SHORT RULES FOR TRAINING TWO-YEAR or. In Fall and Winter, an extra piece at night OLDS.

PROM THE TURP, FIELD AND PARM ..

At the came at request of many of our patrons, we republish Capt. W. J. Minor's short rules for training two-year-old colts. Capt. Minor was a reliable and nonorable gentleman, and a successful owner and trainer of meetiorses, having imported Britannia and others, and bred from Britania, Verifier, Voucher. These rules are short and explicit, and contain more valuable information town can be writt u in a volume by those who cannot successfully train or run racenorses, much less educate others in a science which they neither have the brain to understand are soft, glossy and pliable, the temperature of nor industry to an juice. These rules cularged the stable is about right, and the temperature upon, increasing the work and feed according to the age and constitution of the horses, will enable any man of good common sense to put a horse in condition to run a race. Those who have any knowledge of horses or training will understand that all horsess will not cut the same amount of food or require and stand the same amount of work. Much less work is required to fit a celeate feeding horse for a race than a gross and heavy feeder. Horses do not require the same amount of preparation or work to run a short distance as to run a long one, and more work, better and longer proparation is required to run heat races than dashos. We submit outire the correspondence and

In the year 1853 Capt. W. J. Minor, of Natchez, Miss., an experienced turfman, published, in pamphlet form, his short rules for training two-year-olds. The rules are very valuable, especially to anatours, and we reproduce them, together with the correspondence that passed between Mr. Minor and Mr. Hunges .

CORRESPONDENCE.

Concomp, Sept. 8, 1863.

J. J. Hrones, Esq.

My Doar Sir I herewith hand you a few "Short Rules for Training Two-Year-Olds," knowing you have an outside and Davy an inside knowledge on the subject. I have not been either very diffuse or concise in my little trea-The fact is, as it regards work, no exact di-

rections can be given. The trainer must be governed by circumstances, which are only de-veloped as the working of the horses proceeds. I suppose one case. You have two colts, same age, and apparently the same in all respects; you put them to work on, say, eight quarts of feed in twenty-four hours. They both go quiet. ly, and are managed by boys of the same weight. You work them along at the same distance for two or three weeks. You now begin ... orush them: one of the colts continues the same easy go-long sort of a fellow, doing no more than ne is called on to do. The other, after a brush or two, seems just to wake up, and every time you gallop him he is on the bit the whole time, darring away whenever he gets the chance of feed, put on two, three, four or five blankets, and pulling the boy's arms off—taking a fourth according to the weather. Walk a mile; then more exercise in going a mile than his companion or than he did himself before you began to brush him.

New it must be evident to every thinking man, that if these colts continue to eat the same quantity and so the same distance in their work, both of them cannot come to the post in condition. It will probably be necessary to shorten the free-goer's work, and perhaps to increase his feed to ten or even twelve quarts in twenty-four hours. If his work was moderate as to distance, say a mile or a mile and a quarter each gallop in the morning, and a mile in the afternoon when he did not brush in the meruing, the increase of food would pro-bably be sufficient. Should be become very ex-citable, it would be well to omit his brush alto-gether for a week and then let him move by him-

self.
With the other colt, the non-excitable one, you would probably find the distance not sufficient to get the flesh off him, and you would have to increase his work from a mile and a quarter to a mile and three-quarters or two miles in his second galop. As he was eating only eight quarts in twenty-four hours you could not well reduce his feed. If he continued hard to reduce, you would have to increase the so ority of his sweats and the rate as well as the length of his gallops. This style of horse requires to be worked up to his race. The more excitable class should not be treated in the same manner, but their work should be lessened a little, particularly the fast work. All horses are in disposition and temper grades of the two just described, and must be treated accordingly.

Yours truly.

W. J. Mixon.

SHORT BULES FOR TRAINING TWO-TEAR-OLDS.

First Week.

Trot a mile after walking a mile. Take the boys off on the track; if sweating, scrape the colts, and rub lightly and quickly. Caress the colts; lead to the stable and rub dry; lead around the ring for twenty minutes; give water in four draughts, five minutes between each draught; wash legs, lead into stable, rub and clean off; rub legs very lightly with soft cloths, just enough to get the legs dry; no hand rub-bing of legs. Colts are frequently backshined by too much rubbing. At 12 o'clock walk half an hour; water while walking; brush off and

is almost always required, varying according to weather, from a sheet to a heavy blanket.

The stable should be well ventilated by having plenty of openings five feet or more above the heads of the horses; and in fine, warm weather, the air should be admitted through large windows. In Winter and Fall, the windows should be opened on the side and end of the stable opposite to the quarter from whoses the wind comes, so as not to expose the horses to a draft. There should be no cracks under the 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 indicated by the appearance of the horses' coats. If they 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 prevent the

heat. Every care must be taken to prevent the horses from taking cold, and it can be done only by a most judicious change of clothing.

