

...the horse, "Walk to the quarter pole, and trot to the half-circle pole, and gallop a mile to there, and round beyond the place of point off the track," at which place it is his duty to be by the time they get through galloping. The boy who is to be told to dismount at the end of the gallop, and turn their horses upon their right leg, or the contrary way from which they have been galloping, losing their heads and bounding their off to the stable, when they should have their mouths and nostrils well opened off then allowed to drink from ten to fifteen buckets of tepid water, and then to go out to the tank to have the water rubbed out of their hair. When the hair is straight and smooth, the use of a short of brush as the case may be, over the head and down out upon the neck and walk to the contrary way or with the sun, until they are dry enough to be cleaned off, which will be at the expiration of thirty-five or forty minutes.

G. JAFFER XV.

Whisper of the Three-Year-Old.

We must now return to our previous subject, the training of the three-year-old. When the proper time arrives to break your colts do not move them faster than a two-minute gait, for they are much better and easier ordered at that rate of speed than they would be if sent at the rate of 1:00 to the mile. The latter gait would make their muscles sore and it is, which would make them quit eating; while the slower gait will settle their flesh full as much as is desirable at one time, and will keep them on their feed and improve them, besides, it will not hurt them if they are broken two or three times within ten days; whereas, if they are made to run their best in trials, they will be knocked off their feed for seven or eight days, and if over-worked in their runs by injudicious riding the trainer may be compelled to let him up entirely. There are colts which have a barrel formed body, and are very closely made, that will take a great deal of work, and trainers think that they must nearly kill them to get them into shape. Now my experience has been with horses of that form to feed them into shape by putting the muzzle up to them, and not allowing them to eat more than what I give them. They will soon shape up, and when you take them to the track they are in form to take their exercise without blowing or belching, so that you can hear them all over the track, as will be the case if worked in their proper form. A horse of an elliptical-form body does not require near the caution in preparing for severe work, as a barrel or round bodied horse. The elliptical body will allow the rider to pass by the flank without hindrance, as the body is more of a wedge form, and does not project as in the barrel-formed horse. You will therefore, see that the treatment in training of the two different bodied horses should be quite different. Each should be trained in accordance with its conformation, as, indeed, it is in the case with every horse, then by clearly showing that no trainer can take a lot of horses, and train them all alike, and bring them to the best in racing condition.

In training trials no colt should be run the whole distance in which he is engaged with his weight on much under a two-minute gait, for his condition can be ascertained at that speed and without injury, as well if not better than if he was running his best. If you wish to ascertain his speed, he should be run a quarter mile or half a mile, which is far enough for any horse to run at his highest speed. When he returns to where the trainer stands, the latter being an experienced judge, can readily judge of his condition by noticing the effect the run has had upon him. A run at that distance cannot seriously hurt the colt; but if he be sent off a mile and a half or two miles to make time, it may probably result in injury to the colt, or at least it will not put him forward any. It is the heavy clothing in work, and the long and severe trials run, which break down most of the colts. Another habit should be formed among trainers, this is of taking horses out to the track, and running them their trial a mile or two, and then blanketing them up with heavy hoods, while the horses are still hot from their previous run, and gallop them at a strong pace, two, three, and four miles. Now it sometimes happens that when a horse is too hot, he will not sweat at all. After they have galloped in this way with a view of sweating them, when they raise the blankets to see if they are sweating, and find they are

...that appear to be overworked he will let up at once knowing full well that a few days rest will restore them, and those that he has under worked he will, of course, increase their work, and thus, by close observation, he will prevent the permanent injury of any of his colts. Horses are easier ordered by strong gallops than they are by trial runs, short or long. No horse should be tried after he has once run in public at a less speed than two minutes, for his actual speed can be obtained at a much shorter distance; therefore, to order a horse strong galloping at a distance that suits his form and condition, with an occasional breeze at the rate of two minutes to the mile, will effect the object in a reasonable time. A great fault among trainers in running their horses trial runs, is in starting too many together. Every horse, in a trial, should be run by himself, unless his organization or temperament is of that sluggish nature as to require another horse with him to excite him to put forth his speed. In running a number of horses together, the jockeys will often have bets among themselves in respective horses which they are to ride, and by trying to win their little bets, are apt to disobey orders, and injure their horses. But if they are breezed slightly, no contest of this kind can arise, and you can have the use of your best rider on all the horses. Trainers, either from ignorance or for what of attention, neglect or do not know how to teach their boys how to ride, how to sit upon a saddle; how to brace their knees, or to take hold of the reins. I will venture to say, if you would go to the track at any time, when a number of horses are galloping, you will not see two boys in ten holding the reins properly in their hands, which is an injury to the colt, both in his running and disposition. Nine times out of ten you will see them with both hands turned towards the horse's neck, and the bottom of their hands toward the horse's mouth. Should a boy be riding a high-headed horse, or taking a long hold on the reins, if the horse attempts to run he is sure to get away with him by the time he pulls his hands back to the sides of his own hips, for the purchase of the reins is gone, and he has let go one hand or both and grab the reins, and he is just as liable to grab hold of the main as the rein. If he should catch but one rein, he will pull the horse's head round before he gets hold of the other rein, which will throw the horse off his stride, and the weight of his body upon the leg on the side of the loose rein, and this is the cause of so many young colts breaking down. When you see a horse running away in exercise, it is long odds that the boy has got hold of the reins as described above, and hence so many colts run away. Trainers should buy or borrow a book in which English riding is illustrated by pictures of every position in which the jockey should occupy whilst upon the horse, for they are the only horsemen whose perfection in riding is worthy of imitation. We have no superior riders in this country, or at best very few, and this is owing entirely to our jockeys not being taught how to ride. If they ever become proficient, it is from long experience and natural good judgment. There is over one hundred thousands dollars lost to the proper winners by bad riding and bad training every season, but experience keeps a dear school, and fools will learn in no other. Even in our steeple and hurdle races, where the riders are mostly men, there is scarcely one of them who can ride two miles and a half without falling off, or running their horse stiff against a stone wall or through a hurdle, by pulling his head so high he cannot jump, or, if he does, he jumps a straddle of the hurdle, crippling or firing their horses long before the race is over. Even if the horse should remain upon his legs, and the jockey upon his back, until they reach the last hurdle, you will see them blunder through the hurdle, and then slashing their horses mercilessly with the whip, and rolling from side to side like a pair of steel-furds; they flourish their hands like drumsticks and push their bodies forward; so that when their horses arrive at the winning post, they look as though they were half a length ahead of the animals they are riding, and they call it riding. Our best riders in steeplechases seldom ride, and hence the above picture, although slightly overdrawn, is often seen realized. Anyone attending the races, who has noticed horses used for steeplechasing and hurdling, must have observed that their hind legs are generally swollen and bunched up, from the pressure up to the hock, and which is in consequence of their jumps over the hurdles, stone walls and bats.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Full Stock of all the latest English and American FELT and SILK

