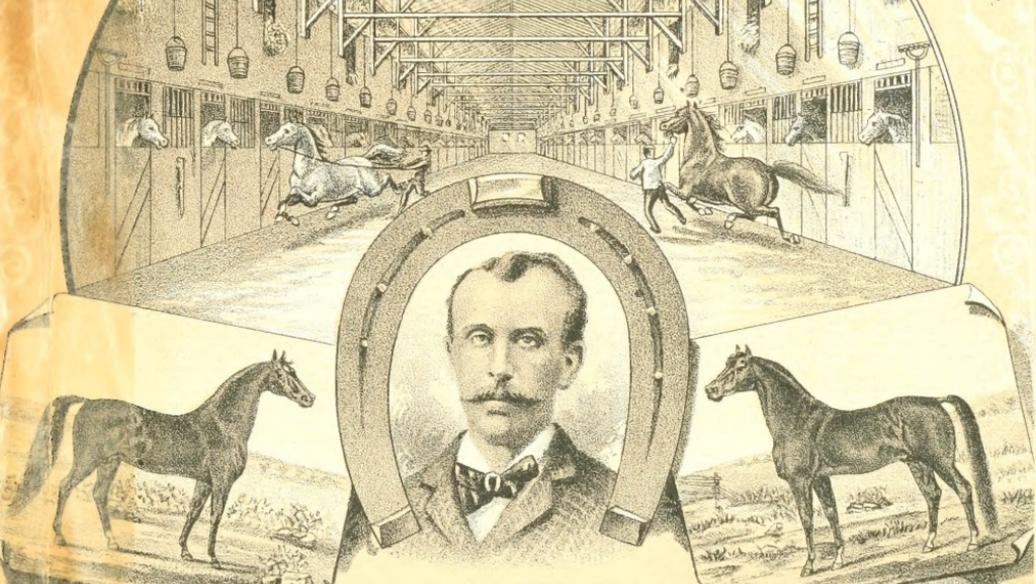


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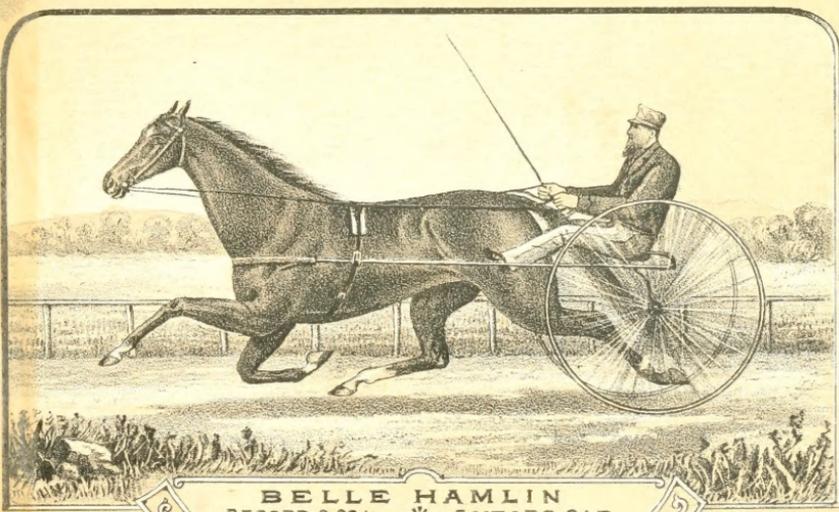
PROF. O. R. GLEASON'S



HANDBOOK

OF

HORSEMANSHIP



BELLE HAMLIN
RECORD 2,23 1/4 * 5 YEARS OLD.
DRIVER, FRANK BALDWIN.

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H A N D - B O O K

OF

HORSEMANSHIP

AND THE

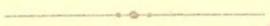
HABITS AND DISEASES OF THE HORSE
AND OTHER ANIMALS.

By

✓
PROF. O. R. GLEASON.
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ONE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS.



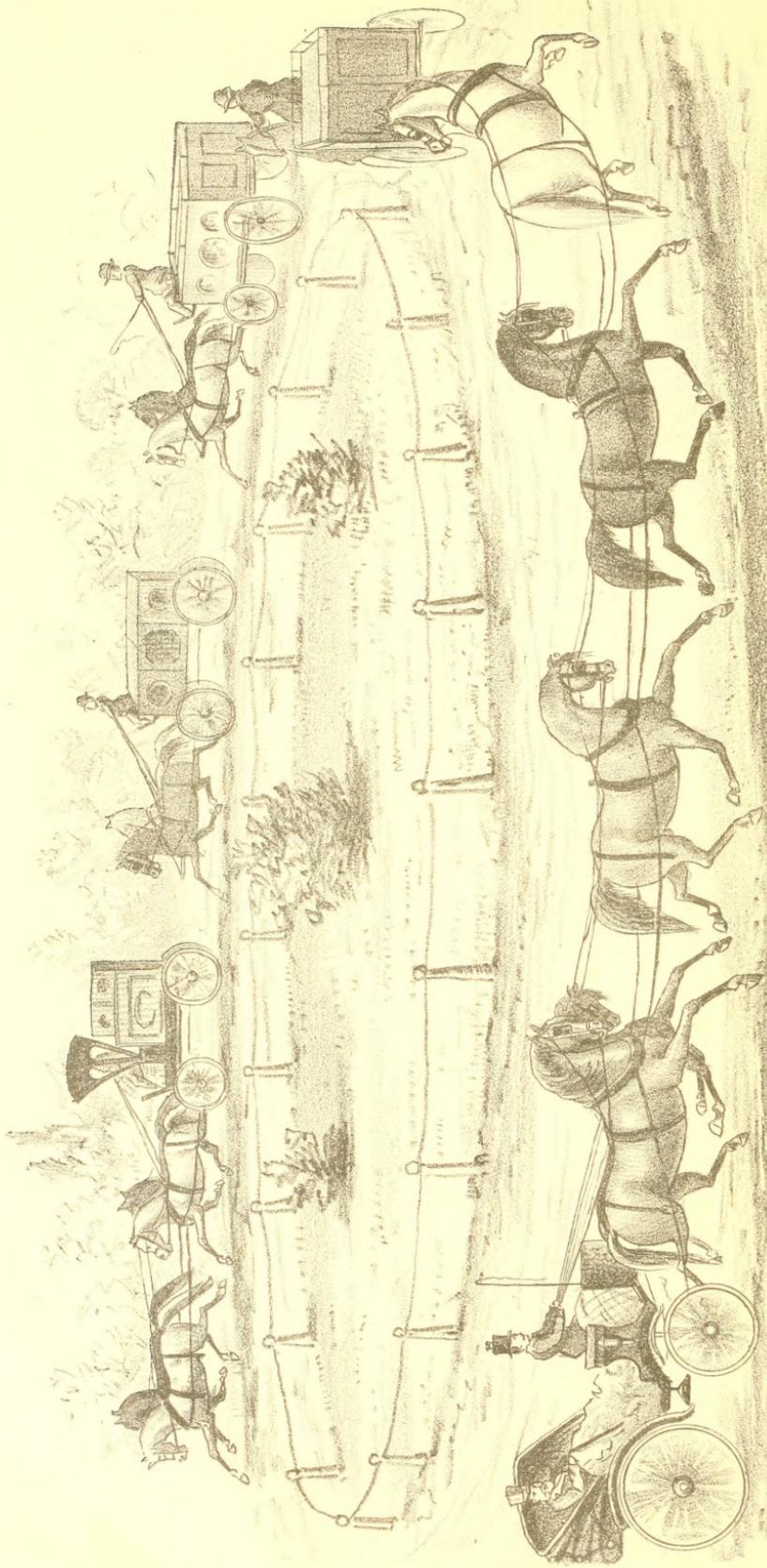
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1885.



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O. R. GLEASON'S TRAVELING OUTFIT IN 1879 - 80.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
O. R. Gleason's Traveling Outfit in 1879-80. (Illustration)	2
Introduction	5
Horsemanship	6
Names and Situations of the External Parts of a Horse. (Illustration)	7
Mr. Hamlin States his Views on Breeding	8
Bonaparte Bridle. (Illustration)	10
Eureka Bridle	11
Double Bonaparte Bridle	11
Double Safety Rope	13
To Cure Pawing and Kicking in Stall	12
Great Method of Telling the Horse's Disposition	12
Rule for Buying a Perfect Horse	12
Simple Riding Bridle. (Illustration)	13
How to Ride a Colt	13
To Train a Horse to Stand when you are Getting in a Carriage	14
Objects of Fear. (Illustration)	14
To Break Horses from Jumping. (Illustration)	15
Kicking in Harness. (Illustration)	16
To Break a Horse of Kicking at its Mate in a Stall (Illustration)	16
To Drive a Colt Before Being Harnessed. (Illustration)	16
To Break Single-footed Horse to Trot Square (Illustration)	18
To Break a Horse Afraid of Umbrella or Buffalo Robe. (Illustration)	18
To Break any Horse of Switching his Tail. (Illustration)	19
Merit Recognized	20
On the Training of Horses for Trotting. (Illustration)	20
To Break a Horse to Trot which is a Pacer. (Illustration)	21
The Wild Colt. (Illustration)	22
To Break a Horse of Kicking at Persons Entering the Stall. (Illustration)	22
To Educate and Prevent a Horse from Cribbing. (Illustration)	23
To Make a Horse Turn his Body when he Turns his Head. (Illustration)	24
The Necessity of Proper Management of Horses	24
Breaking Colts to Harness. (Illustration)	25
The Only Practical Way to Get a Horse Up that Turns Himself. (Illustration)	25
To Educate a Colt or Horse not to be Afraid of his Heels. (Illustration)	26
Horses Afraid of the Cars. (Illustration)	26
To Cure a Cow of Kicking While Being Milked. (Illustration)	27
Handling Horses' Hind Feet. (Illustration)	27
To Educate a Cow to Let Her Milk Down. (Illustration)	28
Practical Result of Educating the Cow to Give Down Milk. (Illustration)	28
To Educate a Horse Not to Get Cast in the Stall. (Illustration)	29

	PAGE.
Scientific Points worth Keeping.....	29
Halter Puller. (Illustration).....	30
New Style of Telling the Ages of Horses. (Illustration).....	30
Old Style of Telling the Ages of Horses. (Illustration).....	31
Exhibition Time, 1884. (Illustration).....	32
To make Horses Perfectly Safe for Family Use.....	33
Ladies' Equestrian Horsemanship. (Illustration).....	34
From the Press and Public.....	38
Bonner's Trotters.....	39
A Perfect Horse. (Illustration).....	52
Mr. Hamlin's Idea on Breeding.....	53
Mambrino King. (Illustration).....	54
Hamlin's Almont, Jr. (Illustration).....	56
Shoeing. (Illustration).....	58
The Shoe. (Illustration).....	60
Quarter and Toe Crack. (Illustration).....	63
Thrush. (Illustration).....	64
Hoof Expanding Horseshoe. (Illustration).....	64
Perfect Horse's Head. (Illustration).....	65
Giving Horse Medicine. (Illustration).....	65
Nailing.....	65
Interferring Shoes.....	66
Only Safe Method of Controlling Horse Bad to Shoe. (Illustration).....	66
The Bevel of the Foot Surface.....	67
The Bevel on the Ground Surface.....	67
Contracted Feet. (Illustration).....	67
Keep Your Horse in Good Health. (Illustration).....	68
Kicking Cows.....	71
Training Dogs.....	72
Training the Shepherd Dog to Drive.....	73
The Watch Dog.....	75
The Trick Dog.....	75
Diseases of the Dog.....	80
Diseases of the Horse.....	84
Miscellaneous Statistics.....	94
Double Safety Rope (Illustration).....	96

INTRODUCTION.