The feed should be mixed, two parts of hominy to five parts of oats. The colts should eat from eight to twelve quarts of feed a day—that is, in twenty-four hours, to be regulated by the form, quantity of flesh, work &c. From a quart to a pint should be given at daylight, two or three at 9 o'clock a.m., two at 13 o'clock, from a pint to a quart at 3 or 4 o'clock pin., and from two to a quart at 3 or 4 o'clock p m., and from two to four quarts at night. They should have, with a few exceptions, as much hay and fodder a they will cat given to them three times a day at 9 a.m., at 12 m., and at night. They will generally out from four to seven pounds in twenty-four hours.

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

Second Week.

Feed as last week. Get colts out a little after daylight, if the track is not half a mile from the stable, walk for fifteen minutes. Trot a mile slow, 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 nuless 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 afternoon of the last day of the second week, prepare the colts for a light aweat. Give them only twenty five swallows 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; the mash should be in quantity the same as the usual feed. Next morning give only a pint according to the weather. Walk a mile; then trot a mile; and if the colts sweat enough, scrape and give three or four swallows of tepid water with which a little meal and salt has been mized. Trot another mile; if they sweat freely, take everything off on the track and scrape then well. Then put on one or two blankets and over piece, according to the weather, and lead back to stable. If the track is half a mile or more from the stable, they may scrape again before they get to the stable. Arrived at the stable, bandage the fore legs with woolen bandages that have been dipped in hot water. Take them into the stable, take care there is no draft on them; scrape if sweating, and rub dry briskly. When rubbing head, neck and shoulders keep a sheet, linsoy or blanket, according to the weather, over the back and loins. When rub bing back, loins and quarters, cover the shoulders and neck, and so on until the horse is nearly dry; then throw off the covering entire-ly. The object in covering one portion of the body while another portion is being rubbed, is to prevent the horse from cooling too rapidly by evaporation. If the day is cold, and the skin of the horse begins to get cold before he is quite dry, brush him off and clothe pretty warm and walk him out. Have the air taken off the water, put enough meal in it to make it white and add salt sufficient just to make it taste. Let them drink a little when they come out of the stable, as they will be very thirsty. Then walk for fifteen reinutes, and give them water as beforeMirocted. Wash legs in warm water; clean off; feed with mash and fooder as usual. At night feed as usual. Next morning walk about half a mile; then gallop a mile; put on overpieces; walk about ten minutes, and gallop another mile; put on over-pieces; walk about a quarter of a mite, scrape and rub as before di-rected. Continue this work for the week—letting the colts pass and repass each other in the

gallop.
At the end of the week prepare for another sweat. In the afternoon, after the sweat, give only thirty swallows of water and half the usual quantity of fedder, with usual feed of grain.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SALMON IN LAKE ERIE.

The first salmon bred in Lake Erie was caught last week Ly Davis & Brothers, of Toledo, at Cedar Point, Maumea Bay, Lake Ene, O. The fish was, without doubt, one In the afternoon, walk under saddle for an gan Fish Commission from the egg of the hour; water after returning to stable in same California salmen (Salmo quinct) in the

A HARD FIGHT.

The Campbellford Herald gives the following account of an exciting encounter with a deer: —" Mr. C. Keller, who resides a few miles from this village, had a very desperate fight with a deer, in South Lake, a few weeks note. The particulars as told us are as follows: Mr. Keller was alone in a cance one evening fishing, and had his gun with him. About midnight, however, he was surprised at the presence of a deer some distance from him, in the water, and grasp ing his gun, took aim, but his fowling piec having got wet in the cance, would not of fect a discharge. Putting on another cup, he again took aim, and this time fired, but sue ceeded only in wounding him, a grain or two of shot having entered his horn. This en reged the deer, which directed his course to the cance, and commenced a vicious attack on Mr. Keller, who was in the meantime prepared to meet him. Having only the paddle in his hands, he battered away at the animal's head in the hope of making him de sist, but it tended to infuriate him the more and the fight became desperate. The battle lasted several hours, during which time Keller lost his knife, and broke his paddle, but managed, however, all through the tiercest struggle to keep the came from upsetting. After some hours the deer showed signs of exhaustion, and attempted to swim ashore. but Keller prevented him, and kept up a sawing motion across the animal's back with the broken paddle, till he had lost all power ment of his hind limbs. This being offected, Kel-part-c he accomplished by repeatedly lifting him until it is well mixed and smooth. by the tail, and in this way drowned him. The fight lasted from about midnight till

SWANS NOT GOOD EATING.

