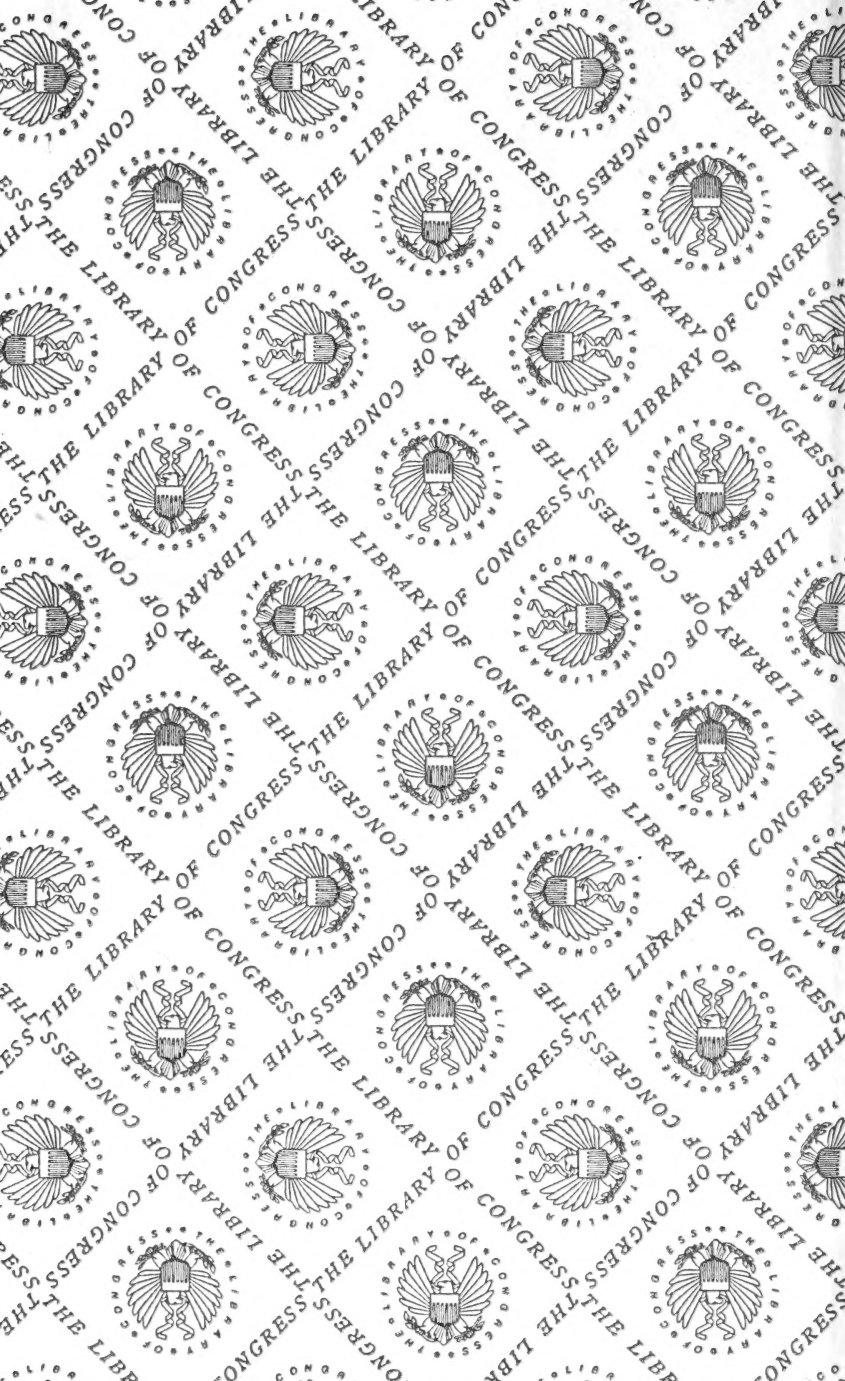


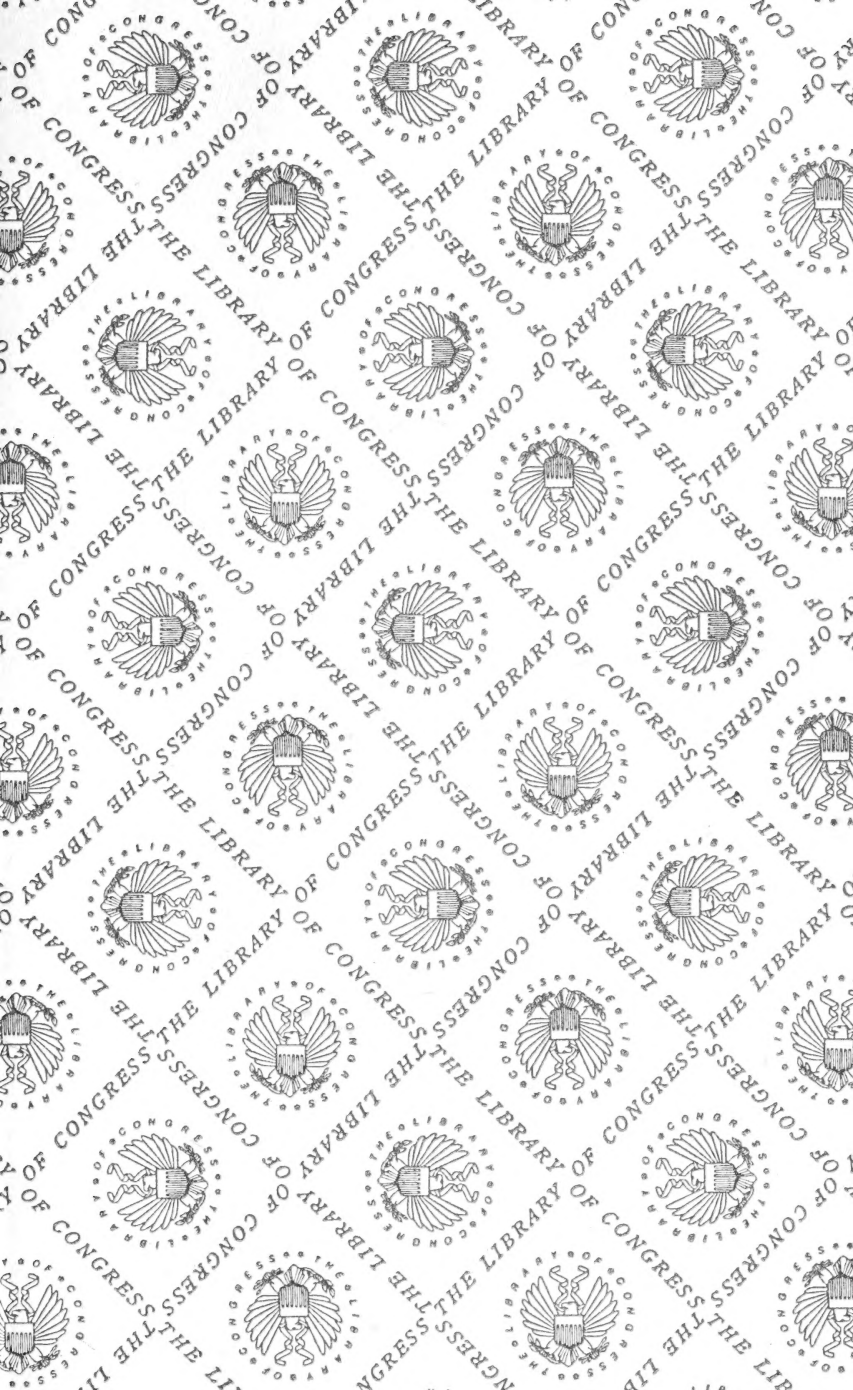
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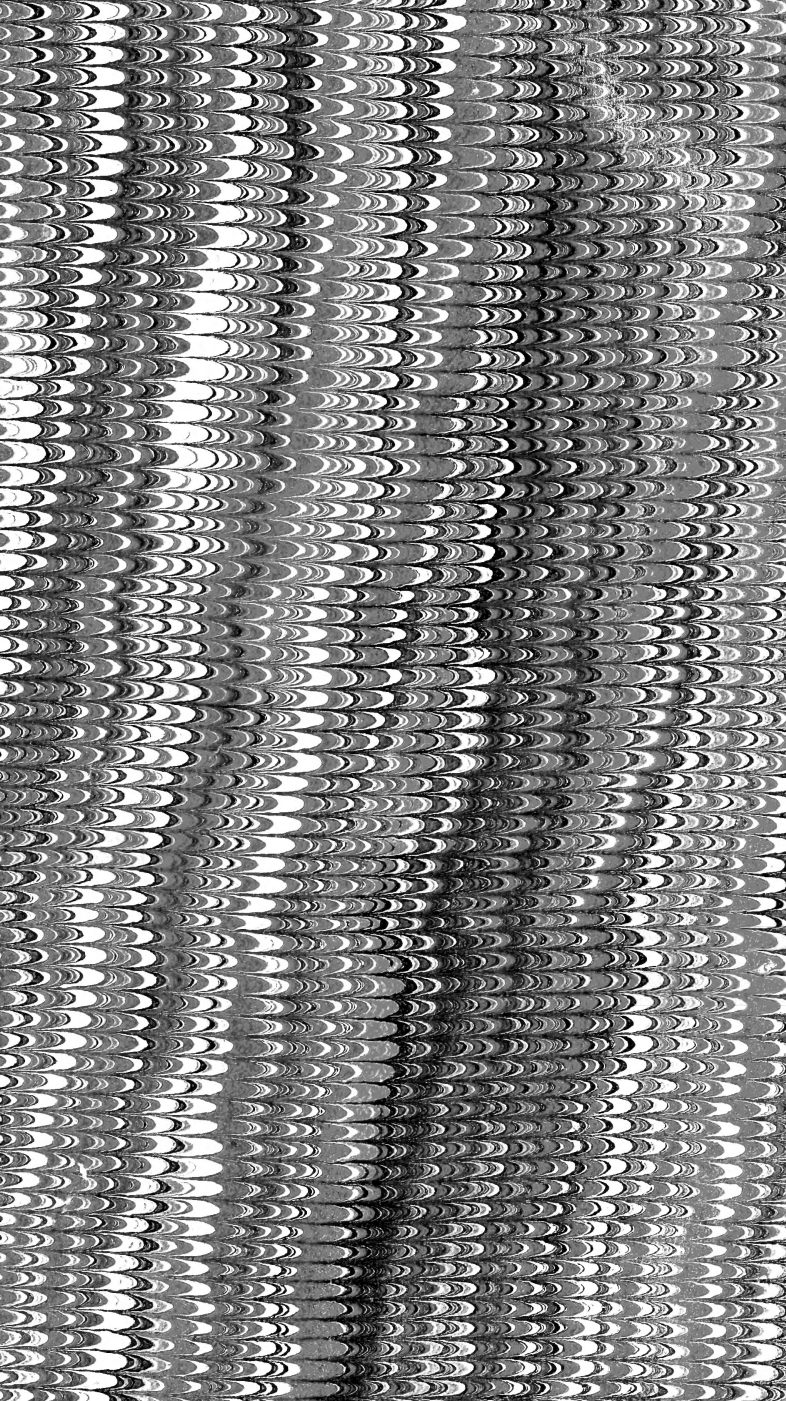


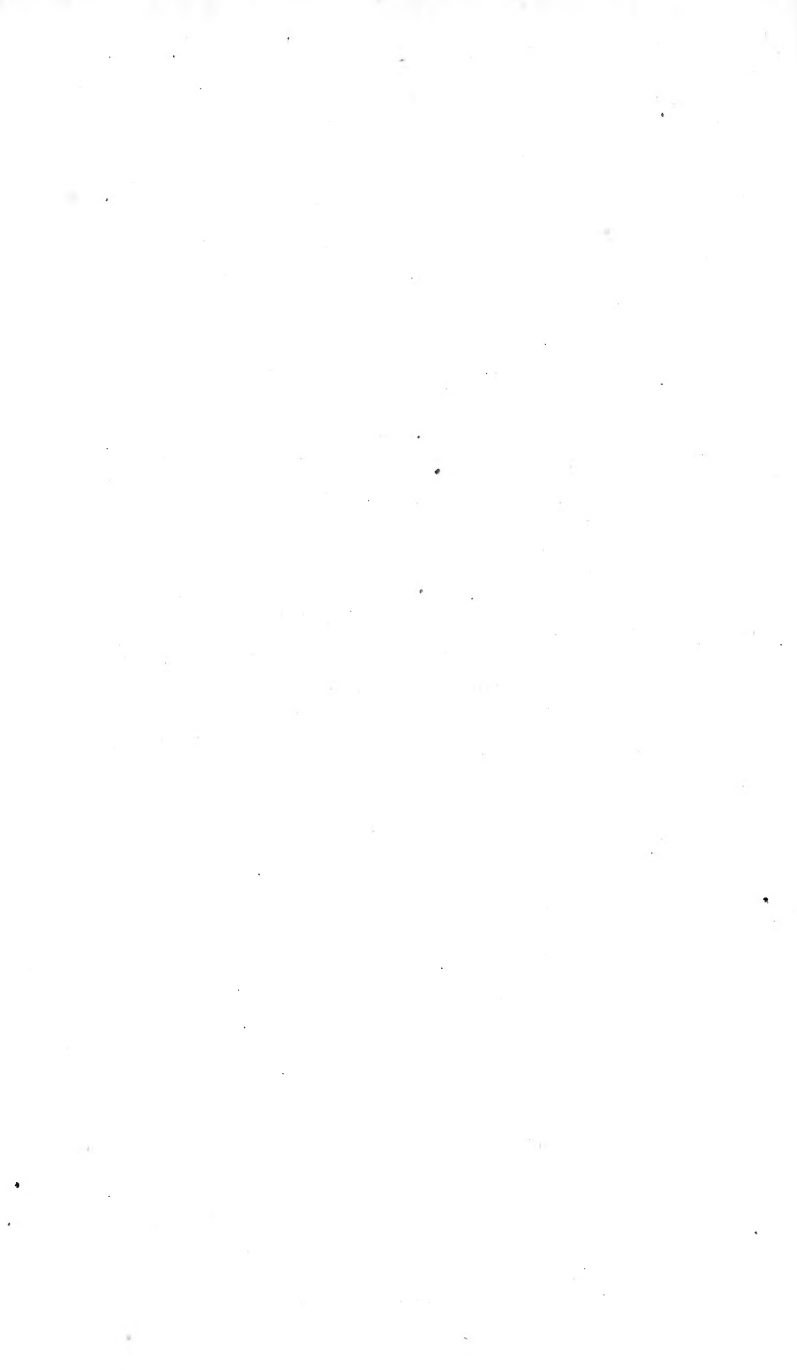








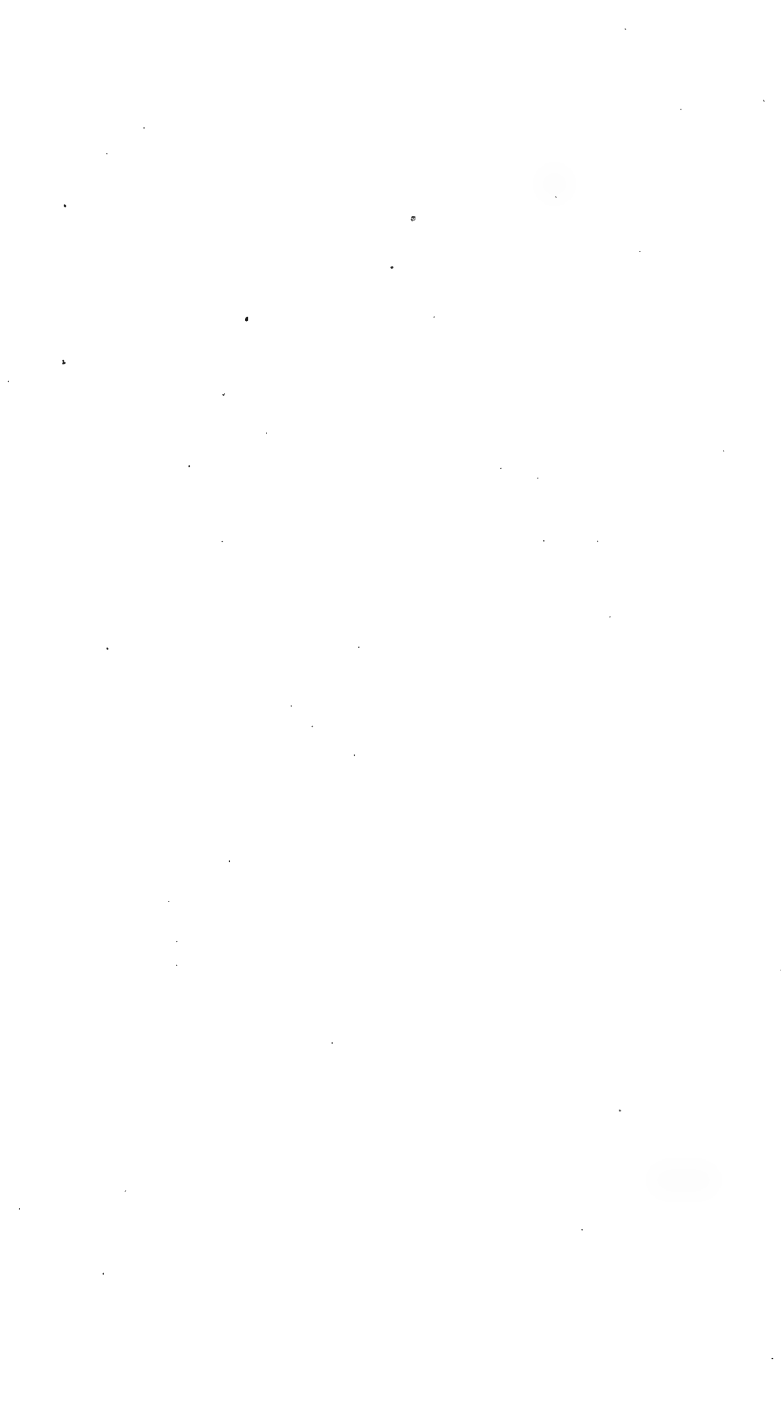














THE

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FARMERS', LIVERRES' AND TEAMSTERS' GUIDE,