As the value of the horse is daily becoming more manifest it is presumed that any attempt to reduce into a system the art of preserving him in health and of removing disease, will not be unacceptable.

It is certain that at no period in the history of this country has the horse stood so high in general estimation, or, by the display of his various powers, rendered himself an object more worthy of our consideration. As greater attention is now paid to the breeding of horses, for the different purposes of the turf, the road, etc., so should our anxiety for their preservation increase.

The object of this publication is to render as plain and familiar as possible a subject that has, for a length of time, remained in obscurity; the want of a work possessing practical facts and illustrations has long been severely felt and acknowledged.

Under this conviction, I am induced to lend my aid in bringing forth the present volume, with such alterations and additions as an extensive experience and practice in this country may warrant.

To remove long standing prejudices, I am aware, is a difficult task; still, I venture to hope that a careful perusal of these pages will excite, in some degree, the feelings of humanity in respect to the many sufferings to which the generous animal is frequently liable from unmerited cruelty and injudicious treatment, and that mankind may be induced to view his sufferings with an eye of sympathy and tenderness, and have recourse to a rational mode of practice when accident or disease may require it.

I am not aware that any publication has been issued from the press of any country, in which the veterinary science, or even horsemanship, has been laid down in such a manner as to be clearly understood. The present work is so familiar in its composition as to render it at once interesting and intelligible to every one who may think proper to peruse its contents.

To such persons as are removed at a distance from those places where the assistance of a veterinary surgeon can be had in cases of emergency, this work must prove highly useful, as such rules for the discerning of disease, and such a plan of treatment is recommended, as, if judiciously followed, will rescue from the danger of blind experiment the noblest and most valuable quadruped in creation—the horse.

Truly yours,

PROF. O. R. GLEASON,
Horse Educator

HORSEMANSHIP.

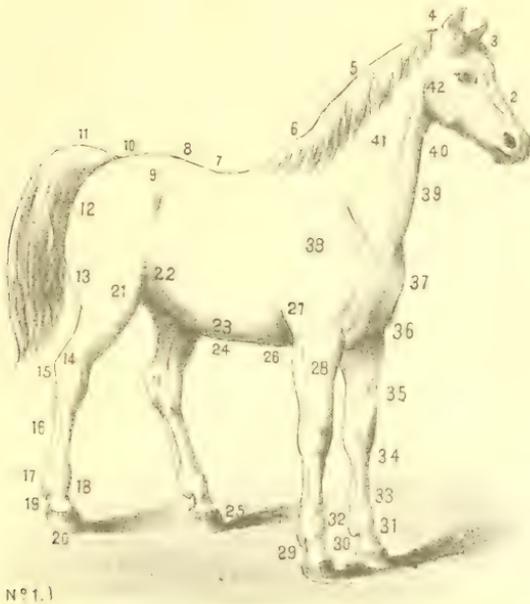
It is necessary for any man, wishing to handle horses successfully, to be self-possessed, determined, and to give some attention to the horse's natural habits and disposition. I do not think it is claiming too much for this system to say, by its use any horse may be broke (regardless of his being previously spoiled), so as to make him perfectly docile and even safe for a family horse.

In dealing with this plan you are not wasting your time with a mysterious trick, with which so many are humbugged by unprincipled men, who have nothing good at heart for either horse or man, but merely want ill-gained dollars. In this book you will find the principles of a universally applicable system for the better training of horses for man's use, producing such matchless docility as has not before been found. The three fundamental principles of this theory are: First, unconditional control, teaching submission and docility. (This being the first lesson for the horse, is of the greatest importance, and is the same to his after education that the alphabet is to the boy's, and should be learned perfectly for ease and success in after lessons.) Secondly, let kindness run through all your actions toward the horse; thirdly, appeal properly to the horse's understanding, prudently associating mastery with kindness; rebuke *wrong*, and reward *right*.

Although the horse possesses some faculties superior to man, yet he is deficient in reasoning power, consequently cannot associate past and present things, know right from wrong, or decide what he should or should not do, yet he is naturally of a kind disposition as evidenced by his attachment to his kind keeper. He has no thought of disobedience, except by the pernicious imprudence of violating the laws of his nature, in which case he is not in fault, but the violator. You will hereinafter learn that he may be taught to perfectly submit to anything, however odious it may have been to him at first.

Truly yours,

PROF. O. R. GLEASON.



NAMES AND SITUATIONS OF THE EXTERNAL PARTS OF A HORSE.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Muscles. | 15. Hock. | 29. Heel. |
| 2. Face. | 16. Cannon. | 30. Small Pastern. |
| 3. Forehead. | 17. Fetlock. | 31. Large Pastern. |
| 4. Poll. | 18. Large Pastern. | 32. Fetlock. |
| 5. Crest. | 19. Small Pastern. | 33. Cannon or Shank. |
| 6. Withers. | 20. Hoof. | 34. Knee. |
| 7. Back. | 21. Sheath. | 35. Forearm. |
| 8. Loins. | 22. Flank. | 36. Breast. |
| 9. Hip. | 23. Belly. | 37. Point. |
| 10. Croup. | 24. Stifle. | 38. Shoulder. |
| 11. Dock. | 25. Coronet. | 39. Windpipe. |
| 12. Quarters. | 26. Girth. | 40. Gullet. |
| 13. Thigh. | 27. Elbow. | 41. Neck. |
| 14. Hamstring. | 28. Arm. | 42. Jowl. |

(From *Turf, Field and Farm*, March 27, 1855.)

MR. HAMLIN STATES HIS VIEWS ON BREEDING.

EDITORS *TURF, FIELD AND FARM*

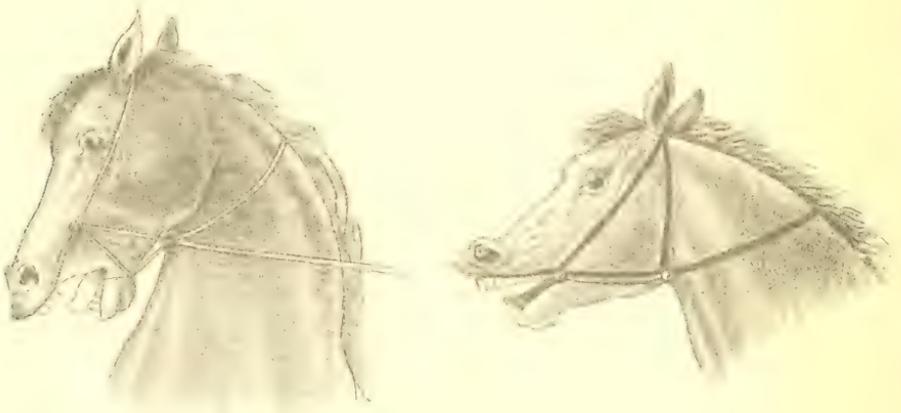
The discussion on breeding started in your columns by General B. F. Tracy has proved very interesting, but judging from what I have read and seen, the breeders of the country have lost sight of all objects except how to produce the greatest amount of speed. Everything is sacrificed to it. The craze has run on Hambletonian, Blue Bull, Woodford Mambrino, George Wilkes, Jerome Eddy, Smuggler, Fearnought and horses with low records, or which have produced horses that have acquired low records. Statistics will undoubtedly show that not more than one real trotter comes out of fifty foals, and as near as I can determine it costs in our climate not less, on the average, than \$500 to breed and rear a colt to five years old. Such being the case, it ceases to be a wonder that the foals of so many sires in the fashion do not sell at maturity for anything like what it costs to produce them. The forty-nine which are not able to train to a 2.20 record, and which are ordinary in appearance and formation, are in demand for nothing but menial employment, and it is their fate to pass into the stables of the street railway companies at from \$150 to \$200. The ambitious breeder starts off with a heavy investment in lands, paddocks, buildings and stock, but when he keeps drawing for a number of years but one real prize out of fifty, serious incursions are made on his bank account. He struggles on, expecting, like Micawber, that something will turn up to place him on solid ground, but he is doomed to disappointment. The inevitable loss makes a startling aggregate in the course of time, and then, in desperation, the humbled breeder makes a clearing-out sale, or changes to Jerseys or Holsteins, and under idea of bad health is off to Europe; the pretentious buildings fall into decay, and one more ruin lines the road.

Is there no remedy for this? I think so. Instead of breeding exclusively for speed, the aim should be to produce a perfect horse—one which has beauty, style and vitality, as well as action. If we go about it right we can join these desirable qualities to a great trotting inheritance. The animals which do not trot, but which have good looks to commend them, will always sell at a profit for carriage and other fancy driving. They will not draw street cars. The people have a natural love of beauty, and they would rather have high form with a moderate amount of speed than ungainly form with a regular wind-splitting gait. The qualities of style, beauty and

vitality will also commend the fillies or young mares for the harem and the young stallions for the stud. One reason why the sons and daughters of Mambrino Patchen have been in so much demand is that they have quality, which was transmitted to them by their sire. They have contributed, to a wonderful degree, to help out the plain stallions with which they were crossed. The gentlemen who go out every pleasant afternoon for recreation are rapidly substituting handsome, symmetrical horses for the plainer ones of the Dick Swiveller type. In a two-hours' drive your fast horse is speeded but five or ten minutes. The rest of the time, if plain, he slouches along, and forms anything but an attractive picture. What a contrast between him, with his down head, and down, corkscrew tail, and the up-headed, quick-stepping horse, with beautiful flowing tail! And how much more pleasant to ride behind the latter, although he may not pull you a 2.20 gait! The horse which fills my ideal is as much trotting-bred as the coarser animal; he has the instinct to trot, and the best ones of his family are as liable to go to the front as a Maud Macey or a Maxey Cobb. I like speed as much as the next man, but I wish to avoid defective formation. No intelligent breeder will question for a moment the fact that Blue Bull, George Wilkes and Woodford Mambrino possess a strong inheritance of speed; but so far, with eyes wide open and with a view to purchase, I have failed to find a son of either which fills my requirement of perfect formation. Many of them have ugly heads and others bad hocks and a general lack of symmetry and finish, which, in my opinion, render them unfit to be put at the head of breeding establishments; and any breeder who does not recognize this fact will fail of complete success. Not a single son of George Wilkes, with all the advantages of Kentucky bred mares, has more than one, and not a son of Blue Bull has contributed a single performer to the 2.30 list. Woodford Mambrino has but one son which has scored even a moderate success in the stud, and that is Princeps, surrounded at Indian Hill by the best mares that money could buy. Contrast, if you please, this showing with that of Hamlin's Almont, Jr., a horse who at twelve years old had four in the 2.30 list with an average of 2.26½. Also, contrast it with that of Mambrino King, who, with very limited opportunity in the stud—his colts not having been trained—has one in the 2.30 list. As these two horses possess the coats of a thoroughbred—bright eyes, clean-cut throats, smooth-turned hips, fluted legs, the best of feet, and spirited, happy gaits, demonstrating a rich inheritance, and are backed up by the thoroughbred crosses which give stamina, and as they have produced as well, if not better, than the sons of George Wilkes, Blue Bull and Woodford Mambrino, so highly extolled for their prepotent powers, it logically follows that parties adopting my plan have greater chances of success than those who pursue a different policy—who breed exclusively for speed, ignoring the other qualities. And

right here I wish to predict that Hamlin's Almont, Jr. will have eight, and probably ten, in the 2.30 circle at thirteen years of age, which will place him so far ahead of all other stallions of the same age as to remove the question from the arena of debate or discussion. There is but one horse with a record of 2.20 which has produced a colt with a record of 2.20 or better, and there is but one stallion which has been campaigned to any extent which has been a marked success in the stud. This, in my judgment, shows the folly of running after stallions with fast records. Stallions with records of 2.15 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 2.16 $\frac{1}{4}$, with no progeny to speak for them on the turf, do not point the way to profit. If breeders would pay more attention to form, disposition and vitality, if they would labor to combine these qualities with a trotting inheritance, the disasters would not be so numerous. There would be less clearing-out sales, fewer trips abroad in search of health, and certainly not ninety per cent. of failures. My long connection with the Buffalo Driving Park has taught me to value performance, but with performance I want other things. I want on my farm horses bred in the trotting lines, which have demonstrated their ability to produce trotters, and which, when led through the streets of a city, will so carry themselves as to attract universal attention, and thus silently assert their superiority over the descendants of George Wilkes, Blue Bull and Woodford Mambrino.

