

HORSE CAR
RAILWAYS.

was charged, with ought was in Toronto relative at City made in the to on Thursday a writ Mrs. Schrimm for the defence, is for the return a days previous v. and and dismissed who has become is of the widowed of her children has necessary to enable every case through instituted by her session of her side- ned in the custody.

KEY.
 ed on Saturday chance of insanity, arrested on a war- charge of assaulting on Friday evening street, which ended ran in by P. C. Last night Mor- ster in Wilton about thirty years and no place to go. P. C. Cuddy on the case of salmon to street. James Godden for assault creating a disturb- siveness and Duke arrested by De- She is said to have Joseph Labell's and stolen a- nuch McKie, a- being miserably on lock that night.

PLANTING.
 and crowds filled number of skulls and. The crews assigned at Hants in the Queen's Own term. The prin- was a swimming used that, formerly a minute staff, and the first white man three entries for the

THE STREET CAR HORSE.

How He is Used in the Car Company's Stables.

EIGHTEEN MILES OF TRAVEL DAILY.

How to Feed Car Horses—Their Average Life—A New Arrival.

"How many horses do you require for your street car service?" asked a reporter of Mr. Franklin, Superintendent of the Toronto Street Railway Company.

"Well, sir, we have on hand about 600 horses just now, and I don't think we could get along with any less."

"Where do you buy your horses, Mr. Franklin?"

"We purchase all our stock in Western Ontario, and when we buy a horse he is ours absolutely. That is, we take all risks in his being suitable for our business. In some places horses are purchased subject to approval, but we have little trouble in breaking our horses into the work."

A book record is kept of every horse purchased by the Company, and each horse is known by a number. For instance, when a horse is bought he is known by the succeeding number to the one last entered. Then in separate columns appear his number, his description, age, when purchased, where purchased, and his cost. The horse used in the street car service here cost on an average \$150, and their usefulness in the service extended from six to eight years, although there are good horses now in the stables who have been on duty no less than 10 or 12 years. Street car horses, to be serviceable, should weigh at least 1,200 pounds, and the weight should certainly not exceed 1,250. The horses are

Company, yet which, strange to say, they own. This is nothing more or less than a little colt a we hold here, as with "Frank," the difficulty was to get a peep into the stall, so jealous apparently was the mother.

In the building on the corner of Frederick and George streets the cars of the Company are housed nightly, and the sleighs and busses used in winter are also stored. Here also hang the timetables for the running of cars, and from here they all start on their first trip. Some 350 men of all ranks are employed by the Company, and the weekly wage bill amounts to more than \$3,000.

MRS. HALLIGAN'S DEATH.

She Never Revives after Taking Morphine to Relieve her Pain.

Mrs. Halligan, wife of Mr. John Halligan, keeper of the Hunt Club Kanoeis, died at her late residence on Thursday under somewhat painful circumstances. It appears that Mrs. Halligan accidentally fell in the yard in the rear of her house on Tuesday last and dislocated her shoulder. A daughter of the deceased woman on Saturday gave the following information concerning the circumstances surrounding her mother's death:—After the accident the young woman in question applied to two doctors who lived not far distant (her home being on Clinton street, north of Bloor street) for their assistance. Neither could attend to the case, as one of them was just on his way to attend another patient, while the other, who is well up in years, said he would be unable to replace the joint. The woman was allowed to remain without the dislocation being reduced till Thursday morning. On Wednesday evening Mrs. Halligan was sitting at the window, when she saw a veterinary surgeon who she knew, passing, and told her daughter to call him in. He was called in, and Mrs. Halligan asked him if her shoulder was dislocated. The veterinary surgeon told her that the shoulder had been dislocated. She then asked him if he could do anything for her to relieve the pain, whereupon he took out a phial and gave her a small quantity of morphine which had been dissolved in water. She took the morphine and went to sleep about ten o'clock. Her daughter did not attempt to wake her till about five o'clock on Thursday morning, when she went into her mother's bedroom and, looking at the deceased, noticed that she was gasping; she shook her, but to no effect. Mr. Halligan was called up, and the veterinary surgeon on being sent for, summoned two other physicians, who went to the house. Mrs.

The City of Toronto Town of Mary J. Elliot W. J. Rev. D. J. G. F. J. K. Rev. Rev. C. B. E. 3
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heavy strain on the shoulders of our horses, it would look as though their shoulders would necessarily become sore. This, however, is obviated in the first place by the Company employing their own harness makers, and the collars are made of a peculiar shape, being extremely wide where the strain comes on them. Then, again, the hostlers are never allowed to use a carry-curtain on the horse's shoulders, as sores on the shoulders often originate in cuts or scratches on the bones of the shoulder by

THE CARE OF THE CURRY-COMB.