FOR

HANDLING RIDING AND DRIVING

WILD AND VICIOUS HORSES,

WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR BREAKING FROM BAD HABITS ACQUIRED,  
SUCH AS RUNNING AWAY, KICKING, BALKING, HALTER  
PULLING, JUMPING FENCES, THROWING  
RIDER, ETC., WITH

HINTS ON SHOEING, AND THE SECRET OF TEACHING THE HORSE TRICKS,

WITH VALUABLE RECEIPTS FOR CURING

VARIOUS DISEASES OF THE HORSE.

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BY M. H. DAILY.

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INDIANAPOLIS:

DOWNNEY & BROUSE, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.  
1867.

SF 287

M.P.D.

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year of our Lord 1867, by

M. H. DAILY,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the  
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# TRAINING HORSES.

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## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Success in the control and management of the horse must depend upon the amount of foresight and intelligence exercised in the conforming to the demands of his nature, which experience tells us is governed by fixed laws, and impressing him fully with a sense of your supremacy and power.

The horse is so constituted by nature that he will not offer resistance to any demand which he fully comprehends, provided that demand is made in a way consistent with the laws of his nature.

The horse, though possessed of some faculties superior to man's, such as acuteness of the senses, which he possesses to a considerable degree more than man, nevertheless is deficient in reasoning powers. He has no knowledge, like man, of right and wrong, and, consequently, he does not know when an imposition is practiced upon him, however unreasonable it may be. Thus man is superior to the horse, on account, or by means, of his intellectual resources, by which he can devise plans to overcome the strength of the horse, or even employ it against itself. If the horse but knew of his superior strength he would be useless to man as a servant. Therefore it should be your aim, in training your horse, to take advantage of the ignorance in which he is (happily for us) left to impress him as forcibly as possible with a sense of your supremacy and power. The horse will acquire bad habits so far as he discovers man's inability to enforce submission; and as he has no consciousness of

his strength beyond his experience, if he learns to resist, and finds that he succeeds in resisting your will, he will continue to do so as long as you do not check him by some convincing proof of the uselessness of rebellion. It is only by the resources of mind which we possess that we can hope to effectually keep him in everlasting ignorance of his strength, and also so powerfully impress him with a sense of man's supremacy and power of enforcing submission, as to cause him to yield a ready and willing obedience to his commands.

The great secret of training and subduing horses lies in this mental superiority which we possess. Give the horse mind in proportion to his strength, and what would or could all our efforts to subdue him amount to. He would demand of us the green fields for an inheritance, over which he would roam at leisure and deny the right of servitude to all. Consequently it is not only necessary to conform to the laws of the horse's nature, but also to take advantage of his ignorance, by the resources of mind at our control, in all cases of resistance and rebellion, so as to make that appear to him utterly impossible. This we can easily do, from the fact that the horse, reasoning only from experience, and finding himself baffled in every attempt at rebellion, he finally gives it up as being altogether out of the question.

We can also, by complying with the laws of his nature by which he examines all things new to him, take any object, however frightful, over, around, or on him, which does not inflict pain, without causing him to fear. It is universally acknowledged that there can be no effect without a cause, and if fear exists from the effect of imagination, and not from the infliction of real pain, it can be removed by commencing with the cause; and, in order to remove it, or to satisfy the horse of its innocence, we must comply with those laws of his nature by which he examines an object and satisfies himself with regard to its innocence or harm.

But there is one precaution which I can not refrain from adding here. If you would be a really successful



horseman, you must never seem to forget to show, by your conduct, that you are a man, and that your real superiority over the animal consists in the prudent exercise of your reasoning powers. Brute force is not your forte, and the instant you give way to passion your reason must submit to the control of blind instinct, and you thus at once abdicate your intellectual superiority over the animal. Be careful never to lose courage or confidence in your ability because you do not bring about good results easily and quickly. To accomplish anything of importance generally requires a large amount of patience and perseverance. There would be no credit whatever attached to mastering and managing 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. Strive to prove by your actions, in the performance of duty, that to be a good horseman requires higher qualifications of fitness than that of the huckstering dishonesty and depravity so generally evinced in the conduct of those claiming the distinction.

As I can not explain, by means of an introduction of this form, what is required in order to gain the confidence and attachment of your horse preparatory to training, (which is, of course, always necessary before you commence training him,) I will try to explain the requirements in the following way:

### FAMILIARIZING THE HORSE TO OBJECTS OF FEAR.

As we are taught there is no effect without a cause, and as the horse becomes fearless and confident so far as he understands there is no cause for fear, we should endeavor to remove the cause for fear as much as possible, by complying with those laws of his nature by which he examines an object to determine upon their innocence or harm, and the sight of an object will not do. He must, before he is entirely satisfied with an object, smell of it and breathe upon it, as this is all that will satisfy him;

and this is altogether necessary to be done at an early age, as early impressions are more lasting than those in after life. A log, or stump, or pile of stone along the roadside, is imagined by the horse to be some wild animal couched down there to spring upon him as he passes close by, and he should be taken up to the object steadily and cautiously, without allowing him to turn round in another direction, until he smells of it and touches it with his nose, and is perfectly satisfied that it will not injure him; by continuing in this way with young horses, they will soon learn that any object, no difference how frightful it may appear to them, is harmless. If you start him toward it, he will go to it and examine it in his own way, whether it will injure him or not. The child frightens at the first appearance of a false face, but after handling it in his hand he becomes perfectly unconcerned about it. The principle is the same with the horse as with the child; hence the necessity of familiarizing the horse to objects of fear.

#### NECESSITY OF KINDNESS AND HONESTY.

The first step to be taken in order to gain the confidence and attachment of your horse, is to manifest towards him a kind disposition in your management of him. The horse takes man exactly for what he proves himself to be by his actions. If man, because he reasons, doubts and fears, the horse, guided only by instinct, must doubt and fear, just as he is taught by our actions towards him. If those actions abound with kindness, and are characterized by truth, there must be perfect confidence and corresponding trust, learning as he does, to associate with man's presence a feeling of protection and security. He can have no fear or doubt, because never taught to doubt by deception. Compare, for instance, the child and the parents. The child has confidence in his parents in proportion to the honesty of the parents in enforcing and practicing principles of truth in his early training. But if he once finds that they neglect to fulfill their promises, all trust in them is at once shak-

en, and perhaps forever lost. If you are attentive, and fulfill your promises to the child, he will expect from you exactly what you promise. Thus proving to him that you never promise in vain, he will place implicit confidence in you, because he has never been deceived by any non-performance of yours. Among men the principle is the same. That man who is always found truthful, and who performs just as he promises to do, becomes a standard of public confidence and trust; but he who pays no regard to truth and the principles of honor, becomes an object of suspicion to all knowing him. As the confidence of the child in his parents is the reflex of their love and truth; and the confidence of the public the reflex of him of undoubted honesty, so we are compelled to believe the horse becomes in the character of his habits what he is made, in exact proportion to the teaching and example to which he has been made subject.

#### TRAINING SHOULD BE THOROUGH. NECESSITY OF REPETITION.

The horse's confidence and rebellion being generally the result of long experience in successful resistance, his subjection must be made convincing by repeated proofs of his being overmatched, and he must also be taught by the same means that resistance is useless. For since his willfulness and rebellion are based upon the limited reasoning of his experience, he must be thoroughly convinced by that same experience, that unconditional submission is the only alternative you offer, and this you cannot prove to the limited understanding of the horse without repeating your lessons until he grants you that submission which you require. But his submission should be encouraged and rewarded by kindness; for instance, by feeding him from the hand with little presents of such things as he likes, or by caressing and rubbing him at the least indication of submission. That master is supreme in his control, and submission to his commands becomes a pleasure, who has the power to enforce his will, but who exercises that power with the sweetening

encouragements of love. While force is necessary, and you have the means of making your horse almost a plaything in your hands, let the silken cord of love be the cement that fixes and secures his submission to your will. A good natured, intelligent man, it is admitted, can teach a horse almost anything, and it is a well known proverb that kindness will lead an elephant by the hair; so the horse should be treated with kindness and consideration. His spirit should be curbed and directed, but not subdued. Show your horse exactly what you want of him, and endeavor to use that patience and reason in teaching and controlling him you would at least believe necessary for yourself, in order that you might understand, if placed in like circumstances. Ignorant of the language and intentions of a teacher, who even preserved his patience and refrained from abuse, what progress would you make as a pupil, gifted as you are with all your intelligence? Make your horse a friend by kindness and good treatment. Be a kind master, and make your horse a willing servant, not a slave.

### 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 lessons on the management of horses, by explaining how to proceed with the wild colt.

First prepare your barn, or such place as you design for your training room; remove everything out of your way, such as chickens, dogs, cats or hogs; endeavor to be entirely alone in the room with your horse; be positive about the matter, and do not allow any person in with you under any circumstances whatever; the next object is to get your colt in his place, which you must do as quietly and gently as possible. You can accomplish this best by leading in and hitching in sight of the colt, a broke horse, as it is likely to follow in more readily; if

he does not, don't be in a hurry or out of patience, but be gentle, walk slowly around, and give him less room till he gets in; if he should run by you, do not run to try to head him; let him go, and when he stops go gently around him until you succeed in getting him in; when in, take the old horse out as soon as possible.

There are two ways of haltering, either of which will answer. We will give both ways, and the reader may adopt the way best suited to the case. The first is, familiarizing yourself to the colt until he will suffer you to approach and handle him, when the halter may be easily put on. The other method is one by which you can put on the halter before you have succeeded in gentling him much. In common cases the first is the most practicable. But if the colt is extremely wild and nervous, the latter is to be preferred, on account of its being a much quicker method, and also not so exciting.

#### FIRST METHOD, WHEN THE COLT IS NOT VERY WILD.

As soon as he appears quiet, and reconciled to the restraint of the enclosure, go slowly and cautiously towards him, making no demonstration whatever, but talking gently or singing, as you please. He does not understand your language, and the purpose of your singing or talking is that you may the sooner reconcile him to your presence and attract his attention. If he begins to walk from you, stop, but continue singing or talking, and appear as careless as you can about his presence, until he becomes quiet again. Then walk back to where you started, and leisurely repeat going towards him as before, and so repeat as circumstances may require, until you are so close as 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 his neck, and finally the head. Do not try to hold him, or impose the least restraint; That would cause him to become ex-

cited, and afraid of you. Fondle the colt in this way until he becomes reconciled to your presence and will suffer your scratching and handling gently. Now step back and take up your halter quietly, which should be of leather; rope halters are very objectionable, for young horses in particular. The rope halter is hard, and hurts his head when he pulls; being hurt, the colt will instinctively try to free his head from the halter, and the harder he pulls 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 possibly breaks the halter. This is the way to teach him to become a halter-puller. Take your halter in your left hand, and approach the colt very slowly; never be too hasty, or get out of patience; give him time to examine and smell every part of it in his own way. While he is smelling the halter, caress and rub him, and it will further your efforts greatly to give him a little corn, apple or anything you may have convenient. If you cannot get your halter on easily, unbuckle the top part, and then take hold of the long strap which goes over his head, with your left hand, and carry it under his neck, while you reach the right hand over his neck and grasp the end of this long strap; now lower the halter just enough to get his nose into the nose-piece, and then raise it up to its proper place and fasten your buckle. This plan of haltering will do very well if the colt is not extremely wild; but if your colt is very wild and nervous, the following plan is much the best.

### SECOND METHOD.

First provide yourself with a piece of an edging about four feet long, (a broomstick or anything of the kind will answer) cut a notch in one end with your pocket-knife, and about seven inches from this end raise a few chips from the opposite end of the stick, or you can drive a nail in, the head bent a little toward the end having no notch; next you want a common slipping noose rope halter, (a rope halter is preferred in this case on account

of its convenience) now get a common halter strap, with a loop on the end which has the buckle; this put into your pocket convenient to your right hand for future use. Now approach the colt slowly and carefully, as before described, remembering that visitors must be excluded. If you are alone you can work faster and better than it is possible with company. When you succeed in approaching within four or five feet of the withers, retreat slowly as before, and take up your stick, previously prepared, holding the notched end from you, and swinging it very gently 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 good deal of suspicion; however, a little patience will soon enable you to get so near the colt that you can swing it gently over the back and withers; then gradually lower it, moving it gently as before, until the hair of the mane is slightly touched; as this is borne, let it drop a little lower until it rests upon the mane; now commence scratching the mane with the stick gently, but firmly; this will please the colt, and cause him to stand quietly; while scratching with your stick in this way slide your hand slowly and cautiously along its surface until you get it upon the mane, when you scratch with the hand in place of with the stick. All this is proving to the colt that you will not hurt him, and hence he submits quietly. Now step back quietly to where your halter is, take the part that goes over the head in your right hand; now put your foot upon that part that slips through the loop immediately back of the jaw; then pull up upon it, which will cause the rope to slide and draw through the loop, so as to make that portion drop down below the nose-piece eighteen or twenty inches; now hang the head-piece, which you hold in your right hand, on those notches on the end of your stick, holding the end in your hand with your stick; your halter now hangs upon your stick so spread that you can put it over the colt's ear without touching any part of the head; your halter arranged, holding it before you, swinging upon the stick, you approach the colt in the same cau-

tious manner as before, until you bring it gently to the nose. This being a new object of fear to the colt he will smell it cautiously; while he is smelling you are gradually raising it over his head, so gently that he does not feel or care about it, until you get it over and back of his ears, when turn your stick half round and your halter will drop from it upon the head; now bring the stick towards you, lowering it until the end rests against the loop of the nose-piece, when draw back the left hand, which holds the end of the halter, while you press forward a little with the right, which will draw up the slack, and the halter is drawn close upon the head; now put your stick down carefully, take one step to the right and you can put your hand upon the withers, which you will scratch as before, as doing so pleases him. Now, while fondling and talking in this way, get your little strap out of your pocket, taking the loop end in your hand and putting the other end in your mouth; now pass the loop end quietly over the back, until within ten or twelve inches of the floor; then stoop very gently, fondling the shoulder and near side carefully, and, as the colt will bear, extending it under the body until the strap is felt, which take in the hand and bring to the near side gently, and buckle it very loosely around the arm, in fact buckle it so loose that it will slide down the leg easily; now raise your foot and bring it down upon the strap, which will slide gently down below the fetlock and draw up tight; now take a firm hold of the part over the back with your right, while with your left hand you hold the halter about two feet or more from the head. Now pull gently with the left hand, which will cause the colt to step a little to one side; the moment he steps, pull with the right hand, and this will throw him upon three legs. This may frighten the colt and cause him to run backwards. If there is danger, give him the freedom of the foot instantly, and he will stop; but if there is not danger, hold quietly until he ceases struggling with the foot. When he submits the foot quietly, pass the left hand between the fore legs, take the strap between your fingers, and let



go your hold with the right hand and bring the strap around the arm and foot two or three times, as it will bear in length, and draw the end tightly between the strap and leg. By putting him on three legs he can offer but very little resistance when pulled by the head sideways, and, as he does not reason, will come round as readily with the legs free as he does on three. Now step back on a line with the hips, holding the halter in both hands firmly, and say: "Come here, sir." The colt of course does not obey, because he does not yet know what you mean, so you pull upon the halter and he is obliged to swing round to you. Now step to the right side and repeat the action, bringing him round by the halter at each time, until when he hears the words, "come here, sir," he will obey you readily. As soon as the colt submits to this step, remove the strap off the leg, and gently rub over the part where the strap had been; now step sideways and back as before, and say, "Come, here, sir." If he does not come readily, take a short hold of the halter with the left hand, while with the right grasp the tail firmly, and whirl him around till he acts dizzy—then whirl him the other way. This whirling shows him that you can handle him on four legs as well as on three. Now ask him to come to you; if he moves a little, as if to obey, caress him, and so continue until he will follow you readily. I may treat a little more on this subject in some of the following pages.