C. J. HAMLIN.



Bonaparte Bridle.

FOR THE THREE FOLLOWING BRIDLES, USE A STOUT CORD, ONE-EIGHTH INCH DIAMETER AND TWENTY FEET LONG.

Eureka Bridle.

(1) Put slip noose around neck, pass through mouth over tongue from off side, (2) then through noose on near side, and pull forward firmly, then over head just behind ears from near side, then under upper lip, above upper jaw from off side, pass through second cord and fasten firmly in bow-knot. This bridle is to make a horse stand while being curried, harnessed and shot, or while having eyes, ears or other sore parts dressed.

O. R. Gleason's Double Bonaparte Bridle.

Make in one end of rope a small stationary loop, just large enough to slip over horse's lower jaw. Put on horse's lower jaw, bring over middle of neck from off side, pass downward through loop on near side, bring up to lower corner of cheek-bone on near side, hold there with right thumb, pass the slack under upper lip and over upper jaw from near side, bring over neck, just behind ears, from off side; then through loop held by thumb. Don't fasten.

This bridle is to teach horses to back, stop at the word "Whoa!" and is also for driving kicker, in which case it is put on under ordinary driving bridle, the end brought back into vehicle and laid beside whip-socket, or held in one hand, and used with a sharp jerk and the words, "Take care," when horse tries to kick.

O. R. Gleason's Double Safety-rope.

Put around horse's body, in front of barrel, stout strap or surcingle, and fasten securely. Fasten around each fore foot, between hoof-band and fetlock-joint, a hames strap with rings in it. Take about one-half-inch or five-eighths-inch cotton rope, twenty feet long. Fasten one end through ring in strap on near foot, pass end through surcingle, under barrel, from front, then through ring on strap in off foot, from the inside, then again through surcingle from the front. Stand on near side when using. This rope is used for throwing horses, teaching to stop at word, stopping and breaking runaways and kickers. Can be used in vehicle same as Double Bonaparte

To Cure Pawing and Kicking in Stall.

For Pawing.—Take a piece of trace chain about seven inches long, tie to one end a block of wood about two inches diameter and six inches long, strap other end of this chain to front of leg, just above knee. When the horse paws, the block will rap his shin, and he will not paw over two or three times.

For Kicking in Stall.—Take a piece of elastic, same as you wear around sleeves, sew vest buckle on one end. Buckle this (not too tight) above knee-joint, over leader, on hind leg. When horse draws up his leg to kick, this will cause unpleasant pressure on leader, and he will stop. Do not use leather strap or cord; use elastic.

O. R. Gleason's Great Method of Telling the Horse's Disposition.

If a horse has large, thick ears, hairy inside, small, flat eyes sunk into head, small, thick nostrils, and if he is narrow between ears and between eyes, and very broad from eyes to jowls, he is a horse of no sense, and can be taught nothing. On the contrary, when a horse has small, thin, pointed ears, furry inside, large, round, full eyes standing out well from head, large, thin nostrils, and is broad between his ears and between his eyes, and narrow from his eyes to his jowl, such a horse has intelligence, will learn quickly, and remember well.

O. R. Gleason's Rule for Buying a Perfect Horse.

The ears must be small, pointed and furry inside, and wide between. The eyes must be clear, full, large, standing out prominently, and wide between. The nostrils must be large and thin; neck long and well cut up under the jowl; stout, heavy muscle on top, and thin through middle. Withers must always be higher than hips, short back, broad and long hips, and close jointed. For durability always buy a close-jointed horse, and one with fine, short hair; the finer the hair, the longer the life. For speed, the horse should measure exactly as much from between his ears and his withers, as from his withers to the coupling of the hips—that is, the withers should be exactly midway between his ears and the coupling of the hip.

From the point of the withers to the shoulder should be just as long as from the coupling of the hip, over the kidneys, to point of hip by tail. From hoof-band of forward foot to point of withers, fifty-seven inches; from point of shoulders to point of hip, sixty-six inches. Parties buying horses by this rule, will find it infallible.



GLEASON'S SIMPLE RIDING BRIDLE.

How to Ride a Colt.

When you want a colt to start, do not touch him on the side with your heel, or do anything to frighten and make him jump. At once speak to him kindly, and if he does not start, pull him a little to the left until he does so, then let him walk off slowly with the reins loose. Walk him around in the stable a few times until he gets used to the bit: you can turn him about in every direction, and stop him as you please. It will be well to get on and off a good many times, until he gets perfectly used to it, before you take him out of the stable. After you have trained him in this way, which should not take more than two or three hours, you can ride him anywhere you choose without ever having him jump or making an effort to throw you.

When you first take him out of the stable, be very gentle with him, as he will feel a little more at liberty to jump or run, and be easier frightened than he was while in the stable; but will nevertheless find him pretty well broke, and will be able to manage him without trouble or danger.

When you first mount a colt, take a little the shortest hold on the left rein, so that if anything frightens him, you can prevent him from jumping by pulling his head round to you.

This operation of pulling a horse's head round against his side, will prevent him 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 him would have no effect. 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.

To Train a Horse to Stand when You are Getting into a Carriage.

There are many horses that are very gentle after starting, but that will not stand to let more than one get in; they will then rear up and start very suddenly, and, if stopped, become stubborn, and refuse to start when called on. People usually punish them with the whip, or by kicking them, sometimes in the belly, which is very dangerous, as they have thus been ruptured. Now, with such a horse as this, you should commence in this way: After he is hitched, caress him about the head, then take hold of the reins and put your foot on the step, and shake the carriage; if he starts, pull gradually on the reins, and at the same time speak low, "Whoa, my boy!" or something like it. Then approach his head, and give him a piece of apple, caress him on the head, between the eyes, and on the nose and neck; continue this kind of treatment a few minutes, and when you get in, don't you allow him to start off in a hurry—walk him off. After a few repetitions of this exercise, he will be perfectly submissive.



OBJECTS OF FEAR.



TO BREAK HORSES FROM JUMPING.

To Break Horses from Jumping.

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

Kicking in Harness.

Kicking may justly be regarded as a bad habit, because of the danger incident to the use of such horses. It is well to remember that this habit is in most cases the result of carelessness or mismanagement. Proper attention is not given to the fitting of the harness: the straps dangle about the flanks of the colt, unacquainted with their nature, which frightens and causes him to kick. Or, what is more common, an old harness is used, and breaks at some unlucky moment, which frightens the colt, and he kicks as a means of self-defense, when his feet and legs, coming in contact with the whiffletree or cross-piece, causes him greater fright, and he becomes reckless.

springe ahead in a frantic endeavor to free himself from his tormentor, until he tears himself loose, or is stopped, after being worried out with fright and exertion. Learning fear and resistance in this way, he becomes alarmed at the least indication of its repetition. This fear must be broken by familiarizing the horse with the cause of his fear, at a time when he is powerless to resist, and, when he finds there is no danger of harm, he will cease resistance. In the majority of cases this habit is broken by our means of control.



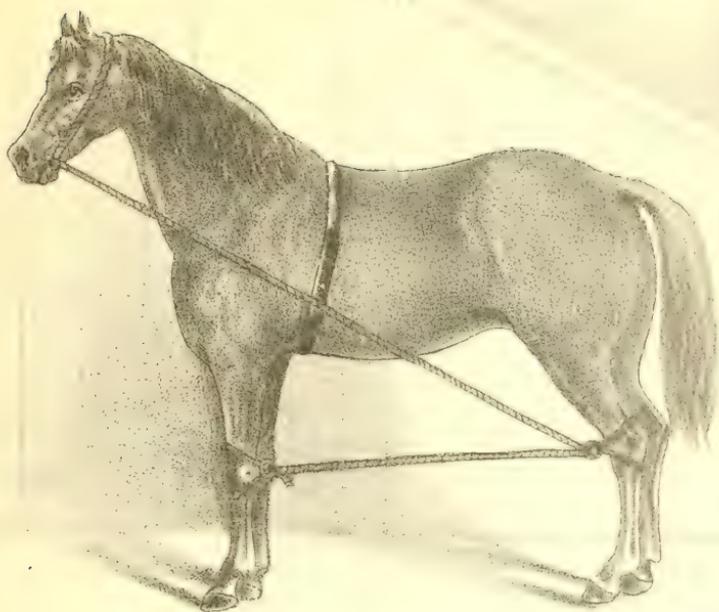
KICKING IN HARNESS.

To Break a Horse of Kicking at its Mate in a Stall.

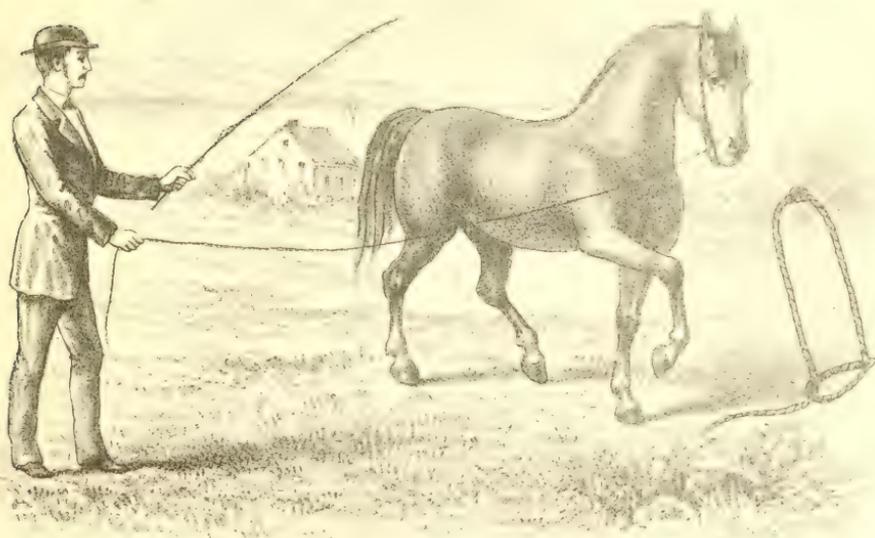
Put on the Bonaparte bridle, with the small loop on the lower jaw, letting the cord pass back to the hind leg. Attach it to a small ring, fastened around the leg, with two hame straps above and below the gambrel joint.

To Drive a Colt before being Harnessed.

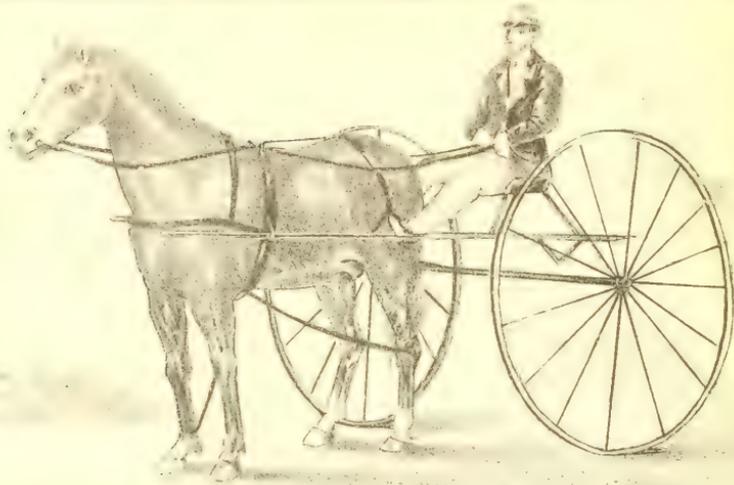
Place on him a Bonaparte bridle, with the cord eighteen or twenty feet long, driving him around you in a circle, first one way, then reverse and drive the other, your rope acting as a lead and drive-rein; stopping him at the word "whoa," and starting him by the usual word, until he will stop and start at the word of command; then place the lines in the tug-strap, and drive carefully around the yard.



