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*THE NEW*

AND

*IMPROVED SYSTEM*

OF

**EDUCATING THE HORSE.**

BY CHAS. LARABEE.

ALSO A

*TREATISE ON SHOEING,*

WITH NEW AND VALUABLE

*RECIPES FOR DISEASES OF HORSES,*

TOGETHER WITH THE

**RULES OF THE UNION COURSE.**

TOWANDA, PA.:

GOODENOUGH & CLAUSON, JOB PRINTERS.

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## INTRODUCTION.

Our object in publishing this work is to give the general management of the horse in all things relating to the training and driving to which the horse is made liable; we say made liable because two-thirds of all bad habits are brought on by our own mismanagement. There never was a naturally ill-disposed horse foaled. All bad horses are made so by bad treatment. Baulky drivers make baulky horses. We have always succeeded in making all horses in our hands kind and gentle for all uses.

We feel assured in saying that all persons who come in possession of this work, and live up to its directions, will be equally successful. There is in this book all that is needed for the breaking of any kind of a horse, and we have used no process not explained here.

The principle on which we rest is kindness. We wish first to give the horse to understand that we are his friend, and to gain his affections. This method does not affect the spirit of the horse, but makes him your obedient slave at once. It causes him to like you, and gives him confidence when with you, because he feels that you are his friend, and by caressing him and always treating him kindly the bond of affection is made strong.

A horse broken on our system will be kind and gentle to every one who is so to him. The only way to spoil a horse is to abuse and ill treat him. The blood horse is as sensitive as a well-bred gentleman. He don't wish to be cursed and bawled at. Always speak in a low, kind tone,—it has a soothing effect.

Ladies are the most successful in breaking on this principle, for after gaining the confidence of the horse they are more kind, and increase the affection more than men. It is thus by love, not fear, that we gain this practical control over the horse.

In conclusion I would say our system enables a boy fifteen or sixteen years of age to handle and break to harness the wildest animal.

Strength and courage are not essential, but patience, perseverance, and kindness are required. The man who is void of patience cannot control and win the confidence of his horse or friend.

## GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF MANAGING HORSES.

The great strength and susceptibility of the horse makes his control and successful management very greatly dependent upon the skill and prudence brought to bear in his education. This requires a knowledge of his peculiarities of nature, and of the effects produced upon him by different causes and modes of treatment, with the art of adapting means to the end of mastering and controlling his resistance into such limits of character as we desire.

To properly understand the horse we must view him in his relations to man, mentally. He has an understanding, not it is true like that of man, still he is animated by a spiritual principle by which he is made to feel and see, though with less clearness. It is however analagous to that of man. Man has an understanding, which the horse has not, and he has a rational and moral nature, but the horse has no sense of understanding which man does not possess. With less strength physically, but higher order of understanding, it must be seen that our supremacy is not meant to be one of physical power only, as of brute over brute, but the domination of mind. Hence we are thrown back upon and made dependent for our mastery upon the skill and resources of our ability to see and understand the causes of resistance and counteract them by prudence and indirect measures.

Now it is seen that the principles of educating and governing the horse are essentially the same as those necessary in the education and government of man, with the difference of being necessary to adapt the

efforts more directly to the limited understanding and control of the greater physical resistance of the horse. A horse understands only from experience, and consequently his sensibilities and impressions are more acute when once aroused to an impression of danger, and his resistance more positive and determined upon learning his ability to resist control. Therefore, three considerations must govern the success of the effort.

FIRST. The prudence and skill brought to bear in addressing and convincing intelligence of the animal, and of guarding against the excitements and instincts of resistance induced by fear.

SECOND. The ability to restrain resistance and enforce submission.

THIRD. The character of the resistance and the will and endurance of the animal to resist control.

The first consideration implies winning the confidence and promoting and encouraging obedience by patient, gentle treatment.

It is this tact of the adroit encouragement of flattery that creates and maintains the sympathies of the animal to submit willingly and patiently to the restraints and severities of control, the heart rebounds and stills the energies to the most willing obedience when rewarded and flattered with kindness, when a sense of power is recognized and felt to be absolute. Now as far as a sense of inherent power and the ability to inflict pain, the horse recognizes man in the position of a master, and to the degree that his power is softened by gentleness and affection—there is a co-operative desire to obey and submit to his control. To be successful in the exercise of this advantage there must be patience, gentleness, and honesty of effort and purpose. To the degree that where there is want of this there is not only failure to restrain and overcome the excitement of fear, but there is want of gentleness and obedience characterizing the nature of the horse.



To enforce the obedience and successful control of the horse implies a knowledge of such principles and methods of management as will give us power to do it. But as resistance may be general or local, or both, and varied in character and degree from the most vicious and determined resistance to that of some simple habit, the efforts must not only be adapted to the degree and character of the resistance, but the control must be of the most positive and convincing character.

### *MAN'S SUPERIORITY.*

Man is superior to the horse because of his intelligence, by which he can devise and adopt measures to overcome the strength of the horse or employ it against itself. The knowledge of training and managing horses lies in this mental superiority. Man becomes superior to the ignorant horse only so far as he can manage and impress him with a sense of undoubted superiority. Recognizing the need of conforming to the laws of his nature so as not to excite his resistance—do not let him comprehend it possible to resist control. Seek in the second place to disconcert and control him under all circumstances as to impress him most forcibly with man's power and absolute supremacy.

### *THE NECESSITY OF PROPER MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.*

Prudence in conforming to the laws of the horse's nature and winning his confidence by kindness, though indispensable, is only as the caution which guards against the force of a momentum. There is no ability to control, and there would be no need of subduing the horse by force had there been no law of his nature violated. Since effect must be the result of causes, every consequence requiring the genius of man to combat and control must be the result of his own

imprudence or ignorance. Harshness and the neglect of this necessary attention, while mainly the cause of mischief, lead us to infer that the absence of such causes, with corresponding regards for the laws of kindness, is sufficient to win the bad horse to a forgetfulness of his power of resistance. The course of reasoning that teaches him man's inability to enforce absolute and unconditional submission under all circumstances of resistance, in fact to disconcert and beat him on his ground with the apparent ease and certainty of positive ability without resorting to harsh means or inflicting pain. For as the aim of the physician is to subdue the force and effect of the disease by using remedies the least aggravating in their action on the system, so the aim of the horseman should be in enforcing the submission of the horse to do it as nearly as possible on a moral basis.

### *PRINCIPLES OF THOROUGH TRAINING OF BAD HORSES.*

The horse's confidence and rebellion being usually the result of long standing in successful resistance, his subjugation must be made convincing by repeated proofs of being overmatched, and that resistance is useless. For since his willfulness and rebellion is based upon the limited reasoning of his experience, that unconditional submission is the only alternative, and this you cannot prove to the understanding of the horse without repeating your lessons until he submits unconditionally.

Man has the right of control, restraint, correction, and even destruction of life, but we must bear the consequences of those violations of the laws of his nature to which he is thereby subjected. Show your horse exactly what you want him to do and endeavor to use the patience and reason in teaching and con-

trolling him, you would at least believe necessary for yourself to understand if placed in like circumstances.

Ignorant of the language and intentions of a teacher, however preserved his patience, and refrained from abuse what progress would you make as a pupil, gifted as you are with all your intelligence?

If possible, elevate your feelings by relieving your responsibility to yourself, to community and to the noble animal committed to your charge. Make your horse a friend by kindness and good treatment.

Be a kind master, and not a tyrant, and make your horse a willing servant and a slave!

### *EDUCATING HORSES TO OBJECTS OF FEAR.*

As we learn from experience, there are no effects without causes, and as the horse becomes fearless and confident so far as he understands there are no causes for fear, we should remove the cause of mischief as much as possible, by complying with those laws of his nature by which he examines an object or determines upon its innocence or harm, and this is the more necessary in his early training since first impressions are strong in the horse, and once learning of danger when once excited. Whatever the horse understands to be harmless he does not fear, consequently great attention should be given to making him examine and smell of such as would be likely to frighten him in any place. A horse will never become satisfied in regard to an object that startles or frightens him by looking at it; but if you will let him approach it slowly and examine it with his nose, he will very soon become satisfied it is not going to injure him, and he will care no more about it, and will never after frighten at it however frightful it may seem to be in appearance.

## *THE WILD COLT.*

As the training of the horse must be based upon the observance of those principles of his nature, requiring the exercise of his reason in everything forced upon his attention, and of conveying to his understanding most clearly what is required of him, it is advisable to commence our lesson on the management of the horse by explaining how to proceed with the Wild Colt. The first step to be taken is to see that the enclosure in which you intend to operate upon the colt is unoccupied by anything which will distract the attention of the colt, for instance, fowls and domestic animals, etc., and all persons except the one who is to undertake the training. This latter precaution should be taken for the reason that the presence of other parties would annoy the colt! Also, that by allowing them to be present you would violate the conditions of your instructions.

Being prepared, the object is then to get the colt into his training place as carefully as possible, using such gentle means as may be convenient and most likely to be successful without exciting the colt.

Every farmer or person at all acquainted with the management of horses, knows well enough how to do this in his own way without being governed by any fixed rule. The next thing to be done is to

## *HALTER-BREAK THE COLT.*

As soon as he appears quiet and reconciled to the restraint of the enclosure, go cautiously and slowly towards him, making no demonstrations at all, but talking gently, or singing, as you please. It does not understand your language, and your presence may attract his attention. If he begins to walk away from you, stop, but continue your talking or sing and appear as careless as you can about his presence, until

he becomes quiet again. Then start again and leisurely approach him as before, and so repeat as circumstances require until you are close enough to touch his withers, or permit him to smell of your hand should he seem so disposed. Remember you must be patient and gentle in all your actions. Now touch him on the withers gently, and gradually win his confidence, so that you can handle and rub him on the neck or head. Do not try to hold him or impose the least restraint that would cause him to become excited and afraid of you.

Handle the colt in this way until he becomes reconciled to your presence, and will suffer you to scratch him as you please.

Now step back and take your halter quietly. The halter should be of leather. Rope halters are irritable to young horses; they are so harsh that they hurt the head whenever the colt pulls. Being hurt the colt will naturally try to get his head out of the halter, and the more it will hurt, because the tighter and harder it will pinch, which will frighten him the more and he will try to free himself at all hazards until he pulls himself down or breaks the halter. In that case his experience would have been a bad one, for you would have learned him to be a halter puller. You hold the halter in the left hand, having unbuckled it, and approach the colt slowly; don't be in a hurry; give him time to smell and examine every part in his own way. While he is examining the halter, caress and rub him; it will further your efforts greatly to give the colt something he likes, such as apples, oats, corn, salt, &c., that you can get hold of handily. Then take hold of the long strap which goes over the head with the right hand and carry it under his neck, while you reach the left hand over the neck and grasp the end of this long strap; then lower the halter just enough

to get his nose into the nose-piece, then raise it up to its proper place and buckle.