Among our English Exchanges comes the following it in, which is of interest in many po ats because it shows the prevalent me-thod of marking swans, their unloveliness in a culinary sense and some peculiar ideas about water courses: "As the Northamptonshire Quarter Sessions recently, Thomas Wykes was charged with stealing a swan, the property of Edward Orland. The swan, which was the subject of the charge, had been presented to the prosecutor, a miller by his landlord, Capt. Stirling, and was kept on the mill-stream at Holdenby, which flow iuto the Wen. The prisoner, who was mow ing with two other men in a field by the side of the stream, killed the swan with his scythe and took it home with him, where he and his wife tried to eat it, but found the bird too tough. A search was made, and the bones were found in the prisoner's house and the skin in an osier-bed close by. Mr. Merewether, for the prisoner, objected that a swan which was swimming about on a public river was not the subject of larceny. For the pre-secution it was contended that that could not refer to a bird which was branded in the web of the foot, as in this case. Earl Spencer, in overruling the objection, remarked that this stream could hardly be called a public river, although it did run into the Wen. The prisoner was convicted, and, in consideration of his previous good character, sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment."

THE FEAT OF A BRAVE WOMAN.

Mr. Cameron was taking a bull from the made an attack upon Mr. Cameron, who ran and treading upon him in a frightful manh. ld with a death like orin when Mrs. Cam-Lole woman took in the whole situation, that can only challenge our wonder and ad miration. She with a great effort released Mr. Cameron's grip upon the ring, and, taking a firm hold upon it herself, literally forced the bull away, and dragged him to the field again, where she fastened him in. There was no one to assist her except a little boy, who was able to do nothing more than open and close the gate. She then returned to her husband, and carried him, brussel and mutilat d, to the house. The saddest

THE QUEEN ON SUNDAY HARVEST ING.

On Sunday, the 28th ult., her Mapesty, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, drove cards on railway trains to Lochnagar distillery, and path a vist of a Young man trave Mr. Begg. From continuous well, the weat other node we core and ther had on the previous day, cleared up and changed to bright sundana. The Queen, atter a short stay at Lochnagar Farm, continued her drive by way of Baluacroft, and remained for some time beside a field of cats belonging to Mr. Begg, where about fifty men and women were actively at work binding in stooks grain which had been spread fout to dry on the Saturday. It was quite dry on Sunday, and the people in the dis-trict turned out, and with willing hands had the whole field bound and stooked by evening, part of the operation being conducted by moonlight. Before leaving, her Mejesty sigmiled to Mr. Begg her opinion that the work was one of necessity. In this, says the Dundee Advertiser, she differs from some Scotch elergymen, who on Sunday and on the Sunday previous denonuced from the pulpit the practice of Sunday harve-trag usa violation of the scantity of the Sabbath.

MANGE IN A HORSE.

A correspondent of the American Agreed turalist gives the following mode of trust mone ... Make an ointment of lart, twelve parts, cirbolic acid on part, and su plur ler dipped the deer's head under water, which two parts. Bub these together thoroughly, 30me of this ointment into the affected portions of the skin twice a day. Give an ounce daylight next morning. The deer weighed of flowers of sulphur daily in the field, antil 250 pounds; and when dressed 228 pounds. the per-paration of the horse and its strongly of it, then discontinue it, but continue the use of the outment for some time lon er. until the skin recovers a healthy appearance. Whitewash the stable and stalls with lime. and cover the floor also with it, as the mange insect will live upon the wood work for some months, and return to the borse of ant destroyed.

> A WEDDING PARTY ON VELOCI-PEDES.

A novelty in marriage processions was recently witnessed in Paris, in the Bois de Boulogne. The happy couples all went out on velocipedes. Each gentleman had a lady seated behind him. The party occupied fif teen velocipedes, and was led by an active fellow who worked his way with his feet, and, while preserving his equilibrium, dex t rously used his hands in playing on the vielin. Next to the fiddler came the bride and bridegroom, then the bridesmaids behind the best men and the elderly folks in the rear. But every male in the party seemed to be more or less an accomplished velocipedest. They made the tour of the lakes in the park and alight d at the Crolet restaurant of the cascade, here an excellent ainner was served. In the evening the happy party remounted their velocipedes and delighted the wanderers in the great avenue of the Champs Elysees on their return to Paris. the only difference in the procession being that in the evening the man on the leading velocipedo bore a torch—the torch of Hymen probably—instead of a tiddle.

DEATH OF A CHARACTER.