Hats and Caps.

JOCKEY SUITS, Riding and Driving, and Railroad Caps a specialty
Furs cleaned and repaired on the premises
217-ty



Coleman & Co.,

56 King St. East, TORONTO, Opp. Toronto St.
191-ty

John Dixon,
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES,
COR. BAY AND TEMPERANCE STREETS,
TORONTO.
Light Work a Specialty.

TERMS REASONABLE
191-ty



WHITE & SHARPE

65 KING-ST. WEST,
TORONTO.

EDWARD E. JONES,
MANSION HOUSE BARBER SHOP

The Leading Tonsorial Saloon in the City.

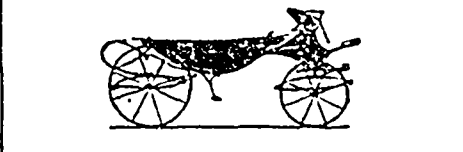
BAY AND ADELAIDE STREETS.

SHIRTS made to Order,
AND PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

All Laundry Work well and promptly executed.

WILLIAM LEE & Co.
193-ty

VICTORIA CARRIAGE FACTORY.



DENIS GERVAIS.

Shop:—Nos. 812 and 816 CRAIG STREET
Snow Rooms: Entrance, 75 Bonaventure Street

His work has commanded first-class premiums whenever and wherever exhibited. Competition defied. No. 75 Bonaventure Street, Montreal. 198t-y.

LAKIN'S PATENT
Overdraw Bar Check
R.H.N.



It prevents a horse from having a sore mouth, will not wear off the mane, gives the horse perfect use of the head and neck, and is acknowledged by all horsemen to be the only check to be used as an overdraw in speeding.

(Patented in CANADA March 13, 1875, and in the UNITED STATES March 10, 1874, and any infringement on the above will be dealt with to the extent of the law).
For sale by all dealers and jobbing houses in the United States and Canada. Manufactured by J. A. LAKIN & CO., Westfield, Mass
192-ty

Gun Cleaning!

AND REPAIRING.

Gentlemen wishing to have their Guns cleaned or repaired are invited to send them to me at once, and not to let them remain till the Spring shooting, and they will thereby save themselves much delay which is necessarily caused in many cases by the crush of work which sets in at that season.

Parties having repairs at our store that have been with us over one month, are requested to call for them, bringing their checks.

W. G. RAWBONE,

GUNMAKER,
123 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

more recently of the Hamilton Club, desires to announce that he has purchased the business lately carried on by

Henry Hogben, on Jordan Street,

And will endeavor to maintain the high reputation which the house has enjoyed for past years. Every delicacy which the market can afford will be found on the bill of fare. Special attention paid to private dinner parties.

W. J. LOVERING.

193-ty

Daniels' Hotel,

Prescott, Canada.

The only first-class House. Large parlours and sample rooms. Omnibusses meet all trains and steamers.

L. R. DANIELS,
197-ty. Proprietor.

COLLINS' North American HOTEL,

KING STREET,

DUNDAS.

THE

Renforth House,

268 YONGE STREET,

George Briggs - Propr.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars of the choicest brands always in stock.

The Birds Nest,

Cor. of Bechess and Sherbourne Sts.

ED. BIRD PROPRIETOR.

(Late of the St. Lawrence Arcade.)

This Hotel is kept supplied with the choicest of everything, and friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to drop in.

EDWARD BIRD, Proprietor.

THE PACIFIC

Saloon & Billiard Parlor

No. 8 RICHMOND ST. EAST.

Mike Halloran, - Proprietor.

217-ty

RICHARDSON'S HOTEL.

North-west Corner of King & Brock Streets, Convenient to Northern Railway, and close to King Street Cars. Good Accomodation for Travellers and Boarders at Moderate Rates.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON PROPRIETOR