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Trotting horse breeders' associations. Large premiums are offered for thorough stallions best adapted to get stock wanted in this country, carriage or coach, roadster, Hackney, Suffolk Punch, Shire and Clydesdale stallions. Horses if not sold, will be returned free by the different railways, while a convention of the Agriculture and Arts Association takes place during the time of the show, to attend which certificates will be issued at station of departure, warranting return at one-third fare. Mr. Henry Wade, the secretary, Toronto, will furnish prize lists and other particulars on application.

ASHBRIDGE'S BAY RACES.

The ice meeting on Ashbridge's Bay, this city, last week was not a success. Not only was the attendance small, but the speculation was exceedingly moderate. Only one bookmaker was on hand, and he paid out \$25 for running the risk and if he died of death or eternal ruin, he did not ordinarily well. Messrs. Samuel Hamilton and John White, of Hamilton, and J. J. Burns, of Toronto, were the judges. There were to have been three days' racing, but owing to the small attendance the last day was declared off and the horses took passage for Hamilton, where they will be seen this week. In the 2.44 race, on the first day, Senator started in favorite, but after the first heat, although Senator fulfilled expectations, the betting was two to one on Sir Harry Wilkes, who won the next three heats. The named race was left unfinished, but on the following day, King Forest, the favorite light through, won.

24 Trot purse, \$150.

Sir Harry Wilkes; E. James, To- ronto.....	2	1	1
W. A. J. Hamilton.....	2	1	1
Zola; G. H. Schen, Buffalo.....	2	1	1
Jay Ann; A. Westcott, Toronto.....	4	1	4

Named Race—Purse, \$100 (unfinished).

King Forest; W. A. Collins.....	0	1	2	1
W. A. J. Hamilton.....	0	1	2	1
W. A. J. Hamilton.....	0	1	2	1
Forest Victor, C. Bennett.....	0	1	2	1
Amie Rooney, J. W. Westcott.....	6	5	5	6
Forrester, J. J. Townsend.....	7	7	7	6
Neil Mac; G. Holman.....	7	7	7	6

On the second day the attendance did not exceed two hundred, and the solitary letting man showed by his action that he was not taking many chances. The 2.25 race was shuffled round to the greatest possible extent, but the public wouldn't budge. However the time made was good and the contest had every appearance of being on the level. A second named race closed the gathering, the summaries being as follows:

2.25 Class—Trotters or pacers.

Glenns, b.g., by Gen. Brock.....	2	3	1	1
Royal Prince, ch.b., by Dexter Pace; Irvine Bros., Chicago.....	4	1	2	1
Pittion, b.g., by Georgia Wicks; J. Kennedy, Hamilton.....	1	2	3	2
W. A. J. Hamilton.....	3	4	4	4

Time, 2:25, 2:27, 2:29, 2:27, 2:30.

Named Race—Trotters or pacers.

Joe C. b.g., Gen. May.....	1	1	2
Queen, b.g., W. Westcott.....	3	4	4
Leah Ann, b.g., J. Westcott.....	3	4	4
W. A. J. Hamilton.....	3	4	4
Patti, ch.f., Thos. Taylor.....	4	3	3

Time 2:30, 2:33, 2:30, 2:38.

Patti, who was just off the road, was in no condition to trot. She is the best-looking trot in Toronto, and Mr. Tom Taylor has a foal from her by Geneva, 2:14, that should be a rattler. El James has bought the black colt Sir Harry Wilkes, winner of the 2.44 race on Tuesday. He is by Coun's Harry Wilkes and a horse of grand action.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CRIEGRIS, Smith's Falls.—The age of a horse is reckoned from the 1st of January. A number of horses have raced in New Orleans and San Francisco one day and three years old and the next as a four-year-old. The Canadian breed more Princess did so at New Orleans.

WATERLOO.—The fastest running mile is Salvatore's 1:35, made at Mountmout Park in 1890. The fastest trotting mile is Nancy Hanks' 2:04, made at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1892. The fastest recognized bicycle time is 2.8, John's 1:58, made at Independence, Nov. 9, 1893. The fastest mile ever run by man is W. G. George's 4:12, made in London in 1886.

