"HOW TROTTERS ARE MADE."

which appeared recently over Budd Doble's signature in the New York Herald. It is THE above is the title of an so seldom that such busy men appear as authors that we reproduce the article in

full as below: It is by patient labor that great works lished. This applies with much force and truth to the American trotting horse of to-day. It was on October 15, 1859, that 2.20 was beaten for the first time in the history of the trotting turf.
On that day a small, bob-tailed bay mare,
known as Flora Temple, trotted a mile in the third heat of a race at Kalamazoo, Mich., in what was then thought the incredibly fast time of 2.19%. Previous to that day the world's best trotting record

that day the world's best troubles —also made by Flora Temple in a race on September 2, 1856—had been 2.24½. It September 2, 1856—had been 2.24½. was on September 28, 1892, at Terre Haute, Ind., that Nancy Hanks trotted a mile in 2.04. It will thus be seen that a period of thirty-three years elapsed tween the day when 2.20 was first be and the day on which the world's trotting record was placed at its present mark The American trotting horse has een evolved from the thoroughbred and

the draft horse in a period of less than one hundred years.

hundred years.

The first trotting mark of which we have any record is 2.59, made at a short mile track in Harlem, N.Y., in the year 1806. At Philadelphia in 1810 a trotting record of 2.48 was made. period thereafter the aim of trotting horse preeders seems to have been the produc tion of animals that could travel long dis tances in moderately quick time, rather than those which could go a mile at a very high rate of speed. As a consequence, for a very considerable period all races were at long distances, and we do not hear much more about mile records until 1845 when Lady Suffolk reduced the mark to 2.291, which was not lowered until 1849, when a horse named Pelham, thought t be a converted pacer, lowered it a second and a half. Then Highland Maid put it at 2.27. Flora Temple then came to the front with her mark of 2.24½, and her Then Highland Maid put it still better one of 2.19%, as stated above. It was not until July 30, 1867, that Flora was deposed from her proud position of queen of the turf by Dexter, who on that date shaded the record to 2.19, and on August 14 of that year he reduced it to 2.174, which was reduced to 2.17 in 1871 by Goldsmith Maid, who gradually re-duced her mark until in 1874 it stood at 2.14. This was not shaded until August 3, 1878, when the figures "2.13\frac{1}{2}" were put up to the credit of Rarus.

In October of the following year St.

Julien, a California trotter, reduced the record to 2.127, and on August 12, 1880, he put it at 2.117, Maud S. making the same mark on the same day, both records being made separately against time and over the track at Rochester, N.Y. Maud September 18 of the same year trotted against time in 2.10? at Chicago. and at Rochester, N.Y., on August 9 1881, she reduced the record to 2.10 This remained unchanged till August 1884, when Jay-Eye-See trotted a mile in 2.10. On the following day, at Cleveland, Ohio, Maud S. reduced the record to 2.093 Ohio, Maud S. reduced and on July 30, 1885, not quite a year and on July 30, 1885, not quite a year later, she trotted again at Cleveland against time in 2.081. This mark remain-ed unchanged until October 30, 1891, when Sunol reduced it to 2.084, but it must be borne in mind that Maud's record was made over a regulation or oval-shaped track, while Sunol's was made over a kite shaped track, so that Mand's performance was quite as good as, if not better than, of Sunol. This mark was not beaten until September 28, 1892, when Nancy Hanks, driven by myself, trotted a mile over a regulation track at Terre Haute,

Ind., in 2.04. This mark has never yet been surpassed or even equaled by a trot ting horse, and still remains the trotting

It will be seen from the above that it required fifty-three years to reduce the trotting record from 2.59, at which it trotting record from 2.50, which stood in 1806, to 2.19; made by Flora Temple in 1859, a gain of 0.39; while it required a period of thirty-three years to reduce it from 2.19; at which it stood in 1859, to 2.04, made by Nancy Hanks in 1892, a gain of only 0.16.

The first steps toward making a trotter are taken at the stock farm where he is ere are great enclosures about 70 by 100 feet, or often much larger, in which the young stock is allowed to run during the day. The youngsters are separated according to their age, yearlings in one paddock, two year-olds in another.

Mother's milk at first forms the sole sustenance of the little equine. His mother is fed from a flat, shallow vessel placed upon the ground, and when her colt has attained the age of about one month he will begin to nibble at the contents of his mother's dish, and is allowed to do so without hinderance. He is en-tirely removed from his parent, and there by weaned when he has reached the age of six months, and carrots, turnips, pota-toes and crushed oats and wheat then comprise his diet. He is broken to the halter at the early age of six weeks, if it is intended to give him a yearling record Halter-breaking may be always easily ac-complished if the colt has been judicious justomed to man's voice and prese but it may be difficult if he has been allowed to run wild without ever being Never give a very spoken to or petted. oung colt the idea that you are going to mpose upon him an irksome task. him think you are playing with him-not working him.

You may place the harness on him at six months if you wish to give him a yearling record, and then drive him with vehicle as you walk behind him and hold After he has become thorough the lines. ly accustomed to this, harness him to a vehicle and drive him a short distance each day. When winter comes let him run at large, harnessing him occasionally to keep fresh in his memory what he has

California possesses great advantage over other portions of our country as a place in which to breed and train colts for yearling and two-year-old records. Her climate is such that colts may be foaled much earlier in the season than in less genial climes, and since, for record pur poses, we count every colt as one year old on the first New Year's Day after his birth, and consider him a yearling unti the second one, readers may readil colt of the several months' start in life thus obtained over his fellows of the east the former having passed through nearly two full years' growth, experience and training by the time he is a two-year-old, while the latter has had but a year and some months. It is largely for this reason that California has of late years been so successful in making yearling, two-year-

old and stallion records. California affords excellent pasture for horses throughout the entire year. colts roam about all winter in fields of rye or bright alfalfa, and eat their fill of the latter beautiful perennial plant, richer than the sweetest clover, while eastern horses are being fed on old oats, corn and

A horse's natural food is grass, and to many ills to which horse-flesh is heir it is the best medicine of which we have any knowledge. Grass is especially valuable to young, growing stock, and in making trotters it is a great advantage to Califor nia to be able to give her equine young-sters luxuriant pasturage all the year

round. Add to this her genial climate, her level and slightly rolling lands, diversified by running streams, and you have the conditions par excellence for the mak-

ing of trotters.

