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THE THOROUGHBRED RACEHORSE HOW TO BREED, REAR AND TRAIN THEM.

BY AN OLD TRAINER.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

*Feeding, Wintering, Exercising, Training
the Spring—Cooling Out—Cool and
Warm Water—Drinking Water.*

[From the Spirit of the Times].

There is no gait so tiring to a horse as a long gallop. I mean by this a horse can gallop or trot with less fatigue than he can walk. I admit horses require a great deal of walking, but that is to prepare them, by season- ing their legs, for galloping; after you commence galloping, young stock especially, should have but little walking exercise.

It is as much art in preparing a horse to be trained as there is in training him; in the young stock it requires more ability than in the adult, as feeding, and selecting proper food, which is a matter requiring common sense and sound judgment. White oaks in the fall, or, if black or hard husked oats must be used, they should first be ground or crushed. Corn, particularly for three-year-olds, should be given in the opening of spring, for they are shedding their grinders.

A trainer should not only be a good judge of a horse, but he must have the judgment to select the best food, and to feed no other, and he should also have the industry, care, and watchfulness, to see whether the horses eat their food, and to notice if they improve upon it. If not, he should change to other food better suited to the horse's taste and condition. He must watch closely to see that the horses are not troubled with worms, and, if they are, to feed them more liberal diet, which will make the bowels more active, and thus assist nature in expelling the worms.

One should see that the feet are not kept dry long, especially near the coronet, for, when the water crust of the hoof becomes too hard, cracks are liable to form, and they are hard to heal. He should also examine, frequently, the frog, and see that it is kept clean, and prevent thrush, for thrush often leads to lameness; and also watch the heels to prevent chaps and scratches. To care for and properly shoe these details and a great many others, is the duty of the trainer.

It requires a man of considerable ability with industry and kindness to winter a stable of racing stock, and by proper and careful exercise season their legs, settle their muscles and clear their wind, and bring them out ready for strong work in the spring. Such a man should be intrusted to train a stable of race horses, and more than that, he is almost sure to be successful. On the contrary, those who have no care in their care to winter, and are away

Thus it will be seen that it is all important that owners of horses shall secure the greatest amount of intelligence, industry, and ability to care for, feed, and rear the young stock, and to handle and prepare them for their stakes. Even then there is no certainty of winning, but success is much more assured to the owner by the intelligence he has employed to prepare and train his stock than to those owners who employ careless persons, who are ignorant of the first principles of training the horse.

They will find them, to their cost, the dearest in the long run; for, when he brings his horses to the post he will induce the owner to back them, and the trainer of course will desire to stand in, and take desperate chances although he should, and, if he was really a capable man, would know that he had no chance to win. The owner, not being a judge of condition himself, is induced to back his horses, when he should stand off or hedge against them, and so it goes on through the entire season, with the hope of winning a race and getting back his money. The result is, at the end of the season he will sell his horses, or give them away, and retire from the turf in disgust, or, if he should be an enthusiastic lover of the sports of the turf, he may continue on for another year, and of course he will change his trainer for another cheap one, equally ignorant. Perhaps he may meet some head lad who talks horse to him glibly, and tells him what he can do with a horse, what he has done for his former employer and who takes to himself the credit of having had most to do with conditioning all the horses that won for his employer, that the trainer became jealous of him, and made it too unpleasant for him to stay any longer in the stable, etc. I know owners of good horses who have been bamboozled by men with tongues more plausible than their intelligence could support.

The better plan for gentlemen, who wish to indulge in the sports of the turf, would be to purchase a horse or two, and put them into the hands of a competent trainer who is training a public stable. He would then get rid of all the bother of trainers' boys and grooms, feed bills, grocery bills, etc., and then he would then know exactly what he was paying per day for training his horses. His blacksmith bill, the expenses of transporting his horses from place to place, and the fee to the rider, would all be put in his bill by the trainer, and when that was paid, all would be done. He would have no farther trouble, and would be saved all the annoyance and importunities of stable sharps.

Another great error of training horses, that should be reformed, is cooling horses off with warm water with cold water. I know, from experience, that it produces in the human family hoarseness and coughs, and it produces like effects upon the horse. All horses who cough during the season of training have either been overheated under clothing, or the secretions have been suddenly checked by a volume of cold water being drawn into the stomach. Any quantity of tepid water could be used without bad effects resulting, and would require no other fluid until he was fed. Tepid water and a sheet is all that is required in cooling a horse off upon the ring.

There is another error in training horses that

English Turf.

LINCOLN HANDICAP.

LINCOLN, March 21.—Sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upwards, at £20 each. £10 forfeit, and £8 only if declared out by noon of Jan. 25, with £1,000 added; second to receive £50 out of the stake, third to save stake; winner to pay £100 toward expenses; 122 subs.; 46 declared out; new straight mile; 30 starters.

Lord Wilton's ch f Footstep, 4 yrs, by See-Saw, dam Scandal, by Stockwell, 100 lbs. . . 1
 Sir Frederick Johnston's br h Pursivant, 5 yrs, by Lord Lyon, dam Edith, by Ethelbert, 111 lbs. 2
 Sir George Chetwynd's ch c Lord Lincoln, 4 yrs, by Newcastle, dam Donna del Lago, by Lord of the Isles, 96 lbs. 3
 Betting—16 to 1 against Footstep, 10 to 1 each against Pursivant and Lord Lincoln, 9 to 2 against Touchet, who failed to secure a place.