This is the best method to halter a colt, and in cases of wild ones, perseverance and patience is required, always being careful not to become excited or angry, for in that case the colt will show a great deal more resistance, which in the end, and at a great loss of time, you will have to overcome.

### *HITCHING COLTS IN STALL.*

Two principles are involved in controlling and teaching the horse to submit to the restraint of the halter while hitched. Prepare your stall, which should be about four or five feet wide by attaching a rope so as to bring it across and fasten firmly, so as to strike the hind parts; or you can bore holes through so as to put a pole in the same manner as a rope. Now tie the halter long enough so that as the colt attempts to go back he will strike the rope or pole across behind him, before he can feel the restraint of the halter. You should in this as in everything else you attempt, teach your colt to be gentle. In every case you should untie the halter before taking down the rope or pole. Another method—take a half-inch rope, place under the tail, cross on the back, bring forward and tie under the neck or breast; then pass the halter-strap through the ring of the manger and tie to the rope, so when the horse pulls he will be punished and the impression will be made stronger than the above.

### *TO HALTER-BREAK A WILD COLT.*

First provide yourself with a little pole about ten or twelve feet long; cut a notch into one end with your pocket-knife, and about seven inches from this end, drive a nail in, the head bent a little towards the end having no notch. Next, you want a good half-inch manilla rope, about thirty feet, with a slip noose

in one end, and a knot in the rope about twenty inches from the end with the noose, so it will not draw so tight as to choke the colt down, but will allow the noose to draw tight enough to shut off his wind, so as to prevent him from making a very obstinate resistance. Now get a short breast-strap, or a long hame-strap will do. This put into your pocket convenient to the right hand for future use. Now approach the colt slowly and carefully as before described, remembering that all persons must be excluded. When you succeed in approaching to within four or six feet of the shoulders, retreat slowly as before and take your stick all ready prepared, holding the notched end from you and swinging it very gentle a little to the right and left in a horizontal position. This is a new object of fear to the colt and will be regarded with a great deal of suspicion. However, a little patience will soon enable you to get so near the colt that you can hold your stick gently over the back and shoulders. Then gradually lower it, moving gently as before until you can place your hand on his neck. As this is borne let it drop a little lower until it rests on the mane. Now commence scratching the neck with the stick gently but firmly. This will please the colt and cause him to stand quiet. While scratching with your stick in this way, slide your right hand slowly and cautiously along its surface until you get to the mane, when you scratch with the hand in the place of the stick. All this is proving to the colt that you will not hurt him, in fact you please, and hence he submits quietly. Now step back quietly to where your rope is and take the noose and place it on the stick, letting it rest on the stick, and between the nails or shavings with the main part of the noose hanging below the stick, and large enough so as to be slipped over the head easily while you keep the other end of the rope in the hand with the stick. Your hal-

ter or noose now hangs upon your stick, so spread that you can put it over the colt's head without touching a hair. Your halter arranged, holding it before you, swinging upon the stick you approach the colt in the same cautious manner as before until you bring it to the nose. This being a new object of fear to the colt he will smell of it cautiously. While he is smelling it you are gradually raising it over his head—so gently he does not feel or care about it until you get it well back of the ears, then turn your stick and your noose will drop on his neck. If he does not start, take the slack in your rope gently, at the same time approach his shoulders cautiously and rub him gently if he will allow it.

If he should endeavor to run away, keep hold of the rope. If he tries very hard to get away he soon finds himself out of wind caused by the pressure of the rope about the neck, consequently he will offer but little resistance, and will very soon allow you to come up to him just as you please. Now you should use him gently.

As soon as he will allow you to approach, loosen the noose from his neck, and by kind words and caresses let him know you do not wish to hurt him. Keep on caressing him until he will allow you to rub his neck and ears. Encourage him by feeding from your hand something that he likes. When he submits so far as to let you handle his head and neck, take the other end of the rope, and tie around, hard knot in the end and another knot about twenty-five inches from the end.

This knot should be left slack. Now take the end of the cord in the left hand and carry it under the neck to the opposite side, while you reach over with the right hand and take it and bring it over the top of the neck again. Now put the knot in the end of the cord through the other and secure by drawing



it as tight as possible. Now make a loop by drawing it as tight as possible. Now make a loop by drawing a double of the slack rope under the rope around the neck. Make the loop long enough to slip into the colt's mouth, which can be done easily by gently insisting on his confidence. A green colt is not bad about taking anything in his mouth if you use judgment and do not frighten him. Slip this loop well up above the bridle teeth, and place the lip well over the jaw, under the roof. Now draw up on your loop and take the noose you first had about the neck off entirely. You now take hold of the end of the cord. You will find you have a means of power in your hands that makes the strongest horse almost a plaything. And we claim the Camanche bridle and its value in managing and training colts cannot be over-estimated when used with judgment and handled with adroitness and skill. It should never be used so harshly as to excite extreme pain, and yet with a touch that causes a fear of resistance. You now have your Camanche bridle and can control the colt almost at will. If he should endeavor to run away from you give him a quick, sharp jerk, and at the same time say "whoa!" and repeat as often as he may make the attempt to get away. When he stops go up to him and caress him about the neck and head.

When he gives up to the rope enough so that he does not try to get away, then proceed to learn him to lead. With your rope in hand step back to his side, opposite his hips, and say "come here," at the same time giving him a sharp pull on the halter. He will swing around towards you, and if he only takes one step in the right direction let him know that was what you wanted. To make him understand that he has done right, go up to him, speak kindly to him and call him by name, at the same time petting and caressing with the hand.

Then walk around on the opposite side and repeat. Encourage him for every step taken in the right direction by caressing and kind words, and in a very short time he will come to you at the word and follow you around like a dog. If the colt is willful and stubborn, handle him with the Camanche bridle until he will stand quietly, then take your strap previously provided in the right hand, holding by the buckle.

Now commence raising gently the foot next to you. If he resists your efforts, reprove him with the halter, and keep on caressing and rubbing the leg until you can take the foot in your hand, then slip the strap around below the fetlock, putting the end through the keeper on the inside of the buckle; draw it up tight so it will not slip up, then pass the strap around the arm from the inside of the leg and bring over to the outside and buckle. By putting him on three legs he can offer but little resistance when pulled by the head sideways, and as he does not reason, will come around as readily with his legs free as he will on three. Now step back on a line with the hips, holding the halter firmly and say "come here!" He of course does not obey; so you pull on the bridle and he is obliged to swing around to you. Now step to the other side and repeat; bring him around by the halter each time until when he hears the words, "come here!" he will obey readily.

As soon as the colt submits to this step, remove the strap from off the leg and rub the foot gently where the strap has been. Now step back sideways, as before, and say "come here!" If he does not come readily, give him a sharp pull with the rope, which shows him that you can handle him as well on four legs as you can on three. Now if he moves a little to obey, caress him, and so continue until he will follow you readily.

## HOW TO HANDLE A COLT'S FEET.

After breaking the colt to lead well, caress and rub him on the shoulders as at first, and as soon as he will bear, work down the withers and leg; then lift lightly on the foot; if it is permitted, rub it quickly and smoothly a few seconds, then put it down and take it again, and so continue until you can handle the foot as you please.

The main point for you to consider is that you are to make the colt understand you will not hurt him, and to do this you must be gentle. Now place your hand on the shoulder and run it back over the side and hips softly and quickly; handle every part thoroughly as you work along towards the leg, and as the colt will bear, work the hands around the leg until you reach the foot. If there is no resistance after, lift up a little, and if there is no resistance after letting it down, rub gently a little more; repeat each time, lifting it up a little higher, until you can take it up and handle it just as you please. Should he, however, resist and jerk his foot away from you, you must resort to means to make him understand that resistance is out of the question.

In endeavoring to manage and control your colt, you should have your Camanche bridle on as before described. Now take the long rope that you hold in your hand and put it around over the front teeth of the upper jaw and under the upper lip, carry it around over the top of the head, bringing the end down through the halter loop on the under jaw. Now take the end of the rope in your left hand and proceed as before to handle his legs and feet. If he stands quietly use him gently, but if he should resist, correct him with your rope, by which you can inflict so severe a punishment that he will submit in a very

short time, and allow you to handle his legs just as you please. Persevere until you can hold the foot in your hand, moving it gently and caressing the leg until he gets over the fear inspired by the use of the cord under the lip. If more thorough treatment is necessary, see "Proper Management of Horses bad to shoe."

### *HOW TO BIT A COLT AND MAKE A BRIDLE.*

Take your Camanche bridle, made exactly as before described, with the exception of the loop that goes around the neck; that should be made large enough to fit over the neck rather tightly where the collar is worn. Now bring your cord through the mouth from the off side, and bring back on the near, through the loop around the neck; now pull upon this cord and the head will be drawn back to the breast, tie with a bow knot and draw down close, so that should the colt show signs of rearing backwards, with one short jerk you can relieve him, while should he go over backward with the restraint on his neck he would be likely to injure himself.

You are now prepared to bit. Simply pull upon the cord a little, which will draw the head back slightly; after holding for a short time, render loose; then draw a little tighter, and repeat for four or five minutes, then stop biting, and repeat at some future time.

The great secret not only in biting but of training the young horse in any manner is in not confusing or exciting him to resistance by training too long. When your colt yields readily to the bit, you can check the head to suit. Making the check-rein rather tight causes the head to be carried high, while the delicacy given the mouth will prevent the nose being thrown

forward. This method of biting may be regarded with little favor by those not understanding its effects, but all we have further to say on the subject is, give it a fair trial. Teach your colt to be perfectly submissive to your handling in every manner; to lead well, back freely at the word. You are now ready for the next step in his training, which is usually driving in harness.

### *BREAKING COLTS TO HARNESS.*

Put on your harness carefully, which should be made to fit well, and great care should be used in having it safe and strong in every respect. Do not be tempted to drive your colt in an old, rotten harness, or to hitch to an old, rotten wagon, as such are liable to give way at any time. Many of the accidents causing horses to become subject to bad habits are the results of such imprudence. Let every step be made sure. Work safe, and you are sure to bring about a good result.

