

THE THOROUGHBRED RACE HORSE.  
HOW TO BREED, REAR, AND TRAIN HIM.

BY AN OLD TRAINER.

## CHAPTER XIV.

From the Spirit of the Times,  
Continued.

Horses become brittle and wind suckers by being fed exclusively upon dry feed and not enough water to satisfy their natural thirst. Horses running upon grass or pasture do not get any nibblers or wind suckers. I have seen horses in the field crib on the stump and on the fence. They did not learn it there, but in the stable. Horses confined in stables must have water. In fact they must have water for water, and the neglect to give them plenty of it will result in disease and serious ailments. When a trainer takes his horses out to gallop, he should manage and divide their gallops and exercise as to stop within fifty or a hundred yards of where he starts, instead of allowing them to gallop beyond two or three hundred yards, then stop, turn round, and walk or trot back to him. No trainer can tell when they return to him, what amount of fatigue or distress they show when the gallop was terminated, but if they were stopped in fifty or a hundred yards, as I said above, the trainer could perceive their exact condition. Besides, it is a very serious thing to turn a horse at any time, particularly if he is tired. He has to cross his forelegs, and it throws most of the weight of the body on one leg. I once saw a horse rupture an artery by being suddenly turned; it occurred at the forks of a highway. It was a mare, by Mingo, and belonged to John Harper, of Kentucky, and many, very many horses have been injured by being turned suddenly, some in the loin, some in the neck, and many by boxing their ankles. You will ask how can you make the galloped terminations where the trainer stands?

We will suppose he wishes to gallop a mile, and a half, standing either at the stand or half-way up the stretch. If at the stand he could say to his boys, "Walk or trot to the half mile pole, then gallop a mile to there and round to me, and pull up before you pass me," or if he (the trainer) is standing about the middle of the stretch, he could say to his boys, "Trot to the quarter pole, gallop a mile to there, and around to the head of the stretch." Then by the time they pull up they will be right upon him where he stood, he could then see the effect that their exercise has produced. If he wished to continue further exercise, if in his judgment he deemed it necessary, he can say to the boys, "Walk to the quarter pole, and trot to the half mile pole, and gallop a mile to there, and round beyond the place of going off the track," at which place it is his duty to be by the time they get through galloping. The boys who are 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 gait, and leaving their off to the stable, when they should have their mouths and nostrils well sponged off, then allowed to drink from ten to fifteen swallows of tepid water, and then taken into the stable to have the water rubbed out of their hair. When the hair is moist and smooth, throw a sheet of muslin, as the case may be, over them and take them out upon the ring and walk them the ordinary 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.

## CHAPTER XV.

Training 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 a mile to the mile. The latter gait would make their muscles sore and feverish, which would make them quit eating; while the slower gait will make their flesh full as much as is desirable at one time, and will keep them on their feet and improve them, besides, it will not hurt them if they are beaten two or three times within ten days; whereas, if they are made to run their best in trials, they will be knocked off their feet 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 they must kill them to get them into shape. Now no experience has been with horses of that form to get them into shape by putting the muzzle upon 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 will be 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 elliptic-form body does not require the caution in training for severe work, as a barrel or round bodied horse. The elliptic body will allow the colts to pass by the flank without hindrance, and 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 the two different bodied horses should be different. Each should be trained in accordance with its conformation, as, indeed, it should be the case with every horse, thereby 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 distance in which he is engaged with his

not, they send them on two or three miles further. Now, if the day should be hot when these horses stop, the temperature of their bodies will be entirely too high for health, and the result will manifest itself in a day or two, in soreness of the skin and muscles of the entire body. The proper way, if you wish to sweat a horse, and use blankets, is to put a linen sheet upon him first, and then as many blankets as you desire, then walk, trot, and gallop either continuously or at intervals until you obtain the desired sweat or scrape, then take off the clothing, scrape him off, and rub him partially dry, and put on the saddle. If you now wish to run your colt a trial, that is the time to do it, for the colt is ready for you; having emptied himself well, and the weight of his body reduced by copious sweats while working at a moderate gait. The run now will not hurt him, and after it is over, you can throw a light blanket or linen over his loins, and then walk him to the stable, and by the time he gets there, he will be ready to be rubbed off. By treating your colt in this way after the run, he will lose no more substance than just enough to relieve him.

