

to go to the paddock of the winner. The circumstances are so peculiar, though, that the jury will have to answer the rule in this particular case. It would certainly be rough on Mr. Ross to make him suffer for the misdeeds of the mare's former owner.

Good light-weight jockeys are scarce in America as they are in Australia, and in New Zealand the dearth of riding talent in the first-mentioned country, the predominant owner, could be regarded as follows:—"I don't know what we are doing to do for jockeys. Even stable boys are scarce. I have only four, and can bring out only a few horses at a time, when I am sorry I could bring out half of the stable." Never in the history of racing in the United States have good jockeys been so scarce in the West, and when a real capable one is developed he is quickly gobbed up by the East. That is why such enormous prices are being paid for good ones. Years ago a boy like J. Phillips would not draw over \$50,000. How is it now?

An English writer "The Special Commissioner" of the "Sportsman," comments on the fact that St. Ann and Pretty Polly are descendants of the number 14 line, and might be called the mother and winner of the Grand National, was got by a 14 horse, Natorator, for the chances he got, was nearly, if not as great a success as his illustrious sire Trainer, with his and the other great mare. For many years he had more winners than any other sire in the colony, his average being probably better than any other sire could show for a given period. Natorator, his sires, Namtans and Waterworks, these two Waterworks being bred in New Zealand, were long livers and prolific, in fact the 14 line of horses in New Zealand has been an excellent one.

One of the interesting papers read at the recent meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, in Washington, was a description of researches made by exploring particles of matter from the atmosphere of New York as the result of a gift of \$5,000 dollars made by the late William C. Whitney, for the purpose of learning the prehistoric story of the horse on the American Continent (says the *Messenger*). The paper was read by Professor Henry F. Osborn, of Columbia University. The explorations have been carried on for three years, and have resulted in a number of interesting facts, and also, and value to zoologists and paleontologists. It is clearly demonstrated that the horse was not, as claimed by horse historians, Wallace, a native of Arabia, but was on the continent of North America at a very early date, as the comparison of prehistoric man.

Says the "Town and Country Journal"—Some little time ago in Sydney a regular racegoer had a cash wager of £100 to £8 about a horse who passed the post first, but lost the race through being short-weighted. He was confident he would publicly make known, however, the punter deputing a real hard-up to breast the book-maker on the off chance that he would be caught tripping. The ticket was promptly paid out, with the result that the winners, amounting to £105, were paid out, and success seemed assured, but just when the odd three sovereigns to make up the amount were about to be passed into the hand of the hard-up, an excited breaker of the second rule who had secured the winner, suddenly appeared on the scene, and, unknownly, gave the game away. The holder of the notes then tried to do a "classer," but was grabbed and held tightly by the bookmaker and his clerk until he disgorged the spot.

Nothing gives greater pleasure, says an English writer, than the tempering of justice with mercy. The New Zealand Club will be delighted that the Jockey Club has seen fit to withdraw the "warning-off" ban so far as Rickaby and Lester Reiff are concerned. It is to be regretted, however, that, perhaps, a matter of much moment, for, owing to his weight, race-riding meant a life of severe deprivation, and, having settled down as a farmer in California, he had to be content with the "warning-off" return to England even were it known that his license would be restored to him. But with Rickaby the case is altogether different. During his period of "restriction" he has rendered the racing world a service, and Newmarket, and the notification that he is at liberty to use the famous breath again doubtless means that at no very distant date he will be allowed once more to follow his vocation. All who admire good horse-ship will hope that such may be the case.