With your harness on, allow him to stand in his stall until he becomes somewhat used to the presence and pressure of the different parts, and will allow you to rattle them about without his caring for them. Now lead him around for a short time, and as soon as he appears quiet, check him up loosely and take down the reins and drive him around the yard. When he becomes familiar with the harness, check and reins, and will stop and start at the word, and drive around to the right or left, you can drive him about the street with safety, though in making this step put on the Camanche bridle for safety. You should then drive to sulky. We prefer a sulky at first. Let your colt see and examine every part of the sulky, until he cares nothing about it; then draw it up behind him, rattling and running it back and forth a few times,

then attach the harness. Before starting him, back him up against the cross bar of the shafts. If he should act frightened speak to him calmly but firmly, at the same time holding your reins firmly so as to prevent him from swinging around, if he should try. Then go to him and rub and caress him until he gets over his excitement. Then run the sulky up against his haunches, at the same time soothing him by gentle words until you can shove the sulky against him just as you please and he not care anything about it. Now you can get into your seat and drive him around wherever you choose without danger. Let him go slow at first until he becomes familiarized with the objects that are new to him along the road, as he is not as liable to become frightened while going slow as when driven fast.

### *OBJECTS OF FEAR.*

In driving be careful about using the whip too freely. If a stone or a stump, or anything of the kind should be regarded with fear, do not whip and drive the horse by. Let him stand a short time and look at the object until he seems careless about it, then drive closer, as he will bear, and so repeat, at the same time talking to him encouragingly until you can drive him up to the object. Be very sure to have your colt comprehend fully that such objects are harmless—as opportunity offers in this way—and he will soon become so fearless and confident as to be regardless of such things; but if you whip him for becoming frightened at such things, he will associate the punishment with the object of his fright, and be more frightened the next time he sees it.

The horse being unable to reason only from his experience, you should convince him by careful examination that the object is harmless. For example: if

the sight or smell of a robe a few feet distant should frighten him, put on your Camanche bridle and take him alone into your yard or barn, lead him gently to the robe, let him smell of it if he will, then take it in your hand, hold it gently to his nose, then rub it against his neck, side, and over his back, and so repeat for a short time. After being familiarized to it in this way you can throw it over his back or tie it to his tail without causing him the least fear.

To familiarize a colt to any article that he may have regarded with fear, let him touch it with his nose, and rub him on the neck and side, and in a short time, when he finds it will not hurt him he will become reconciled and care nothing about it.

To accustom your horse to the cars, lead him up to them, let him smell of them, and even put his nose on them, and in this way continue until he becomes familiar with them. And then do not fail to repeat your lessons until he cares nothing about the object. Should you fail by neglect it may render him worse than as though you had done nothing with him.

### *DRIVING A COLT IN HARNESS.*

When your horse drives well before a sulky then you may hitch him to a light wagon or by the side of a broke horse, and if you are breaking him for a farm or for hauling heavy loads, you can gradually increase his load until he will draw to the extent of his ability without comprehending that he has the power to do otherwise. After your horse is sufficiently broke to the harness you can either allow him to carry his head as nature may dictate, or by the proper use of the check-rein bring his head and neck into such position of style as his form and temper will bear, or your fancy dictate. In teaching your young horse to drive

well do not be in a hurry to see how fast he can trot. Although your colt may be old enough to learn how to move well and perhaps drive gently as an older horse, he is not old enough to perform the work of an older horse, fully matured. Require but little at first, gradually increasing as he develops in strength and hardens in gaits. Care should be taken to keep each pace clear and distinct from each other. While walking he should be made to walk, and not allowed to trot. While trotting, as in walking, care should be taken that he keeps steady at his pace and not allowed to slack into a walk. When occasionally pushed to his extreme speed in trot he should be kept up to it only for a few minutes at a time, gradually requiring more as he becomes practised and capable of endurance; and whenever he has done well he should be permitted to walk a short time, and encouraged by a kind word. Under no circumstances should what is termed "his bottom" be tried and overdone. The reins while driving should be kept snug, and when pushing him to the top of his speed, keep him well in hand that he may learn to bear well on the bit, as it is by means of the reins mainly that the horse, when going at a high rate of speed, is kept steady in his place. But while you should teach your horse to drive well to the pressure of the bit, be careful not to give him the habit of pulling too hard, for then he becomes not only unpleasant but difficult to manage. The art of drawing well cannot be taught by any written instructions. Practice and ingenuity in this respect can alone make a skillful horseman. Always strive to encourage and not overdrive your horse, and be careful not whip only for merited reproof. The too frequent use of the whip will cause the horse to plunge ahead every time he sees or hears any unusual movement of it, or at any mishap that may occur.



## TO TRAIN A HORSE TO STAND WHEN GETTING INTO A CARRIAGE.

Take your horse and lead him on the barn floor, place him in the position you wish him and say "whoa!" The object of this lesson being to teach him the word "whoa!" the most important word in horsemanship. You will proceed by stepping away from him, and if he appears to trifle and not heed you, use the Camanche bridle, pulling upon him to warn him to attend to you. Practice this until he will allow you to walk away in any direction without moving himself. Take a whip and crack it slightly, and if he moves put him back as before, increasing the cracks of the whip until you accustom him to stand while the whip is being flourished, and also to throw him and apply the method of controlling a nervous horse. If you are obliged to drive him while you are trying to break him, do not use the word "whoa," as he is not yet accustomed to minding it, and it will only make matters worse. Shift the position of the horse and repeat the lesson, putting on the harness and leading to places where he is accustomed to refuse to stand, and teach him to stand in those places, as well as teaching him to obey the word "whoa" before hitching him to carriage. Then hitch inside a building with the doors closed. Get in and out of the carriage, rattle the thills and shake the carriage causing him to stand by means heretofore alluded to. If it appears that the habit is caused by fear of the carriage behind him, take him out of the thills and lead him around it, allowing him to examine it, and even eat oats out of a measure set in the carriage. Now take him out of doors, and if he renews his attempt to start, take him out of the thills, use the Camanche bridle, fetching him back between the thills and say, "whoa." You will by this means soon teach him that "whoa" means

for him to stop and stand. For the sake of not undoing all you have done, remember the caution heretofore given to say "whoa!" only when you mean him to stop.

### *HORSES BAULKING.*

This is the most aggravating of all the habits to which the horse is subject; it tries the patience of man to the utmost; yet by patience and perseverance, with proper management, even this habit can be broken up. It is rarely we find a baulky horse which is not a good one. They are usually very high spirited, quick of comprehension and of a strong nervous temperament. They resist because we have failed to make them understand what we require of them, or it may occur from overloading sore shoulders or working until tired out. Particularly is this the case with young animals. To whip under such circumstances only excites them to more determined resistance. On the first attempt of your horse to baulk get out of the wagon, pat him on the neck, examine the harness carefully, first upon one side then upon the other, speaking encouragingly to the animal while doing so; then jump in the wagon and give the word to go; generally he will obey; if he refuses to do so, take him out of the thills, put up the traces so that they do not drag upon the ground, then take him by the head and tail, reel him until he is almost ready to fall, then hook him up again and give him the word to go; this rarely fails. It takes that sullen spirit out of them, and they start at the word.

I have failed but once in handling baulky horses, though I have handled a large number of them. By repeating the same operations every day for a week, usually breaks up this most perplexing habit thoroughly and permanently.

Another method which often proves successful to break a horse in double harness, is take a hemp cord, pass around under the tail, bring forward through the terret ring of the baulky horse and fasten to the ring of the other horse's collar or hame, when the other horse starts the baulky one can do no other way than move with him, which in a short time, if the horse is hitched single or double by taking your whip or any common stick and place on the backs of the crupper strap the horse will start readily.

The only practical method of throwing a horse, first adopted by R. V. Hamilton, is easy to the person handling the horse, and safe. The horse lays down quietly, almost as easy as when lying down by himself in the stall. To perform the work procure a rope or any strap long enough to pass around the horse, and tie in a knot on the back with an iron ring, small size, tied fast; pass the end of the strap or rope around under the tail for a crupper, bring the end back, fastening to the belt around the body; then take a small cord of sufficient strength to hold your left; pass around the horse's neck, tie in a knot that will not slip; then pass the cord through the horse's mouth, and stroll back to the ring on the horse's back; when that is accomplished pass a strap around the near fore foot twice and through the keeper, strapping the foot to the belt around the horse; when that is done, step back from the horse, taking hold of the small cord, pulling gently till you have the head to the side, then with a quick pull bring the horse to the ground, with his knee to steady him as he falls. It can be done with ease and safety. Whatever may be the bad habit of your horse, it is a very good plan to give him a regular course of training, and by throwing a horse down and handling him just as you please while down, demonstrates to the understanding of the animal that it is worse than useless to try to

resist control. It is the best way we have ever found to handle nervous horses. After handling gently while down they find they are not hurt and get over their fear and will allow you to do with them as you like anywhere.

### *PULLING AT HALTER.*

Place on him a common halter head-stall. Put on a common girt. Take a half-inch rope, about twenty feet long. Pass the centre of this rope under the tail in place of a crupper; twist the rope over a couple of times; pass the end of the rope under the girth, bringing an end up on each side of the neck, and pass the ends through the nose-piece of the head-stall under the cheek pieces, and tie to a stout ring or place, leaving about three feet play of rope. As soon as the horse falls back, he being tied by the tail to the ring, he pulls upon the tail, and the hurt coming there instead of the head, where he expected it, he starts up, it being natural to go from the hurt. By giving him two or three lessons, making him fall by whipping him over the nose or exciting him with an object, he is afraid of the impression being made too strong, will not forget it, and the more so by repeating for one month or more lessons at different times.

### *TO BREAK HORSES FROM JUMPING.*

Tie straps to the fore feet, below the knees; pass it up under a surcingle around the body, and tie the other ends above the fetlock to straps inclosed in a ring, so one will go above and the other below the fetlock. You will see that when he attempts to jump a fence the fore foot is drawn up under him, and as he springs to leave the ground the hind feet will be pulled up and he will inevitably remain in the lot. The value of this plan is that it will in most instances cure a horse or cow of the habit.

*Pawing in stall and kicking of one foot.* Get a piece of chain, ten inches in length, run a short strap through one of the end links and buckle it around the foot above the fetlock; or a piece of light chain can be fastened to a single block and attach it to the foot in the same manner, when the horse attempts to paw or kick, the clog or chain rattles against the foot and prevents a repetition of the practice.

### CRIBBING HORSES.

Place a roller at the top of your manger, six inches in diameter, reaching across the stall. Let the horse eat his hay and grain from the bottom of the manger. The stall should be wide enough so as he can be tied to prevent him from cribbing at the sides of the stall, and also to be ceiled in front so as to prevent him. When he attempts to crib he must inevitably work on the roller which, when he places his teeth to crib the roller turns, his lips come in contact with the roller and punishes him at every attempt, and after a few trials becomes satisfied and will not attempt to crib. The surest remedy of breaking a cribber is to trade him off after he has been placed in a stall as above mentioned.

To lead a horse behind a wagon, take a stout cord or small rope, and place under his tail, cross on the back, run through the rings of the halter; first hitch him to a post, and by hitting him over the nose with something, or to excite him, make him pull, which will satisfy him of his useless attempts at holding back on the halter; then hitch him to the wagon, and you will find no trouble in riding home without the many inconveniences of leading.