### HOW TO HANDLE THE FEET.

After submitting sufficiently to lead well, caress and rub him on the withers as at first, but I will here mention a far better plan for taming the horse, than that which is usually adopted, of scratching on the withers. If you can possibly get before your horse without frightening him, do so, and then rub him gently with both hands over the eyes, rubbing him in the direction the hair runs; the effect at once produced is really wonderful; the once nervous and timid horse, rearing and plunging at every touch, becomes as mild and apparently as

harmless as an infant. After rubbing him in this way for a short time he will allow you to rub him on any part of the body, and if you make a motion as if you were about to leave, he will cast such a pleading and innocent gaze upon you, that he almost appears to say, "I am sorry you are going;" or about the same expression there is on the face of a dumb child at the departure of a beloved parent. When you have thus tamed him rub him, as soon as he will bear it, down the shoulder and leg. Then lift lightly on the foot; if it is submitted, rub it quickly and smoothly a few seconds, then put it down and take it up again, and so continue until you can handle the foot as you please. Your great aim in training the colt should be, to make him understand that you are not going to hurt him, and to do this you must be gentle. Now rub him again on the face and then on the withers, and run your hands back over the sides and hips softly and quickly, handling every part thoroughly as you work along towards the leg, and, as the colt will bear, work the hands along around the leg until you reach the foot. If there is no resistance, take it gently between the hands, and lift up on it a little—just a very little. If there is no resistance, after letting the foot down rub and gentle a little more, and then repeat, each time lifting it up a little higher, until you can take it up and handle it just as you please. Should the horse, however, resist and jerk his foot away from you, you must resort to the use of means to convince him that resistance is useless. It is but very few horses that cannot be managed in this way successfully, or by whirling as I before mentioned, every time the foot is resisted; a few turns will usually make the colt stand and submit quietly to be handled. If, however, you find that he is determined to resist, you must resort to more thorough means of control. Take your light strap, which you used at first to take up the foot, in your right hand; take up the near fore foot, which hold in the left hand, while with the right you pass the end of the strap around the hind leg below the fetlock. Now buckle the loop around the

strap, and draw tight upon the foot; then take the halter in the left hand firmly, while you have the little strap in the right, about thirty inches from the foot. Pull upon this strap, which will cause the foot to be drawn forward; this the colt will resist by kicking, but as the strap does not restrain the foot at the same time that it holds it firmly, he soon finds that resistance is useless; when he gives the foot without resistance, shorten your hold upon the strap, which brings the hand near the leg; now swing it gently by pulling the strap lightly towards you and letting it back again, and so repeat until you succeed in holding the foot in your hands, moving it gently in the same way; then let the foot down, rub it gently, take it up again, and so continue until you can handle it as you please.

But if your horse is so extremely wild that this will not do, and resists your handling the feet by kicking and running backwards, and to such an extent as to make it dangerous for you to handle him in the way aforesaid, simply take your war bridle and a small strap about two feet in length, with a ring in the end that has not the buckle, or you can use your common strap by merely buckling it around the leg below the fetlock, and tie the end of the rope that belongs to your war bridle to this strap. Now take hold of the strap and raise the foot; this the horse will resist by kicking or attempting to run back, when he will punish himself most severely by jerking the rope you have attached to your war bridle; by training in this way for a short time, the wildest and most stubborn colt can be broken from kicking, while you are handling the feet.

### HOW TO RIDE A COLT.

The method most practicable to use is to stand by the shoulder of the colt, holding the halter in the left hand, which place upon the withers, and the right over the back, gently patting the off side a little; now make the slightest indication of jumping upon the back; if the colt stands this then jump a little higher, and so continue

as the colt will bear, rubbing and patting with the right hand after each spring, until you can throw yourself upon his back lightly. If the colt stands this, pat the off side gently, all the time talking soothingly, as, "My little boy," or "My little lady." Remember you have not straddled the colt yet, but only succeeded in throwing yourself on his back, that is upon your breast. If he suffers this quietly, move the right leg towards the hip a little, being slow and cautious as before, until you can finally get the leg over the back, and in the same cautious way and gentle manner, get into an upright position. Get on and off a few times, and the colt will suffer being jumped off and on without the slightest resistance. It usually takes about thirty minutes to get a green colt so docile as to suffer being handled in any reasonable manner. Should the colt resist, whirl him a few times at each resistance and he will soon submit. Bear in mind, however, that there is a great difference in the temper and intelligence of horses, some being quick to understand, others very stupid; some yielding an almost unresisting submission, and others extremely perverse. You, perhaps, may find your colt stubborn and sulky when you undertake to make him follow. When such is the case, and the colt shows a reckless disregard of your control, be sure your temper does not get the better of you. There is no use whatever, in getting angry at your colt because he sulks; your only course is by gentle means to try and get him out of the fit. So be patient, rub and caress him, give him a little corn, apple, or anything you may happen to have convenient. Remember you must not force your colt while he is excited; for he is then in no condition to understand what you require, or to be submissive. Stop and repeat, and you will gain your point without difficulty. Require but little of your horse, at a time, and hold to that point until you gain it thoroughly before you undertake to do more.

If your horse is very wild and you think he will be apt to kick and try to throw you off when you start him, the best plan to prevent him from doing so and also break

him of the habit, is as follows: Take a common riding bridle, and in addition to the regular check-rein, have another fixed on the same as it is on the bridle belonging to a buggy harness; put this on the colt, and also take your surcingle and buckle it on, having the ring fixed on the top in the same manner as the ring for the check-rein is fixed on the saddle part of a buggy harness. Now fix one of the reins, the one you do not intend to use when riding him, in this ring the same as you put the check-rein into the ring on the top part of the harness when you hitch your horse to a buggy or wagon. Now, to this rein, about midway between the neck and shoulders, buckle a small strap and bring it over the neck and fasten it on the other side, drawing it tight enough to make the horse hold his head in a natural position. Now get on your colt in the same careful manner as described before, and when you start him he cannot throw you off, because he cannot get his head down, and that is generally the way a horse attempts to throw a man. But if your horse is extremely perverse, and perseveres in attempting to run away with you, or throw you off, you must resort to a more thorough means of control. Keep on the same rigging as you now have, and in addition to this, sew a buckle on the part of the surcingle that runs beneath the belly; through this buckle run a broad strap, or band, about six feet and a half long, with what I will call a square ring, or the same as the ring on a buckle, on which the tongue of the buckle rests, on each end: in each of these rings have two small straps, one of which you buckle to the leg of the horse a little above the hoof, and the other below the hoof; you of course do the same with both legs. Now, when you make your horse start, he can trot or walk, but he cannot rear, nor kick, nor start to run, for the moment he does he pulls his hind legs from under him. With this rigging on your horse you can travel quite safely even in a buggy, which makes it a splendid thing for breaking horses of running away. It is well to remember that slow moving, stubborn colts make good willing horses, and that the main difficulty in

the management of such is in getting them started. So be gentle, patient, and keep your temper, which only will insure success.

## HOW TO START THE COLT.

When you want your colt to start, do not touch him on the side with your heel, or do anything to frighten him or make him jump; but speak to him kindly, and if he will not start, pull him a little to the left until he starts, and then let him walk off slowly with the reins loose. It is, of course, supposed that before this you have walked him around the stable, and tampered with him as before directed, until you can turn him about in every direction, and stop him when you please. If your horse is very wild you will, of course, fix him as described under the heading, "How to ride the colt," with which powerful means of control, and also convincing proof to him of your power to enforce submission, you can ride him anywhere you choose without even being in the least danger of being thrown. And after you have ridden him in this way for a few times, he will never again attempt to kick or make any effort to throw you while you are on his back. But remember, while you have this rigging on, always be sure to ride him to every object which you think would in the least way excite his suspicion or arouse his fear. Allow him to examine it carefully, and convince him fully that there is no danger to be apprehended from it. While this way, ride him to every place where you think he would afterwards be inclined to kick or run off, and by convincing him in this way of their harmless nature, forever break him of a habit so troublesome and dangerous.

When you first ride him with the materials above alluded to off, take a little the shortest hold on the left rein, so that if anything frightens him you can prevent him jumping by pulling his head around to you. This way of pulling a horse's head around against his side will prevent any horse from jumping ahead, rearing up, or

running away. If he is stubborn and will not go, you can make him move by pulling his head around to one side, when whipping would have no effect, and turning him around a few times will make him dizzy, and then, by letting him have his head straight, and giving him a little touch with the whip, he will go along without any trouble.

Never use martingales on a colt when you first ride him. Every movement of the hand should go right to the bit in the direction in which it is applied to the reins, without changing the direction of the force applied by the martingale. You can guide the colt a great deal better without them, and learn him the use of the bit in much less time. Besides, martingales would prevent you from pulling his head around if he should try to jump.

After your colt has been rode until he is gentle and well accustomed to the bit, you may find it is an advantage, if he carries his head too high, or his nose too far out, to put martingales on him.

When you first take him out of the stable, be very gentle with him, as he will feel a little more inclined to jump or run, and be a little easier frightened than he was while in the stable. But after handling him so much in the stable, he will be pretty well broken, and you will be able to manage him without trouble or danger.

## HOW TO SADDLE THE COLT.

Any man who has this theory, and practices it, can put a saddle on the wildest colt that ever grew, without any help, and without in any way frightening him. The first operation is to tie each stirrup strap into a loose knot, so as to make them short, and prevent the stirrup from flying about and hitting him. Next double up the skirts, and take the saddle under your right arm, so as not to frighten him with it as you approach. When you get to him rub him gently a few times with your hand, and then raise the saddle slowly until he can see it, and smell and feel it with his nose. You can now let the skirts loose,

and rub the saddle very gently against the horse's neck, the way the hair lays, letting him hear the rattle of the skirts at the same time that he feels them against him; each time getting a little farther back, until you can finally slip it over his shoulders on to his back. Now shake it a little with your hand, (and remember you are doing all this to show your horse you are not going to hurt him,) and in five minutes you can rattle it about over his back as much as you wish, and pull it off and throw it on again without his noticing it.

As soon as you have accustomed him to the saddle, fasten the girth; but be careful how you do this. It very often frightens a colt when he feels the girth binding him, and making the saddle fit tight on his back. You should bring up the girth very gently, and not draw it too tight at first, but just enough to hold the saddle on. Move him a little, and then girth it as tight as you choose, and he will not mind it.

You should see that the pad of your saddle is all right before you put it on, and that there is nothing about it that will hurt him or feel unpleasant to his back. It should not have any loose straps on the back part of it that would flap about and scare him. After you have saddled him in this way, take a switch in your right hand to tap him up with, and walk about in the stable a few times with your right arm over the saddle, taking hold of the reins on each side of the neck with your right and left hands. Thus march him about in the stable until you learn him the use of the bridle, and can turn him about in any direction, and stop him by a gentle pull of the rein. Always caress him, and loose the reins a little every time you stop him.

Remember you should always be alone, and have your colt in some tight stable or shed the first time you ride him; the loft should be high enough so that you could sit on his back without endangering your head. You can learn your horse more in two hours in a stable of this kind, than you could in a fortnight by the common way of breaking colts out in an open place. If you pursue



this course of treatment, you need not run any risk, or have any trouble in riding the worst kind of a horse. You take him step by step, until you originate a mutual confidence and trust between yourself and your horse. First ride him in the way before mentioned under the heading, "How to ride the colt," and then ride him and start him with the saddle. You, of course, have to use the same precaution, and go through a somewhat similar process, which you can be your own judge about, as you did when you first mounted him.

### WAR BRIDLE

The most powerful and effective implement in the management of the horse is what, for convenience sake, more than for anything else, is called the "War Bridle." It is simply a cord about the size of a common bed-cord, or clothes-line. It should be cotton, and made of fine yarn, or of what is known as fine-threaded cotton cord, about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. It was used before the rise in the price of cotton, quite extensively for clothes line. If you cannot get this quality of cord, procure a good stout hemp one of about the same strength, or, in fact, anything of the kind strong enough; have it about fifteen feet in length. Tie one end into a hard knot, just as you would to prevent its raveling; now tie another knot about ten inches, or a little more, from the one on the end, but before you draw it tight, put the knot on the end through. You have now a loop that will not slip, made on the same principle that a rope is tied around the neck of a horse to hitch with, so as not to tighten upon the neck by pulling upon it. This loop should be just large enough to slip over the under jaw of the horse you wish to train, put this loop over the under jaw, then while standing on the near side, take the cord in the left hand and bring it over the neck by passing the left hand under the neck to the opposite side, towards the mane, now carry the right hand over the neck, and take the cord from the left and pass it around back to the loop, and put through

from the top side, until the part over the neck is drawn down like a check rein; now take hold of the rein, or small rope, and you will find you have in it a means of enforcing power, that makes the strongest horse almost a plaything in your hands.

The only objection to the use of the "War Bridle" in the training of the innocent colt is, that the ignorant are inconsiderate in using it. Instead of using it with the utmost mildness, a little resistance on the part of the colt is made an excuse to use it in the most severe manner, until the colt either submits unconditionally, or becomes so desperate with pain as to become entirely reckless and regardless of the utmost efforts you can make to subdue him. Under such circumstances he will spread his legs, and throw his head forward, as stupid and stubborn as a calf, and when he does move, it is with the stupid indifference to control of that stupid animal. The "War Bridle" is a valuable means of managing and training colts in skillful hands. It should be used with great adroitness, never so harshly as to excite extreme pain, and yet with a touch that causes a fear of resistance. Like the whip, it should be made an instrument more to be feared than felt; consequently the delicacy of the mouth must be preserved, if possible, under this means of subjection. When you do use it severely, let it be quick and sharp, but not too often, and the moment you find your horse resisting with too much will, you will always find it to be to your advantage to stop and put your horse away a short time until he becomes cool. The great secret in training is not training too long, and repeating. You will find that the colt, entirely reckless when you put him away, will, on repeating, submit to you readily.