The recent death of Jansbury, the sire of Mr. J. W. Larnach's Jeddah, who is the greatest outsider who has scored in the Derby, recalls a characteristic story told by Mr. Larnach of Mr. Jansbury's sire, Jansbury, of Dunblain, of the King (then Prince of Wales). It appears that the Prince and three other patrons of Marsh, the trainer—the three being Lord Wolverton, Mr. Larnach, and Mr. Jansbury—were at Newmarket, Marsh's residence, one day. Mr. Jansbury, in the course of conversation Lord Wolverton asked the trainer what had become of the piano he had presented for the use of the stable boys. The answer was that they had refused the instrument by thumping on it. "Buy 'em another," said his Lordship; but the Prince interposed, saying, "No; it's my turn this time. Can any of your boys play?" "Yes, replied the trainer, "I have a young fellow who can 'Fetch him in," said the Prince. "Fetch," a Welsh lad, and son of Mr. Tom Ross, Union Hall, Llan, explained, sat down at the piano, and played out some "That's the man" in the style of the most famous of his distinguished auditors. The Prince then asked him his name, and on finding out that he hailed from Wales, asked him to play and sing something Welsh. Young Ross immediately sang "The Man of the Mountain," and said, "Sopran, Fach." The latter name, the famous football melody. The following week a new piano arrived at Egerton House, locked top and bottom,

with instructions from his Royal Highness that Keys was to have charge of the key.

The following facts concerning the English Derby will not doubt be read with interest. The Derby is one of the 15 Derby races which have been run, four have been won by princes, 17 by dukes, 25 by lords, 29 by either barons or knights, 51 by plain sires, three by colonels, and by a count and an admiral. Out of the 125 races for the Derby the favourite at the start has been successful on only 48 occasions, the nearest outsider being Mr. Larnach's Jeddah, which won at 10 to 1 in 1871. In 1897, started at 10 to 1; in 1901, at 20 to 1; and in 1902, at 50 to 1, whilst Sir Hugo (in 1892) and Doncaster (in 1873) were priced at 40 to 1. The Derby winners which have been owned by foreigners have been: Gradstone, owned by Count de Langrange (France), in 1865; Kjaber, owned by Mr. Baltazzi (Hungary), in 1870; and Troquois, owned by Mr. Pierre Lottland (America), in 1881. Mr. W. C. Whitcomb, a well-known citizen of the United States, furnished the winner of the Derby in 1901 with Volodyoski, but he only held the horse under lease from an English owner.

Since the doping rule was passed in England several people have asked whether it was a horse-trick, before a race, or whether it was a horse-trick, before a race, or whether it was a horse-trick, before a race. It does, he writes—"It may not be out of place to caution owners and trainers against administering Dutch courage to their horses on the eve of a race, or to other stimulants. The new rule not only forbids the artist's American 'dop,' but it also renders illegal the use of whisky. In future, therefore, any trainer giving his horse a boost of the kind will be liable to a fine of £100, and his horse will, on objection being made, be disqualified. 'Bones' steel, the fatty Taraban, it will be recalled, used to be regarded with a bottle of beer, which the horse, if a Christian, and unless he had it he would not win. Under the new rules he would have to go on fasting. The Jockey Club are maintaining a strict vigilance, and while they are about it, they might as well pass a rule rendering it imperative that where a parade takes place no horse will be excused from taking part in it. In horse-racing, temper and general tractability are as desirable as any other qualities, and we are becoming somewhat tired of the nervous, filigree brutes that cannot take part in a parade without being upset. These excitable strains let them take the risk and not be allowed when the time for another comes to be excused from certain of the races that others take their share in."

The New Zealand jockeys, L. H. Hewitt and George Piles, who were riding last week, according to "Pilot," in the *Referre*. The former has gone on to Melbourne, where he will remain at least three weeks, and will have the opportunity of riding a few races. Hewitt, however, will remain in New Zealand, and if the prospects are good enough will put in the remainder of the winter here. Since he was here in the Spring Hewitt has some months he has been in New Zealand, and he would probably be unwise to do so in view of the fact that he does the principal racing for his own and several New Zealand owners as Mr. G. Strat and George Clifford. Touching on Mr. Strat's projected visit to Sydney in the spring, Hewitt said it depended upon whether any of the other jockeys were engaged in the A.C.T. Derby were racing good enough to take part. Mr. Strat still has Ruby, Caraceni, and Golden Kidney being mounted for the New Zealand Cup, while the other two are missing, suggest that he is the best of the trio, notwithstanding that Hewitt was retired on that point. He is, however, in great heart, he has spell having done his best and of good and well, and he can be relied on again to give a good account of himself in the weight-for-age races.