### KICKING IN HARNESS.

Kicking may justly be regarded as a bad habit, because of the danger incident to the use of such horses.

It is well to remember that this habit is in most cases the result of carelessness or mismanagement. Proper attention is not given to the fitting of the harness; the straps dangle about the flanks of the colt, unacquainted with their nature, which frightens and causes him to kick. Or, what is more common, an old harness is used and breaks at some unlucky moment, which frightens the colt, and he kicks as a means of self-defence, when his feet and legs coming in contact with the whiffletree or cross-piece, causes him greater fright, and he becomes reckless, springs ahead in a frantic endeavor to free himself from his tormenter, until he tears himself loose, or is stopped after being worried out with fright and exertion. Learning fear and resistance in this way, he becomes alarmed at the least indication of its repetition. This fear must be broken by familiarizing the horse with the causes of his fear, at a time when he is powerless to resist, and when he finds there is no danger of harm, he will cease resistance. In the majority of cases this habit is broken by our means of control.

To break the kicking horse, you want to put him through a regular course of handling that will convince him of your ability to manage him just as you please, while at the same time you demonstrate to his understanding that he can not help himself, and must submit unconditionally to your control. In the first place, then, give him a turn with the Camanche bridle—making him stop at the word “whoa!” and come to you at the word. When he submits to that, proceed still further in convincing him of your power and mastery by throwing him down. To do this, fasten up the near fore leg, as described in “Handling the Feet.” Now put a strong surcingle, with a ring slipped on it, around the animal, and slip the ring to the right side of the horse, near the back-bone. Now draw the end of your cord or Camanche bridle through the ring,

bringing it over to the near side of the animal; now take the halter out of the mouth, thus leaving a plain loop around the horse's neck; then take hold of your cord with the left hand and straighten it out. Now you have a plain double from the neck of the horse around to the ring on the right side; you put this into the horse's mouth, and draw up the end of the cord with the right hand. Now you have him completely in your power; you can handle him as easily as a boy could a top. Now step back by his side with the cord grasped firmly in your hand, say "lie down, sir," at the same time pulling sternly on the rope. His foot being fastened up he is easily thrown off his balance. He will gradually settle down on to the knee of the near leg, when a quick pull will bring him over on his side. Now you have him down, use him gently; rub his head and neck; talk to him kindly, thus letting him know that your object is not to hurt him—that all you require is submission, and that you possess the ability to enforce that. After letting him lie for a while, make him get upon three legs, let him stand a moment, then put him down again. While down, handle his feet and legs as you please, and so continue until he will lie still and submit to you in everything you wish. Then take the strap off his leg and let him get up; caress and rub his leg where the strap has been. Now put the harness on. Use a blind bridle with a W bit (or some call it a double-joint bit), and if you can not obtain one at your harness maker's, go to a blacksmith and have one made. With this kind of a bit on your horse, you want to drive him around your yard, occasionally saying "whoa!" at the same time setting him back upon his haunches with the bit. In a very short time he will stop when you say "whoa!" without any pull on the rein; then go up to him and caress him about the head and neck; then take your whip and switch him around the hind legs and flanks,

lightly, and if he shows a disposition to kick or run, say "whoa!" sharply, at the same time correct with the bit. In your first lessons use the bit with severity—thus demonstrating to the horse your determination and ability to enforce obedience under any and all circumstances of resistance. When you can drive him around with a whip at a trot, and stop him at the word without using the rein, go to him again and pat and rub him to encourage him in well-doing. Then attach the long cord to your reins, and start him away from you at a trot, letting him go as far as the length of your cord will permit without pulling on the bit, when you will say "whoa!" If he stops, go up and caress him, and keep on in that way until he will stop and start at the word, no matter how far away he is, so long as he can hear your voice. After you have him so well in hand that he obeys readily and willingly, take the reins in your hand and learn him to back, encouraging him by kindness when he does right, and correcting with the bit when he shows the least intimation to be rebellious and stubborn. When he will back at the word, back him against your buggy wheels, keeping an eye on his movements, and if he shows fear and a disposition to get away from it, do not force him against it at first, but drive him around and up to it, letting him smell and examine it until he becomes satisfied it is not going to hurt him; then back him up to it again—right back against it—and if he is disposed to kick say "whoa!" sharply, at the same time giving him a short, quick jerk with the rein. By this treatment he finds that you still have the same power in your hands that has already controlled him so completely and easily, therefore he submits unconditionally. You can now proceed to hitch him up; watch him closely, and if anything should excite him momentarily, and he should manifest a desire to repeat his old habit, say "whoa!" and if he does not obey



instantly, set him back with the bit in a manner that shall have no doubt of your ability to control him at will. If handled in this way for a few times he becomes convinced of the uselessness of resistance, and careful management for two or three weeks will radically break the worst horse of this kind we ever saw. People have often expressed wonder at our success in managing kicking and runaway korses. The simple laws of nature are to such unworthy of reflection, except the submission of the animal, the control is looked upon as the result of a peculiar gift. But we do control them perfectly and thoroughly by the word "whoa!" In breaking to the word we use means that compel obedience. If your horse minds the word quickly and stops at your bidding, he is not going to do you or himself any damage by kicking, for if you stop him whenever the old habit is brought to mind, and let him stand until the excitement is over, he will have no incentive for kicking, and in a short time will forget the habit altogether. So with

### *THE RUNAWAY HORSE.*

Handle with the Camanche bridle, and by throwing the same as the kicking horse in harness, unless the habit is caused by fear of some object, such as an umbrella, buffalo robe, or anything else that may frighten him and cause him to run away; if that should be the case, when you have him down take the frightful object—whatever it may be—around him, throw it onto him, at the same time rub and caress him, let him know it is nothing that will hurt him; then let him up, put it on or over him, rub him with it, and in that way familiarize him with it until he cares nothing about it. Then train him in harness until he will mind the word "whoa!" Make him run, and if he does not stop at the word, stop him by the bit

so suddenly as to disconcert him and destroy his confidence completely.

Although we have given a powerful means of coercion, and of impressing the horse of his inability to resist the power of man, still practical and thorough as those means are, they are of but little account if not used with prudence and judgment. Men are too apt to depend upon main strength and stupid harshness for success in the management of horses. And with equal stupidity the basis of control we have here given may be made in the hands of some a power to be abused with reckless disregard of consequences. Be firm, persevering and prudent in the exercise of your power when it is necessary to impress your subject with a sense of mystery; but be gentle, attractive and affectionate when he is obedient and submissive. Train your horse thoroughly with the Camanche bridle each time before hitching up. We find by experience that horses subject to bad habits are ungovernable in the mouth. If we govern the mouth well we have, in almost every instance, a good control of the horse; and it is an important requisite, under all circumstances, in the control of horses in harness. Then control while driving, until thorough and certain obedience is insured to the word. Strive to tell your horse exactly what you want him to do, and do not confuse him by attaching different meanings to the same word. It is quite common to say "whoa!" when it is intended to go slower, or to attract the attention of the horse when standing, to let him know of your presence. Now if anything should happen, and you wished him to stop suddenly, he would not be likely to mind without a pull at the bit; and why should he, as long as he has been learned in that haphazard way that "whoa!" meant anything and nothing at the same time? Such training confuses the horse so much that, though he is naturally obedient and tractable, he will

become careless and obstinate. Have a distinct word for every command, and make him understand that every command must be obeyed. Speak in a natural tone of voice to your horse under all circumstances. Nothing confuses a horse more than screaming at him to have him hear. He is as acute in the sense of hearing as a man, and so sensitive, if nervous, as to have his pulse increased from six to ten beats a minute by one harsh word. Have your horse understand that things likely to frighten are harmless, and be sure not to whip for being frightened. If your horse is frightened at anything approaching, let him stand until it passes; but hold the reins snug and firmly, or he may swing round and upset you. If cars are passing, and are regarded with fear, let your horse face them, but hold him immovable with the reins. Always, under such circumstances, talk encouragingly to him, remembering the slower you move him the more power you have over him. There is but little danger of a horse kicking after being stopped or while moving slowly, and so with the runaway. He will seldom make a second attempt at the time he has been foiled and stopped. A horse frightened becomes reckless, consequently never raise an umbrella suddenly or unexpectedly behind a horse afraid of such things. First raise it at his head and gradually carry it back, and then, to make sure, if you have not a bit that will control your horse easily, put on a Camanche bridle and carry it back in the wagon or buggy. Fear and anger is something that a good horseman should never exhibit in his countenance or voice, as the horse is a close observer and soon learns to take advantage of such indications to become careless, or excited by anger, may become aggressive or unmanageable. Let your lessons be thorough, but not very long. Be gentle and patient with the colt, but make the willful, stubborn horse feel the full extent of your power.

Make the old reprobate know that the only alternative is unconditional submission to your will; though if he should become too much heated and excited, it is prudent to stop, and repeat the lesson at some future time; but repeat until there is thorough and unconditional submission. After a horse submits, let your treatment be characterized by gentleness and good nature.

### *BAD TO SHOE.*

The habit of resistance to being shod or allowing the feet to be handled, like all others to which horses are subject, is the result of hasty and imprudent harshness. It would seem from the reckless disregard of consequences so generally evinced in handling young horses, as though man doubted his own reason and would not take counsel of the teachings of prudence. If the feet had been handled gently at first, and blacksmiths had not vented so much of their vexation in the way of pounding with the hammer for every little movement of resistance in shoeing, this habit would never have been contracted. The natural tractability of the horse causes him to yield a ready obedience to all reasonable demands that he comprehends. If the feet are jerked up roughly, and without an effort to reconcile him to being handled, the colt will strive to get away or free himself from what he supposes will hurt him. Never hold to the foot with all your might when the colt is trying to jerk it away, for in such a case strength is not your forte, and your struggles only convince the horse of your weakness. Handle the horse in conformity with the laws of nature, so as not to excite resistance through fear of injury. If the horse does not very much resist the handling of his feet, put the Camunche bridle on him and put a short strap on his hind foot. Pulling upon the strap will bring the foot forward, and he will probably resist by kicking.

The instant he kicks, reprove with the Camanche bridle, which is held in the other hand, and so continue until the foot is submitted without resistance. But if your subject is very bad, take a strap or rope about twelve feet long, and tie one end of it in a loop around his neck where the collar rests, pass the other end back between the fore legs and around the near hind leg below the fetlock, thence back between the legs and through the loop around the neck. Now step in front of the horse and take a firm hold of the rope or strap and give a quick pull upon it, which will bring the foot forward. If the horse is bad, pull the foot as far forward as you can, which will give you the more advantage. The horse will try to free the foot by kicking. Hold the head firmly with the left hand and with the other hold the strap firmly. Stand right up to the horse's shoulder and whirl him about you, which you can easily do while he struggles to free himself. As soon as he yields, handle the foot gently, and then let up on it a little, and so continue until he will let you handle the foot without resistance. It may be necessary to repeat the lesson once or twice, and be careful to handle the foot with the greatest gentleness.