#### TO MAKE A COLT FOLLOW UNDER THE WHIP.

After he comes round to you readily, by pulling a little on the halter, as spoken of in some of the preceding pages, take your whip in your right hand, pull upon the

halter a little, saying, "Come here, sir!" and at the same time tap lightly with the whip on the hips; he will come to you, mainly because you have taught him to yield to a slight pull upon the head, and come to you at this signal, and because he wishes to get away from the touch of the whip behind. As soon as he comes to you caress, and feed him from your hand with something he likes; repeat this, each time pulling less upon the halter, until he will come to you as readily at the crack of the whip, as he did at first to the pull of the halter. You may have at first to keep tapping him with the whip. After you have gotten him so that he will come to you by tapping with the whip, commence snapping it behind him and not hitting him; if he comes caress and encourage as before, and so repeat, at each time increasing your distance from him, until he will follow you, or come to you quickly by cracking the whip.

This plan is practicable to almost any one, and will bring about the desired result in a short time, so well as to make your horse follow you about the streets without halter or bridle. But if your colt is extremely wild and this method will not succeed as you wish, another plan, and a very effectual one, can be resorted to. Put on your "War Bridle" after you subdue your horse well, by tampering with him on his three legs with the strap over the back, as mentioned before. As soon as he submits readily to this step, instead of fastening up the leg, as by the method just gone through, *viz.*: that of tampering your colt well on three legs, take off your strap. Now take hold of the rein of your war bridle, and step to one side, and then backwards, and say, "Come here, sir," pulling a very little upon the bridle, just enough to bring his head toward you a little. Now step up to him and pat him on the neck, and say, "You are fine fellow," or something similar. Then try again in the same way, and so repeat until he will come to you quite freely. You may increase your force upon the bridle, in proportion to his submission, but not if he show stubbornness. You may then step to the other side, and repeat the lesson, until he will

come to you either way cheerfully. *Now if you wish him to follow you*, continue your training in this way, gradually pulling a little more on line with his body, until he will follow as well ahead as he does sideways.

If you wish to use the "War Bridle" in handling the feet, or if you find it necessary on account of the extreme wildness of your colt, your plan will be as follows: Handle the feet in the same prudent manner as before described; but when there is resistance you simply reprove for it by pulling down a little on the mouth, with the bridle, which will have a magic effect. If the colt refuses to have the feet handled, put the small strap on the hind foot, and by pulling on this strap, bring the foot up, then the moment he kicks, bring down on the mouth sharply with the bridle. In a short time he will submit, when by good, careful handling, the colt will submit to your control unconditionally.

The same rule applies to the use of this under all circumstances. It is a means of reproof, and certainly has a powerful effect upon a horse.

### TO TEACH THE COLT TO BACK.

Put on the "War Bridle," stand directly in front of your horse, having hold of the cord about twenty inches from the head with your left hand, resting the right on the cord or bridle, about four or five inches from the head. Now say, "Back, sir." Your horse of course does not know what you want, and does not obey. Immediately after saying "back" press down and back, with your right hand, sharply upon the cord, which will set the head back with a jerk. Do not expect your colt will go back without resisting. Repeat this for about four or five minutes, being careful not to get excited. It is very seldom that the colt will go back with one lesson, possibly he may in the second; but he will be *sure* to do so in the third lesson.

The more intelligent and spirited the colt, the sooner he will submit, and the more readily will be his obedi-

ence. The duller and slower your subject, the more patient and persevering must be your efforts. You must now commence to bit your colt.

### BITTING THE COLT.

Some people seem to form and harbor strange ideas about biting. It would seem as if the style and position of the head depended entirely upon the attention given to biting. It is well to remember, that the object of biting is to teach the horse to obey the reins, and at the same time, habituating the horse to give the head and neck, as high an elevation as the form and temper of the animal will bear. But while it is admitted that careful attention to biting will improve the style and bearing of the horse, it should not be forgotten that the position in which a horse holds his head in harness, will depend almost entirely upon his form and temper. No art can give the horse with a low, perpendicular shoulder, and short neck, a fine style of carrying his head and neck, even if he possess good spirit and courage. The practice of straining the head and neck into an unnatural position, and keeping it so for hours, as is practiced generally in biting, is often a cause of injury. When the head is strained into an unnatural position, and kept there any length of time, the colt will learn to relieve the pain and weariness he feels, by resting the entire weight of the head upon the bit, which teaches him to lug upon the bit, and also causes the mouth to become insensible to pressure.

The following is an improved method of biting, by which the horse is taught exactly what you require of him, and it does not injure the mouth in the least, and by which you can bit a horse well in about one hour, by limiting your lessons to five minutes each, and repeating until the head is rendered readily and freely to the pressure of the bit. It seldom requires more than eight lessons of five or six minutes each.

## HOW TO MAKE A BITTING BRIDLE.

Take your war bridle, previously used, and fix a loop upon the other end, just like the one already used, to put around the jaw, but big enough to go over the head and fit on the neck rather tight where the collar is worn. Now bring your cord forward and put through the mouth from the off side, and bring back on the near side, and put through the loop that you have around the neck. Now pull upon this cord and the head will be drawn back to the breast. You are now prepared to bit. Just 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 so repeat for four or five minutes. Then stop biting, and repeat at some future time.

The great secret, not only of biting, but of training your horse in any manner, is in not confusing or exciting him to resistance by training too long at a time. As soon as your colt submits readily to the bit, you can check the head to suit. To make the check-rein rather tight will cause the horse's head to be carried high, while the delicacy given the mouth will prevent the nose from being thrown forward. Give this a fair chance, and I will warrant you success.

Teach your colt to be perfectly submissive to your handling him in any way—to lead well, back freely to the word, &c., and then you can proceed to training him to drive in harness.

## METHOD OF TRAINING TO DRIVE IN HARNESS.

A naturally intelligent and tractable colt, is taken from the field and harnessed up without any regard to consequences. If he starts off quietly, he is said to be mild and gentle. But if he resists, and will not go when required to, he is whipped, kicked and abused. The colt not being trained, does not know what he is whipped for and in consequence becomes stubborn and mad. If he

goes, it is with a reckless, rearing plunge, or he settles back and refuses to move. Such a horse is generally intelligent and learns good or bad habits readily, and is either very good and obedient, if well managed, or willful and stubborn if not.

The great secret of subduing a horse is to handle him in such a manner as to impress him most powerfully with your supremacy, without causing pain or excitement. This is accomplished the easiest by making the lessons short, and repeating after the horse has had time to reflect. If possible, do not continue his training while he is excited, and you will be surprised to find how soon he will yield submission.

Put on your harness carefully, which should be made to fit well. You should take care to have it safe and strong in every respect. Never be tempted to drive your colt in an old rotten harness, or to hitch to an old rotten, rattling wagon, as such are liable to break at any time. Many of the accidents causing horses to form bad habits are nothing more than the result of such imprudence. Make every step safe and sure, and you will without fail bring about a good result. When you put on the harness allow him to stand in his stall until he becomes accustomed 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 quite loosely 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 and left, you can drive him around the streets with safety; though in making this step you had better make use of the following kind of a bit for the first two or three lessons at least:

#### BIT FOR DRIVING WILD COLT—FIRST LESSONS.

DESCRIPTION: A bar of iron eight inches in length with a ring in each end; but before the rings on the ends of

the bar are put on, you should put two small rings on the bar about two inches in diameter. The rings at each end should be about two and one-half inches in diameter, large enough to prevent the rings on the bar from slipping off. The bar should be square, about three-eighths of an inch each way. The two small rings, about two inches in diameter, should just be placed over the bar, so that they will move back and forwards. They can not slip off for the large rings on each end. The head piece, or strap that passes over the head, is to be fixed to these small rings, while your rein passes through the large rings, just as it does in any bridle bit.

By means of this bit, and with good sound reins, you can make a plaything of the strongest and wildest colt that may ever come in your way.

You should then drive to sulky. A sulky is to be preferred 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, when attach to the harness.

Now if your colt is extremely wild, and you think there may be danger of his kicking, despite all you can do with the bit, in addition to the bit you can fix a strap to the shaft on the off side; pass this strap over the rump through a loop on the saddle part of the harness, near where the hip-straps that hold up the breeching are fixed. Now bring it over and fix it to the shaft on the near side. It is impossible for your colt to kick when you have him so fixed, because in order to do so he must raise the sulky and you in it by the shafts, which he cannot do; and at the same time that he attempts to kick you can disconcert him by sawing his mouth with the bit. This bit, although so powerful an agent for controlling a horse, does not injure the delicacy of the mouth in the least.

There is also another means employed for disconcerting a horse in harness. called a "Foot Strap."



## THE FOOT STRAP

Is a common rope or strap about the size of your war bridle. Your war bridle will answer by untying one of the loops—that is, one of the loops you had made when making a biting bridle. Fasten the untied end carefully to the forward foot below the fetlock; pass the other end over the belly-band of the harness, and carry it back on the left side to the sulky, over the holdback strap of the breeching, and hold it as a third rein in your hand. If the horse attempts to run away, simply pulling upon this strap throws him upon three legs, and he has to stop. If he attempts to run back, pulling upon the strap in the same manner will also stop him.

This last is a very good method for training horses in harness, and also for breaking up the confidence of balky horses. It is best, though, for teaching a horse to stop at the word of command. But I think in hitching up a horse for the first time, the first-mentioned plan is the more safe, because with the foot-strap you might miss your calculation as to the horse kicking, and thus draw up the foot too soon and allow him to balance himself and kick before you could prevent it, which would be the worst thing that could be done for a young colt; because once let him beat you, and let him kick, and he will always watch for an opportunity to do the same thing again. And to use it properly, it requires a person well skilled in the use of the reins, which some of the readers of this book may not yet be.

As safety and certainty should be your motto, I would advise any one to use the bit and strap, as spoken of in the first-mentioned plan, during the first two or three drives with your colt, and then if you think it safe you can try the other, to show your colt that you can manage him as well the one way as the other. You have both plans before you,—use whichever one you think best.

## OBJECTS OF FEAR.

While driving, be careful about using the whip too freely. If a stone, or a stump, or any thing of the kind, should be regarded by your colt with suspicion, do not whip and drive him past it. Let him stand a short time and examine the object until he seems careless about it, then push a little closer as he will bear, and so repeat, at the same time talking to him encouragingly, until you can drive him by or up to the object. Be very sure to make your colt comprehend fully that such objects are harmless, by seizing every opportunity that may occur that will permit you to do so, and he will very 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 otherwise than from experience, you should convince him that any object of which he may be afraid is harmless, by allowing him to examine it carefully. For instance, if the sight or smell of a robe a few feet distant should frighten your horse, put on the war bridle and take him alone in your training yard or barn. Lead him gently to the robe; let him smell it if he will. Then take it in your hand and hold it gently to his nose; then rub it against his neck, side, and over his back, and so repeat for a short time; and after familiarizing him with it in this way, he will become so regardless of it that you can throw it over his back or tie it to his tail without causing him the least fear.

The same principle is to be observed in familiarizing a colt to a drum. Let him touch it with his nose, then rub it against his neck and sides, and place it upon his back. Now tap it gently with the finger, gradually increasing in force as he will bear; in a short time you can play upon it quite smartly, even while resting on his back, and he will care nothing about it.

It is also the same with the umbrella. Let him touch

it with his nose first while closed; then rub it against his head and neck, and over his body; then commence again at the nose, opening the umbrella a little, and so repeat, until you can hold it fully spread over his head, and over and about him in any manner, and in a short time he will care nothing about it.

Teach your horse that a newspaper, though it is white and rustles, is harmless, by rubbing him with it, throwing it upon him like a blanket, dragging it about upon the ground by a string, and riding him about with it in your hand.

To accustom your horse to the cars, lead him to the depot and have him see them at rest, and examine them carefully, even, if possible, to the smelling and touching with the nose. Then allow him to see them moving as you have an opportunity. When you undertake to familiarize a horse or a colt to anything which frightens him, be sure you repeat the lesson until he cares nothing about the object. If you do not, the experiment will be of little advantage to your horse, and it may, in fact, render him worse.

## DRIVING.

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 the farm, or for hauling heavy loads, you can gradually increase his load until he draws to the extent of his ability without comprehending that he has the power to do otherwise. After your horse is broke to the harness, you can either allow him to carry his head according to the dictates of nature, or by the proper use of the check-rein, bring his head and neck into such a position of style as will best suit his form and temper, or your fancy may dictate.

While learning your horse to drive well, never be in a hurry to see how fast he can trot. Let your requirements be as few as possible at first, and gradually increase upon them as his strength and ability become de-

veloped. You should always be careful to keep each pace clear and distinct from the other. If he is walking, keep him in the walk, and do not allow him to trot, and the same in trotting. See that he keeps steadily at his gait, and do not allow him to slack into a walk. When you wish to push him to his extreme speed, let it only be for a few minutes at a time, gradually requiring more of him as he becomes practiced and more capable of enduring it. And if he has done well allow him to walk a short time and encourage him with a kind word. Never try his mettle, that is, never force him to the stretch of his greatest efforts, until he becomes tired and overdone. While driving keep your reins snug, and when you push your horse to the top of his speed, hold him well in your hand, that he may learn to bear well upon the bit, as it is by means of the rein mostly, that your horse is kept steadily in his gait. But be careful while learning him to bear well upon the bit, that you do not allow him to pull too hard, and thus form a habit of pulling on the bit, for it tends to make him difficult to manage and tiresome to drive.

While driving never use the whip more than you can possibly help. The too free use of the whip causes the horse to start suddenly, or plunge ahead any time he notices an unusual movement of it. Always strive to encourage, rather than drive your horse, and never whip only where reproof is fully merited.

It is needless for me to say anything more about driving, as ingenuity and practice alone can make a skillful driver. But if you use the whip at every accident that may occur, the horse, reasoning only from experience, regards every little mishap that may happen as a precursor of abuse with the whip, which learns him to form the habit of rearing and plunging and attempting to run away when anything unusual happens. Thus it is that so many accidents happen, causing so much injury and damage when anything unusual occurs, when but a little forethought and prudence could have prevented it.

## TO PREVENT RUNNING AWAY.

Put on the foot strap, and when he attempts to run, take up his foot. Then make him run again, and trip him every time he will not instantly stop at the word whoa. If your horse is extremely willful he may run on three legs. If you suspect him of that, fix another strap on the other foot. Then make him run, and if he will not stop for your taking up one foot, take up both, which, in a short time will destroy his confidence, and then one strap will do as well. Make your lesson thorough, so that your horse will stop every time you say whoa.

The above method is the best for teaching a colt to stop at the word, that I know of.

But if your horse is habituated to running away, and not safe to drive, the following method is so safe that even women or children can drive the worst horse of this description, without any danger.

*Second Method.*—Take a common surcingle with a ring fixed on the part that goes under the belly. Through this ring run a broad strap or band, about six feet and a-half long, so that it will move back and forth easily. To each end of this strap attach a square ring, and to each of these square rings, attach two small straps with buckles on. Buckle one of these straps above the hoof, and the other below the hoof, on each leg. Your horse with this on can travel quite easily. But the moment he kicks or attempts to run away he jerks his hind feet from under him, and thus disconcerts himself in the very act. A few lessons with this will entirely break your horse of this disagreeable and dangerous habit. But be careful never to try your horse without it, until you have him thoroughly trained. Make every step you take in his training, sure.