The Indian *Plaintiff's Gazette*, in referring to the fact that the executive of the Quetta meeting have decided upon abolishing the lottery, says that in the past some young sports having plunged widely but too well, there, says it is reminder of an amusing incident which happened some years ago in Poonah, when the lottery for the New Year was being sold. A young man, who was being guided by an officer, since risen to the highest ranks in the profession of arms. Heavy lotteries were in full swing then in those days, and the man, in the midst of the general friendly letters were interceded and the sporting officer was much annoyed by the persistent way in which, in every lottery, his horse was bought at this or that price, and was finally a furniture dealer in the bazaar. Thinking to put a stopper on this little game, and to have a chance for himself, he, as honorary referee of the meeting, called out, and said, "As only a couple of thousand rupees or so to be made. This the wily one promptly did, landing up all along the table a demand for money, and a thousand and a G.C. Note for another thousand, adding with a bland and calm-like smile that he had another promissory note if it were required."

The following from the *Sports of the Times* (New York) is rather tough on the owner of the great grey, stating that he comes—occasionally we get some grey son of the West who regrets that he is hampered in the East by "what you Easterners call tact," but as a rule, the visitor from the States in our line are not to be pitied. It is a vital necessity in large communities; villages get along without it. Evidently Mr. "Cross-in" Kellum glories in an easy absence of tact. The Kellum race was a very successful one, and it is a pity that he will be the horse of a very rich and prominent American, long resident in England, and interested in horse-racing, and will be well served to be in the hands of a man who will be well and had come to stay a month. It is reported that the lady replied there was a mistake as she was "not entertaining unfort-

ed horse dealers and their families," which reply, if somewhat caustic from certain standpoints, was equally free from obvious "tact" (said) as was the extraordinary action of Mr. Cross-in's German, a horse being, horse steadily upon the traveller, that the average native American—and most other nationalities for that matter—also continually doing things abroad they would not dream of doing in their own country! This does not make it any the less deplorable.

Probably horse-racing has been in existence ever since man undertook the management of horses, for it is the nature of a man to join in trials of strength with his associates; but whether or planned racing—elaborately arranged contests such as which we are now so familiar—is a comparatively modern pastime. Horse-racing as we know it today, says an exchange, has been elaborated from those simple trials of strength between friends and neighbours, many centuries ago. In Wight's "History of the Turf," it is stated that the earliest mention of running horses is of those in the ninth century, sent by the founder of the royal house of Capet in France as presents to King Athelstan, whose sister he was soliciting in marriage. King Athelstan, who reigned in the ninth century, it is recorded, received as a gift several running horses of German breeding. The King is said to have given a great love for the horse, and, in his time, running horses were much prized, so much so that none were allowed to be sent out of the kingdom except as royal presents. Athelstan's liking for horses was so well known that he received many as gifts of the monarch, therefore it is reasonable to presume that at the time of his death he was in possession of a numerous stud. Towards the close of the eleventh century, during the reign of Henry II., most of the horses were established at Southfield market, with a view of testing the capabilities of these animals before purchasing them. A holy monk, named Fitz-Flophen, who acted as secretary to Archbishop Arkesbot in the time of Henry II., is said to have been one of the racing at Southfield, and which go to prove that races organized under constituted authority took place there.

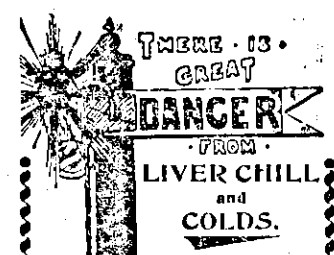
THE BAGPIPES CASE.
CHURCHILL, Wednesday.