THE LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—The Grand National Steeplechase of 500 sovereigns, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, 15 forfeit and 5 if declared; the second to receive 100 sovereigns from the stakes; and the third to save his stake; Grand National course (nearly four miles and a half); 62 subscribers, 15 of whom paid 5 sovereigns each.

Mr F G Hobson's ch h Ansterlitz, by Ratanian out of Luira, 5 yrs, 146 lbs. 1

THE EPSOM SUMMER MEETING.

This, the most important meeting of the year, will commence on the 29th May, and on the 30th the great Derby will be run. As yet but little is said of the leading nominations. The book-makers have made Chamant the favorite, but before the period fixed for the race there will be many changes, and it may so happen that one of the least prominent may loom in the front just before the race. The following are the latest quotations of the foreign book-makers:

5 to 1 agst Chamant	88 to 1 agst Alb. Ed
7 to 1 " Pellegrino	88 to 1 " B Athol
7 to 1 " Plunger	88 to 1 " Fildfare
10 to 1 " Rob Roy	88 to 1 " Th'ndet
14 to 1 " Morier	40 to 1 " Chevron
16 to 1 " L Goh'tly	40 to 1 " Sidonia
20 to 1 " Monk	40 to 1 " K Clovia
25 to 1 " Acton	80 to 1 " Rover
35 to 1 " Rosbach	40 to 1 " Silvio
25 to 1 " W Hast'gs	

Wrestling.
BAUER AND MILLER.

Billiards.

WATSON vs W. JAKES.

On the 21st inst. a match was played at Montreal, between Mr. S. B. Watson of St. Albans, Vt., and Mr. W. Jakes, of Cobourg, for \$200 a side, American four-ball game. It was easily won by the American who scored 1,500 to the Canuck's 532. The telegraph reports of the match say the winner's highest run was 240 with an average of 65 1-5, while Jakes' biggest run and average were 169 and 22 respectively.

On the 22nd the same players met in a three-ball pouch game, the consideration being the same as in the match of the previous evening. From the start the game was in favor of Watson, who played well, while Jakes was in ill-luck from the start. Watson won easily by 251 points. The winner's highest run was 68 and loser's 34. Winner's average, 5 1/2; loser's, 2 1/2.

PLAYING AT OTTAWA.

A match game of three ball caroms, 100 points up, between John Maloney, an American, and an Ottawa man, was played on the evening of the 28th, in the billiard room, on the corner of Sussex and Rideau streets, Ottawa, before a large number of spectators. Some very fine masse and other difficult shots were made by the players, who were pretty evenly matched. The game, which was umpired by Mr. John Hay, resulted in favor of Mr. Maloney.

W. JAKES vs F. DION.

On Saturday evening W. Jakes beat Frank Dion in a 8-ball game, 400 points up, by a score of 400 to 392. The biggest run was made by Dion, viz., 28. The average of both players was about the same on account of the closeness of the game, 3 1/2. The game was played at Montreal.

Base Ball.

A HEAVY-WEIGHT TEAM.

Several of the semi-professional clubs have been cackling about the height and avoirdupois of their men, but we venture to assert that, when they read the weights of the Tecumseh team of 1877 they will find that

CROSSLAND BEATS O'LEARY.

The time in this match was remarkable. The match began in the Pomona Gardens, Manchester, England, at 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Feb. 28. O'Leary pursued his usual tactics by going away with a strong lead keeping it into the 70th mile. Crossland came to the front on the 184th mile, and stayed there to the 241st mile. From this Crossland slowly but surely wore his opponent out, till at the completion of a little over 2 1/2 miles O'Leary was compelled to retire. Crossland kept going until he had walked 297 miles at 6:22:22 p. m. Saturday evening, in 69h. 22m. 22s., when he was declared victor. The track was the same as that used by Crossland and O'Leary in their great 800 mile match at Pomona in November last; it is correct in its measurement. Taken altogether, the match was the pluckiest and best contested that has been walked for many a day. During the first 48 hours O'Leary walked the unprecedented distance of 205 miles 391 yards, which is the greatest ever walked in that time.

PAST AMATEUR PERFORMANCES IN ENGLAND.

The second day of the athletic games held at Cambridge, March 8, was productive of some fine sport, most noticeable among which was the three-mile run—the fastest on record, and of which we shall speak hereafter. The first event set down on the cards was a 120 yard race. Mr. Scot-Chad, with five yards start, won the final heat in 12 2/5 s. G. W. Blathwayt won the high jump at 5ft 6 in. The 120-yard hurdle race fell to B. H. Brown (five yards start). Time, 18 4/5 s. H. E. Ryle, with six yards start, won the quarter of a mile in the fast time of 51 3/5 s. C. V. Bayley cleared 20ft. 4in. in the long jump, and won. The next event was the chef d'œuvre of the meeting—namely, the three-mile run; there were some fifteen or sixteen contestants in this affair, whose starts ranged from 100 to nearly 600 yards. It looked any odds that the scratch man could never overhaul his leaders, but from the crack of the pistol to the breaking of the tape, he ran in magnificent style, and one after another they had to give way to his terrible bursts. Gibbs struggled gamely to overtake King, but found that 400 yards start was too much to give such a man, as he could not get within one hundred yards of him. The winner's time was 14m. 20 3/5 s. Gibbs' first mile was run in 4m. 41 s., the second in 9m. 46 s.; and the third in 14m 46 s., which is 22s. faster than anything on record, beating Mr. Scott's great feat of 1: 8 3/5 s. in 1871 by that amount.