## TO TRAIN A HORSE TO STAND WHILE YOU ARE GETTING INTO THE CARRIAGE.

Put on your harness, using the square bit mentioned, and explained, under the heading "To train a horse to

drive in harness." Take your horse out into the yard and take a firm hold of your reins. Your horse, of course, if he has formed the habit, will be for starting off immediately, when reprove him sharply by means of the bit. But before you reprove him with the bit, command him to stand, and if he does not stop immediately, reprove him sharply with the bit, and so repeat until your horse will stop readily at the word stand. Now, with the reins in your hand, walk to one side as far as possible, and the moment your horse makes a move to start, command him to stand and reprove him if you are not readily obeyed, and so keep walking back and forth, reproving him if he will not stand at the word, until he will obey you readily. Then walk round in front of him and caress him, and rub him a little over the eyes, the way the hair lies. Now go back behind him and make your circle round in front of him the other way, and caress him as before, and so repeat until he will stand perfectly quiet. Then hitch him to your carriage, and after you have gone through the same process with him hitched in the carriage as before, walk up to it, (all the time talking to him encouragingly or singing carelessly,) and shake it gently, if he starts command him to stand, and reprove him as before if he does not obey. And so repeat, walking back and forth and shaking the carriage, until you finally get him so that you can step into it without his starting. Then drive him a piece and stop him by saying whoa, in this case, and if he stops readily, and stands until you get out and in, caress him, and encourage him, and show him that obedience is all you require, and you are a friend. But be very careful never to use the whip immediately after starting. Always move your horse slowly for some distance after hitching, as the use of the whip to start him, is the very thing that learns him to rear and plunge, and start, while you are getting in, in order that he may avoid being tapped with the whip. But this bad habit is principally brought on by the mismanagement of careless, or ignorant drivers, in being hasty and harsh to a horse naturally ambitious, but sensitive and impulsive.

## BALKY HORSES.

This habit is one of the most aggravating and perplexing to endure, and although the causes have been treated of by several able writers on horsemanship, they have all failed to ascribe as the cause, anything more than the cruel treatment and carelessness of thoughtless and ignorant drivers; and as a cure, nothing more than the stereotyped remedy of patience and kindness.

The balky horse is generally high spirited, quick to comprehend, free in temperament, and sensitive to causes of excitement. Good treatment and patience would have prevented him from forming the habit in the first place; and in this it is well to remember the words of the adage, "that an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure."

The balky horse is simply willful, and in breaking up the habit your main object should be to convince the horse, clearly, of your power to enforce submission, without resort to abuse or harshness.

When your horse balks in harness, it is not because he is unwilling to perform his duty, but from becoming confused or excited on account of mismanagement. He is willing and anxious to go, but too high spirited to make the steady push against the collar, required to move the load. Because, under such circumstances, he will not pull, he receives the curses, abuse and lash of the driver, which not only makes the horse angry, but discourages him, and he consequently refuses to go. If the horse becomes confused and refuses to move ahead, do not get vexed and make use of the whip the first thing; for in such a case the use of the whip will strengthen the tendency to resistance into open rebellion, which is just what you do not want. Generally a little patience and a few encouraging words would cause the horse to move on. But if you find him determined to resist, examine the harness carefully. Perhaps the collar is too large, and hurts the shoulders; or it may be that the load is too heavy, or the roads worse than you expected, and you have forced your horse to pull until he has become com-

pletely exhausted, and he may simply require time to breathe before renewing the struggle. Always consider circumstances. Get to your horse's head—talk to him gently, and rub him a little the way the hair lies. If he still resists, it is a still greater reason why you should control your temper. After rubbing the head and neck, (for a horse of this kind, like a stubborn boy, must be flattered and coaxed,) all he requires is a little time, and then the fit will exhaust itself, and you will leave no bad impression. Now move the horse's head gently, first to the left and then to the right, to convince him that he can move the load. After moving once or twice in this way, he will generally start and move on. Let him, when he starts, turn a little to the right or to the left, as he can thereby move the load much easier than if he were to move straight ahead. If your team refuses to go, use the same prudence, for you will find that the more hurried you are the slower will be your progress. Get to their heads, moving them easily and gently against their collars to the right and left, evenly, and giving them time to become collected and cool, so that they will move steady and together.

Be considerate and kind, for the horse is sensitive and stubborn. If, however, your horse refuses ordinary treatment, (which should always be tried first, even if it does require considerable of time and patience,) and you wish to move him, take a fine twine and tie around the leg, between the knee and ankle, tightly. This will cause him to raise his foot with pain, which will soon cause him to step for relief, and move on. Take off the cord as soon as you can safely stop the horse to do so. But if you do not happen to have a piece of twine, lift one of the forefeet, and then throw him gently over against the collar; shove him gently over to the opposite side. This will cause him to step in order that he may set down the foot to prevent himself from falling, when he will be sure to move on. I have tried this myself, and I know that it works well.

But the methods above mentioned, remember, are to



move the horse when he balks with you when you are driving him; that is, to make him go for the present.

But there is not any radical way of making this class of horses work safely, only by thorough training, which will soon break up the habit and make your subject gentle and submissive.

To thoroughly train the balky horse so as to break him entirely of the habit, use the following practical method: First convince your horse of your power to enforce submission, and also break up his confidence in himself. This you can accomplish best by managing him as follows: Tie the hair of his tail into a hard knot; then take the halter-strap in your left hand, holding the tail in the right; pass the halter-strap through the hair above the knot, and draw up as short as the horse will bear without running around, tying quickly. This will bring the horse in the form of a half-circle, his head fast to his tail with the halter-strap. Your object is to break up his confidence in himself most thoroughly, and this is the most harmless, yet most powerful of all known means of disconcerting a horse, on so practical a basis. No horse can bear up long against the depressing effect of whirling in connection with the proper use of the war bridle. The nearer the head is tied to the tail the better, for the quicker and shorter the horse will turn, and the better will be the effect. Should he not run around very freely, tap him behind with the whip, which will cause him to move sharply. Simply keep him moving until he falls down by becoming dizzy, which he will do in about one minute and a half. After he has lain a short time, untie the halter, when he will get up, rather shaken in confidence; but this lesson will not suffice if he is a bad case. Tie the head to the tail in the opposite direction, and put him through until he falls or is unable to move. By this time a plucky horse may become warm from the exertion of his struggles, and if so he is not in a condition to be handled much more to advantage. However, if he is not too warm or excited, put on the war bridle and give him a few sharp turns to show him you can handle him as

easily by the head as you can by whirling. When he follows and submits in this way freely, put him in his stall, caressing him and talking to him gently, so as to let him know obedience is all you require, and you are a friend. The great secret of subduing a horse is to handle him in such a manner as to impress him most powerfully with your supremacy, without causing pain or excitement. This you can accomplish best by making your lessons short, and repeating after the horse has had time to reflect. If possible do not continue his training while he is excited, and you will be surprised to find how soon he will yield submission.

Now put your horse in harness and attach to the wagon, training him a little with the war bridle when he refuses to obey; but in making this step be prudent. Your horse has learned by experience to resist successfully in harness, and now that he finds himself on his own ground, he will make a gallant and determined stand. Admire his courage and pluck, but remember this is the ground you are really laboring to win.

Let your requirements be made with great delicacy, a little at a time, or just so much as you have power to enforce by the use of the war bridle, which will bring such a horse to a sense of submission in a short time. Let every step be thorough, and repeat until the horse yields an unconditional submission to your commands.

After your horse moves well and safely, gradually teach him to haul steadily, first by loading lightly, and increasing as the horse will bear, until the habit becomes fixed, and he will work cheerfully.

I have never heard of a horse that could not be made to work by a few lessons of such treatment as the above. But again, remember never to use the whip if you can possibly avoid it. Govern your horse by kindness, and you will always have ready and willing obedience.

## KICKING IN HARNESS.

Kicking may well be considered by all a bad habit, because of the danger arising from handling such horses. This habit, as well as mostly all the other bad habits formed by horses, is the result of carelessness and bad management. Proper attention is not given to the fitting of the harness; the straps of the harness hang loosely about the flanks, and the colt not being acquainted with the nature of these, it becomes frightened, which causes him to kick. Sometimes an old rotten harness is used, which breaks at some unlucky moment. The harness breaking, or the straps dangling about the flanks, frightens the horse, and he kicks instinctively as a means of self-defense. The feet come in contact with the whiffletrees, and increases the fear of the horse; he becomes alarmed and reckless, springs ahead, kicks, and endeavors in every possible way to free himself from the torment or object of his alarm, until he tears himself loose or is stopped. After being worried out with fright, exertion, and learning fear in this way, and learning that he can resist under the influence of such fear, he becomes alarmed at the least indication of its repetition.

The only method of breaking up this tendency to become frightened at every object which may cause the least alarm, is to habituate the horse to such objects of fear. When convinced that there is no harm to be apprehended from them, he will give up the habit. You can do this in the same way as it is done under the heading, "Familiarize Horses to Objects of Fear," treated of in some of the preceding pages.

Your main remedy in the management of the harness kicker is the foot-strap, and as the horse moves off gently say "Whoa," and immediately after pull upon the strap which throws him upon three legs, and so repeat until he will stop instantly when "Whoa" is called. Then after you have trained him in this way, tempt him to kick, and at the next instant take up his foot, and so continue until he gives up the habit. Generally it does not require

much training, especially if your horse is a young one, to break up this habit. Treat him with extreme gentleness, and repeat the lesson until you are sure that he will not resist. If, however, your horse has become old in the habit, and you cannot harness him safely, treat him as follows :

Take a strap or rope about twelve feet long ; step before the horse and tie one end of it in a loop around the neck where the collar rests. Now pass the other end down between the fore legs, around the near hind leg, below the fetlock, and bring forward between the legs and through this loop around the neck. Now step in front of the horse and take a firm hold of this strap or rope, and pull back quietly 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 resent this, and strive to free himself by kicking. Hold the head steadily with the left hand, and with the right hold this strap firmly. Stand right up to the horse's shoulder and whirl him about you, which you can easily do while he is struggling to free himself. As soon as he yields the foot in this way, handle it gently, then let up upon it a little, and so continue as he will bear until you can handle the foot without resistance, though it may be back to its natural position. It may be necessary to repeat this lesson once or twice, and be very careful to handle the feet with the greatest gentleness. If your rope is rough, instead of tying it into a loop around the neck, put on a common collar and attach your strap or rope to it ; but if your strap is smooth and soft there is but little danger of this.

This is also a very good method for training horses bad to shoe, and should be paid particular attention to on that account. If your horse is bad for kicking, everything about your harness and rigging must be strong, so as to prevent the possibility of breaking.

After you have handled your horse thoroughly according to the above method, so that he will submit uncondi-

tionally, then put him in harness and train him with the foot-strap, as in the first-mentioned plan.

A bad horse of this character will fight with a great deal of courage and perseverance at first, and your success will depend almost entirely upon the thoroughness of your control in heading every effort of his resistance.

The following are about the best methods known of breaking up the disagreeable and dangerous habit of kicking in harness, or of training horses extremely bad to shoe :

First: If your horse is extremely bad to handle about the feet, and to kick, put on a common rope or strap halter, with a hitching rope or strap about twice as long as the animal's body. Have around the body a common rope or surcingle; then pass this rope or strap between the fore legs over the surcingle, back around the hind feet below the fetlocks, and forward over the surcingle between the legs, and tie short into the halter beneath the jaws. Now make the horse kick, and you will find that he reproves himself severely by the attachment to the head, and in a short time he will submit unconditionally, either to be handled about the feet in any manner, as to be shod, &c., or he will stand perfectly quiet while you are handling him in the putting on of the harness.

Horses-extremely bad to kick when handled about the feet, or to be shod, yield readily to this mode of treatment. But remember, that after a horse submits on account of the severity of the reproof he inflicts upon himself by this attachment to the head, he must be handled and caressed in the most gentle manner. High-spirited horses, in particular, must be handled with dexterity to break them of such habits.

The next method is for driving in harness, and it will eventually control the horse and prove successful if only persevered in :

Attach to a common headstall a strap about six feet long, over-which put a two-inch ring; then tie the end of this strap back into the halter. Now pass this double strap down between the fore legs, so that the ring will

extend just back of the belly-band; then buckle around each hind foot below the fetlocks, short straps with rings attached. To these rings attach a rope which is passed through the ring upon the halter, just long enough to enable the horse to stand naturally. In this condition the horse has sufficient freedom to enable him to walk and trot; but the moment he attempts to kick he reproves himself as before, by the attachment to the head. This should be kept on till the horse gives up the habit effectually. The most desperate kickers yield with certainty to this mode of treatment. Or the following method is a very good one:

Get a good curb bit that has shafts six or eight inches in length, with a good curb chain under the jaw. Harness the horse as usual, then attach an extra rein to the lower part of the bit, and carry it back through the terrets down to the shafts of the wagon or buggy, opposite the hooks. Have a ring fastened to each shaft, and run these reins through the rings, passing them up over the hip and through a little loop which should be made about where the hip straps are joined to the back band. Then draw them to the position the horse carries his head, but not so tight as to interfere with his traveling, and tie them together. Then if he attempts to kick, the action draws up the head, and not only disconcerts but punishes him severely.

Or you can use the common bit, and use two reins as before, which pass up the bridle and through rings attached above the blinders. Then run back through the terrets and through a ring or loop about the place the back strap is attached to the hip strap; then tie down to the shafts on each side. The moment the horse attempts to kick, the head is jerked up, which makes it impossible for him to do it.

These are good means for the purpose of driving safely. But in this, as in all other bad habits, do not allow your horse to resist you successfully after you commence training, but in every instance compel his submission until he yields unconditionally.

If you do not have this means at hand, but wish to have a safeguard against kicking while you are driving, you can put on, in addition to your harness, the rigging explained in the second method for preventing a horse from running away. With this rigging on he cannot kick, no matter how excited he may become, which makes it perfectly safe for children to drive when this rigging is on.

### KICKING IN STALL.

This habit is easily broken up. First, put on the saddle part of a carriage harness, and buckle it on tightly. Then take a short strap, with a ring attached, and buckle it around the forward foot by the fetlock. To this short strap attach another strap, which bring up and pass through the terret; then return to the foot and run through the ring in the short strap. Then pass it over the belly-band and tie it to the hind leg below the fetlock. With this attachment on each side, the moment the horse kicks he pulls his fore feet from under him, and trips himself upon his knees, which he will be very careful not to do but a few times. Let the horse stand in the stall in this way until he entirely gives up the habit. Or you can prevent a horse from kicking in the stall, simply by fastening a plank across the stall, about an inch or two above the hips, which will make it impossible for him to kick, because he cannot raise the hind parts.

### HALTER PULLING.

The bad halter puller will pull back as soon as he finds the least restraint upon his head. This habit is very easily broken up. Put on your war bridle, and train your horse about until he will come to you readily, when you pull sideways upon him a little. Simply repeat this, at each repetition coming more and more on a line with his body, until he will yield as readily, to being pulled forwards as sideways. Then tie a strap or piece of rope

around the body, where the harness saddle rests. Now lead your horse to his manger, or to a post, run the halter strap through the ring or hole, whichever it may be, and then pass it back between the forelegs, over the strap or cord tied around the body, and tie it to the hind leg below the fetlock. If your halter-strap is not long enough, splice a piece to it. Your horse, so fastened, step forward to his head and make him pull. Inured to the habit, he will of course go back with a rush, but the moment he attempts to go back, the halter strap pulls directly upon the hind leg, which not only disconcerts, but makes it impossible for him to pull. The bad halter-puller, seldom pulls but three times in succession.

Your success in breaking up this habit, as in all others, will, you remember, be in proportion to your prudence and judgment, in managing your subject. Your aim, if you wish success, must be, to break up his confidence in himself so thoroughly, that he becomes fully convinced that there is no use pulling, and becomes afraid of renewing the effort. Now this you cannot do unless you hitch your horse in the manner above described, every time he can be made to pull, and as he reasons from experience, and finds himself helpless in the effort to pull, he becomes fully convinced that there is no use in trying it; but it is only repetition that convinces him. If he pulls in harness, be sure to hitch him in this way when he is in harness. Be thorough, make every step sure, do not let him pull even once successfully, while you are training him. If you do he will redouble his resistance, and persevere with extraordinary will. Work sure, by not hitching as usual, until the horse gives up the habit entirely.

If you wish to bring about a good result, you must keep your subject in perpetual ignorance of his ability to resist, after you commence his subjection. Having the halter break a few times, or hitching to see whether he will settle back upon the halter, after a lesson or two, is the very way to strengthen your subject in the habit, and also increase his confidence in himself. If you are so imprudent as to risk such consequences in this way, you



have only yourself to blame for the result. Three or four good, thorough lessons, will usually break up the habit of halter pulling. Do not be afraid of frightening the halter-puller to pull. The more you can make him pull upon himself at first, the better, for the quicker he will give up.