With the coming of spring we begin the equestion of our colt in earnest. view to correcting-with proper shoes, weights and boots any faults he may have, and thus correcting, balancing him have, and thus correcting, we carefully study every point in his action while giving him a little preliminary driving. Perhaps he takes a longer ary driving. Perhaps he takes a longer stride with his hind legs than with his Then heavier shoes must Perhaps the length out on him in front. of his step behind is not equal to the stride in front. Then more heavily behind. In developing a horse's speed, shoeing is a matter of the quires the greatest study and care. It is more than half the battle.

Careful, patient experimentation, extending over many days, or even weeks, may be necessary to ascertain these points. Not until they have been determined is Master Colt's trainer ready to "speed Before that is done well-padded boots made of felt and leather must be used to protect his legs thoroughly, for a green colt, no matter how pure-gaited a trotter he may be, is almost certain to cut his ankles, his shins and his knees, by striking them with his feet when

striking them with his feet when he geins to travel at a high rate of speed. In training a colt be very careful never tire him. The amount of exercise a colt can take without experiencing fatigue will depend largely upon his pedigree, his individuality and other considerations. The skillful trainer will carefully study all these varying points in every anima For the majority of yearling he handles. For the majority of yearling colts about two miles and a half a day is quite exercise enough. Even that amount should be taken by the youngsters in short spurts, for if he is ever allowed to grow weary he will lose spirit and acquire disgust for his work, and thus it a disgust for his work, and thus h will become impossible for him ever to achieve greatness. That the waste of his tissues by exercise may be fully repaired he must well fed.

To train and drive a trotting horse suc cessfully you must teach him to have per fect confidence in you, and in order to de that you must make him understand that you have perfect confidence in him. not require him to put forth his powers when he shows that he is unable to do so A trotter should be exercised every pleas ant day, but once or twice a week is often enough to speed him. Every horse often enough to speed him. Every norse has his limit of speed, beyond which he cannot go. You will only injure instead of improve him if you try to force him beyond that limit. To break records beyond that limit. To break records without injuring your horses, husband their powers till they have attained the best possible form.

The gradual development of the trotting horse to his present state of excel-lence and the still greater excellence to which further development in the future will certainly elevate him cannot fail to improve all kinds of light-harness horses The trotter will train on in general use. The trotter will train and breed on. People who are not horse men, but who nevertheless enjoy a ride behind a good horse, will become more and more impressed with the fact that it costs no more to keep a good horse than a poor one, and that in horses, as in every thing else, the best is the cheapest. demand for good horses will therefore increase, and as the general horse-keeping ublic become more and more the knowledge of what a good horse real ly is they will take nothing else, and the annual sale of the yearlings from the great breeding establishments will be better attended than ever. The annua sale of these yearlings, by the way is not unlike a lottery—a great many of the pur-chasers may draw blanks, but one or two John Taylor, - - Toronta

\$5,000,000 is an immense

fortune, but is only a conservative estimate of the amount saved in doctors' bills to the people of the Dominion by the use of

St. Jacobs Oil Its timely use not only saves money, but much suffering: a trial will win your endorsement.

are certain to secure a prize. It is the hope of being one of the fortunate one that gives life and spirit to the bidding or the young stock and that often runs prices up to high figures.

I have often been asked how long trotter will last. That will depend largely upon his pedigree, his individually and other similar considerations, and is pecially upon the care that is taken of him. I see by a recent item in a New Jersey paper that there is a team of the ters owned by Peter J. Brown, near Deckertown, in that state, of which one is thirty-five years of age and the other twenty-seven, the dam of each laving been a daughter of Rysdyk's Hamble-

Some of the fastest trotters the world has ever seen have lived to a great ag and that after they have been subjects to the very hardest kind of campaigning for many years. Maud S., who was so long queen of the turf, is now mineten years old. Rarus, at one time the kine years old. Rarus, at one time the kin of the turf, lived to be twenty-five year old. Many similar instances might begiven. An old mare named Lulu H., gn in color and a daughter of a stallion knows Quaker General, who made a recon 2.241 on July 24, 1889, trotted a mile a falling top road wagon at Mystic Park track, Boston, in the fall of 1891, when she was twenty four years of age, in 2.42.

BAR SUPPLIES...

Jiggers, Shakers, Wood Muddlers, Strainers. Bitter Tubes, Corks,

Bottle Holders Towel Holders, Ice Scoops, Ice Shredders, Automatic Cork Screws.

RICE LEWIS & SON

Cor. King and Victoria Sts., TORONTO

BAR SUPPLIES ... IS OUR SPECIALTY

A full range of the BEST American

Flint Tumblers at less than wholesale prices . . See our goods and prices.

They can't be beat-

RUSSEL'S IN THE MARKET

PHONE 2427 . .

- SMOKE -

Our Superior AND 48th HICHLANDER CHARS

1 par billionis

Guel

XXX a T. H. CEOR

Boy BALMORAL H

1b COMMERCIAL Prop. Bost \$1.0

JOI

The TRus THE PALACI

F. X. St. J. Do

QUEEN'S HOT