If your rope is rough, put a collar on the neck instead of the loop, and fasten your strap to it. Use a smooth soft strap, so as not to chafe the foot where it passes around it.

### *SHOEING.*

If we examine the horse's foot while in the natural state, it will be found to be almost round and very elastic at the heel, the frog broad, plump, and of a soft, yielding character; the commissures open and well defined, the sole concave; the outside crust from the heel to the toe increased from a slight bevel to an angle of forty-five degrees; consequently as the foot

grows it becomes wider and longer in proportion to the amount of horn secreted, and narrower and shorter in proportion to the ground surface. If a shoe were fitted nicely and accurately to the foot after being dressed down well, it would be found too narrow and short for the same foot after a lapse of a few weeks. Now if an unyielding shoe of iron is nailed firmly to this naturally enlarging and elastic hoof, it prevents its natural freedom of expansion almost wholly, and does not allow the foot to grow wider at the quarters as it grows down, in proportion to the amount of horn grown, as before shod; consequently the foot is changed by the continued restraint of the shoe, from a nearly round, healthy foot to a contracted and unhealthy condition, as generally seen in horses shod for a few years.

The principles which should govern in shoeing are few and simple, and it is surprising, considering the serious consequences involved, that it should be done with so little consideration. The object of the shoer should be, in trimming and preparing the hoof for the shoe, to keep the foot natural, and this involves first the cutting away of any undue accumulation of horn, affecting in the least its health and freedom. Second, to carry out in the shape of the shoe, that of the foot as nearly as possible. Third, to fit and fasten the shoe to the foot so as least to interfere with its health, growth, and elasticity. The preparation of the foot requires the cutting away of about the proportion of horn which, coming in contact with the ground, would have worn off, or which has accumulated since being shod last. If the shoes have been on a month, the proportion of horn that was secreted in that time is to be removed. If two months, then the proportion of two months' growth. No definite rule can be given; the judgment must be governed by the circumstances of the case. The stronger and more rapid the growth

of the foot, the more must be cut away; and the weaker and less horn produced the less to the extremity of simply leveling the crust a little, the better to conform to the shoe. There is generally a far more rapid growth of horn at the toe than at the heels or the quarters; more will be required to be taken off there than off the other parts. Therefore shorten the toe and lower the heels until you succeed in bringing down the bearing surface of the hoof upon the shoe to almost a level with the live horn of the sole. Be careful to make the heels level. Having lowered the crust to the necessary extent with the buttress or knife, smoothe it down level with the rasp. The sole and frog detach by exfoliation as it becomes superabundant. The sole, therefore, would not need paring were it not for the restraining effect of the shoe upon the general functions of the foot, which is liable to prevent such detachment of the horn. We would be particular, also, in impressing the necessity of not confounding the bars with the substance of the sole, and setting them down to the common level with the sole. Any man of common sense can see that the bearing of the bars should be equal to the outside of the crust upon the shoe, and that they offer a decided resistance to the contraction of the heels. The cutting away of the bars to give the heels an open appearance, is inexcusable, and should never be done. In a natural, healthy condition, the frog has a line of bearing with the hoof, and by its elastic nature acts as a safeguard to the delicate machinery of the foot immediately over it, and helps to preserve the foot in its natural state by keeping the heels spread. It seems to be wisely intended to give life and health to the foot. Permitting the heels to grow down, with the addition of high-heeled shoes, raises the frog from its natural position and causes it to shrink and harden, and bears, in consequence, an important influence in setting up

a diseased action that usually results in contraction of the foot. If the heels are square and high, and the hoof presents rather a long narrow appearance, and is hollow on the bottom, there is a state of contraction going on, and you must not hesitate to dress down thoroughly. Do not hesitate because the foot will appear small. Cut away until you are well down to a level with the line horn of the sole, and if the foot is weak, use the same prudence in not cutting it away too much. The shoer must always bear in mind that the sole must not rest on the shoe. Let the foot be so dressed down, and the shoe so approximate, that the bearing will come evenly upon the crust all the way around without the sole touching the shoe. This requires the crust to be dressed level, and although well down to the live horn of the sole, it should always be left a little higher. The corners between the bars and crust should be well pared out, so that there is no danger of the sole resting upon the shoe. Presuming that we have said enough on the subject of paring, we will now consider

### *THE SHOE.*

The main object should be to have the shoe so formed as to size, weight, fitting, and fastening, as to combine the most advantages of protection and preserve the natural tread of the foot best. In weight it should be proportioned to the work or employment of the horse. The foot should not be loaded with more iron than is necessary to preserve it. If the hoof is light, the shoe should be light also; but if the horse works principally on the road, his shoes should be rather heavy. In its natural state, the foot has a concave sole surface, which seems to offer the greatest fulcrum of resistance to the horse when traveling. Most of the shoes now in use by intelligent shoers, are fashioned on this principle, and aside from the advan-



tage of lightness and strength, they are considered to be an improvement on the common flat shoe. Geo. H. Dadd, veterinary surgeon, said once on the subject of shoeing: "The action of concave feet may be compared to that of the claws of a cat, or the nails on the fingers and toes of a man, the nails and toes are the fulcrum; they grasp, as it were, the bodies with which they come in contact, and thus they secure a fulcrum of resistance when traveling or grasping." Now, in order to preserve the natural mechanical action of the horn and sole, the ground surface of the shoe must correspond exactly with the ground surface of the foot; that is to say, the ground surface of the shoe must be leveled cup-fashion; its outer edge being prominent, corresponds to the lower and outer rim of the hoof, while the shoe being hollow, it resembles the natural concave form of the sole of the foot.

No matter what may be the form of the foot, whether it be high or low heeled, contracted at the heels, lengthened or shortened at the toe, or having a concave or convex sole, it matters not; the ground surface of the shoe must be concave. In every other part of the shoe alterations and deviations from any given rule or form are needed, in consequence of the ever varying form of the foot and the condition of the same, both as regards health and disease, but the sole of the foot being concave presents a pattern for the ground surface of the shoe which the smith, with all his skill, cannot improve on, and if all such craftsmen were to follow this pattern more closely than they do, there would be fewer accidents in falling, and a less number of lame horses. The shoe should be of equal thickness all the way round, perfectly level on the top side, and concave on the ground surface.

We can not see the propriety, as given by a standard author, of seating all shoes alike, and of carrying them well back at the heel. Seating appears to be

necessary only for the flat-footed horses, or the inside edge of the shoe must be lowered from the possible bearing of the sole, and enough to run the picker around between the shoe and hoof, to remove any gravel or foreign matter that may find a lodgment between them. If there is much space between the shoe and sole, it invites accumulation of gravel and other substances injurious to the foot.

If the seating is carried well back, and the shoe is wide at the heels, instead of bearing on a level surface as they should, come down upon this inclined plane, it tends to crowd them together. If the shoe is not wide in web, and the foot strong and arched, it may be made perfectly level on top. At all events, that portion upon which rests the heels and crust, should be level and accurately fitted. The shoe should be continued around toward the heel so far as the crust extends, as large as the full unrasped hoof, but no part must project beyond it, excepting at the extreme of the heel. The expansion of the heel and the growth of the foot requires that the shoe should be long enough and wide enough at the heels to allow for the natural growth of the foot during the time the shoe is expected to remain on the foot; for as the foot grows, the shoe is drawn forward, until it loses its original proportion, and becomes too short and narrow. The shoe may be a quarter of an inch wider and longer than the extreme bearing of the heels, and the nail holes should be punched coarse and in the center of the web. In the hind shoe, four in the outside and two or three well forward in the inside toe, as found necessary to retain the shoe.

The manner of fastening the shoe is what really affects the foot, and what requires the most special attention in shoeing; for the foot being elastic, expands in the same proportion on the rough as on the nicely fitted shoe. It is the number and position of

the nails that really affect the foot. If they are placed well back in the quarters, four on a side, as is common, the crust is held as firmly to this unyielding shoe as if in a vice, which utterly prevents the free action necessary to its health. Inflammation of the sensitive laminae is produced, which causes contraction and the consequent derangement of the whole foot.

If the free, natural expansion of the foot and the spreading of the quarters in proportion to the growth of the hoof is prevented by the nailing of the shoe, irritation of the fleshy substance between the crust and coffin-bone will result, and ultimately create so much diseased action of the parts as to cause contraction and navicular disease. Shoes may be securely fastened without causing such mischief, if the following method of nailing is observed: Drive four nails on the outside of the foot the same as common, while you drive two or three well forward in the toe of the opposite side, which leaves the inside quarter virtually free and independent of the shoe, for the outside of the foot being the only part fastened, carries the shoe with it at every expansion, while the inside, being unattached, expands independently of it, and the foot is left as nearly as possible in a state of nature so far as its powers of expansion are concerned. It may be asked, will this style of nailing hold shoes on the feet of horses of all work? We answer, yes; experience has fully demonstrated that seven nails will hold the shoe on ordinary feet for any purpose, if the shoes are properly fitted, for a period of from four to seven weeks, which is as long as shoes should be on without re-setting. If shoes are made with little clips, to keep them from being shoved back under the foot, they will require less nailing. If seven nails are found to be necessary, have the three on the inside drove in the space of an inch and a quarter, well forward in the toe, though in most cases two will be found sufficient

for the purpose. Turn down the clinchers snugly. Nothing should be done for what might be called "fancy." The hoof should never be filed or rasped above the clinches, as the hoof is covered by a peculiar enamel that prevents the too rapid evaporation of moisture from the horn, and ought not to be disturbed. The practice of rasping, filing or sandpapering the hoof to make it look nice, only produces mischief, and should never be allowed. Horses kept for light driving and irregular work—particularly those having rather square, upright heels—should be shod on the one-sided nailing principle, as the feet of such horses are much disposed to contraction. So far as observation and experience teaches us, we find proper attention to paring down the feet and fastening the shoes so as not to interfere with the free expansion of the hoof (as above) will remedy contraction; though attention to growing down the crust, and the use of shoes that are slightly convex or leveled out, so as to have a tendency to spread the heels when the weight of the body is thrown upon the foot, and fastening on the principle of the inside quarter being left free, is regarded as much better; but the blacksmith must be a good workman to fashion and fit a shoe in this way properly. The nails should not be driven higher in the crust than seven-eighths of an inch, and not so deep as to possibly strike through to the quick. If the foot is light, and shows a thin, delicate crust, the nails should be small and not driven high or deep into the horn. As a rule, the fewer and smaller the nails used—provided they secure the shoe to the foot—the better. Shoes should be re-set as often as once a month, though in some cases they need not require setting so often. It is positively necessary at six, and must not be neglected longer than seven or eight weeks, if you would preserve the natural shape of the foot.