TO BREAK A HORSE OF KICKING AT ITS MATE IN A STALL.



TO DRIVE A COLT BEFORE BEING HARNESSSED.



TO BREAK SINGLE-FOOTED HORSE TO TROT SQUARE.

To Break Single-footed Horse to Trot Square.

Put on straps as seen in engraving, moving slow at first, and, by the time you have gone half a mile, your horse, at his full rate of speed, will be trotting square. Continue to exercise for a number of times, till your horse has got confidence in himself; also, be careful not to drive a horse of this class with too much weight or load behind him.

To Break Horse Afraid of Umbrella or Buffalo Robe.

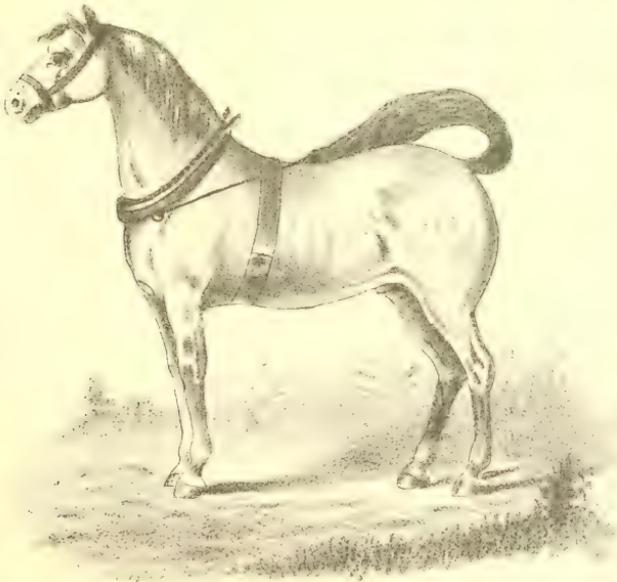
Place on the horse bridle (as seen in engraving, for cars) of straps explained. Present the umbrella or buffalo-robe, allowing him to smell of it; then rub it across his nose and head; open it gently, at the same time allow him to smell of it several times; work gently till he becomes reconciled to it, and in a few lessons you will be able to use the umbrella in any place around him.

To Break any Horse of Switching his Tail.

Place on the horse (as seen in the engraving) a collar and hames. Then turn over the tail on the back, fastened with a cord so that it cannot slip, passing the ends down through the lower hame-rings, pulling the tail down on the back, snug and tight, and fastening to the hame-rings. Then place on the horse a common surengle to hold the cords in their proper places, turning the horse out in a close yard or barn floor, and let him or her kick or do as they please for nine hours or more, according to the strength of cord in the tail; and at the end of that time you may untie the tail, and have no fears of switching any more.



TO BREAK HORSE AFRAID OF UMBRELLA OR BUFFALO ROBE.

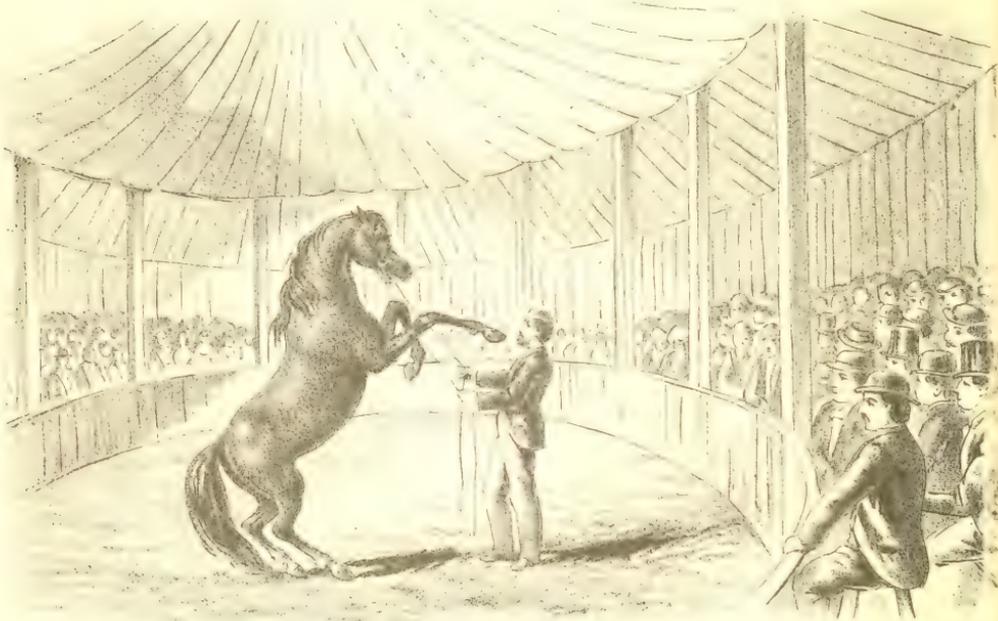


TO BREAK ANY HORSE OF SWITCHING HIS TAIL.

(From the *Chicago Horseman*, Chicago, Saturday, February 14, 1885.)

MERIT RECOGNIZED.—On Saturday night last, at Grenier's Garden, Prof. Gleason brought a ten weeks' engagement to a pleasant close. During that period, nightly he has lectured on the horse, educated him, trained him, cured him of evil tricks, and demonstrated that the horse is an intelligent animal to be educated, not abused, to be trained, not kicked. At the conclusion of the first part of the entertainment, Mr. E. B. Abercrombie, on behalf of numerous admirers, stepped into the ring and in a few appropriate remarks presented the professor with a valuable horseshoe set with diamonds. He leaves Chicago with the warm wishes of a very large circle of friends and admirers.

Prof. Gleason has achieved a success that no other man can claim, showing in Chicago, Ill., for ten weeks, giving seventy-two exhibitions to over one hundred and fifty thousand persons, handling two hundred and sixteen head of vicious horses.

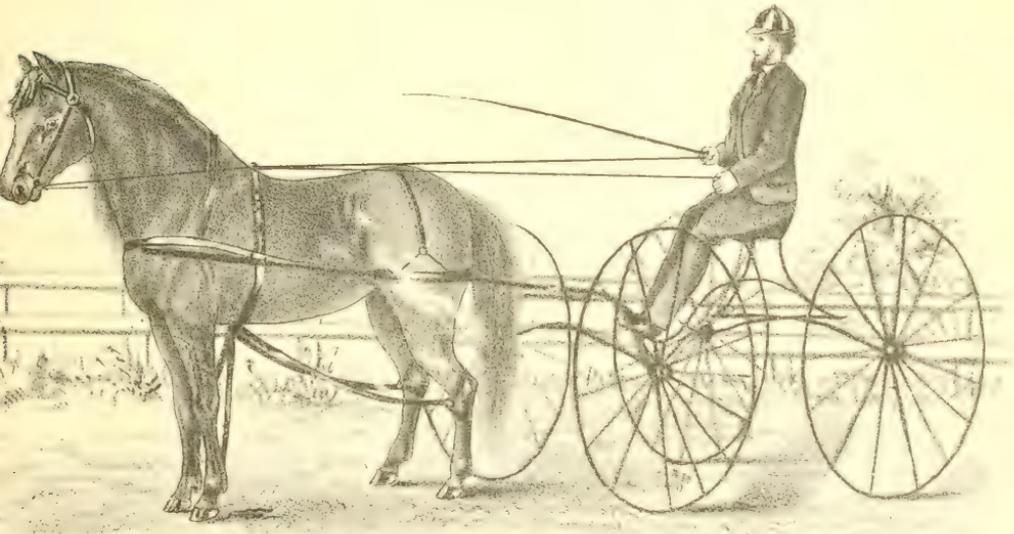


On the Training of Horses for Trotting.

The horse should be in good flesh. He should be driven moderately, with walking exercise every morning of about five miles. Before going into quarters, give him a brush, for one hundred yards, at the top of his speed, and one or two miles of moderate driving, sufficient to sweat him; then rub with rubbing rags, light rubbing is the best, just enough to dry the hair.

Hard rubbing on the bones or cords causes soreness. Rub the flesh and muscles well to harden them. When driving to sweat, put on two thick woollen blankets, and drive at full speed two miles. Then turn down the hood, or neck cover, and scrape the head and neck well, and rub dry; then cover dry, and continue the same over the whole body, rubbing lightly and only enough to dry the hair. Then put on nice dry covering, and let him stand. Sweating often in this way will weaken; it should be done but seldom.

Their food and drink should be of the purest kind; sift their oats free from all dust, and dust their hay too. Give about a handful at a feed, morning and noon, and about twice that at night. From twelve to sixteen quarts of oats would be a great plenty per day—twelve would be plenty for the majority. Give one gallon of water in the morning. The same at noon. At night give two gallons of water, and a peck of oats, with treble the quantity of hay. You should not exercise any horse on a full stomach, for then fast work hinders digestion. Grain, lying undigested in the stomach, generates a gas by fermentation, which sets the bots at work, and gives colic. Indigestion is the cause of many diseases, and can be avoided by adhering to the directions for feeding, watering and driving, given in the first part of this book. If he is bound up, and you wish to physic, give bran mash.



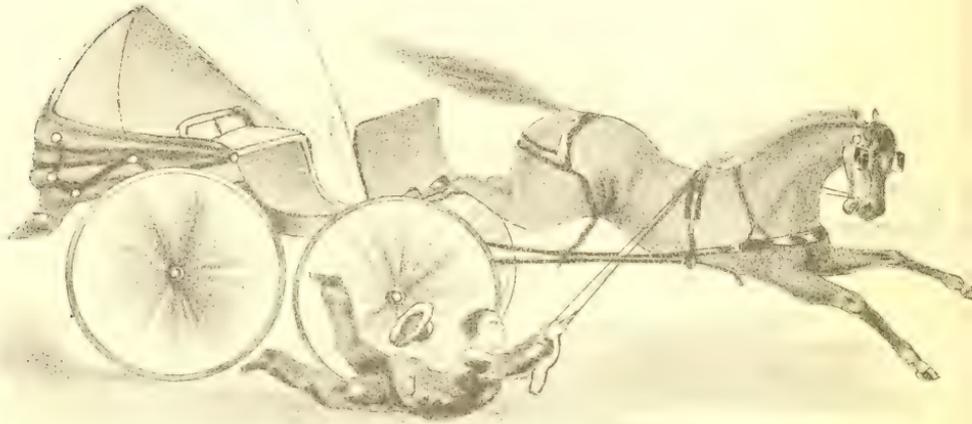
TO BREAK A HORSE TO TROT WHICH IS A PACER.

The Wild Colt.