### SHOEING.

Diseases are sometimes produced in the feet of horses, from which they are never again free during their lives. It is therefore very important that a valuable horse should not be placed in the hands of every blockhead who pleases to call himself a horse-shoer, but entrusted only to persons of known skill. For a horse to be well shod, the hoof should be pared with a buttress (instead of submitting him to the cruel and injurious practice of burning the hoof with a red hot shoe until it fits.) Smooth and level, to a reasonable size; the frog should be nicely trimmed, in shape a little convex, rather lower than the foot; the shoes should be made of good and tough iron, and precisely the shape of the hoof after being trimmed, not so wide between the heels as to show on the outside, or so narrow as to cramp the foot, and thus produce narrow heels, (which is a very troublesome disease).

The nails should be made of old horse-shoes, or some other tough iron, with small heads, and drove regular, smooth, and even; not high enough to reach the quick, yet with hold sufficient to confine the shoes three or four months. The points of the nails should be formed into neat and small clinches, and should be well driven up.

The shoe should also be beveled on the side which lays against the hoof, it should begin to incline about the middle of the side and should be beveled a little more than half the thickness of the shoe. This is to prevent the shoe from pressing the inner part of the foot when the outside edge is worn off. In the common way of making shoes, *viz* : level all around on the inside, as soon

as the part on which the weight of the horse is borne, (which is always the outside of the shoe,) is worn off, it causes the shoe to press against the frog, or soft part of the foot, which causes in a short time a great deal of pain; but by having the shoe beveled this is easily prevented, because the inside of the shoe cannot press against the foot even when the outside is worn down. Some taste may be displayed in the rasping and shaping of the hoof, after the shoe is confined. When it is left more sharp than flat around the toe, it adds much to its beauty and neat appearance.

When a horse is well shod, if water be poured upon the bottom of his foot, it will not pass between the hoof and the shoe. Shoes for draught horses that seldom have occasion to go out of a walk, should be heavy, strong, and with high heels, and pointed at the toe with steel.

Horse shoeing is what every worker of iron, who has acquired the name of blacksmith, pretends to be skilled in; but there are very few who possess sufficient knowledge on this subject to make it safe to place under their care a horse of much value for the purpose of being shod. To perform this operation correctly, and without present or future injury, requires not only good skill and judgment, but also thorough acquaintance with the anatomy of a horses foot, which is a knowledge but few of our blacksmiths possess, and is the cause of so many horses being rendered useless. Almost all the diseases in the feet, are more or less, the result of bad shoeing, by wounding muscles, veins, nerves, or other arteries in this way.

This short treatise on shoeing is sufficient for any practical purpose. Such long treatises, and so many remarks as are generally made by able writers on this subject, only tend to confusion, and store the mind of the reader with a great deal of matter too complicated to be always, under existing circumstances, put into practice.

## HOW TO CURE CORNS.

Cut the corns well down, but not to the quick; fit the shoe so that it does not press upon the part. Then saturate well with pine sap or gum, which is found exuding from pine trees when cut. Fill the part nicely with tow, and then put on the shoe, remembering that the shoe must be so fitted as not to oblige the part to support but very slightly, if any, the weight of the horse. Horses with corns must be oftener and more carefully shod, than those free from them.

Corns generally appear in the angle of the hoof, near the heel, and 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 perhaps the angles between the bar and the crust are not kept properly dressed out, for any accumulation of horn between the bar and crust, which would prevent the free elasticity of the sole at the heel, must augment the risk of producing corns, by the liability there is of causing the sensitive laminæ 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 part of the sole. When the sensitive laminæ is thus bruised, the horny substance of which the sole is composed is secreted in less quantity, the blood from the ruptured vessels mingles with the imperfectly secreted horny matter, and as this process is going on, it soon makes its appearance on the outside in the form of corns.

## TRICKS.

As some of the readers of this book may wish to know how to teach their horse tricks, and as learning a horse a few tricks helps considerably towards keeping up an interest in him; and as it also serves to make him appear intelligent, fearless and affectionate, I will explain how it can be done. In learning your horse to do tricks, it is best to give him one or two lessons of half or three-quarters of an hour in length, daily.

*To Teach your Horse to Make a Bow.*—Take a pin in your right hand between the thumb and forefinger, and stand before but a little to the left of your horse; then prick him on the breast very lightly, about the same as if it were a fly biting, which to relieve he will bring down his head, which you will of course accept as Yes, and for which you should reward him, by caressing him and rubbing him, and feeding him from the hand with such presents as he likes. This repeat, and so continue until he will bring down his head the moment he perceives the least motion of your hand toward his breast. Or if you wish, you can substitute some signal, which he will understand readily.

*To Teach him to say No.*—Stand by your horse near the shoulder, holding a pin in your hand as before, with which prick him lightly on the withers; and to drive away this, what he imagines to be some torment, he will shake his head, which you will accept as No. You must then caress him as before, and so repeat, until he will shake his head at the least indication of your touching him with a pin.

You can train your horse so nicely in this way as to cause him to shake his head or bow, by merely turning the hand a little, or moving it slightly toward him.

*To Teach your Horse to Kiss you.*—Learn him first to take an apple out of your hand, which almost any horse will do at once; then gradually raise your hand nearer your mouth at each repetition, until he has to take it from your mouth. All the time holding the apple in your hand. Tell him to kiss you. He will soon learn to reach his nose up to your mouth, first, to get the apple, but finally because commanded to do so. Simply repeat until your horse understands the trick thoroughly.

*To Teach your Horse to Shake Hands.*—Tie a short strap or a piece of cord to his forward foot below the fetlock. Stand right before your horse, holding the end of this strap or cord in your hand, then say, “Shake hands, Sir,” and immediately after you command him to do so, pull upon the strap, which will bring his foot forward.

and which you are to accept as shaking hands, at the same time thanking him for it by caressing and feeding; and so repeat, until, when you make the demand, he will bring up the foot in anticipation of having it pulled up. This is a very easy trick to teach a horse.

*To Come at the Crack of the Whip, or Word of Command.*—Put on your bridle, and stand off a few feet from his head, holding the bridle, with some sheaf oats in your left hand and your whip in your right. Crack the whip a little and say, "Come here, Sir." He of course does not know what you mean, but you show him at once by pulling a little on the bridle and offering him the oats; when he will move toward you. When he does this you must caress and rub him, and give him some of the oats; then repeat in the same way, treating him as before, and so continue until he will come to you readily when you crack the whip, or say "Come here, Sir," which he will soon learn to do; first, to obtain the oats, but finally because commanded to do so. Each time he comes to you treat him kindly, and remember, above all things, to give him his little reward of something he likes—apple, oats or corn, or something of the kind.

You can now take off the halter and turn him loose, and repeat the operation again, only without the bridle, until he fully comprehends that the way to avoid the whip is by coming to you, which, together with the encouragement of rewarding, will soon obtain for you his fullest confidence, and he will come to you and follow you like a dog, when you require him to.

Be very cautious about using the whip or harsh language, always bearing in mind that perfect, cheerful obedience is your object, and that can be secured only by great patience and gentleness.

*To Teach your Horse to Lie Down.*—Everything that you wish to learn the horse must be commenced in some way to give him an idea of what you want him to do, and then be repeated until he learns it perfectly.

To make a horse lie down, bend his left fore leg and slip a loop over it, so that he cannot get it down; then put a

surcingle around his body, and fasten one end of a long strap around the other fore leg, just above the hoof. Place the other end under the surcingle so as to keep the strap in the right hand. Stand on the left side of the horse, grasp the bridle in your left hand, pull steadily on the strap with your right; bear against his shoulder until you cause him to move. As soon as he lifts his weight your pulling will raise the other foot, and he will have to come on his knees. Now caress and rub him, to show him that you are not going to hurt him. Keep the strap tight in your hand, so that he cannot straighten his leg if he raises up. Hold him in his position and turn his head toward you; bear against his side with your shoulder, not hard, but with a steady, equal pressure, and in about ten minutes he will lie down. As soon as he lies down he will be completely conquered, and you can handle him as you please. But remember when you have him in this position to treat him with the greatest kindness and gentleness. Now take off the straps and straighten out his legs; rub him lightly about the face and neck with your hand the way the hair lays; handle all his legs, and after he has lain ten or twenty minutes let him get up again. After resting him a short time, make him lie down as before. Repeat the operation three or four times, which will be sufficient for one lesson. Give him two lessons per day, and when you have given him four lessons he will lie down by your taking hold of only one foot. As soon as he is well broken to lie down in this way, tap him on the opposite leg with a stick when you take hold of his foot, and in a few days he will lie down from the mere motion of the stick.

In teaching a horse to lie down, be gentle, caress, and reward him; and your horse, comprehending what you require, and finding himself paid for complying with your wishes, 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 teach him to sit up like a dog easily. If a young colt and not very strong, cause him to lie down,

having on him a common bridle with the reins over the neck; then step behind him and place the right foot firmly on his tail, having the reins in your hands; then say, "Get up, Sir." The horse, rising from a recumbent position, first turns on his belly, then throws out his forward feet and raises himself on them, and then springs forward and raises on his hind feet. Now, standing upon 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 in an upright position. 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 conforming to your wishes. Always say "Sit up, Sir," every time, and hold him in the position as long as he will bear, by fondling, and feeding him with something he likes, and your horse will soon learn to sit up for you as long as you wish.

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 piece of rope, or a rein, 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 finds it impossible to do so, because you hold them firmly with these straps. Repeat two or three times, when it will not be necessary to resort to such force.

By a little patience a horse may be easily trained to approach, make a bow, shake hands, follow like a dog, lie down, sit up, &c., which serves to make him appear both polite and intelligent.

*How to Make a Horse Stand without Holding.*—After you have him well broken to follow you, stand him in the center of the stable. Begin at his head to caress him, gradually working backward. If he moves, give him a cut with the whip and put him back in the same

spot from which he started. If he stands, caress him as before, and continue gentling him in this way until you can get around him without making him move. Keep walking around him, increasing your pace, and now only touch him occasionally. Enlarge your circle as you walk around, and if he then moves give him another cut with the whip and put him back to his place. If he stands, go to him and caress him, and then walk around him again. Do not keep him in one position too long at a time, but make him come to you occasionally, and follow you around in the stable; then stand him in another place and proceed as before. You should not train your horse more than half an hour at a time.

### HOW TO PREVENT HORSES FROM JUMPING.

Merely put on the same rigging as is explained in the second method for breaking a horse of running away, and turn him loose in the pasture. It is impossible for him to jump with this on, and he will never try it but a few times, when he will soon give up the habit.

*Another Method.*—Have a good firm strap halter made that will fit the horse nicely, with a wide strap stitched to each side, so as to come over the eyes. Cut holes in this strap over each eye; over these eye holes put fine wire cloth, supported nicely by wires, so that it cannot possibly touch the eyes. Before a horse tries to jump a fence, he will put his head over to calculate upon the highth and distance he is about to jump; but by looking through this wire cloth, everything is so magnified in appearance, that he is disconcerted in his efforts to do so, and is afraid to jump.

### TO TRAIN A COW FROM KICKING.

Put on her a rope halter the same as you would on a horse. To the part you hitch by, attach a pretty long rope, which tie around the foot with which she kicks. When this is on and she attempts to kick she disconcerts



herself by jerking her head, and thus, as it were, kicking herself. Be sure and have the rope strong and tie her head down pretty tight. This never fails to bring about the desired result.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

Horses bad to shoe should be treated in the same manner as I have taken in the "Second Method" for breaking horses from kicking in harness.

It seems as though this habit of resistance to being shod, or allowing the feet to be handled, like all other bad habits 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 if man doubted his own wisdom, 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 while they are shoeing, this habit would have never been formed. The natural tractableness of the horse, causes him to yield a ready obedience to such demands as he understands. Of course, if the feet are jerked up roughly, and without any effort to reconcile him to being handled, the colt will strive to free himself from what he imagines will result to him an injury. You should never hang with all your strength to the foot, when the colt attempts to jerk it violently away from you. Strength is not your forte, and your struggles only convince the horse of your weakness. The key to success is gentleness and delicacy of handling, together in some cases with the means of control that I have given.

Men are too apt to depend upon main strength and stupid harshness for success in the management of horses. Tyranny and abuse inspire rebellion and vengeance in the minds of the oppressed, and so the horse, smarting under the harshness and abuse of a tyrannical master, is

inspired to a reckless resistance, and thus becomes set in vicious habits, such as running away, kicking in harness, balking, &c.

Be firm, persevering, and prudent, in the exercise of your power, when it is necessary to impress your subject with a sense of mastery, but be gentle, attentive, and affectionate, when he is obedient and submissive. Strive to teach your horse exactly what you want of him, and do not confuse him by attaching a different meaning to the same word. It is quite common to say whoa when it is only intended to go slower, or to let the horse know of your presence when he is standing. Now, with so many meanings, should danger arise, or you wish your horse to stop instantly, you cannot make him do so, because he does not understand exactly what you want, when you make use of such a way of conveying to him your wishes. 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 make him hear.

Have your horse understand by examination and experience that things apt 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 around and capsize you. Always under such circumstances talk encouragingly to your horse. The slower you move your horse at such times, the more power you have over him. There is but little danger of a horse kicking after being stopped, or while moving slowly, unless fully confirmed in the habit. A horse, when he is frightened, becomes reckless, consequently never raise an umbrella suddenly or unexpectedly behind a horse afraid of such things. First raise it at the head and gradually carry it back, and even then, if it is the first time, you had better have on the foot strap. Fear is something a horseman should never exhibit in his voice or countenance, as the horse is a close observer,

and soon learns to take advantage of such indications, to become regardless of control, if not aggressive.

Now our mode of training, laid before you, may require some trifling expense, and a great deal of patience, resolution, and perseverance, but when you consider the loss of life and property which is often occasioned by vicious horses, is it not worthy the sacrifice of all these, in order to have yourself, your family, and your property free from danger, that is, the danger occasioned by, and attendant upon, driving wild and vicious horses.

The plain common sense system which we have laid down, is simple, sure, and safe, and bound to bring about a good result. And if you do not avail yourselves of this opportunity, you yourselves must bear the responsibility of any accident which may occur from your neglect and want of regard for your family.

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, until he submits unconditionally; though if he should become 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. Let your treatment be characterized by gentleness afterwards.



# RECIPES

FOR THE CURE OF

## DISEASES COMMON TO HORSES.

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### CURE FOR GLANDERS.

Take of burnt Buck's horn, a tablespoonful every three days, for nine days. If there is no relief in that time, continue the powder until there is relief.

### SADDLE OR COLLAR LINIMENT.

One ounce of spirits of turpentine; half an ounce of oil of spike; half an ounce of the essence of wormwood; half an ounce of castile soap; half an ounce of gum camphor, half ounce of sulphuric ether, half pint alcohol, and wash freely.

### LINIMENT TO SET THE STIFLE JOINT ON A HORSE.

One ounce of oil of spike, half an ounce of origanum, half an ounce of the oil amber. Shake it well, and rub the joints twice a day until cured, which will be in two or three days.

### EYE WATER.

Take of Bolusmuna, one ounce, white vitrol, one ounce, alum, half an ounce, with one pint of clear rain water. Shake it well before using. If too strong, weaken it with rain water.

## LINIMENT FOR WIND-GALLS, STRAINS, AND GROWTH OF LUMPS ON MAN OR HORSE.

One ounce oil of spike, half an ounce of origanum, half ounce amber aquafortis, and salamoniack one drachm, spirits of salts one drachm, oil of sassafras half ounce, of hartshorn half an ounce. Bathe once or twice a day.

## CONDITION POWDER.

This powder will cure more diseases than any other medicine known. It cures distemper, fersey, hide-bound, colds, and all lingering diseases which may arise from impurity of the blood or lungs. Take one pound comfrey root, half pound of antimony, half pound of sulphur, three ounces of saltpetre, half pound laurel berries, half pound juniper berries, half pound angentice seed, half pound rosin, three ounces alum, half pound copperas, half pound masterwort, half pound gun powder. Mix all to a powder, and give, in most cases, one tablespoolful, in mash feed, once a day, till cured. Keep the horse dry, and keep him from cold water six hours after using it.