Mr. Franklin holds, too, that it is a great mistake to take the collars off horses when they come in warm. His instructions to the hostlers are to leave the collars on till the skin beneath them is perfectly dry. Horses, he says, not infrequently get cold and sore shoulders if this rule is not adhered to. At all events, there is not a horse in the Company's stables with a sore shoulder; and Mr. Franklin says the foreman of the stable is aware there is no excuse for a sore shoulder, and consequently such things are unknown in the cur stables. Each hostler takes care of 12 horses, and each horse goes out three times daily for an hour and ten minutes each trip, making in all 18 miles per day. This is a fair day's work for a horse; but with the excellent care that is taken of them, and the fact that they have one day in the seven to rest, it cannot be said they are overworked. Indeed, it is well known that for several months after horses commence work on the road

THEY FATTEN AND IMPROVE

in every way. Of course, the continued work will tell on them after a few years, but they are sold before they become too far run down. If a horse is very sick he is looked after by the veterinary surgeon, and there is a regular horse dispensary in the building and a number of loose box stalls for ailing animals. A regular record of sick horses is also kept. First, the horse's number is put down; then, when and where he was taken sick, the nature of the disease, and how long the animal was ill. A book through the "sick book" shows out how cases of serious illness prevalent among the horses and fewer deaths. The following are some of the entries:—Horse 630 was caulked on King-street, January 4, and started to work again on January 11; horse 166 was cut on the right fore foot, on Queen-street, January 5, and started again January 12; horse 4 had a corn on the foot, which kept him in the stable three days; horse 807 was strained on Yonge street, and was confined in the Yorkville stables for 15 days; horse 199 was laid up for two weeks with a swelled leg, and had to be attended by the veterinary; horse 754 was

TAKEN WITH COLIC

on the 22nd January, and was laid up for five days. In all the cases noted in the book, however, the services of the veterinary were only once or twice called into requisition, the stable

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spirits of nitre. The floor of the stall is covered with about six inches of straw, where the animal can roll around till the pain subsides. Mr. Franklin states they never lost a horse with colic, but he has seen them roll around on the straw and bellow with pain for hours. Colics are generally brought on by horses being fed just before going out, but none of the Company's horses are sent on the road until several hours after they have been fed. They are, however, led to the trough, and permitted to drink if they want to. Great attention is paid to the horses' heads, which are kept perfectly clean and well rubbed with tar and cod liver oil once per week to make them hard and take the tetterness out of them. The Company employ four blacksmiths and their helpers to make

SHOES FOR THE HORSES.

and the shoes differ from those ordinarily worn in that they are flat in front, and have the "cock" behind. The Company's blacksmith shop is a model one, and the bellows to each forge is placed up at the ceiling, the handle being reached by a wire. This gives a greater draught, and header, keeps the bellows out of the road. The loft above the stables is kept for stacking hay and straw, which, by means of an immense hoist, can be brought up on the wag- gons from below and then unloaded. In the paved yard adjoining the stables some fifty horses were being groomed by the hostlers at the time of the reporter's visit, and not one of them was passed into his stall till he was thoroughly dry and his skin shining like a looking-glass. In the yard are large sheds, where in wet weather the horses are groomed; and here also is the Carlier engine, machine shop, steam sawing rooms, and grinding rooms of the Company. There are two runs of stances for grinding oats and corn, which is afterwards conveyed to the stable proper by means of a revolving shaft. Great attention is paid to the ventilation and sanitary arrangements in connection with the stables, and to this in a great measure is due the remarkably good health enjoyed by the animals.

TYPES OF HORSES.

While the reporter was going through the stables, he was considerably amused at the antics of two horses, one of whom is known as the "Crusher," and the other as "Frank." The former was being groomed standing on three legs, the fourth one being strapped up so that he could not move around quickly. This is necessary with the "Crusher," as he has a peculiar habit of crushing everybody who comes near him up against the nearest wall, and after one has thus been playfully handled, he feels, as one of the hostlers sagely remarked, "as though he'd been through a sausage machine." The other horse "Frank," who has been in the ser- vice of the Company eight years, apparently has a penchant for human flesh, and is kept in a stall where he can't very well bite anybody who chances into the adjoining one. Mr. Franklin, forgetting about "Frank's" propensity, was about to enter the stall to show the reporter how well the horse looked after his long service, but a warning shout from the hostler, "Look out—

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BEAT A HASTY RETREAT.

In a box stall at the south end of the stables is

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