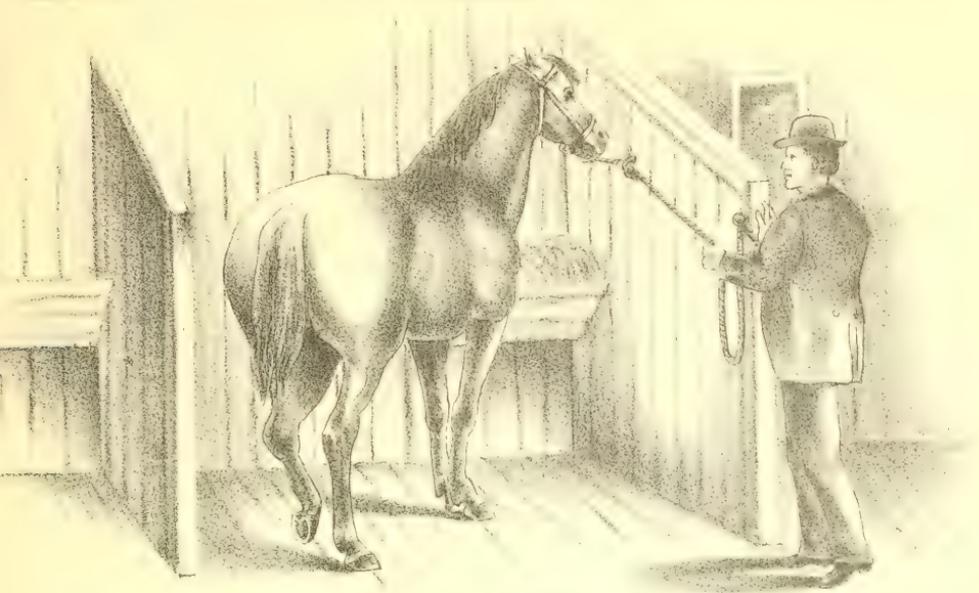
As the training of the horse must be based upon the observance of those principles of his nature requiring the exercise of his reason in everything forced upon his attention, and of conveying to his understanding most clearly what is required of him, it is advisable to commence our lesson on the management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

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

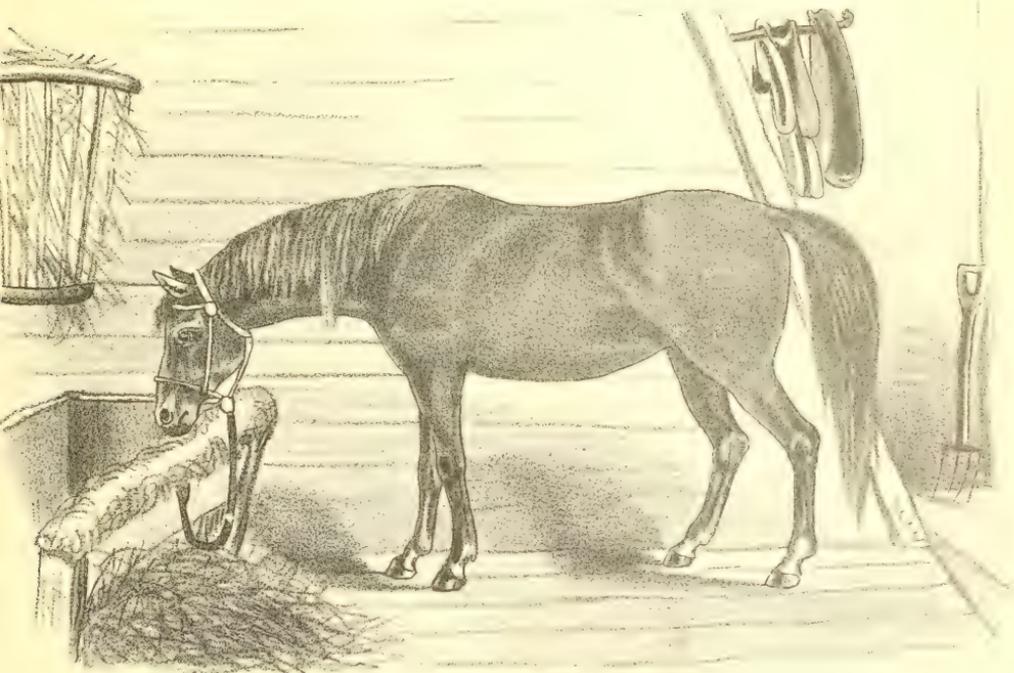
Every farmer or person at all acquainted with the management of horses knows well enough how to do this in his own way, without being governed by any fixed rule



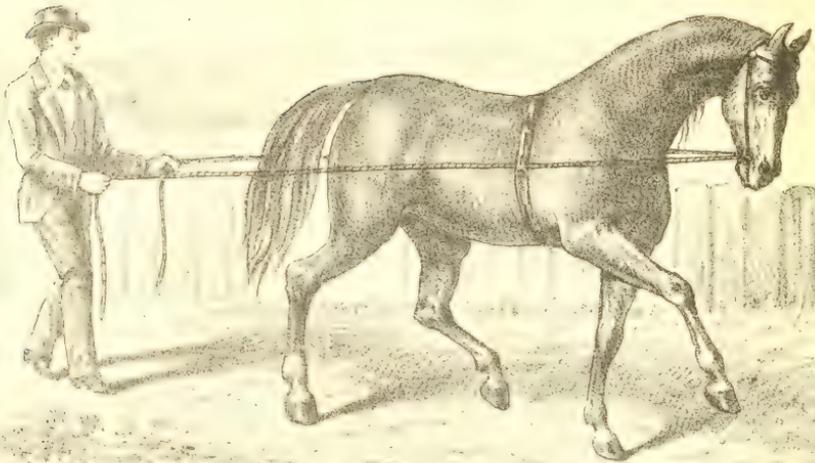
THE WILD COLT.



TO BREAK A HORSE OF KICKING AT PERSONS ENTERING THE STALL.



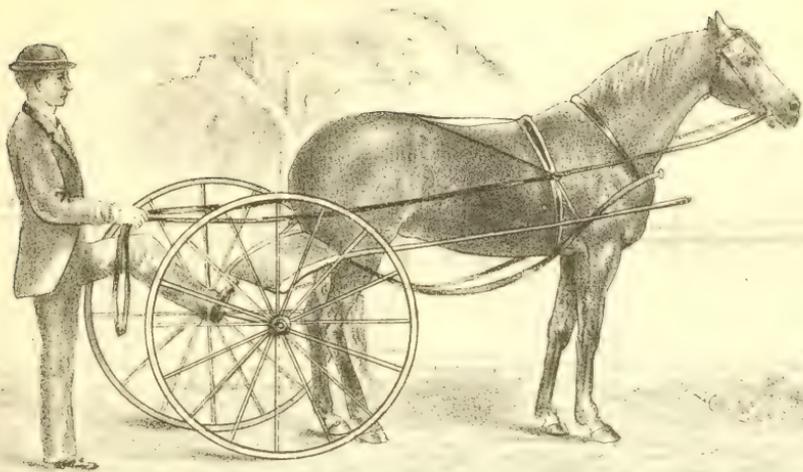
TO EDUCATE AND PREVENT A HORSE FROM CRIBBING.



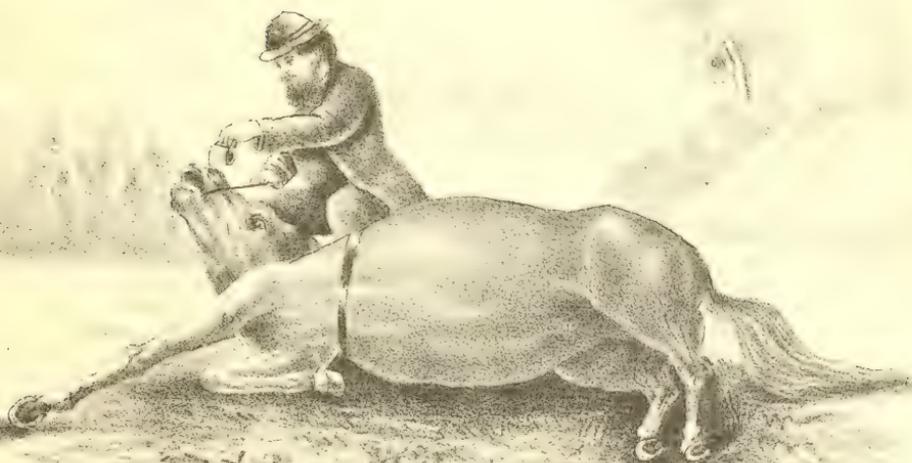
TO MAKE A HORSE TURN HIS BODY WHEN HE TURNS HIS HEAD.

The Necessity of Proper Management of Horses.

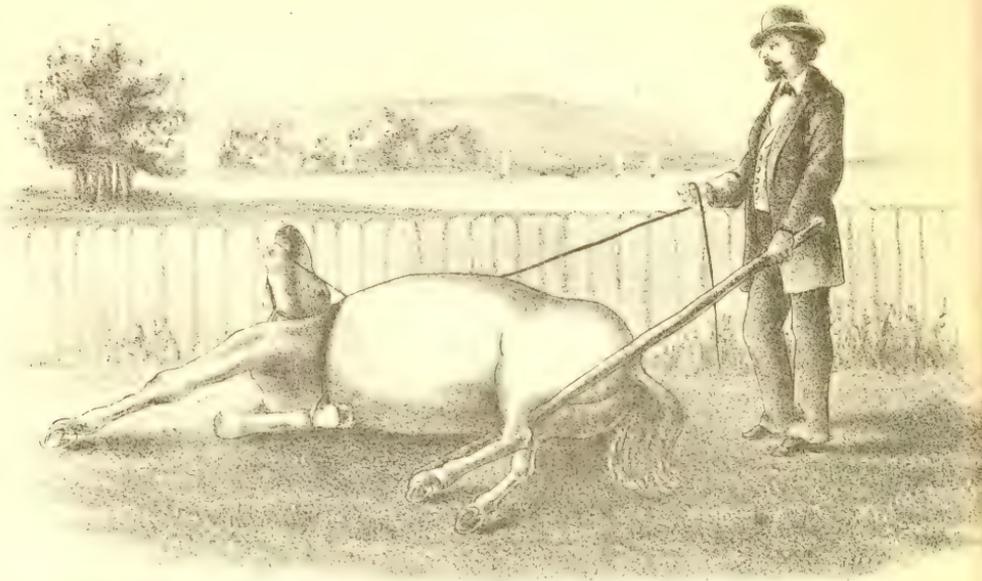
Prudence in conforming to the laws of the horse's nature and winning his confidence by kindness, though indispensable, is only as the caution which guards against the force of a momentum. There is no ability to control, and there would be no need of subduing the horse by force, had there been no law of his nature violated. Since effects must be the result of causes, every consequence requiring the genius of man to combat and control must be the result of his own imprudence or ignorance. Harshness, and the neglect of this necessary attention, while mainly the cause of mischief, lead us to infer that the absence of such causes, with corresponding regards for methods of kindness, is sufficient to win the bad horse to a forgetfulness of his power of resistance. The course of reasoning that teaches him man's inability to enforce absolute and unconditional submission under all circumstances of resistance; in fact, to disconcert and beat him on his ground with the apparent ease and certainty of positive ability, without resorting to harsh means or inflicting pain. For, as the aim of the physician is to subdue the force and effect of the disease by using remedies the least aggravating in their action on the system, so the aim of the horseman should be in enforcing the submission of the horse to do it as nearly as possible on a moral basis.