## FOR CUTS OR WOUNDS ON HORSE OR MAN.

Take fish-worms mashed up with old bacon oil, and tie on the wound, which is the surest and safest cure.

## OIL FOR COLLARS.

This oil will cure bruises, sores, swellings, strains or galls. Take fish-worms and put them in a crock or other vessel, twenty-four hours, till they become clean, then put them in a bottle and throw plenty of salt upon them, place them near a stove and they will turn to oil. Rub the parts affected freely. I have cured knee-sprung horses with this frequently.

## SORE AND SCUMMED EYES ON HORSES.

Take fresh butter, or rabbits fat, honey, and the white of three eggs, well stirred up, with salt and black pep-

per ground to a fine powder. Mix well, and apply to the eye with a feather; also rub above the eye (in the hollow), with the salve. Wash freely with cold spring water.

#### FOR A BRUISED EYE.

Take clear honey and use as above directed. Bathe freely with cold spring water at least three times per day. I have cured many bloodshot eyes with this simple remedy.

#### POLL EVIL OR FISTULA.

Take of Spanish flies one ounce, gum euphoribum, three drachms, tartar emetic one ounce, rosin three ounces. Mix and pulverize, and then mix them with a half pound of lard. Anoint every three days for three weeks. Grease the parts affected with lard every four days. Wash with soap and water before using the salve in Poll Evil. If open, pulverize black bottle glass. Put as much in each ear as will lay on a dime. The above is recommended in outside callous, such as spavin, ring-bone, curbs, wind-galls, etc., etc.

#### FOR THE FERSEY.

Take one quart of sassafras root bark, one quart burdock root, spice wood broke fine, one pint rattle weed root. Boil in one gallon and a half of water scald bran; when cool, give it to the horse once a day, for three or four days, then bleed him in the neck, and give him the horse powder as directed. In extreme cases I also rowel in the breast and hind legs, to extract the corruption and remove the swelling. This is also an efficient remedy for blood diseases, etc., etc.

#### TO MAKE THE HAIR GROW ON MAN OR BEAST.

Take milk of sulphur one half drachm, sugar of lead one half drachm, rose water one half gill. Mix, and bathe well twice a day for ten days.

## CURE FOR THE HEAVES.

Give thirty grains of tartar emetic every week, until cured.

## CURE FOR FOUNDER.

Let one and a half gallons of blood from the neck vein, take a large kettle full of hot water, as hot as you can bear your hand in, and wrap the horse's fore legs to the body, and pour in the water slowly for two hours or more, and then rub dry his legs, then give one quart linseed oil. The horse will be ready for light service next day.

## RECEIPT FOR LUNG FEVER.

When you find your horse has the Lung Fever, bleed him heavily in the mouth, but be sure and not get above the third bar of the mouth, or you may have difficulty in stopping the blood. When done bleeding give him the following: Have prepared one teacup full of soda, one quart of good apple vinegar, put one-third of the soda in a bottle with a long neck, suitable to drench with, and then pour in vinegar until it begins to boil over, and then give quickly, until all are given. Give a similar dose twice a day if your horse is very bad; if not very bad, once a day until he is better. In addition to this, feed him with soft mash that will keep him loose in his bowels, and all the green food he will possibly eat. If it can be had, feed him Burdock leaves, a thing that a horse will not eat when he is well, but is glad to get when afflicted with this disease. This I have tried in several cases, and it has always proved successful.

*Another.*—Take one and a-half drachms tartar emetic, one drachm tincture digitalis, three drachms spirits nitre, for one dose, to be given twice a day, with good treatment, and green or soft feed, with the bowels kept well open.



## CURE FOR THE BOTS.

First bleed in the mouth, then take of fresh milk one and a half pints, one pint of molasses; mix and drench the horse. Move him half an hour at a traveling gate then give him some quick physic to remove them. Still keep moving your horse, and your physic will operate quickly.

## CURE FOR COLIC.

Take one gill of turpentine, one gill of opium dissolved in whisky, one quart of water, milk warm; drench the horse and move him about slowly. If there is no relief in fifteen minutes, take a piece of chalk about the size of an egg, powder it and put it into a pint of cider vinegar, which should be blood warm, give that and move him as before.

*Another.*—Take one ounce laudanum, one ounce of ether, one ounce tincture assafœtida, two ounces tincture peppermint, half pint of whisky. Put all in a quart bottle, shake it well and drench the horse.

## FOR DISTEMPER.

Take mustard seed, ground fine, tar and rye chop, equal parts, make pills about the size of a hen's egg; give him six pills every six hours until they physic him, then give him one tablespoonful of the condition powder hereinbefore spoken of, once a day until cured. Keep him from cold water for six hours after using the powder.

## RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Take croton oil aqua-ammonia, f. f. f; oil of cajupet, oil of origanum, in equal parts; rub well. It is good for spinal diseases and weak back.

## CUTS AND WOUNDS OF ALL KINDS.

One pint of alcohol, half ounce of gum of myrrh, half ounce aloes. Wash once a day.

## SPRAINS AND SWELLINGS.

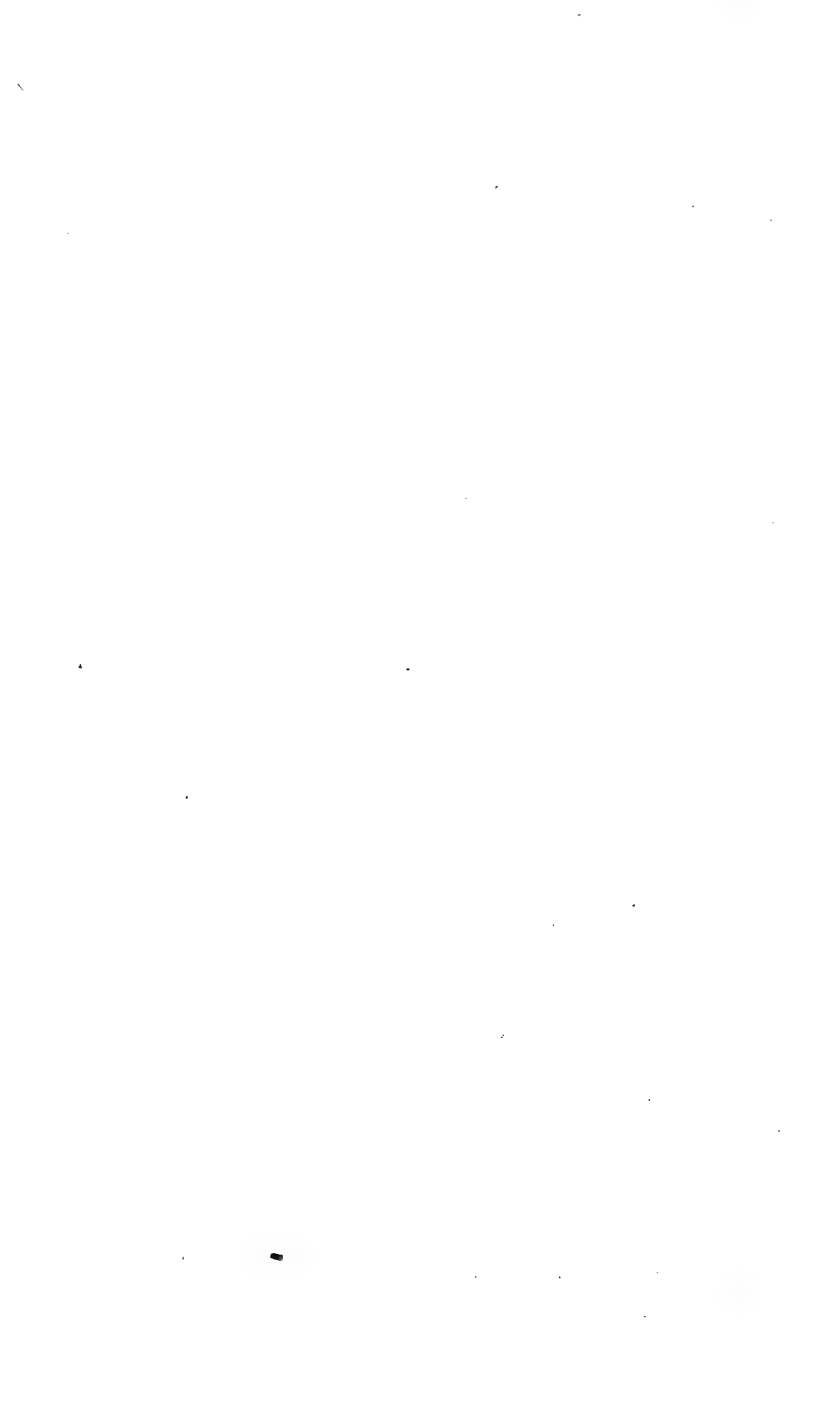
Take one ounce and a half hartshorn, one ounce camphor, two ounces spirits turpentine, four ounces sweet oil, eight ounces alcohol. Anoint twice a day.

## CURE FOR BOTS.

Mix one pint of molasses, or of honey, with one quart of sweet milk. Give as a drench. Move your horse at a traveling gait one hour; have prepared one ounce pulverized alum dissolved in one pint of water. Use as before. Move another hour as before, then give a drench of tea made of elder bark, scraped downward, a bunch six inches long, what you can hold in your hand, and move as before one hour, and your horse will be ready for use next day.

## TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE.

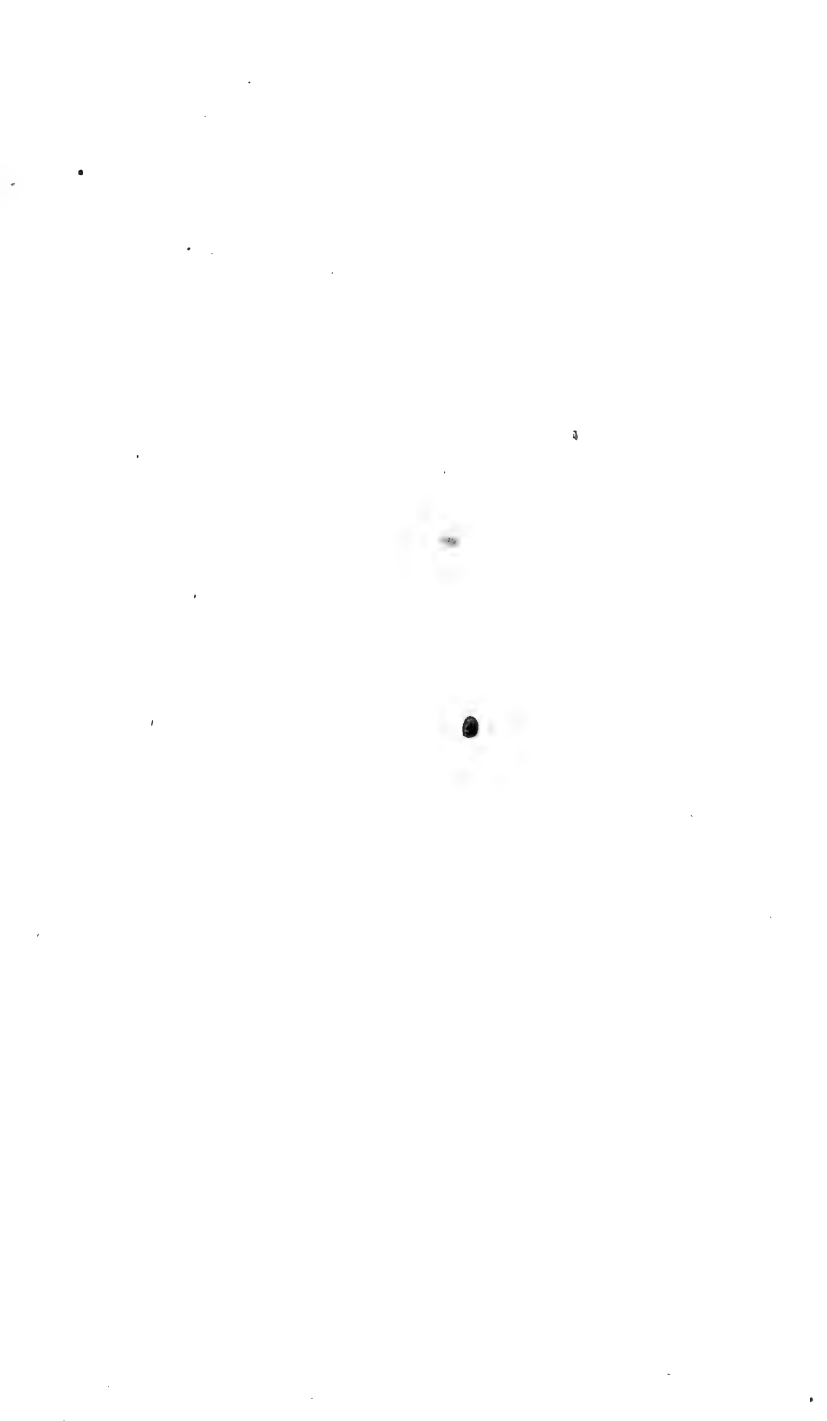
One quart of water, three pounds of sugar, one teaspoonful of lemon oil, one tablespoonful of flour, with the white of four eggs, well beaten up. Mix the above well together, then divide the syrup and add four ounces of carbonic soda in one half, and three ounces of tartaric acid in the other half, then bottle for use.