### FOR INTERFERING.

To prevent interfering, know first what part of the foot hits the opposite ankle. This you can do by wrapping the ankle with a white cloth, which cover with some kind of coloring matter over where the opposite foot hits; then drive the horse until you can discover by some of the coloring matter adhering what portion of the crust hits the ankle. Remove this portion of the crust, and have the shoe set well under the foot, but carefully fitted, so as to support the foot safely by bearing on the bar and heel. The hoof should be pared lowest on the outside, to turn the ankle that the other hoof may pass clear. Yet if the inside sole is not dressed, the rim soon breaks, and the inside is found to be actually lower than the outside. Shoes, to prevent interfering, should be light, of narrow web on the inside, with three nail-holes near the toe. They should be straight at the point where they come in contact with the opposite ankle. By adhering to this principle strictly of paring the foot and fitting and fastening the shoe, you will prevent a recurrence of the difficulty. Shoes, to prevent over-reaching, should be long, and for the forward feet heavy, especially at the heels; and for the hind feet light, with heavy toes. The hoof should be well pared at the toe.

### CORNS.

Corns appear in the angles of the hoof near the heel. They are generally caused by the shoe, being worn too long, causing the shell of the hoof to grow over the shoe, which throws the weight upon the sole, or the angles between the bars and crust are not kept properly dressed out—for any accumulation of horn between the bars and crust which would prevent the free elasticity of the sole at the heel must increase the risk of producing corns, by the liability there is of

causing the sensitive laminae beneath the edges of the coffin-bone to become bruised, owing to the undue pressure it may be subjected to for want of elasticity in the horny sole. When the sensitive laminae is thus bruised the horny substance of which the sole is composed is secreted in less quantities, the blood from the ruptured vessels mingles with the imperfectly secreted matter, and as the process is going on it soon makes its appearance on the outside.

### *TO CURE CORNS.*

Cut the corn well down, but not quite to the quick; fit the shoe so as not to press upon the part, then saturate with fine gum, which is found exuding from trees when cut. Fill the part nicely with tow, then put on the shoe, remembering that the shoe must be so fitted as not to oblige the part to support but very little, if any, of the weight of the horse. We have had horses troubled with corns treated in this way with very good effect. Horses with corns must be oftener and more carefully shod than those free from them. In shoeing, strive to keep the form of the foot natural. Be positive in the enforcement of this rule; and lastly, have the shoes re-set at least every six or seven weeks.

### *TO LEARN A HORSE TO APPEAR INTELLIGENT.*

As many of our scholars may wish to know how to teach their horses tricks we will explain how it may be done. Teaching your horse a few trick serves greatly to keep an interest in him and makes him appear fearless, intelligent, and affectionate. In teaching a horse tricks it is best to give him one or two lessons daily of half or three quarters of an hour each.

## TO COME AT THE CRACK OF THE WHIP, OR WORD.

Put on the Camanche bridle, stand off a few feet, holding the halter in your left hand and the whip in the right. Crack the whip and say "Come here, sir!" He does not know what this means, but you show him by pulling on the halter a little, which he will obey by moving towards you a few steps. This movement you should thank him for by feeding him something that he likes from your hand, and by petting and caressing him upon the head and neck; then repeat in the same way, rewarding him as before, and so continue until he will walk up to you every time you crack the whip or say "Come here, sir!" which he will soon learn to do. Each time he comes to you talk to him kindly and do not fail to give him his reward of corn or something he likes. You can now take off the halter and turn him loose, and repeat until he fully comprehends that the way to avoid the whip is to come to you, which, with the encouragement of rewarding him for so doing, will soon inspire him with confidence, and he will come to you and follow like a dog. Be very cautious about the use of the whip or harsh language, remembering that perfect, cheerful obedience is your object, and that can be secured only by great patience and gentleness.

## TO MAKE A BOW.

Take a pin in the right hand, between the thumb and forefinger, and stand at his left side near the hips; tell him to make a bow. Then pricking him very lightly on the small of the back, this will make him move his head; keep pricking him till you get the right motion of the head, then caress him where you have been pricking him. Or take your pin as before and stand up to his shoulder and prick him on the breast lightly, as if a fly were biting, which to relieve he will bring down his head, which you will

accept as a bow, and reward by caressing on the side of the neck. Then repeat until he will bring down his head at the least motion of your hand towards his breast or any other signal that he will understand readily.

#### TO SAY NO.

Stand by your horse's shoulder, tell him to shake his head, at the same time prick him lightly on the withers or neck, which will cause him to shake his head as if to drive away a fly. You then caress as before, and repeat until he will shake his head at the least indication of your touching him with the pin; you can train your horse so nicely in this way in a short time as to cause him to make a bow or shake his head by merely turning the hand a little or moving it slightly towards him.

#### TO LIE DOWN.

To teach a horse to lie down quickly you must lay him down a few times with the rope and strap, as described in Tampering with Vicious Horses. When down treat your horse with great attention and kindness. After putting him down a few times in this way he will usually lie down in a short time by taking up one foot and holding it in your hand, asking him to lie down; he will soon come down. When he will come on his knees by taking his foot in your hand, stoop as if intending to take it up, saying, "Lie down, sir!" Then make him come down by a motion of the hand, and finally by simply telling him to lie down.

In teaching a horse to lie down, be gentle, caress and reward him for lying down, and your horse, comprehending what you want and finding himself paid for compliance, will soon be as anxious to get down for the reward as you are to have him do so.



## TO SIT UP.

When your horse will lie down readily you can then learn him to sit up, like a dog, easily. First, cause him to lie down, having on a common bridle, with the reins over his neck; then step behind him and step firmly on his tail with the right foot, holding the reins in the left hand while with the right bear down firmly on the hips, thus in position, say "Get up, sir!" The horse, rising from a recumbent position, first turns on his belly, throws out his forward feet and raises himself on them, springs forward and raises on his hind feet. Now standing on his tail firmly, and pulling back upon the reins when he attempts to spring forward and up, will prevent his doing so, and you will hold him sitting up. Hold him firmly a few seconds, talking to him kindly, before permitting him to rise on his feet. Repeat a few times, when instead of springing up, he will sit on his haunches a short time, which you are to accept as complying with your wishes.

Always say "Sit up, sir!" every time, and hold him in the position as long as he will bear, by fondling and talking to him kindly, and your horse will soon learn to sit up for you as long as you please. But if your horse is heavy and strong it will be necessary to resort to other means to hold him down at first. This you do by putting on his neck a common collar, and causing him to lie down; then fasten a halter-strap to each hind foot and bring forward through the collar and draw up close, which will bring the hind feet well forward. Then step behind as before, and when he attempts to rise on his hind feet he will find it impossible to do so, because you hold them forward by those straps. Repeat two or three times, when it will not be necessary to resort to such force.

## TO LEARN A HORSE HOW TO DANCE.

Put on the Camanche bridle; take hold of the cord some four or five feet from the horse's head, and with

a whalebone whip tap him on the shin or ankle until he lifts his foot, then caress him, and do the same with the other, and caress; then make him raise first one foot then the other, and caress; then make him raise them several times, until he moves his whole body by the motion of the whip to the time of music.

#### TO LEARN TO WALTZ.

After he has learned to dance, put a surcingle around his chest and fasten the bridle-reins to it, the left rein much the tightest, bringing his head well round to the left side. Then make him move forward, when he follows his head, and every time as he is turning his head from you give him a sharp cut with the whip, which will make him jump round quickly until his head comes around to you again. Then you should caress and encourage him by talking kindly. He will then be slower to move his head from you, but you must continue with the whip every time the horse's hind parts are to you and his head from you, caressing every few minutes, until he understands to move at the motion of the whip.

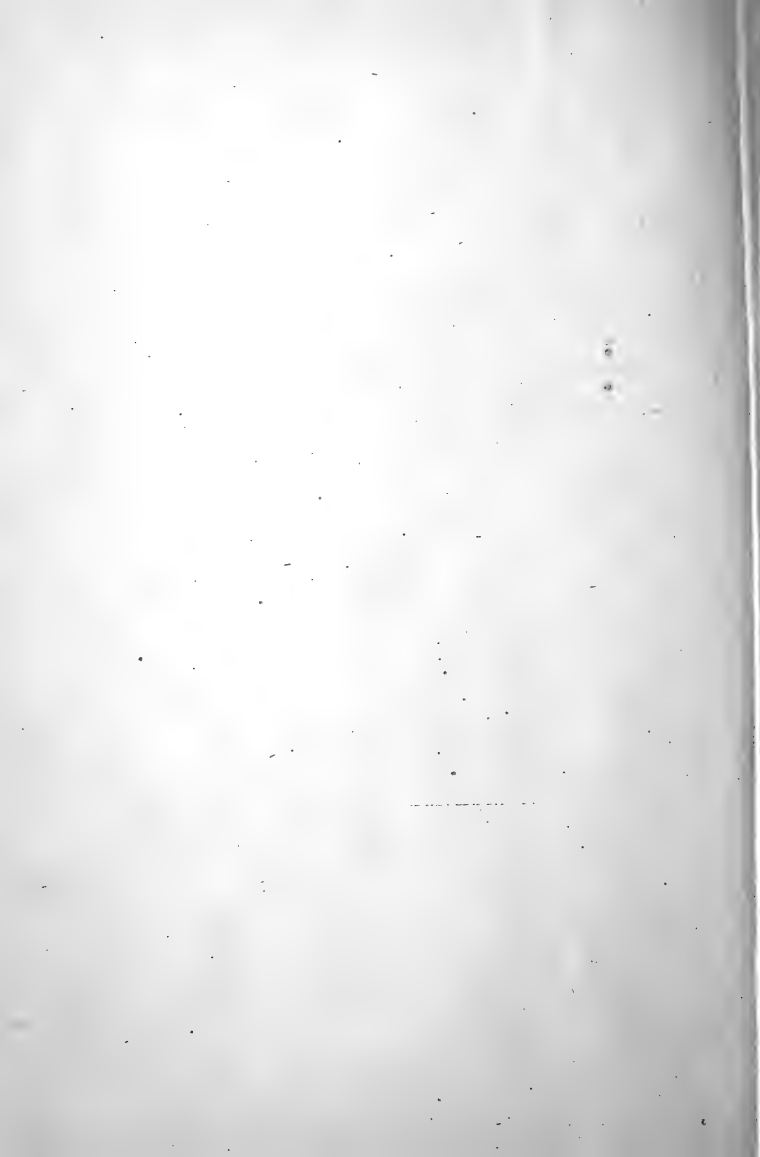
#### TO TEACH A HORSE TO KISS YOU.