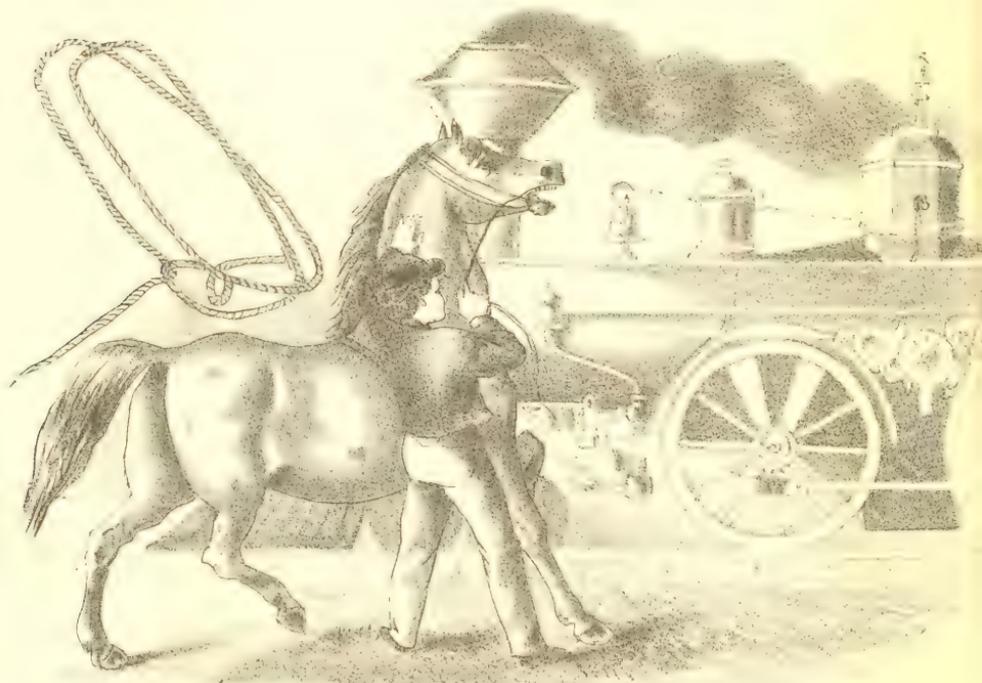
BREAKING COLTS TO HARNESS.



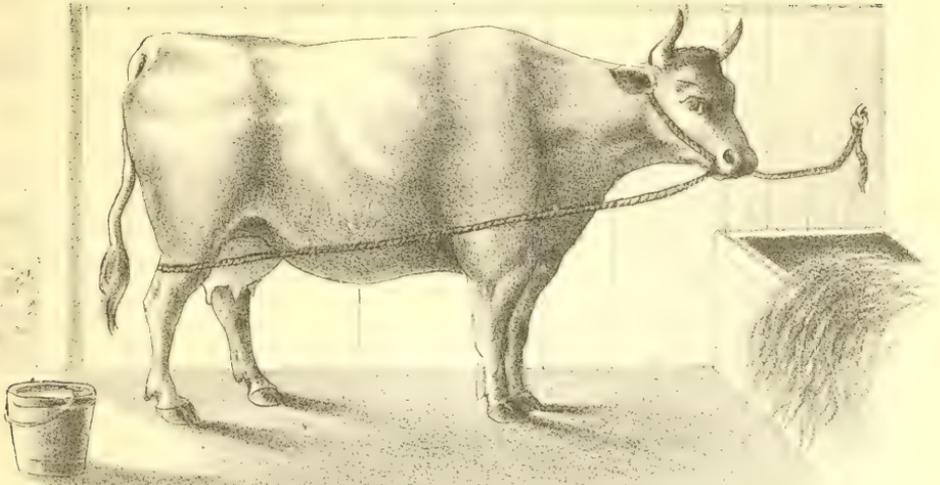
THE ONLY PRACTICAL WAY TO GET A HORSE UP THAT THROWS HIMSELF.



THE ONLY PRACTICAL WAY TO GET A HORSE UP THAT THROWS HIMSELF



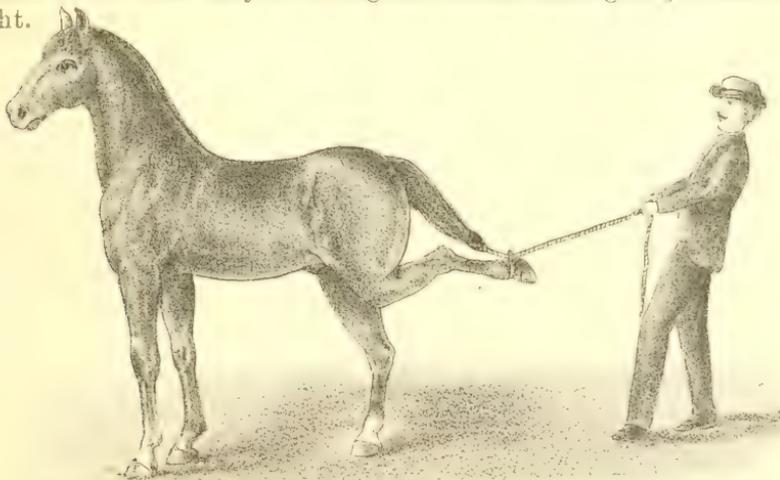
HORSES AFRAID OF THE CARS.



TO CURE A COW OF KICKING. WHILE BEING MILKED.

To Cure a Cow of Kicking While Being Milked.

First tie secure to a post or in the stable. Then place on the cow a Bonaparte bridle (as seen in the engraving), passing the rope around one leg, and tying to the other, on the side which you sit down to milk at: then take a pole and touch your cow lightly, making her kick a few times, which will punish her in the mouth; and, after a few lessons of this kind, it never fails to radically cure them. In breaking young cows, use them gently, never using harsh language or a loud voice; and only in willful, stubborn cows will it be necessary to use the cord, and even then only use with the hand. Punish them when they do wrong, and caress them gently when they do right.



Handling Horses' Hind Feet

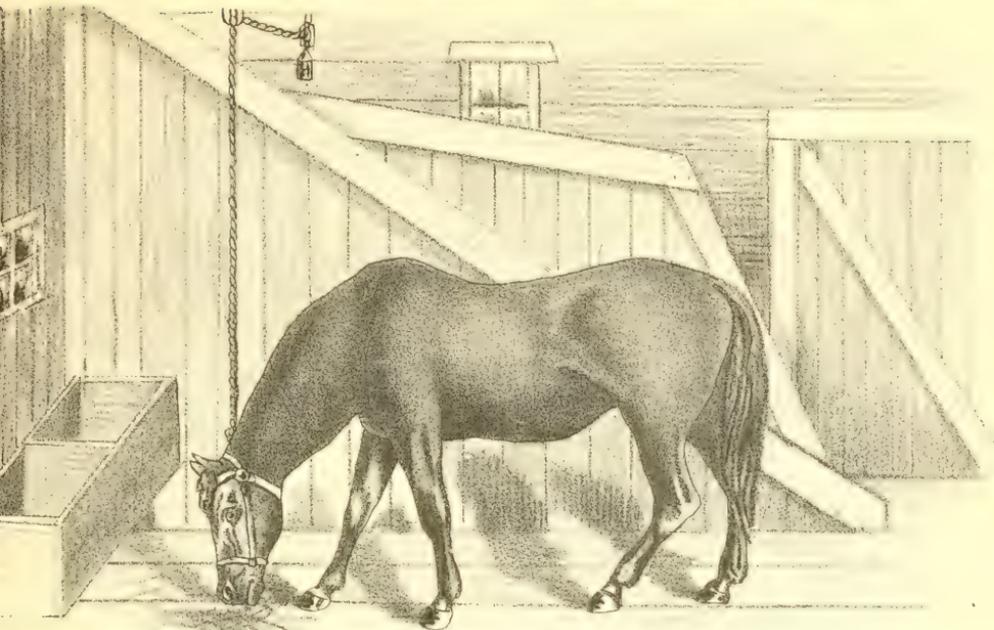


TO EDUCATE A COW TO LET HER MILK DOWN.



PRACTICAL RESULT OF EDUCATING THE COW TO GIVE DOWN MILK.

[To procure the above results, it will be necessary to use from fifty to sixty pounds weight.]



TO EDUCATE A HORSE NOT TO GET CAST IN THE STALL.

Scientific Points Worth Keeping.

There are 1,915 trotters with records of 2.30 or better; 593 of which have records of 2.25 or better; 129 with records of 2.20 or better; 12 with records of 2.15 or better, and 2 with records of 2.10 or better.

Of the horses in the 2.30 list, 874 are geldings, 667 mares, and 371 stallions. Of these, 989 are bays, 316 chestnuts, 187 browns, 184 blacks, 165 grays, 45 roans, 10 whites, 10 duns, 4 spotted, 1 blue, and 4 of unknown color.

There are 380 pacing horses with records of 2.30 or better; 176 in 2.25 or better; 55 in 2.20 or better; 16 in 2.15 or better, and one in 2.10 or better.

The sex is, 251 geldings, 102 mares, and 27 stallions. In color they are bays, 162; chestnuts, 71; grays, 50; black, 32; browns, 29; roans, 26; duns, 8; spotted, 1, and 1 of unknown color.

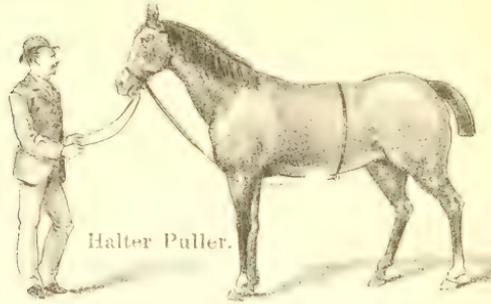
There were 224 trotters to enter the 2.30 list in 1884; 56 making records of 2.25 or better; 2 of 2.20 or better.

One hundred and eleven horses lowered their records in 1884; 78 trotted in 2.25 or better; 19 in 2.20 or better; 5 in 2.15 or better, and 2 in 2.10 or better.

Fifty-eight pacers dropped into the thirty list in 1884; 28 went in 2.25 or better; 8 in 2.20 or better, and 1 in 2.15 or better.

Eighteen pacers lowered former record in 1884; 14 going in 2.25 or better; 10 in 2.20 or better; 3 in 2.15 or better, and one (Johnston 2.06 $\frac{1}{4}$ in) 2.10 or better.

Thirteen four-year-old trotters went in 2.30 or better, before the public, while 5 of them made records of 2.25 or better, and 2 better the 2.20



It will pay those that love to drive or ride a horse to attend Prof. O. R. Gleason's exhibition of horsemanship; you will see in two hours what would take twenty years to learn by experience. Prof. Gleason is a remarkable horseman.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Eighteen exhibitions in Brooklyn, N. Y., corner of 5th and Flatbush ave., showing to over 68,000 persons.

Fifty-nine exhibitions in Baltimore, Md., at City Hall, showing to over 100,000 persons.

Twenty-four exhibitions in Wilmington, Del., 9th and Shipley streets, showing to over 60,000 persons.

Prof. Gleason has given exhibitions of his method of training horses to over a million and a half of people, and he is the holder of many high endorsements from those that have seen his system.

The New Style of Telling the Ages of Horses.

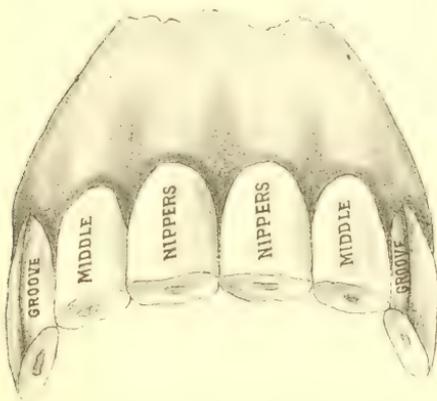
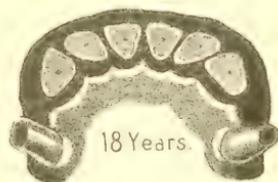
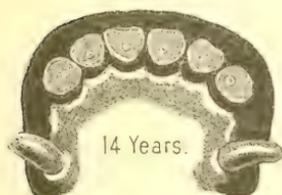
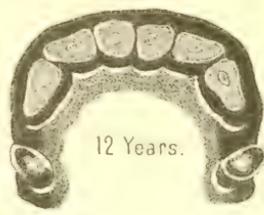
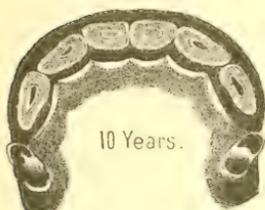
All persons printing, or causing to be printed, this system, will be handled to the full extent of the law.