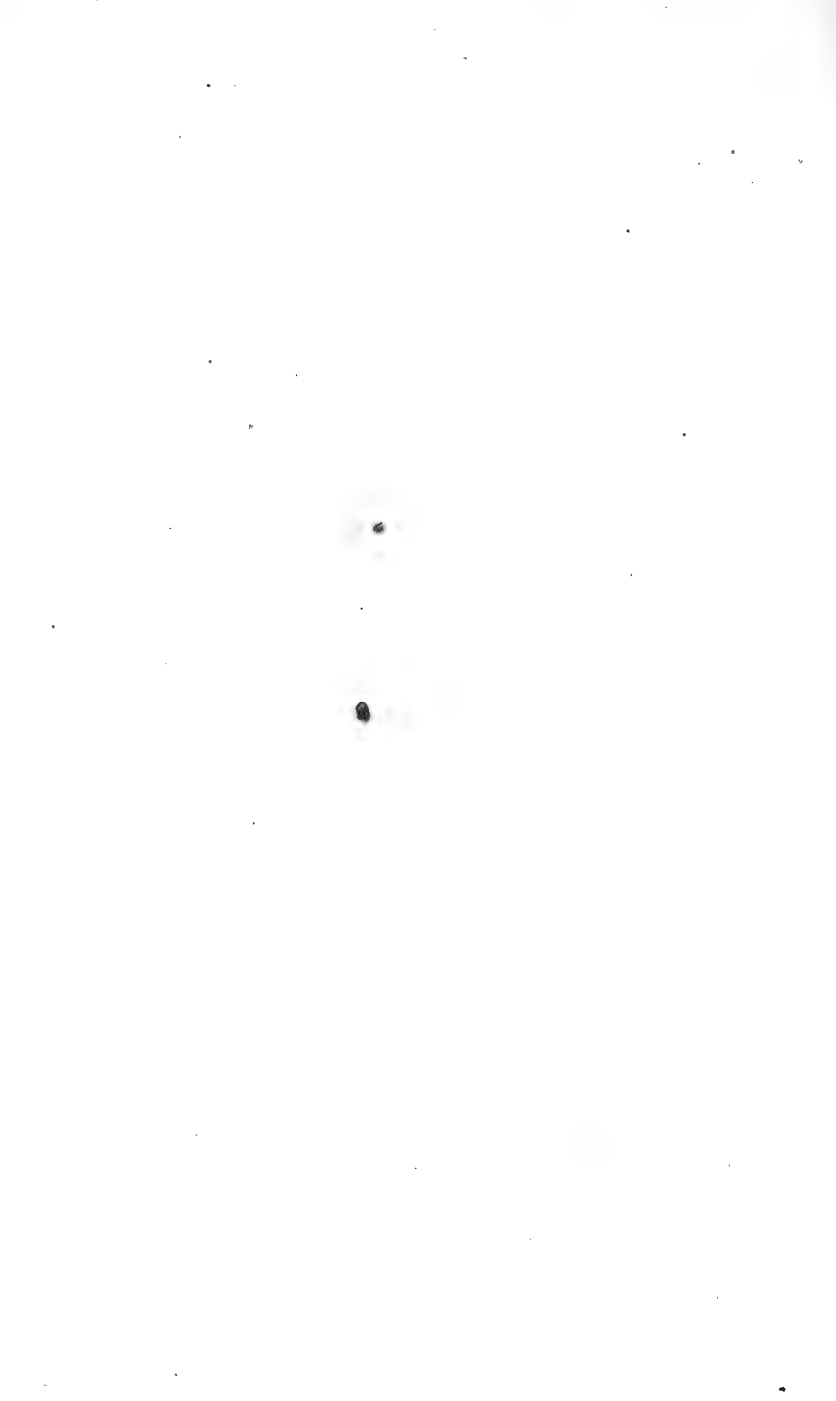














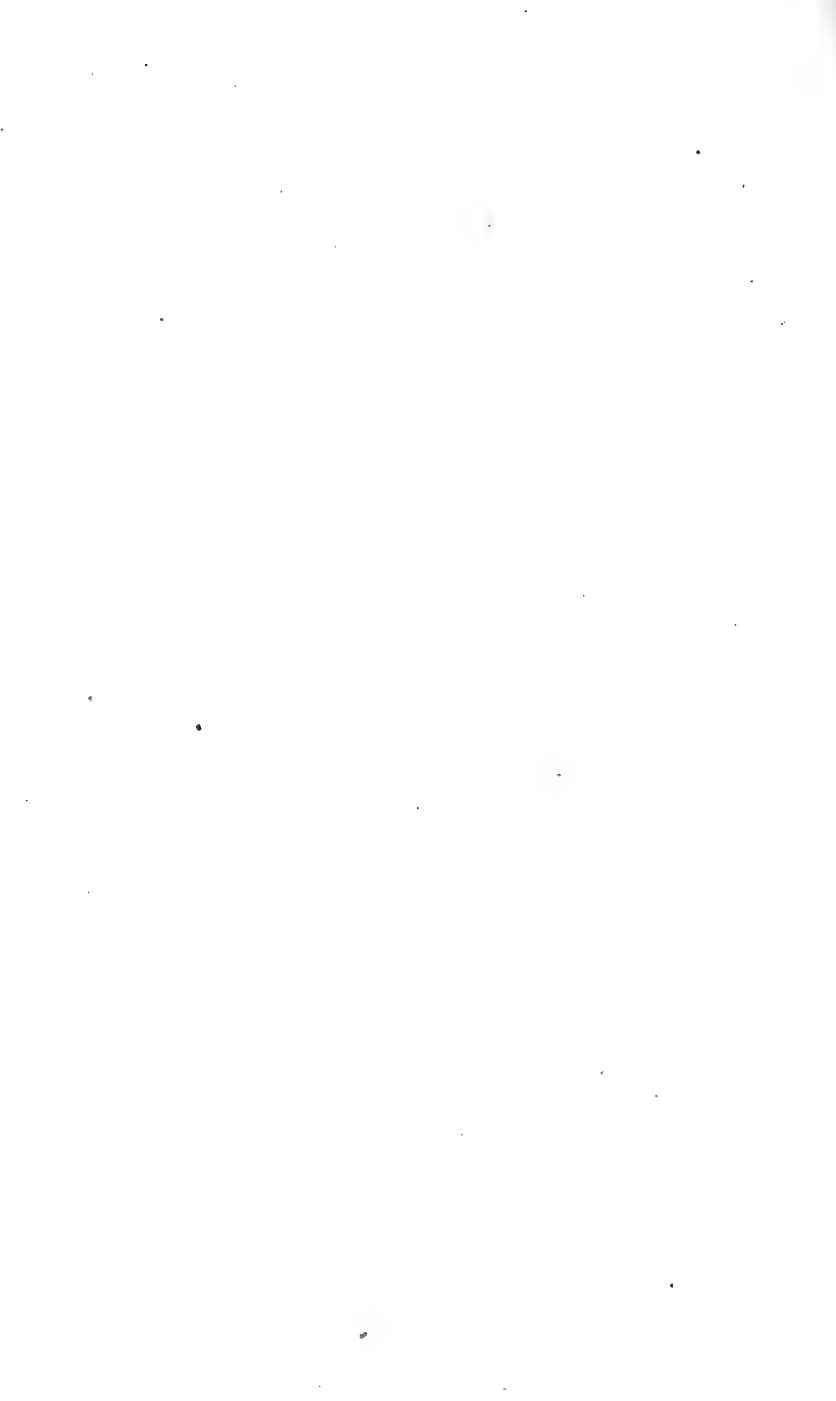






















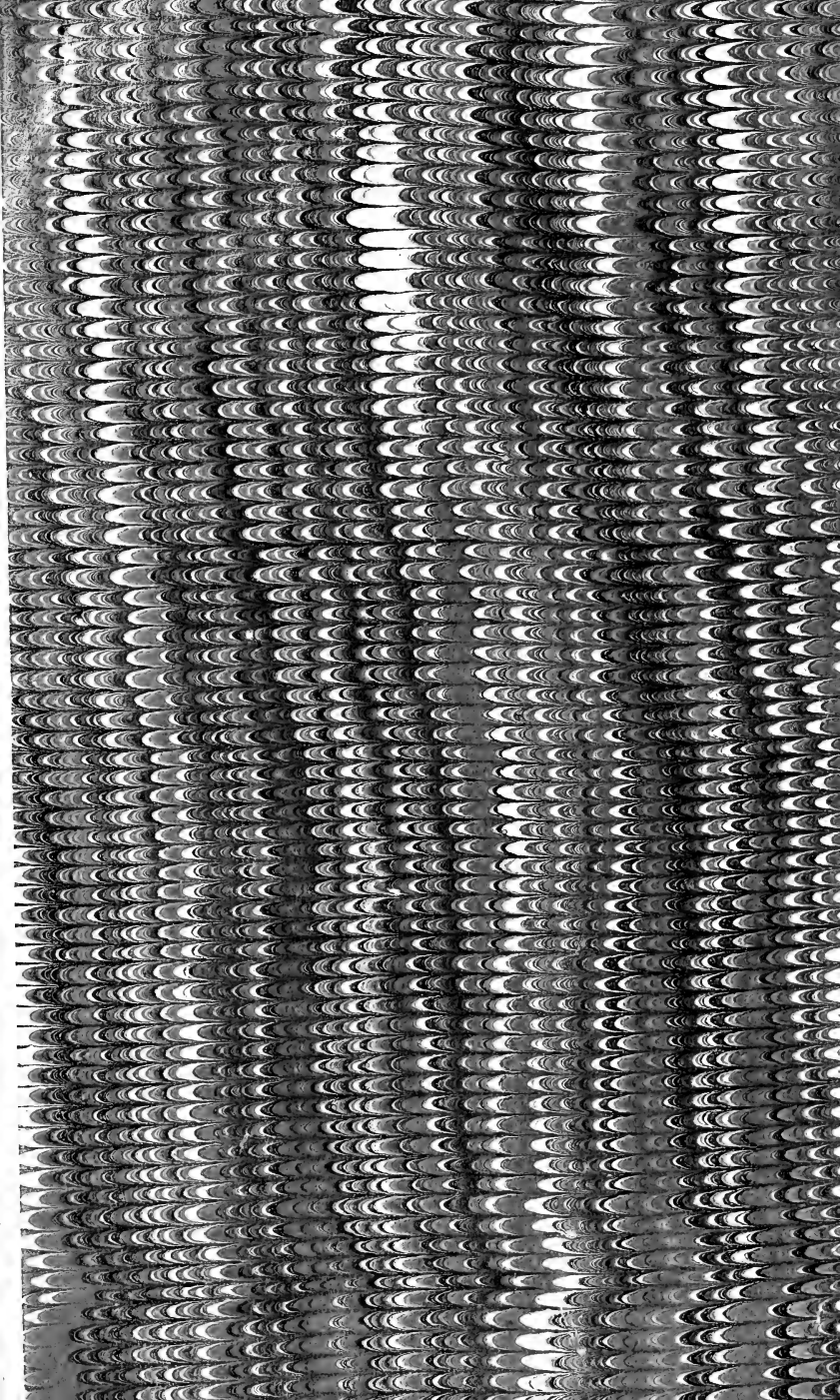






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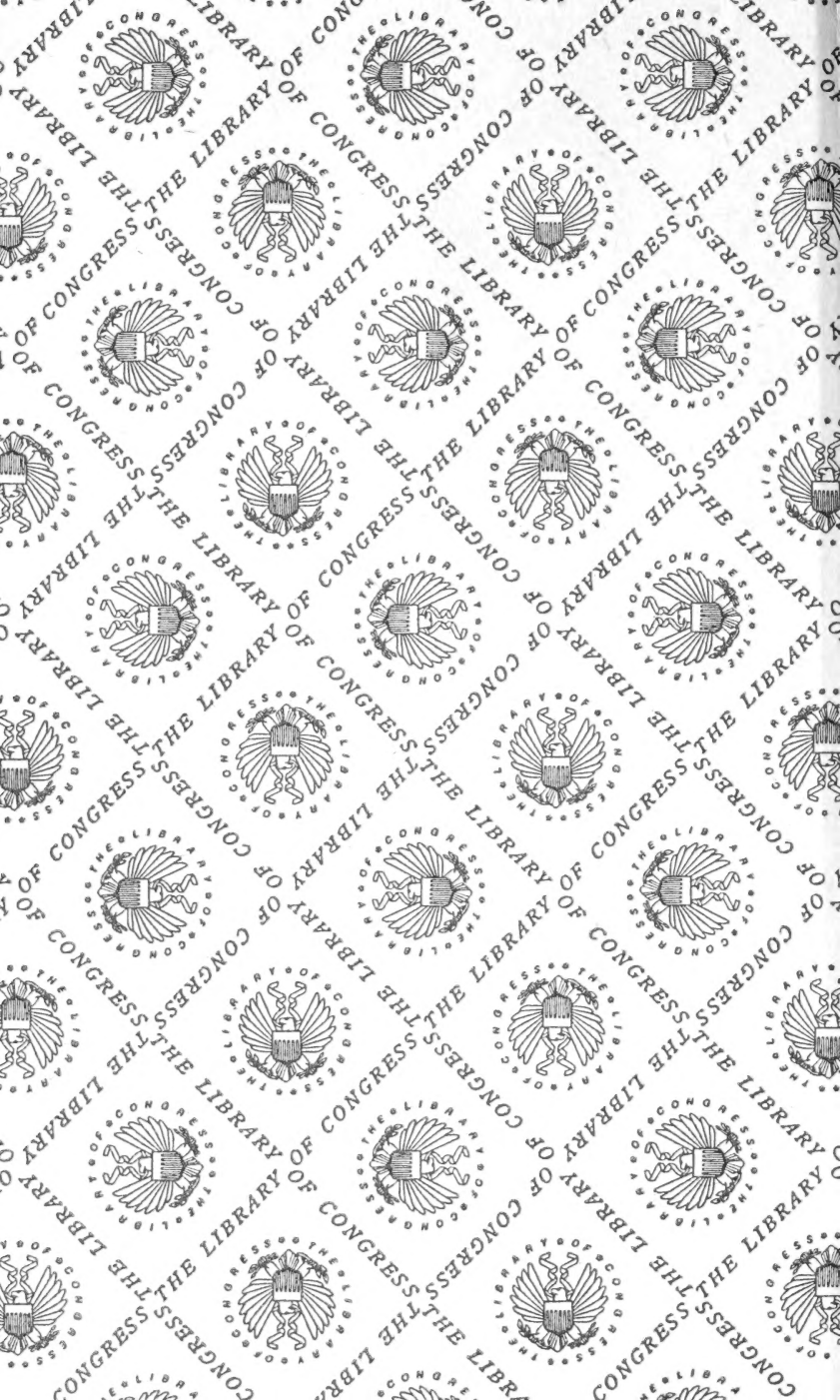


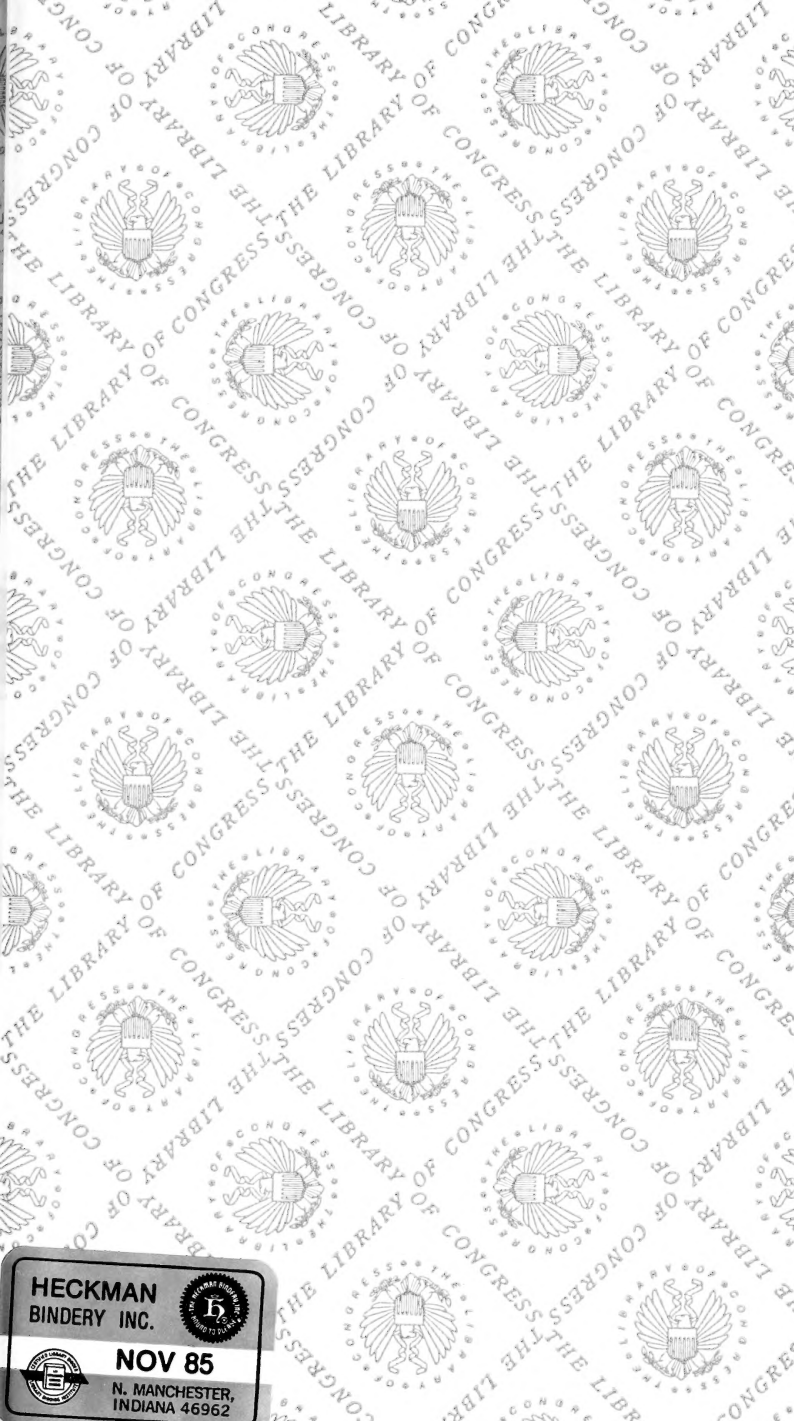












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