ISOUTHER, Wulffville, N.S.—Legal inquiries will not be answered here.

P.O., P.O.—1. Our next and fourth battle of the world will be an account of Morrissey-Hecman fight with some preliminary remarks about Bill J. who Morrissey's gang murdered long since he licked their chief. 2. Sullivan and Corbett fought for \$45,000 and Corbett and Mitchell for \$30,000, including a stake of \$5,000 a side.

P.P., City.—You deal the player whose card you turned up, the next card.

BEUTNER, Portage La Prairie.—Richard Ten Brock's Starke won the Goodwood Cup and the Brighton Stakes in 1894.

SCHUBNER, Winnipeg.—Dexter's time was 2:17, made at Buffalo in 1895. Yes, it was that performance that gave rise to the saying "Whoa, Dexter!"

WILL BE REDUCED READER, New Westminster, B.C.—In 1893 the trotting time for one mile was not beaten. For the most distant about which you speak the time was beaten in 1895 as follows: 2 miles, Greenlander, 4:32; 3 miles, Night-angel, 6:50; 4 miles, Bishop Hero, 9:58; 5 miles, Bishop Hero, 12:30; 10 miles, Paced, 20:15. Captain McGowan's 20 miles in 1895 has stood since 1895 and was done on a half mile track, too.

RAISING THE TROTTER.

How He Should be Treated, and When to Breed.

"Dexter" contributes an article to that capital paper, *The Spirit of the Horse*, on raising trotters, that can generally be read with profit. He says:

In this article I do not propose to speak much of breeds or individuality, but simply on the raising of the horse. The remarks which I shall make will apply to those who rear draught horses, and to those who rear racing horses, and to a question of fitness of place and local surroundings, of feed and care, and the temper and ability of the man or men who have them in charge.

It is a fact well known that the soil and climate have natural influences on the formation of horses, their disposition and gait. It should be borne in mind that the surroundings in which a trotting-bred horse is reared, whether in Maine, Canada, Kentucky or California, have an influence in shaping his form, size, stamina, brain qualities and speed.

The United States and Canada seem to be natural places for raising trotting horses, for the reason that first, being a nation of horsemen, we make use of the horse for our daily business and pleasure in a way which develops the trotting gait. The next thing is to accelerate the motion, and this, as we seem to be doing in a very successful way.

Allowing that a breeder is well equipped by the selection of a sire and dam, the utmost care is requisite during the season of pregnancy. Assuming that the

foal is born in a healthy state, and that its dam gives it all the nourishment needed, a new care will begin. First, the foal, while its feet and joints are in a gelatinous condition, should not be permitted to make long journeys or indulge in violent exercise. If it appears particularly lively and active it should be kept in an enclosure where the footing is soft and where there would be little to disturb it.

The best time for a foal to be born is from the middle of April until the first of July, although there is no written law on the subject. At this time of year Nature has arranged to have the earth soft and cool for the feet of the foal. I would not advise a mare which abounded in large, rough boulders, or in putting them into a lot strewn with piles of lumber, old carts, wagons, and the like, such as seen around many farm buildings. I do not think it prudent to turn mares with young foals into pastures where there are young horses (particularly colts), one, two, and three years of age.

I find that there are many men who have not room enough to care for a mare and her foal. Their stable and yard room are insufficient, or are in irregular shapes. As a rule, few stables situated in cities and villages are fit for a mare and foal for the reason of a scarcity of room and sunlight. Many yards are low and wet, run under the stables, and are on the cold, shady side of the building. The foal is endangered in such a place, because its feet are subjected to cold soakings; it has to run in a mire, gets dirty, and its first mantling is interfered with and delayed, which may develop intestine troubles. Again, the mire and deep mud which the foal is obliged to run, may cause a dislocation of gut, a very important point in the rearing of a trotter. Then the unhealthy air of the damp lot and barn cellar may engender disease in the respiratory organs.

There are some of the calamities to which colts are subjected, particularly in cities and by breeders who have not ample facilities to properly take care of dam and foal.