A horse has 40 teeth, 24 grinders, 12 front teeth and 4 tusks. A mare has 36 teeth, 24 grinders, 12 front teeth and sometimes tusks, but not often.

14 days, od 4	N	5 years, full size.....	C
3 months, 4	M	6 years, large cup in C, small one	
6 months, 4	C	in M. and still smaller in	N
1 year, cups leave.....	N	7 years, cups leave.....	N
2 years, cups leave.....	M	8 years, cups leave.....	M
2½ years, sheds.....	N	9 years, cups leave.....	C
3 years, full size	N	10 years, groove in upper.....	C
3½ years, sheds.....	M	15 years, half-way down upper....	C
4 years, full size.....	M	21 years, at the bottom.....	C
4½ years, sheds.....	C		

N stands for nipper teeth; M for middle teeth; C for corner teeth. The groove comes on the upper corner teeth at 10 years old; one-fourth way down, 12 years old; one-half way down, 15 years old; three-fourths way down, 18 years old; all the way out to the bottom, 21 years old.

The above is the only true system in the world for telling a horse's age.



PROF. O. R. GLEASON, INVENTOR OF THE HORSE'S AGE AND THE NEW SYSTEM OF TRAINING HORSES.



Exhibition Time, 1884.

MAUD S.,

- Ch. m. by Harold, dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr., record 2.09¼, at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 11, 1884, 6 heats in 2.30 or better in 1884.
 New York City, June 18.—Exhibition, 2.10.
 New York City, June 20.—Exhibition, 2.24, 2.13¾.
 Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Match against time, \$200, 2.09¼.
 Hartford, Conn., Oct. 14.—Exhibition, 2.12¼.
 Lexington, Ky., Nov. 11.—Exhibition for Woodburn Cup, 2.09¼.

JAY-EYE-SEE,

- Blk. g. by Dictator, dam Midnight, by Pilot, Jr., record, 2.10, Providence, R. I., Aug. 1, 1884, 15 heats in 2.30 or better in 1884. Winnings unknown.
 Chicago, July 11.—Exhibition, \$2,500, 2.19¼, 2.11¼, 2.21¼.
 Pittsburgh, Pa., July 22.—Exhibition, 2.35½, 2.18½, 2.33¼.
 Providence, R. I., Aug. 1.—Exhibition, 2.10.
 Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Exhibition, 2.10¾.
 Philadelphia, Aug. 15.—Exhibition, 2.11, 2.10¼.
 Prospect Park, L. I., Aug. 28.—Exhibition, 2.21½, 2.12½, 2.14¼.
 Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 2.—Exhibition, 2.22½, 2.18½.
 Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 13.—Exhibition, 2.27¼, 2.20½.

MAXEY COBB,

- B. h. by Happy Medium, dam Lady Jenkins, by Black Jack, record 2.13 $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Providence, R. I., Sept. 30, 1884, 8 heats in 2.30 or better in 1884.
 Winnings unknown. Also record as one of double team with Neta Medium of 2.15 $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Albany, N. Y., June 26.—Purse, \$1,000; fourth to Florence, Patchen, Louise N. and London.
 Hartford, Conn., Aug. 28.—Exhibition, 2.15.
 Providence, R. I., Sept. 9.—Purse \$1,000; first, 2.20 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.16 $\frac{1}{4}$, beat Butterfly, Judge Davis, Adelaide, Belle F., St. Albans and Zoe B.
 Providence, R. I., Sept. 30.—Match against time, \$25, 2.13 $\frac{1}{4}$.
 New York City, Nov. 3.—Match against time, \$200, to pole with Neta Medium, 2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 New York City, Nov. 7.—Match against time, \$200, to pole with Neta Medium, 2.18 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 New York City, Nov. 13.—Match against time, \$200, to pole with Neta Medium, 2.15 $\frac{1}{4}$.

PHALLAS.

- B. h. by Dictator, dam Betsy Trotwood, by Clark Chief, record 2.13 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chicago, July 15, 1884, 16 heats in 2.30 or better in 1884. Winnings unknown.
 Chicago, July 15.—Purse \$2,500; first (), 2.15 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2.16 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2.13 $\frac{3}{4}$; beat Catchfly, (1) Clemmie G. and Fanny Witherspoon.
 Chicago, July 4.—Walk over for forfeit money, 2.33.
 Providence, R. I., Aug. 1.—Exhibition, 2.15, 2.13 $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Exhibition, 2.17 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2.16 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2.19 $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Philadelphia, Aug. 15.—Exhibition, 2.15, 2.14 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2.15 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Prospect Park, L. I., Aug. 28.—Exhibition, 2.18 $\frac{3}{4}$, 2.20 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 13.—Exhibition, 2.19 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2.19 $\frac{1}{2}$.

To Make Horses Perfectly Safe for Family Use

For a family horse, we should select one with a full, prominent eye and a broad space between them, full forehead, ears straight and pointed; when in action the ear should be in motion, working back and forth, thus showing that he knows what is transpiring around him. He should have a long, thin neck, and a full trumpet nostril. A horse of these points is not apt to tire on the road, for they indicate good blood.

By giving the animal to understand that we are his friend and protector, he will feel that he is safe and have confidence in us. To assure him of this we must caress him on the head and neck, and talk softly to him; then if you have something he is very fond of—by feeding him with it we gain his sympathy and confidence, and he will remember us and our kindness to

him. To us this is most reasonable. So long as he is treated kindly he will be kind and gentle himself to everyone handling him. If he should frighten at any new object, by speaking gently, "So ho, my boy!" several times over, it assures him at once that he is safe. When your horses are harnessed to the carriage, and they wish to start before you are ready, don't jerk them, or speak cross, but go to their heads and caress and sooth them, and, when you get in, draw the reins up carefully, and talk kindly to them, and allow them to walk off slowly; in a few days, with such treatment, your horses will be perfectly tractable and gentle. A full-blooded horse is as sensitive as a well-bred man, and you must not halloo to him as you might to a hog. This you may not believe, but it is so. You must never use the whip, except when the horse knows what and how to do, and will not do it, or is lazy, and requires the lash to increase the speed. Adhere to the principles of kindness, and you will not fail to have a well-trained family horse.



Ladies' Equestrian Horsemanship.

The saddlery for the use of the ladies is similar in principle to that devoted to gentleman's riding, with the exception that the bits and reins of the bridle are lighter and more ornamental, and the saddle furnished with cantles for side-riding; the reins are narrower than those used by gentle-

men, but otherwise the same. The saddle should be carefully fitted to the horse, and there should always be a third crutch, the use of which will hereafter be explained. There is an extra leather girth, which keeps the flaps of the saddle in their places. The stirrup may be either like a man's with a lining of leather or velvet, or it may be a slipper, which is safer, and also easier to the foot. The lady's whip is a light affair, but, as her horse ought seldom to require punishment, it is carried more to threaten than to give punishment. A spur may be added for a lady's use; it is sometimes needful for the purpose of giving a stimulus at the right moment. If used, it is buckled on to the boot, and a small opening is made in the habit, with a string attached to the inside, which is then tied around the ankle, and thus keeps the spur always projecting beyond the folds of the habit. A nose martingale is generally added for ornament; but no horse which throws his head up is fit for a lady's use. The lady's horse ought to be a most perfect goer, instead of being, as it often is, a stupid brute, fit only for a dray.

Many men think that any horse gifted with a neat outline will carry a lady; but it is a great mistake; and if the ladies themselves had the choice of horses, they would soon decide to the contrary. The only thing in their favor, in choosing a lady's horse, is that the weight to be carried is generally light, and therefore a horse calculated to carry them is seldom fit to mount a man, because the weight of the male sex is generally so much above that of an equestrian lady. Few of this sex who ride are above one hundred and thirty pounds, and most are below that weight. But in point of soundness, action, mouth and temper, the lady's horse should be unimpeachable. A gentleman's horse may be good yet wholly unable to canter, and so formed that he cannot be taught; he, therefore, is unsuited to a lady; but, on the other hand, every lady's horse should do all his paces well. Many ladies, it is true, never trot; but they should not be furnished with the excuse that they cannot because their horses will not. In size, the lady's horse should be about fifteen hands or from fourteen and a half to fifteen and a half; less than this allows the habit to trail in the dirt, and more, makes the horse too lofty and unwieldy for a lady's use. In breaking the lady's horse, if he is of good temper and fine mouth, little need be done to make him canter easily, and with the right leg foremost. This is necessary, because the other leg is uncomfortable to the rider from her side position on the saddle; the breaker, therefore, should adopt the means elsewhere described, and persevere until the horse is quite accustomed to the pace, and habitually starts off with the right leg. He should also bend him thoroughly, so as to make him canter well on his hind legs, and not with the disturbed action which one so often sees. The curb must be used for this purpose, but without bearing too strongly upon it; the horse must be brought to his paces by fine handling rather than by force, and by occa-

sional pressure, which he will yield to and play with if allowed, rather than by a dead pull. In this way, by taking advantage of every inch yielded, and yet not going too far, the head is gradually brought in and the hind legs as gradually are thrust forward, so as instinctively to steady the mouth and prevent the pressure which is feared. When this "sitting on the haunches" is accomplished, a horse-cloth may be strapped on the near side of the saddle, to accustom him to the flapping of the habit; but I have always found in an ordinarily good-tempered horse, that if the paces and mouth were all perfect, the habit is sure to be borne.

It is a kind of excuse which gentlemen are too apt to make, that their horses have never carried a lady; but if they will carry a gentleman quietly, they will always carry a lady in the same style, though they may not perhaps be suitable to her seat or hand. The directions for holding the reins, and for their use, elsewhere given, apply equally well to ladies; the only difference being that the knee prevents the hand being lowered to the pommel of the saddle. This is one reason why the neck requires to be more bent for the gentleman's use, because, if it is straight, or at all ewe-necked, the hands being high raise the head into the air, and make the horse more of a "star-gazer" than he otherwise would be. Many ladies hold the reins as in driving. It is in some respects better, because it allows the hand to be lower than the gentleman's mode, and the ends of the reins fall better over the habit. In mounting, the horse is held steadily, as for a gentleman's use, taking care to keep him well up to the place where the lady stands, from which he is very apt to slide away. The gentleman assistant then places his right hand on his right knee, or a little below it, and receives the lady's left foot. Previously to this she should have taken the rein in her right hand, which is placed on the middle crutch; then with her left on the gentleman's shoulder, and her foot in his hand, she makes a spring from the ground, and immediately stiffens her left leg, using his hand, steadied by his knee, as a second foundation for a spring; and then she is easily lifted to her seat by the hand following and finishing her spring with what little force is required. As she rises, the hand still keeps hold of the crutch, which throws the body sideways on the saddle, and then she lifts her right knee over the middle crutch. After this, she lifts herself up from the saddle, and the gentleman draws her habit from under her until smooth. He then places her left foot in the stirrup, including with it a fold of her habit, and she is firmly seated, and should take her reins, and use them as directed for the gentleman. The great mistake which is constantly made in mounting is in the use of the lady's knee, which should be carefully straightened the moment it can be effected; for if kept bent it requires a great power to lift a lady into the saddle, whereas, with a good spring and a straight knee, she ought to weigh but a few pounds in the hand.