Horses that have been fed or wintered on Indian corn still require a great deal more sweating than those fed on oats and other feed, because the body is full of fat, which will clog the wind unless the blood is cleared of that fatty lymph which corn produces. In cases of this kind, or early spring, when the weather is cool, of course you will have to use blankets until the warm weather sets in, to get rid of the grossness from the body that the corn produced, whereas, if he had been fed upon the proper food which a horse should be fed upon, who is to be trained and run, there would be no necessity of using blankets. But even then the horse should have a linen sheet next to his body, so the blanket will not touch the hair. The cause of horses sweating off, stifling up, or becoming sore in the loin, and prematurely breaking down, is to be found in running too often and too far at the top of their speed in deep tracks. The deeper the track the more fatigue and strain it causes to the cords and pasterns, frequently stiffening the young horse so that he props himself in front, which makes him short in his stride, and thereby lessens his speed. He cannot now be forced up to his natural stride unless severely punished, and cannot stay but a few hundred yards upon that stride, for the exertion to keep it up is so great that he is bound to tire. My experience is that nine horses out of every ten are over-worked, especially in the long summer season. Therefore the intelligent trainer will carefully observe the amount of work he gives his colts daily, and those that appear to be overworked 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 properly, in 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

## HARRY PIPER, DEADY HOUSE,

(LATE OF H. PIPER &amp; CO.)

75 &amp; 77, First door from (YONGE-ST. King St.)

## JUST RECEIVED!

200 FIRST-CLASS

## German Canaries

IN FULL SONG.

Sent Free by Express to any Express Office in Ontario on receipt of

FOUR DOLLARS.

FEMALES, \$1.50 Each. WARRANTED.

Remember the House, 1st Door from King, 237-44 East Side.

## Hillie Coxwell,

—PRACTICAL—

## Hatter and Furrier

174 QUEEN ST. WEST.

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 217-41



## Coleman &amp; Co.,

55 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



WE MAKE

White

COR. YORK AND BOLTON STS.,

Near King-St., Toronto.

M. DEADY, PROPRIETOR

Having leased the above new premises for a term of years, I shall at all times be happy to see my friends and the public in general. The bar and table surpassed by none.

219-ty

## Woodbine Park

## CLUB HOUSE

Situated Three miles East of St. Lawrence Hall on the Kingston road; Attached to Woodbine Riding and Driving Park.

W. J. HOWELL,

Proprietor.

215-44

THE

## CITY Laundry

—AND—

Furnishing

Store,

CORNER OF

BAY AND ADELAIDE

STREETS.

SHIRTS made to Order,

AND PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

All Laundry Work well and promptly executed.

WILLIAM LEE &amp; Co.

193-ty

## VICTORIA CARRIAGE FACTORY.



DENIS GERVAIS.

Shop:—Nos. 812 and 816 ORANGE STREET  
Show Rooms: Entrance, 75 Bonaventure Street

His work has commanded first-class premiums whenever and wherever exhibited. Competition defied. No. 75 Bonaventure Street, Montreal. 1981-ty.

LAKIN'S PATENT

Overdraw Bar Check

REIN.



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, 1876, 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

GEO. WARNER, Proprietor.

Cor. of Washington and Carroll Streets,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

TERMS MODERATE. Come and try me.

"The Merchants."

W. J. LOVERING,

Formerly of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, and 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. Omnibuses meet all trains and steamers.

L. H. DANIELS,

187-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 Bird's Nest,

Cor. of Bress and Sherbourne Sts.

ED. BIRD PROPRIETOR.

(Late of the St. Lawrence Arcade.)

This Hotel kept supplied with the choicest of everything, and friends and acquaintances are