The death of William Abbott, "the king Mr. Cameron was taking a bull from the of the Cariboo go'd miner." is announced field to the stable. When near the door of the stable the brute became enraged and company who struck rich pay on William Creek in 1861, arriving in Victoria with 300 from him and at the same time called his dog and endeavored to urge him to an attack upon the bull. Mrs. Cameron happened to hear her husband's call upon the entered a saloon and shied a handful of \$20 dog, and at once ran to his assistance. When pieces at a large plate-glass mirror bound she reached the spot the infuriated beast had the bar, shattering it. When represent the knocked Mr. Cameron down and was goring the bar-keeper, he requested him to keep the " beast for the damage. On another occa ner. Mr. Cameron had struggled hard to sion he and another Caribooite aston hed detend himself, and had caught hold of the Government street by throwing \$20 pieces ring inserted in the animal's nose. This he at each other until topped by the p he The throwing comin-need with snow-talleron came up. In an instant the brave and On his return to Carboo Abbott's good for tune continued, and he has been known to and made an effort to rescue her husband stake \$10,000 on a hand at poker. After two or three years' prosperty. Abbott got to the bottom of his claim and his purse at the same time, and was miserably poor at the first Flambos, on mile from the Br. k. In East Flambos, on mile from the Br. k. Lond and only a shirt distance from Pa two or three years' prosperity. Abbott got to

TRANSPORTING LIVE TROUT BY BAIL. An ingenious Frencaman has devised methol said to be very effective. Alin box perforced with small noles, is placed maida larger one, considerable space being allowed between the two. They are then tilled floor of the smaller hox. In the space at one language at the met r see distance

CARDS ON THE TRAINS.

The Terente felegion of the 22nd wit make the following remarks about playing

"A young man travelling on the care the other night we per nated by a conthe applicatly guideles little game of "timer card monte. As a usual in such case, the first f wid dlara were won by the voung man who innocently unagined that he had have ided across a person that g gold mine but the next time, the young man lead to be began to realize that perhaps the peramen lating gold mine was not a gold mine oter all. He app at the the conductor of the train to assist him in making the sharp re who had fleeced him return thin he can bey. and the money was returned after a cond d al of exertment on board the mon, and in attempt of the holder of it to jump to so the cars. As a matter of course every porch will say that it was very wrong of the errors. filence in a techeat an innocent and me-phisticated young man of his money. They should be astramed of themselves. It is true that every effort is made by the railway offer cials to prevent passingers from being thecoal by sharpers, and the company have even posted up announcements in their en . warning the passengers to look out for the co coople. Yet, notwithstanding these process tions, unsophisticated young in a will per sist in playing cirds with people whom they have nover seen nor heard of before, and with the company's warning staring them in the face. A man who loss money playing cards in any circumstances is undeserving of sympathy, but a man who low amoney under the circumstances mentioned deserves to be left to cuew the end of bitter reflection in a seat by hunself. When he bets his money he expects to win, and so long as he does win he takes care to lodge no complaint with the conductor against his fllow passenger. But the moment he discovers he has been d-prive of his sheeneis he goes to the oilscials in tears. As long as there are dupes willing to play cards on ranway trains there will be sharpers ready to victimize them.

A QUEER CHAIR.

Seth Kinman, the renowned California hunter and trapper, has gained a unide table notoriety as the maker of unique chairs for several of the Presidents of the United States. He presented Buchanau with a chair made of clk horns and hoofs in 1864, and gave Abraham I meeln a semilar to in 1864. Andrew Johnson was the recepient f a chair made of greezly skins and class. During a recent visit to the Centennial Pa position, Sath called on Governor Hayes, at 'olumbus, Ohio, and pr winted him with a chair similar to the Lincoln and Buchanan chairs—of elk horns and knofe, with a gree by r be covering. He has another chair summar to the Audrew J dinson chair in store for the President elect, only it has the addition it a grizzly s ferocious head cumingly con a d underneath the seat, worth, by terching a spring in the rear of the chair, in the safetiment, the just support in the passes support in the passes when it is turned to the passes when the passes where the passes when the passes when the passes when the p tannilannuo

A CURIOSITY.

In the Government Building of the Conunial is an Indian dug out from Van or a Island, British Columbia, which is or t tlong, 8 feet wide, and 4 feet deep. The winderful part is that this impreuse beat which had to be cut in half in order to go to the exhibition, and which will earry fully ist men—is made from the trunk of a single tice, while its workmanship and shape would do credit to those possessing a higher case 22 ton than Indian. Incide and out it is a namented with Indeers heads, which is a painted in black, yellow, blue mistred, store ing very conclusively the Indian arms is much inferior to tue In han mechanic. The braces, which extend across the inside of the bent, so as to hold the adex rigid, are to I with strings through how a in the sades, or stead of being tastened with iron.

A RABL VISITOR.

finch post office. The her was calarge as a cow, and very fut and here. He was next cort on tit farm of Mr. A country no. n. East Planders, by the case of that gone man, who report that the rare ventor of the section of the Country appeared to the quite tame, on negation of the house one