At a special meeting to-day the Canterbury Jockey Club Committee, by four votes to three, decided to disallow Mr. Piles' appeal against Mr. Strat's decision on the appeal for the Criterion Handicap, run on November 9, 1903, and won by Bagpipes, on the ground that the appeal was not made within the time prescribed, and if it had been made, it would have been inadvisable for the Committee to entertain it. Mr. Piles did not knowingly employ an unlicensed jockey, and therefore no penalty could be imposed under Clause 7 of Rule 143. The imposition of a fine as provided in Rule 22 was considered not warranted in the circumstances, and it was decided that the appeal should be dismissed from the Glasgow case was negatived.

NEW ZEALAND CUP WEIGHTS
REVIEWED.
(By REPEATER.)

Mr. Henry's declared the weights for the New Zealand Cup last Wednesday night, and the prediction as to whose gives evidence of being well thought out. Mr. Achilles' opinion there was no doubt as to what would head the list, and in awarding him Mr. Henry has given him a face-boost of weight, and although at first sight the heaviest would appear a serious one, it must be remembered that not a few good jockeys pronounced him unlucky to have lost the last New Zealand Cup, in which he carried 9 1/2, a heavy impost for a horse of his weight. It is only a matter of time, however, before he will improve 4 to 5 lb with his weight. It will be seen that he has fully earned the weight allotted him. Cruxiform, with 9 1/2, has been given a great boost, and could she be used upon to reproduce the form she showed when she downed Waseful and Co. in the spring at Hamilton would stand in need of a lot of backing. Nonette, 9 1/2, has been heavily enough treated, but as there are grave doubts of his standing the necessary preparation, it is advisable to pass him at present. Carvey, 8 1/2, is one that will be picked up and being exceedingly well treated, as his performance in the autumn, when he won the Taranaki Cup under 8 1/2, and the Eg-

most Cup under 9 1/2, were a benefit of merit, and as he has given proof of being a stayer he is certainly one who must be treated with the greatest respect. Carvey, 8 1/2, is not handicapped on the score of weight, but he is handicapped by the fact that the last New Zealand Cup has been so unsatisfactory that I will pass him for the present. Methian, 8 1/2, is one that I consider rather harshly treated, as although he has given evidence of being a fair colt, it must be remembered that he will be only three years and six months old when the race is decided, and I think will need 8 1/2. Little or much to carry successfully. Lady Lillan, 8 1/2, has escaped lightly, and should she get to the post in the same form as when she won the Great Autumn Handicap under 8 1/2, in the autumn of 1903, may be depended upon to run a good race. Royal, 8 1/2, must be given a chance, and also must Rainway, with 8 1/2, but more on my liking is Hainberley, with 8 1/2. Mr. Henry has, to my mind, taken a bit of liberty with this horse on the score of unsoundness, but should he stand the necessary preparation I am quite prepared to see him repeat his performance of 1902. Ghorak, 7 1/2, I consider has received a few pounds more than he has earned, and although he won the Waikato Cup in the autumn, it must be borne in mind that he only had the light impost of 7 1/2 in the saddle. Red Knight, on the same mark, is a horse which as yet has to show that he can stay the distance, and I have no present fancy for him. Rover, 7 1/2, has been given an unwholesome boost, as he is one who will be proved that he can get a journey, I must have him on my side.



Liver chill, sneezing, colds, and cold hands and feet are at this season common afflictions. When the liver, because of some derangement, comes to act in the proper manner, a certain amount of bile finds its way into the blood, and at the same time the blood created from food consumed is of a decidedly poor quality. In this manner the blood becomes congested, the circulation sluggish, and a cold is the result. The circulation of the blood now being much slower than usual, the entire system is affected. The nerves become unstrung, the appetite poor, and the rest disturbed. The body becomes extremely susceptible to chills, and the slightest draught causes a violent attack of coughing or sneezing. Many so-called remedies fail to get at the root of the trouble, and only afford temporary relief. A medicine that will keep the liver in thorough and regular working order, and the digestion right, will, without doubt, prove the most effective preventive and cure for liver chill, colds, sneezing, etc. This is what Bile Beans for Biliousness will do. No better remedy can be found, for they have proved their efficacy in thousands of cases. At this trying season no home should be without a box.



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