I must here caution the raiser or caretaker of foals to be on his guard against lice. They are likely to be a deadly enemy on foals, while situated as we have described, and although the young colt may go to a good grassy pasture with its dam later in the year, they will remain safely hid in the thickest coat of the young colt. Many mares do not afford enough nourishment to keep the foal growing vigorously, and again, many pastures are so short of feed that it is really dangerous to crack out and bring the colt to the barn.

A few years ago I visited the Mount Washington Stock Farm, owned by Messrs. Stevens and Eaton, of Lancaster, N.H. It is situated in the Connecticut valley. The pasture a few mares and colts were running in was free of stumps or stones, and had the appearance of once being a mowing field. While the grazing was very good, I noticed that provender boxes had been set up, and that the horses all received extra feed. The stables and boxes were close at hand, and were provided with large, dry, sunny paddocks. Further, I have been informed of the fact that the colts and fillies which I saw that day have developed into large, fine horses. By the way, they were so tame that Mr. Stevens could hardly drive them away from him to make them trot, but they were feeling good they got a little excited, and at last trotted like race-horses, and all in play. Ailly I saw that day (he was by Viking) showed gait, size and beauty enough to warrant a man in paying a thousand dollars for her, as horses were selling, and from what I hear now she is worth the best part of it.

After the colt has been weaned it will need a warm, dry stable for the cold

nights of autumn, and extra feed in addition to its daily run to grass. The best wintered colts I think I ever saw, and really the best regulated place to keep them, belongs to my friend, Dr. George H. Bailey, of Woodford's, Me. He has a large box stall or pen, about 14 x 20 feet, exposed to the South, with large windows let in a good blaze of sunlight when the sun shines, and it does for the most of the time during winter days in Maine. The floor is the natural earth, the soil being light on a sandy foundation. I should a judge. Connected with the box is a large paddock, and early in the morning the door is opened, and the colts are allowed to run in and out at will all day.

As to the feed for weanlings, there is a difference of opinion. When I was a boy, if a farmer had then given a weanling one quart of oats a day it would have been the talk of the town gossip and around the stoves at the groceries all winter. In Dr. Bailey's year ago he weaned two colts in June. He fed them liberally, at one time giving them twelve quarts of oats apiece each day. The result was that in July they were as large and lusty as the average three-year-old.

I once visited a plain New Hampshire farmer early in July. He had a beautiful yearling filly, and it was running in a field of grass stout enough to mow, and in addition he was feeding her one quart of oats a day. The filly had plenty of exercise, and got her growth when it was the proper time to grow.

Many keep their colts in cramped quarters because they do not have the room. Here is an example. I once went into a stable, in a little factory village, belonging to a trader there. It was originally fitted with two stalls. Then he had a third stall added, and he sold a nice colt which occupied the second stall; then he bred again and was obliged to make three stalls where there had been two; he bred again, and the third stall, as a yearling, was kept behind a three-year-old, in a box about the size of a square, and into this pen the urine from the other stalls drained. Now there is no use in breeding colts and keeping them in this way. If they are poorly cared for in one way they will be in another. They will develop in a cramped, uneven way; one part will be too large, another too small, and the result will be a nondescript or a monstrosity of form, gait or disposition. Colts raised like Dr. Bailey's and the young New Hampshire farmer's will need less work in breaking and fixing of gait, because the limbs have always had free use and been untrammelled.

The next point is the breaking and training. Breeding colts are wealthy can do as they please, but the small breeder, the common country breeder, will find it more profitable to himself and beneficial to the colt to confine his breaking operations to the winter-time, when the colt can be driven on the small horse shoe. The idea that a colt must be trained from his baby form is a delusion, and assists in swelling the crop of failures. There are things to be thought of besides getting speed. The cost of production is one, and the soundness is another.

When a colt is put in training another risk is taken with it, and this should be lessened as much as possible. Track training for colts is a fallacy. They ought not to see a track more than half-a-dozen times before they enter the harness, if they are to be raced. They need little dusting and scraping, but above all they need to have their feet growing healthy and level all of the time. While a trotting-bred colt should be trained from the baby form, it should never be done at the expense of spoiling his gait and way of going for a driving horse. These are important and delicate points, and not every man who pretends to be a trainer knows how to break a colt or fit a horse for a race.