staff feet with a mix the their feet. Continue this work for

I me er at care not to alarm the colts in any All is them in their trots to pass and in the highest Such weather as this (August a cannot clothe too light. The clothing, h ever, must be changed with the weather, not must be done promptly. Suppose it is very place it with a blanket. It becomes very cold, and amother blanket, your colds will then have clothes on for coldest weather. As it begins to mo lerate, take off a linsoy and replace it with a the ct, and as it continues to moderate, reduce the clothing, as you put it on, by substituting one base for another, until you only get down to the neural quantity for the ordinary state of the

In summer, a thin sheet; in early fall, a sheet In summer, a thin wheet; in early fall, a sheet and linesy, later, two sheets and a linesy; still later, a sheet and blanket; still later, linesy and tamket; still later, wheet, linesy, and blanket; which will be the quantity required in our ordi-tary winter weather. In fall and winter an extra piece at hight is almost always required, varying according to weather, from a sheet to a heavy blanket. heavy blanket.

heavy blanket.

In stuble should be well contilated by having plenty of openings five foot or more above the heads of the liorses; and in fine, warm weather, the air should be admitted through to be windows. In winter and fall, the windows he all the opened on the side and end of the stable opposite to the quarter from whence the wind comes, so as not to expose the horse to a draft. There should be no cracks under the dears, or in the sides of the stable, through doors, or in the sides of the stable, through which the air would blow on the horses. The proper temperature of the stable will be indiproper temperature of the stable will be indi-cated by the appearance of the horses coats. If they are soft, glossy, and pliable, the tempera-ture of the stable is about right, and the tem-perature of the horse must be kept up to that point by clothing, as it cannot be well done by artificial heat. Every care must be taken to provent the horses from taking cold, and it can be close only by a most judicious change of clothing.

The feed should be mixed, two parts of hominy to have parts of outs. The colts should ent from eight to twelve quarts of feed a day, that is, in twenty-four hours, to be regulated by the form, quantity of flosh, work, etc. From a quart to a pant should be given at daylight, two or three at mue o'clock A.M., two at twelve o'clock from a pant to a quart at three or four o'clock In a and from two to four quarts at night.

They should have, with a few exceptions, as much hay and fodder as they will ent given to them three times a day—at nine A.M., at twoive M., and at night. They will generally est from four to seven pounds in twenty-four

The excrement should be noticed constantly: an I whenever it appears dark and lumpy, bran mastes should be given until it becomes light colored and somewhat soft. A little salt should Is put in the mash.

Second Week.

Feed as last week. Get colts out a little after daylight; if the track is not a half mile from the stable, walk for fifteen minutes. Trot a mile stew, and then gallop a mile slow. If the mornat w, and then gallop a mile slow. If the mornings are cool, put a long linsey over the saddles, and take it off before you begin to gallop, and put it on again as soon as the gallop is over. Scrape if necessary after the gallop, and run the cloths over them as before directed, and continue this work every morning a dess it is very windy or wet. Treatment for the balance of the day, same as in first week. Continue this work for a week.

Third Week.

In the alternoon of the last day of second weet prepare the colts for a light sweat. Give it the colts for a light sweat. Give it the colts five mallows of water, at night only half the usual quantity of fodder, and give a warm bran mash, composed of half feed and half bran, instead of their usual feed. Next

act tow or cotton with mixture, and then for Continue this work for for Continue this work for movem the morning, always shorten the feed and water a little the previous night.

Sixth Week.

The colts that have the most tiesh should be made to go a little farther in their work than the others. Give the same work in other respects, others. Of the sheets, still cooler, add another in of the sheets, still cooler, and another in first galaxies, still cooler, and another in the sheets add, take off the sheet and reabout half speed, keeping them well together. Continue this work during the week, and sweat

Seventh Week.