Teach him first to take an apple, or something that he likes, out of your hand; when gradually raising the hand nearer the mouth at each repetition until you require him to take it from your mouth, holding it with your hand, telling him at the same time to kiss you. He will soon learn to reach his nose up to your mouth, first to get his apple, but finally because commanded to do so. Simply repeat until your horse understands and will do the trick thoroughly.

#### TO SHAKE HANDS.

Tie a short strap to the forward foot below the fetlock. Stand directly in front of the horse, holding the end of the strap in your hand, then say "Shake hands,

sir!" and immediately pull upon the strap, which will bring his foot forward, and which you are to accept as shaking hands, thanking him for it by caressing and rubbing his leg, and so repeat until when you make the demand he will bring the foot forward in anticipation of having it pulled up. This is a very easy trick to teach a horse. By a little practice a horse may be easily trained to approach, make a bow, shake hands, follow like a dog, lie down, sit up, etc., which makes him appear both polite and intelligent. Never lose courage or confidence in your ability because you do not bring about good results easily. To accomplish anything of importance, remember, requires no ordinary resolution and perseverance. There will be no credit or importance attached to mastering and managing bad horses if not difficult and apparently dangerous. No duty requires more firmness of purpose in the control of the passions, or more fidelity to the principles of kindness and truth, than that of Horsemanship.



# RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF

## TROTTING AND RACING

OVER THE

### UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.

The following are the Rules and Regulations for the government of all trotting and pacing matches to come off on the Union Course, Long Island:

**RULE 1. *Nature of Rules.***—All matches or sweepstakes which shall come off over this course will be governed by these rules, unless the contrary is mutually agreed upon by the parties making such match or stake.

**2. *Power of Postponement.***—In case of unfavorable weather, or other unavoidable causes, all purses, matches, sweepstakes announced to come off, to which the proprietors contribute, they shall have the power to postpone to a future day, upon giving notice of the same.

**3. *Qualifications of Horses Starting.***—Horses trained in the same stable, or owned in part by the same person, within three days, shall not start for a purse; and horses so entered shall forfeit their entrance. A horse starting alone shall receive but one-half of the purse. Horses deemed by the judges not fair trotting horses shall be ruled off previous to, or distanced at the termination of the heat.

**4. *Entries.***—All entries shall be made under a seal, inclosing the entrance money (ten per cent. on the purse), and addressed to the proprietor, at such time and place as may have been previously designated by advertisement.

5. *Weight to be Carried.*—Every trotting horse starting for match, purse or stake, shall carry one hundred and forty-five pounds; if in the harness, the weight of the sulky and harness not to be considered. Pacing horses liable to the same rule.

6. *Distances.*—A distance for mile heats, best three in five, shall be one hundred yards; for one mile heats, eighty yards; and for every additional mile, an additional eighty yards.

7. *Time Between Heats.*—The time between heats shall be, for one mile, twenty minutes; for every additional mile an additional five minutes.

8. *Power of Judges.*—There shall be chosen by the proprietors of the course, or stewards, three judges to preside over a race for purses, and by them an additional judge shall be appointed for the distance stand; they may, also, during or previous to a race, appoint inspectors at any part of the course, whose reports, and theirs alone, shall be received of any foul riding or driving.

9. *Difference of Opinion Between Judges.*—Should a difference of opinion exist between the judges in the starting stand on any question, a majority shall govern.

10. *Judges' Duties.*—The judges shall order the horses saddled or harnessed five minutes previous to the time appointed for starting; any rider or driver causing undue detention after being called up, by making false starts or otherwise, the judges may give the word to start without reference to the situation of the horse so offending, unless convinced such delay is unavoidable on the part of the rider or driver, in which case not more than thirty minutes shall be consumed in attempting to start; and at the expiration of that time, the horse or horses ready to start shall receive the word.

11. *Starting Horses.*—The pole shall be drawn for by the judges; the horse winning a heat shall, for

the succeeding heats, be entitled to a choice of the track; on coming out on the last stretch, each horse shall retain the track first selected; any horse deviating shall be distanced.

12. *Riders or Drivers.*—Riders or drivers shall not be permitted to start unless dressed in jockey style.

13. *Weight of Riders and Drivers.*—Riders and drivers shall weigh in the presence of one or more of the judges previous to starting; and after a heat, are to come up to the starting stand, and not dismount until so ordered by the judges; any rider or driver disobeying shall, on weighing, be precluded from the benefit of the weight of his saddle and whip, and if not full weight, shall be distanced.

14. *Penalty for Foul Riding or Driving.*—A rider or driver committing any act which the judges may deem foul riding or driving, shall be distanced.

15. *Horses Breaking.*—Should any horse break from his trot or pace, it shall be the duty of the rider to pull his horse to a trot or pace immediately, and in case of the rider or driver refusing to do so, the penalty shall be that the next best horse shall have the heat; if the rider or driver should comply with the above, and he should gain by such break, twice the distance so gained shall be taken away on the coming out; a horse breaking on the score shall not lose the heat by so doing.

16. *The Winning Horse.*—A horse must win two heats to be entitled to the purse, unless he distance all other horses in one heat. A distanced horse in a dead heat shall not start again.

17. *Relative to Heats.*—A horse not winning one heat in three shall not start for a fourth heat, unless such horse shall have made a dead heat. When a dead heat is made between two horses, that if either had won the heat the race would have been decided, they two only shall start again; in races best three in five, a horse shall win one heat in five to be allowed

to start for the sixth heat, unless such horse shall have made a dead heat; such horses as are prevented from starting by this rule shall be considered drawn, and not distanced.

18. *On Heats and Distances.*—If two horses each win a heat, and neither are distanced in the race, the one coming out ahead on the last heat to be considered the best. The same rule to be applied to horses neither winning a heat and neither distanced. If one horse wins a heat, he is better than one that does not, provided he does not get distanced in the race; then the other, if not distanced, shall be best. A horse that wins a heat and is distanced is better than one not winning a heat and being distanced in the same heat. A horse distanced in the second heat is better than one distanced in the first heat.

19. *Horses Drawn.*—Horses drawn before the conclusion of the race shall be considered distanced.

20. *Outside Bets.*—In all matches made play or pay; outside bets not to be considered play or pay, unless so understood by the parties.

21. *Of Play or Pay Matches.*—All moneys bet on play or pay matches by outside betters are not considered play or pay.

22. *Betting.—Absent Betters.*—A confirmed bet can not be let off without mutual consent. If either party be present at the time of trotting, and the money be not staked, the party present may declare the bet void in the presence of the judges, unless some party will stake the money betted for the absentee.

23. *Compromised Matches.*—All bets made by outside betters on compromised matches are considered drawn.

24. *Betters of Odds, etc.*—The person who bets the odds has the right to choose the horse or the field. When he has chosen his horse the field is what starts against him; but there is no field unless one starts with him. If odds are bet without naming the horses



before the trot is over, it must be determined as the odds were at time of making it. Bets made in trotting are not determined till the purse is won, if the heat is not specified at the time of betting.

25. *Horses Excluded from Starting or Distanced.*—All bets made on horses precluded from starting (by Rule 19), being distanced in the race, or on such horses against each other, shall be drawn.

26. *In Cases of Dispute and Improper Conduct.*—In all cases of dispute not provided for by the rules, the judges for the day will decide finally. In case of a trot or match being proved to their satisfaction to have been made or conducted improperly or dishonestly on the part of the principals, they shall have the power to declare all bets void.

27. *Size of Whips to be Used.*—No rider or driver shall be allowed any other than a reasonable length of whip, namely, for saddle horses, two feet ten inches; sulky, four feet eight inches; wagon, five feet ten inches.

28. *In Case of Accidents.*—In case of accidents, but five minutes shall be allowed over the time specified in Rule No. 10, unless the judges think more time necessary.

29. *Judges' Stand.*—No person shall be allowed in the judges' stands but the judges, reporters, and members, at the time of trotting.

30. *In Case of Death.*—All engagements are void upon the decease of either party before being determined.

## RECIPES.

The following recipes have been gathered from sources entitled to the fullest confidence as remedies of great value, and some of them at an unusual cost; and we present them with the hope of being duly appreciated.

It is well to remember that to keep horses in health is much more important, less troublesome, and requires less skill than to cure sick ones. Abuse, overwork, and exposure are to be guarded against, if the serious consequences of Inflammation of the Lungs, Colic, Founder, &c., are to be avoided; and if you have a sick horse, be cautious about doctoring too much until you are sure of what ought to be done.

### *For Inflammation of the Lungs.*

First bleed thoroughly, then give tinct. veratrum viride,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz; laudanum, 4 oz; tinct. aconite,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. Shake well, and give a tablespoon half full every 3 hours, in a pint of water well sweetened; and if the pulse is not reduced in a short time, increase the dose to a spoonful until the fever abates. As soon as the horse recovers so as to eat and lie down naturally, keep him on hay alone, with a few carrots or potatoes, and daily give a bran mash with salt-petre, crude antimony and sulphur, for a week or ten days, and you will prevent Dropsy on the Chest, which is a sequel of Inflammation of the Lungs.

### *For Colic in Horses.*

Sulph. ether, 1 pt; aromatic spirits ammonia, 1 pt; sweet spirits nitre, 2 pts; opium,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb; assafœdita (pure),  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb; camphor,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Put in a large bottle and let stand from ten to fifteen days. Dose, 2 ounces every two, three, or four hours, until the horse is relieved. This medicine is a sure cure for the worst form of Flatulent Colic, if taken in time. It should be given in sweetened water.

### *Another Remedy.*

For cases not very severe, 1 oz laudanum; 1 oz sweet spirits nitre; 1 oz tinct. assafœdita; 1 tablespoonful capsicum; from 2 to 3 ozs carbonate soda;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pt whisky;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pt water. Mix and give at one dose, and if not better in 30 minutes, repeat half dose.

### *Heaves.*

Take smart-weed, steep in boiling water till you get the strength. Give 1 quart a day, mixed with bran or shorts, for eight or ten days. Feed green or cut feed wet with water during the operation. Only persevere, it will cure.

### *To Cover Heaves.*

Oil of tar, 1 oz; oil amber, 1 oz. Mix and give 15 or 20 drops in feed daily. Be cautious about watering; don't give your horse more than half a bucketful at a time, and he will not show the heaves while you use this prescription.

