horse has been owing to the rapid increase of dash races over short, sprint courses. In England, in 1876, only 652, out of 1,300 races, were over a mile, 79 were two miles and under three, 11 three miles and under four, and 6 four miles, less than a hundred two miles and upwards.

This system our eastern friends have introduced into this country, and when we or any one else has ventured to question the propriety of this adoption, they have been soundly berated as opponents of the best interests of the turf. Instead of ensuring their opponents, these advocates of short dash races had better call a halt, and calmly consider the injury they are doing the turf and propagation of the stout turf horse. Some fortnight ago we gave the views of quite a number of our English exchanges upon the subject of the deterioration of the English race horse, and as they are the best authority on the matter, we must accept their opinions in preference to what may be said to the contrary by American writers or advocates who have not the experience of our more favored English cousins. A great revolution has been effected in English racing and breeding within the last thirty years. Formerly their horses ran for the most part heat races, or races over a long distance of ground than at present, and those that were successful were esteemed the best and most valuable. This was the case in America to within the last ten or fifteen years. At present the large majority of races in England and the Eastern circuit of America are short dash races less, or not exceeding, a mile. This change has been followed in England, of necessity, by a comparative change in breeding; in other words, the English race horse has been bred with a view to win these short dash races.

The reason assigned for this change in racing is the cruelty of long or repeat races. This reasoning is simply absurd and indefensible in the face of facts patent to the most casual observer. These opponents of long or heat races are generally lovers and advocates of fox hunting—which has become in England a system of racing under heavy weights—and think nothing of riding a hunter twenty miles across country and deep ploughed fields, or a steeplechase with welter weights, and ride their horses at their utmost speed over fences and ditches, across ploughed fields in mud and mire, to the peril of horse and rider. If long or heat races are cruel and barbarous, what terms of cruelty and barbarity shall we apply to fox hunting and steeplechases. If the opponents of long or repeat races were actuated by genuine feelings of pity for the sufferings of the horse, racing would cease to exist. To prepare a horse even for short races, he must undergo, of necessity, much fatigue and distress, and in such races the whip and spur are constantly used; hence the tender benevolence is that offended by the cruelty of long or heat races, would forbid all racing. English racing has degenerated into a splendid system of book-making and betting, and does not promote the legitimate ends of racing—the improvement of the stout, hard bottomed horse, but regards nothing except the immense sums of money which can be won over great turf events.

The great ground of defense for the sports of the turf are that they afford the best test of the capacity of the horse for usefulness. The great qualities most desirable in the horse are—strength, soundness, speed and bottom, or the capacity to undergo protracted and repeated effort. These are to be found happily united in the blood horse, and by long distance races alone can we tell what horses or families possess these qualities in the highest degree, and as most likely to produce the sound, speedy and hard bottomed stock.

To what was Lexington indebted for his great fame before he proved himself the most successful of sires? It was not his breeding and speed alone, but that greater quality, bottom, and capacity to cover a distance of ground. So it will be found when you look into the history and popularity of our imported or native sires. Their capacity to run fast did not command their half as much to the attention of breeders, as their powers of endurance and bottom. By long races alone can you discover and reveal the weak points and inherent malformations. Defective and unsound horses may occasionally, by great care, be brought to the starting post and win short races; but it is impossible for them to successfully compass a long race, unless they are sound. A long race completely tries them, and shows what manner of horses they are, and exposes their latent faults. Under the old English and American plan of racing, we had the very best test of the horse. The present system of English and American plan of racing east is calculated in time to destroy the rarest and most valuable quality in the thorough bred race horse—to bottom and endurance—and



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A MAGNIFICENT PRESENT!

The proprietors of the SPORTING TIMES have much pleasure in announcing to their patrons that they have made arrangements to present a magnificent horse picture to their advance paying subscribers for the year 1876-7. Realizing the importance of this undertaking, and being determined to offer our subscribers a picture that should in itself be worthy of the paper it represents, and which should be treasured as a work of art; after culling over the finest productions of the American press, we selected the beautiful chromo of GOLDSMITH MAID, printed in nine colors and innumerable shades, size 18 1/2 by 24 inches, believing, as our friends will when they see it, that it is the finest horse picture ever published in America. It is not to be confounded with the miserable pictures hawked around the country by some journals, but is really a work of high art and intrinsically of more value than we receive for our yearly subscription. She is represented standing in a box stall stripped, and in this position the picture, from which the chromo is reproduced, was painted by one of the first artists in the profession in America. When varnished and mounted it is impossible to distinguish between the chromo and a very fine oil-painting. It is a work of art worthy of a place in the finest collections in the country, and what adds to its value it is the only correct likeness of GOLDSMITH MAID ever published. As a memento of the most remarkable trotting equine in the world, shortly to be relegated from the turf, it will be treasured by every horseman in the country, more especially by those who have seen the little mare in any of her races. This picture was sold by subscription only a few months ago for \$5 a piece, and copies of it were in great demand. We expect in this

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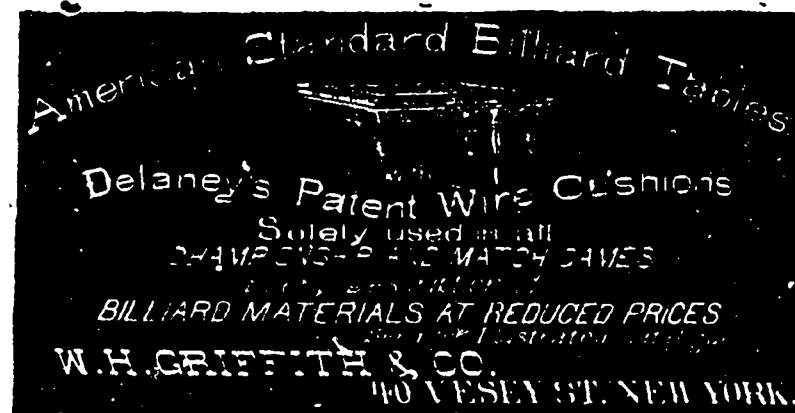
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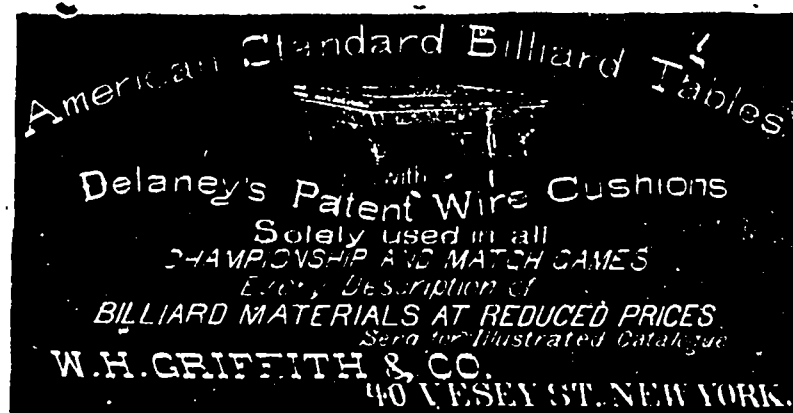
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