In the afternoon, give about thirty swallows of water, half the usual quantity of folder, and only half the usual quantity of grain. After the colts have finished eating, muzzle them. Next morning walk and trot as usual, then gallop a morning walk and trot as usual, then gallop a mile slow, walk for ten minutes. Take all the clothest off—direct the boys to go a mile, and tell them when they get to the half-unle post, to ease the colts off, and let them stride along the last half-unle, going the last quarter at half speed. The rest of the week give the same exercise as before directed, unless you find some of the colts losing flesh too fast, then onit, with them the afterness walker. The second brush poors. the afternoon gallop. The second brush morning, after a move of half a mile omit the fast work at the end of the first gallop, and let the colts in the second gallop stride a little up the backstretch and through the front one at about half speed. Next brush morning, move as usual, and give the same work. Sweat as usual.

Eighth Week.

After the sweat, prepare the colts as after the last sweat. Next morning, walk, trot, and gallop a mile, then strip; and in the next gallop let the colts move from the half mile post at about half speed; when they get into the front stretch make them run through at the top of their rate. make them run through at the top of their rate. This move will give you some idea of the speed of the colts. Every brush morning this week, let the colts, in their last move, go nearly up to the top of their rate. At the end of the week, sweat as usual, and prepare for a run next morning. Steam the fodder, and give only ahandful, give only two quarts of feed and only twenty swallows of water. Muzzle immediately after they have finished cating. Next morning walk, trot, and gallop a mile, slow; then strip, put up the riders, and direct them to gallop slow to within twenty-five or thirty yards of the half mile, and break at a run the half mile. Direct them to keep a good pull on the colts, but to make them do their best. If you have not already done so, now put spurs on the ridready done so, now put spurs on the rid-ers. As the colt will trobably be frightened by the run, the day after gallop very slow; and on the brush mornings do not let them go more than half speed, but let the brush be longer. Continue this kind of work through the week. Sweat as usual, and prepare for the brush only. Sweat as usual, and prepare for the brush only. The morning after the sweat, give a good strong brush in each gallop; that afternoon prepare for a run next morning, by giving twenty swallows of water and a handful of steamed fodder, and two quarts of feed. In the morning give a pint of feed; walk, trot, and gallop, as before directed; then strip and saddle for a half-mile run. Direct the boys to break and run half a mile as before directed. In twenty minutes repeat them, and you ought to be able to determine which of the colts is the best.

It is not intended to put the spurs on to ride the half mile move, but to get the colts a little accustomed to them in their exercise before giving them the half mile and repeat run. Should you not be satisfied with the trial, go on a week

ing them the half mile and repeat run. Should you not be satisfied with the trial, go on a week or two longer, giving the work to suit the condition of the different colts—of this, the half mile and repeat run will enable you to judge. If it is in the fall after the colts are two, or in the spring before they come three, you can at the beginning of the minth week, after the usual sweat, let your colts for those you wish to try at that distance, stride a mile at about half speed, the others you can run a half m le and speed, the others you can run a half m le and

repent again, using this time the spurs.

At the end of the ninth sweat, as before diand half bran, instead of their usual feed. Next morning give only a part of feed, part on two, three, four, or five blankets, according to the weather. Walk a mile, then trot a mile; and if the corresponding to the weather. Walk a mile, then trot a mile; and if the corresponding to the weather. Walk a mile, then trot a mile; and if the corresponding to the weather. Walk a mile, then trot a mile; and if the corresponding to the weather with which a little me of and salt has been mixed. Trot another mile of they sweat freely, take everything off on the track will scrape them well. Then put on the track will scrape them well. Then put on the corresponding to the view blankets and over-piece, according to the fall, a mile and lead back to stable. If the table, and lead back to stable. If the table, and lead back to stable, they are again before they get to the lead of more from the stable, they appear very much distressed after the arter in a mile, unless they appear very much distressed after the mild end to the mile with their training another week. In the middle of the week draw them a little, and let them in their second gallop of through the mile with the mean little and the and the arm of a mile, the at the wall the and the attent of and the detect of any through the forest corrected for a run of a mile. Walk and the sum of a mile, the attent of rected, prepars for a brush the next morning; and the afternoon after the brush, prepare as before directed for a run of a mile. Walk and trot

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