

## ROWING.

*University Rowing Matches from their Commencement.*

Year.	Place.	Winner.	Time.	Won by
1829	Henley, 2m 2fur .....	Oxford ...	14min 30sec	many lengths
1836	Westminster to Putney	Cambridge	36min .....	1min
1839	Westminster to Putney	Cambridge	31min .....	1min 45sec
1840	Westminster to Putney	Cambridge	29min 30sec	2-3ds of length
1841	Westminster to Putney	Cambridge	32min 30sec	1min 4sec
1842	Westminster to Putney	Oxford ...	37min 45sec	13sec
1845	Putney to Mortlake ...	Cambridge	23min 30sec	30sec
1846*	Mortlake to Putney ...	Cambridge	21min 5sec	two lengths
1849	Putney to Mortlake ...	Cambridge	22min .....	many lengths
1849	Putney to Mortlake ...	Oxford ...	foul	foul
1852	Putney to Mortlake ...	Oxford ...	21min 36sec	27sec
1854	Putney to Mortlake ...	Oxford ...	25min 29sec	11 strokes
1856	Mortlake to Putney ...	Cambridge	25min 50sec	half a length
1857	Putney to Mortlake ...	Oxford ...	22min 50sec	35sec
1858	Putney to Mortlake ...	Cambridge	21min 23sec	22sec
1859	Putney to Mortlake ...	Oxford ...	24min 30sec	Camb. sank
1860	Putney to Mortlake ...	Cambridge	26min .....	one length
1861	Putney to Mortlake ...	Oxford ...	23min 27sec	48sec
1862	Putney to Mortlake ...	Oxford ...	24min 40sec	30sec
1863	Mortlake to Putney ...	Oxford ...	23min 5sec	42sec
1864	Putney to Mortlake ...	Oxford ...	21min 48sec	23sec
1865	Putney to Mortlake ...	Oxford ...	21min 23sec	13sec
1866	Putney to Mortlake ...	Oxford ...	25min 48sec	15sec
1867	Putney to Mortlake ...	Oxford ...	23min 22sec	half a length
1868	Putney to Mortlake ...	Oxford ...	21min .....	six lengths

\* This was the first race rowed in outrigger eights.

—*Bell's Life.*

### THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

THE gardens of the Zoological Society have never possessed so valuable and extensive a collection of animals as at the present time. In many particulars it is unrivalled by any other in the world. It is particularly strong in the large pachyderms—possessing one pair of rhinoceros, a pair of hippopotami, and two pair of elephants, one of the African and another of the Indian species. The number of these gigantic animals has necessitated a very considerable alteration in the arrangements. A new elephant-house is now commenced; this will be arranged in eight compartments, each with its own exercising ground. These compartments will be immediately tenanted by the elephants and the two rhinoceros, which are both of the Indian species, and it is hoped that the other divisions will soon receive a pair of African rhinoceros, whose arrival is shortly expected. The speedy erection of

this new building has been rendered imperative by the extraordinarily rapid growth and increased power of the two young African elephants, who have in play at various times almost demolished the building in which they live; this they have done, not from malice or mischief, but from a mere exuberance of animal spirits. Though much quicker and more active in their movements than the Indian species, they are perfectly docile, obeying readily the voice of the keeper, and carrying visitors about the garden with the greatest safety. It would be not a little singular if the employment of the Indian elephants in the Abyssinian campaign should so far familiarise the natives with the sight of this animal in a domestic and captive state, as to lead them to attempt the domestication of their own species.

Passing from the large pachyderms to the great ruminants, we find the garden possesses two specimens of camels; three giraffes, one from Abyssinia, recently purchased for £400—this is possibly a geographical variety, as it is distinguished by the whiter limbs than the specimens which have been longer known. Among the smaller animals we may notice the great ant-eater, which, unlike his predecessor who was in the garden some years since, is nourished, not on eggs, but by means of meat chopped small, and is progressing vigorously on that diet.

The collection of Phasianidæ is the most complete in the world. Among them may be enumerated the Chinese tragopan, which breeds freely; the purple, black-backed, and white-crested kaleege; the cheer, and the Siamese, Impeyan's, and Semmering's pheasants; the polyplectron, Pallas's cared, the lineated, Swinhoe's, the versicolor, and Reeves's pheasants.

It may perhaps interest many to know that upwards of £1,000 worth of pheasants were reared in the gardens during the last season. To the notice of those interested in British birds and their migrations, we would commend a nightingale that has lived for several winters in the open aviary to the right of the entrance gate.

Taken altogether, the gardens have never been better worthy of attention than at the present time.—*Field.*

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### A GOOD DAY WITH THE BLACKMOOR VALE.

ON Friday, the 3rd, the meet was Haydon Lodge. The morning was anything but one for hunting, the sun shining as bright as June on the select few who had the good fortune to meet the hounds. The order was given to draw Gosthill, and a fox was immediately on foot. Press with his pack was quickly on his line, and the fox first made his point for Sherborne Castle, the seat of the late worthy master, G. D. W. Digby, Esq.; but leaving the Castle on the right, onward they raced him to North Wooton Copse, which he passed on his left, and on to near Westhall. Here our fox got headed by a labourer, and turning short back retraced his steps through North Wooton Copse, and at a good pace on to Pinford, taking a straight line to Ven (the seat of Sir W. Meddlecut), where he was run into in the pleasure grounds after a fine gallop of one hour and twenty minutes. Crackmoor Wood was next drawn, and a fox was soon found (this is always a sure find, thanks to a good preserver). He broke covert at once over the beautiful water meadows, nearly into the town of Sherborne, over the old Sherborne Road to Osborne, which he left on his right. The pace was good, making the dust fly over the dry fallows. Our fox then made for Pointington, where he tried the main earth, but the door was shut. Nothing