### *Spavin.*

This recipe originally cost two hundred dollars, and is worth the money to any man who is dealing in horses to any considerable extent. Euphorbium, 5 ozs; Spanish flies, fine, 2 ozs; iodine, 1 oz, dissolved with alcohol; red precipitate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz; corrosive sublimate, 1 oz; quicksilver,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz; hog's lard, 6 ozs; white turpentine, 6 ozs; verdigris,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. Melt the lard and turpentine together, then while hot, add the others, except the quicksilver, which must be stirred in as it becomes cool. Mix well. When cold it is fit for use. Rub

it in well on the spavin every day for three days, then wash clean with soap suds, and omit for three days; then repeat for three days, and so continue until a perfect cure is effected. Should it blister, use more cautiously.

### *A Preparation for Blood Spavin.*

One-half pound of blood root; 1 quart alcohol; 2 ozs tannin;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb alum. Mix and let stand, shaking it several times a day till the strength is all in the alcohol, and bathe the spavin twice a day, rubbing with the hand.

### *For Wind Galls.*

Olive oil, 2 ozs; nitric acid, 1 oz. Rub as much in every day, or every second or third day, as will bear without starting the hair.

### *For Stifle.*

First take 4 quarts of rasked white oak bark, put into 8 quarts of water and boil down to 2 quarts, turn off the liquor while hot, and add 1 oz finecut tobacco; now let stand until a little above blood heat, then heat a flatiron, or brick, then proceed to put the stifle in its place; now bathe thoroughly with the decoction about five minutes, then apply the iron or brick as near as the animal will bear, until absorbed. Then give the animal rest for an hour or two, and if it should possibly slip out again, repeat as before, taking care of it for a few days.

### *Another Remedy.*

Take the white of an egg, to which add a large tablespoonful of salt. Mix and apply every two hours until a cure is produced. We have used this last remedy ourselves with first-rate success in several cases of stifle, and believe it in ordinary cases to be as good a remedy as can be got.

### *Scratches.*

Hydrate of potassa, 10 grains; pulverized nutgall,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz; white lead,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz; pulverized opium,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz; lard,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. Wash with soap suds, rub dry, and apply night and morning.

### *Another Remedy.*

One quart good vinegar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb lethrige, mix and simmer down to half the quantity, strain and apply.

### *For Inflamed Swellings or Lame Shoulder.*

Equal parts oil amber, oil spike, camphor gum and ether. Should be shaken well before using, and well rubbed in with the hand.

### *To Recruit a Horse Hide-bound or Out of Sorts.*

Take saltpetre, 4 ozs; crude antimony, 1 oz; sulphur, 2 ozs. The saltpetre and antimony should be finely pulverized, then add the sulphur and mix well together. Dose, tablespoonful of the mixture in bran mash daily.

### *To Make Magic Liniment.*

Take 2 ozs oil spike, 2 ozs origanum, 2 ozs hemlock, 2 ozs wormwood, 4 ozs sweet oil, 2 ozs spirits ammonia, 2 ozs gum camphor, 2 ozs spirits turpentine, 1 quart proof spirits. Mix well and bottle for use, cork tight. For sprains, bruises, lameness of any kind, this liniment is unsurpassed. This is the same liniment, without the turpentine, which has achieved such wonderful cures for human ailments. No family should be without it.

*Simple Liniment.*

Put into spirits turpentine all the camphor gum it will cut, when, for ordinary purposes, it is fit for use; but if you wish to reduce pain, add as much laudanum as there is turpentine. The liniment is as good as it is simple.

*French Paste for Bone Spavin, (Will Cure).*

Corrosive sublimate, quicksilver, and iodine, of each 1 oz, with lard sufficient to form a paste. Rub the quicksilver and iodine together, and add the sublimate, and finally the lard, rubbing thoroughly. Shave off the hair the size of the bone enlargement, then grease all around it, but not where the hair is shaved off. This prevents the action of the medicine only upon the spavin. Rub in as much of the paste as will lie on a five cent piece only, each morning for four mornings only, and in from six to eight days the spavin will come out. Then wash out the wound with suds, soaking well for an hour or two, which removes the poisonous effects of the medicine and facilitates the healing, which can be done by any healing salve, but I prefer Sloan's Ointment to any I know.

*Horse Ointment (Said to be Sloan's).*

Resin, 4 ozs; beeswax, 4 ozs; honey, 2 ozs; lard, 8 ozs. Melt these articles slowly, bringing gradually to a boil, remove from the fire, and slowly add a little less than a pint of spirits of turpentine, stirring all the time this is being added, and stir till cool. This is an extraordinary ointment for bruises of the flesh, hoof, or broken knees, galls or bites, or when a horse is galded to heal and keep off flies. It is also good on human flesh.

*Condition Powders.*

Fenugreek, cream of tartar, gentian, sulphur, saltpetre, resin, black anti-mony and ginger, of each 1 oz; cayenne,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz; all firmly pulverized; mix thoroughly. It is used in Yellow Water, Hide-bound, Colds, Coughs, Distemper, and all other diseases where a condition powder is needed. They carry off gross humors and purify the blood. Dose, in ordinary cases, one table-spoonful once a day. In extreme cases, give twice daily. This powder has never failed to give entire satisfaction, and is fast becoming a general favorite among horsemen.

*Liniment for Spavin, Splint, Curbs, &c.*

Oils of spike, origanum, cedar, British and spirits of turpentine, of each 1 oz; Spanish flies, pulverized,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Apply once in six or nine days; will remove the lumps if you follow up the treatment thoroughly.

*Ringbone Remedy.*

Pulverized cantharides, oils of spike, origanum, amber, cedar, and Barba-does tar, and British oil, of each 2 ozs; oil of wormwood, 1 oz; spirits of turpentine, 4 ozs; potash,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz; nitric acid, 6 ozs; oil of vitriol, 4 ozs; lard, 3 lbs. Melt the lard slowly, add the acids, stir well, and add the others, stirring till cool. Clip off the hair and apply by rubbing and heating in. In about three days, or when done running, wash off with suds and apply again. In recent cases, two or three applications will cure. Old case will take longer.

*Poll-Evil and Fistula (Positive Cure).*

Common potash,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz; extract of belladonna,  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm; gumarabic,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. Dissolve the gum in as little water as practicable, then, having pulverized the potash, unless it is moist, mix the gum water with it, and it will soon dissolve, then mix in the extract, and it is ready to use. The best plan to get this into the pipes is by means of a small syringe, having cleansed the sore with

suds. Repeat once in two days until the callous pipes and hard, fibrous base around the poll-evil or fistula is completely destroyed. One application has produced a cure.

### *Anti-Spasmodic Tincture (for Man or Beast).*

Oils of cajuper, cloves, peppermint, annis, of each, 1 oz; of alcohol 1 quart. Mix all together and bottle for use. Dose for horse, 1 oz every 15 minutes in a little whisky and warm water, sweetened with molasses. Continue until relieved. Dose for man, one teaspoonful.

### *Physic Ball.*

Barbadoes aloes, 1 lb; syrup buckthorn, 3 ozs; codliver oil, 3 ozs. Melt the whole, and stir till cold. In winter, add a little water. Make into 18 pills, and give every four hours, or as much as will move the bowels.

### *Sweeny Liniment.*

Alcohol and spirits of turpentine of each 8 ozs; camphor gum, pulverized cantharides, and tincture of capsicum, of each 1 oz; oil of spike, 3 ozs. Bathe this liniment in with a hot iron, and faithfully follow until a cure is perfected.

### *Poll-Evil to Scatter.*

Take a quantity of mandrake root, bruise and boil it, strain and boil down until rather thick, then form an ointment, simmering with sufficient lard for that purpose. Anoint the swelling once a day for several days until well. It has cured them after they were broke out by putting it in the pipes a few times; also anointing around the sore.

### *Nerve and Bone Liniment.*

Take beef's gall, 1 quart; alcohol, 1 pint; volatile liniment, 1 pound (12 ounces), spirits turpentine, 1 pound; oil of origanum, 4 ozs; aqua ammonia,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint; oil of amber, 3 ozs; tincture of cantharides, 6 ozs. Mix. Use too well known to need description. More particularly applicable to horse flesh.

### *English Stable Liniment.*

Oil of spike, aqua ammonia, and oil of turpentine, of each 2 ozs; sweet oil and oil of amber, of each  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ozs; oil of origanum, 1 oz. Mix. Call this good for anything, and always keep it in the stable as a strong liniment. It is good for Poll-Evils, Ring-Bones, and all old lameness, inflammations, &c. If much inflammation, however, it will fetch the hair, but not destroy it.

### *Diuretic Drops.*

These drops are reliable for Stoppage of Water, Foul Water, or Inflammation of the Kidneys, in all cases. Take, sweet spirits of nitre, 4 ozs; balsam copaiba, 2 ozs; oil of juniper, 2 ozs; spirits of turpentine, 2 ozs; gum camphor, pulverized, 1 oz. Mix all together and shake well, bottle and it is fit for use for man or beast under all circumstances where a diuretic is required. Dose for horse: 1 oz in one-half pint of milk once in six hours. For man: one teaspoonful in a tablespoonful of milk once in six hours. Be sure to shake the ingredient up well before pouring out for use.

### *To Cure Horse Distemper.*

If the glands of the neck are not swollen much, give half a three cent paper of smoking tobacco morning and evening in warm bran mash, and give no tame hay, but a little fine prairie hay moistened with weak brine. If the glands of the neck are swollen, apply a warm poultice of wheat bran and hashed pork wet with hot vinegar, changing as often as the poultice gets dry, and

get down all the flax-seed or slippery-elm tea that you can. Let this be his constant drink. Be cautious to keep the horse from taking cold in any way, and never bleed during the horse distemper, or physic your horse any more than you will be able to do with the bran mash.

#### *Remedy for Botts.*

Take oil of turpentine, 8 ozs; alcohol, 1 quart. Mix and bottle for use. Dose, 4 to 5 ozs in the horse's feed once a day for eight days. Will effectually remove the last vestige of botts.

#### *Founder Remedy.*

Draw about one gallon of blood from the neck, then drench with linseed oil 1 quart; now rub the fore legs with water as hot as can be borne without scalding, continuing the washing an hour or more—or until the horse is perfectly limber.

#### *Hoof Liniment for Contracted Hoof.*

Venice turpentine,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint; aqua ammonia, 2 ozs; salts of nitre, 1 oz; benzene, 1 oz; alcohol, 3 ozs. Apply at the edge of the hair and to the hoof twice a day for the first three days, once a day for the next three days after that, and once in two, three, or four days, as may be required.

#### *Greast Heel.*

One teaspoonful of alum, saleratus, saltpetre, equal parts of each in a pint of water.

#### *Horse Liniments.*

Aqua ammonia, 2 ozs; olive oil,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint; laudanum, 4 ozs; alcohol, 1 pint; turpentine, 2 ozs; gum camphor, 1 oz.

Turpentine, 1 oz; camphor,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz; laudanum, 1 oz; alcohol, 1 oz; aqua ammonia, 1 oz.



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