The lady's seat is very commonly supposed to be a weak one, and to depend entirely upon balance, but this is the greatest possible mistake, and there can be no doubt from what is seen in private, as well as in the circus, that it requires as great an effort of the horse to dislodge a good female rider, as to produce the same effect upon a gentleman. Even with the old single crutch there was a good hold with the leg, but now that the third is added, the grip is really a firm one. When this is not used the crutch is laid hold of by the right leg, and pinched between the calf of the leg and the thigh, so as to afford a firm and steady hold for the whole body, especially when aided by the stirrups. But this latter support merely preserves the balance, and is useful also in trotting; it does not at all give a firm, steady seat, though it adds to one already obtained by the knee. When two crutches are used the leg is brought back so far as to grasp the crutch as before, but between the two knees the two crutches are firmly laid hold of, the upper one being under the right knee, and the lower one above the left. The right knee hooked over the crutch keeps the body from slipping backwards, whilst the left keeps it from a forward motion, and thus the proper position is maintained. In all cases the right foot should be kept back, and the point of the toe should scarcely be visible. These points should be carefully kept in view by all lady riders, and they should learn as soon as possible to steady themselves by this grasp of the crutches without reference to the stirrup-iron. In spite of her side-seat the body should be square to the front, with the elbow easily bent and preserved in its proper position by the same precaution. The whip is generally held in the right hand, with the lash pointing forward, and towards the left, and by this position it may be used on any part of the horse's body by reaching over to the left and cutting before or behind the saddle, or with great ease on the right side. Its use may therefore, in all cases be substituted for the pressure of the leg in the description of the modes of effecting the change of leg, turning to the left or right, or leading with either leg. With this substitution, and with the caution against all violent attempts at coercion, which are better carried out by the fine hand and delicate tact of the lady, all the feats which man can perform may well be imitated by her. In dismounting, the horse is brought to a dead stop, and his head held by an assistant; the lady then turns her knee back again from the position between the outside crutch, takes her foot out of the stirrup, and sits completely sideways; she then puts her left hand on the gentleman's shoulder, who places his right arm around her waist, and lightly assists her to the ground.

From the Press and Public.

READ.—The letter from the original owner of the \$100,000 famous Broncho Horses:

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 28, 1885.

To the Public: Having had the pleasure of witnessing Prof. O. R. Gleason's marvelous feats of horsemanship at Grenier's Madison Street Garden, in this city, and seeing him educate some very vicious horses, I consider him the most expert horse educator I have seen for years.

Truly yours,

W. C. COUP.

(The Chicago Tribune, Wednesday, March 4, 1885.)

AN EXPERT HORSEMAN.—Over 1,200 people assembled in Battery D last night to witness an exhibition of horsemanship as shown by Prof. O. R. Gleason. The floor of the large hall had been covered with sawdust, and at the east end stood a score or more of animals, each of which, it was alleged, was possessed of some vicious trait or bad habit. The horses were the property of different residents of Chicago, and none of them, it was said, had ever been seen by the trainer before.

A bay mare was led to the center of the floor, and her owner informed the professor that she was in the habit of shying violently at newspapers or other light objects which the wind might carry before her on the roadway. Under the trainer's care the mare soon understood that the objects of which she had stood in fear were harmless, and coolly walked over a quantity of large white sheets that had been thrown upon the sawdust. A vicious kicker was soon quieted into the gentlest submission. A brown horse belonging to a prominent lightning-rod firm was next led into the hall. The horse was a "run-away" and was declared unmanageable by its owners. At the expiration of ten minutes an open umbrella flourished about its head did not disturb the perfect composure of the animal, and he did not raise a hoof from the floor when the professor repeatedly fired a pistol from the animal's back.

(From the Chester, Pa., Evening News.)

After one week's sojourn in this city, during which time he has exhibited to large and intelligent audiences, Professor Gleason, the horse trainer and educator, closed his engagement here on Saturday night by an exhibition at Chester Park. As was expected, a large audience was there to greet him, and, although he was necessarily obliged to vary somewhat from the performance of handling several horses at the one time, he gave a very interesting and entertaining repetition of previous performances, and showed how easy it was for him to prevent a horse from elevating his hind feet, as some are often wont to do. Two kickers were used to demonstrate more

clearly his mode and method of operation, one of which was the mustang of James Burke. Each animal was driven around the circuit several times, and means used to make them kick after his simple but effectual bridle had been applied and tried, but the animals evinced little inclination to do so. Before the exhibition closed Professor Gleason took occasion to thank the audience for its patronage and courtesies shown him by the press and citizens of Chester during his short visit. During an interval in his remarks the professor was presented with a handsome gold-mounted carriage whip on behalf of the blacksmiths of Chester, as an expression of acknowledgment for the information and benefit they had derived by his coming. Mr. Gleason responded in an appropriate manner and thanked them for the gift, adding somewhat humorously that he had no expectation of coming to the Park to be whipped. Messrs. Thomas Watson and William Miller were chiefly instrumental in procuring the gift, and the movement was heartily indorsed by all who have been benefited and entertained by his exhibition.

(Buffalo Courier, Buffalo, N. Y., Saturday morning, November 22, 1884.)

SUBDUING VICIOUS HORSES.—An interesting exposition of some novel yet rational methods of subduing vicious animals was given at the Buffalo Roller Skating Rink last evening by Professor O. R. Gleason, the noted horse trainer. A notoriously unruly steed, belonging to J. J. Sturman, whom some of the best horse trainers of the country have declared incorrigible, was made to exhibit a gentleness and docility which astonished the owner and all who knew the animal's disposition.

(Evening Telegraph, Buffalo, Saturday, November 22, 1884.)

Prof. O. R. Gleason astonished a great many of our townspeople with a scientific performance of horsemanship at the Niagara Street Roller Rink last night.

(From the Chicago Tribune, Sunday, March 1, 1885.)

BONNER'S TROTTERS.

A STRICT PRESBYTERIAN WHO HAS HALF A MILLION DOLLARS INVESTED IN FAST HORSEFLESH—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PAID FOR FOUR ANIMALS TO BE DRIVEN ON THE ROAD—DRIVING TO IMPROVE HIS HEALTH—REMINISCENCES OF PEERLESS, LADY PALMER, DEXTER, AND OTHER FLYERS.

Mr. Robert Bonner has paid more money for trotting horses than any other man in the world, his purchases of noted trotters footing up over \$500,000, and of this amount about \$300,000 was given for a score of animals that had in their time attained national celebrity. He has owned in turn such horses as Pocahontas, The Auburn Horse, Dexter, Startle, Edward Everett, Rarus and Edwin Forrest, and the last addition to his already

long list of flyers was that peerless mare, Maud S., that has for the last four years maintained with ease her position as queen of the trotting turf.

In personal appearance Mr. Bonner is a man who would attract attention anywhere. Of stout and rather short figure, his rotund body is surmounted by a head that requires for its covering a hat several sizes larger than that worn by an ordinary citizen, and he has the broad, bulging brow that is always indicative of great mental power and activity. His complexion is a fresh, ruddy one, and his eyes bright and sparkling. When conversing with a visitor on the subject that interests him above all others—the trotting horse—he is the embodiment of mental and physical energy; talking with sustained rapidity and coherence for minutes at a time, and so absorbed does he become in the matter under consideration that one who visits him at his residence on Fifty-eighth street in New York City of an evening may expect to remain in the parlor or in his private room until the small hours of morning are at hand. He is apparently never tired of “talking horse,” and his words on the subject are those of a man whose knowledge extends even beyond that of the professional, for Mr. Bonner is, on many points connected with the horse, by far the best-posted man of his day, and one who listens to him cannot but obtain much valuable and interesting information not to be found outside the precincts of his ample and active memory.

When a representative of this paper called on Mr. Bonner at the office of the journal of which he is the proprietor, the *New York Ledger*, not long ago and expressed a desire to see some of the horses that were owned by him and learn something of the man who had invested half a dozen great fortunes in fast horseflesh, and who, contrary to the example of most men who indulge in a fancy for high-priced equines, has never allowed one of them to compete for a purse or wager, he met with a cordial reception. An invitation to call at the Bonner residence the following evening was accepted. Seated in an ample parlor, Mr. Bonner entered at once and with enthusiasm into a conversation on the subject at hand.

HIS FIRST HORSE.

“It was a good many years ago,” said Mr. Bonner, “that I began taking an interest in driving horses. In 1856 or thereabouts I had become run down from overwork. It had been a hard struggle for me to establish my paper, and by the time I had worked up from office boy in the *Hartford Courant* to the proprietorship of the journal which was making a good deal of money every year for me, I found that my efforts and struggles were likely to have been of no avail so far as I was personally concerned, because my health was anything but good. About that time my family physician, a man who was also a personal friend, and who took a friend’s interest in me, began to caution me on the subject of my health. ‘What is the use of all this success, Robert,’ he would say to me, ‘if you are not going to live

to enjoy it?' One day he came into my office and said to me: 'I want your check for \$375.' 'What for?' I asked. 'It is to pay for a horse,' he said, 'that I have bought for you—a little bay mare that I think will make a good driver.' I had previously tried horseback riding, but found that the exercise was too violent for a man of my physique, and consequently took no pleasure in it. I had also driven some in former years, but at that time did not feel able to own a horse of my own, and was compelled to make use of such rigs as the ordinary livery stable could furnish. Of course the horses thus procured were of a rather ordinary class and their speed did not at all suit my notions of what driving should be in order to be enjoyed. But after buying the mare which my doctor had selected for me, I began enjoying my daily drives, and they soon brought me in contact with Mr. John Harper, who was at that time the senior member of the firm of Harper & Bros., Commodore Vanderbilt, and other well-known New Yorkers. In 1858 there came to New York a pair of horses that had taken first premium at the Springfield, Mass., Fair, and were considered to be about the equal of anything in their line on the road. They had trotted a mile in 2.58, which at that time was considered something wonderful in the way of a double-team performance. I bought this team, paying for them \$2,000, and for a time it seemed as though the acme of my desires in the line of fast horse-flesh had been reached. But in those days, as now, there was constant improvement in the speed of trotters, and when the summer of 1859 arrived I found that there were other teams the equal of mine. Then I bought Lantern and mate. They were a first-class pair, Lantern being a notably fast horse, but his mate was no match for him in point of speed, and of course this was a source of disappointment to me.

FLATBUSH MAID AND LADY PALMER.

"I paid for Lantern and mate \$9,000, which was a long ways the most money that up to that time had been given for a pair of trotting horses, but finding that Lantern was so much the better of the two I began looking around for a suitable mate to him and finally found one in a mare called Flatbush Maid. I gave for her \$2,500 and the horse that had been driven as a mate to Lantern. With Lantern and Flatbush Maid I found that there was nothing on the road capable of passing me when I desired to be in the lead, and before I had owned them a great while I drove them a half mile to what would now be considered a very heavy buggy in 1.13, which was looked upon as a perfectly marvelous performance, and I must say now that I find after owning so many noted horses that Lantern and Flatbush Maid could draw me down the road about as fast as any team I have ever seen. Then I got a mare called Lady Palmer—and she was a good one, too. I harnessed her with Flatbush Maid, and the 13th of May, 1862, drove them two miles over the old Fashion track in 5.01½, which was at

the rate of a mile in 2.30½, and when you take into consideration the fact that they were hitched to a heavy buggy and that since then great improvements have been made in tracks and vehicles it will be seen that they would be a good pair even in these days, when no less than four horses have beaten the 2.14 of Goldsmith Maid, and two of them have trotted in 2.10 or better. Before driving this mile with Flatbush Maid and Lady Palmer I had invited Commodore Vanderbilt to get in to the stand and time them for me, and he appeared to be as much pleased as I was over the performance. I had previously driven them a mile in 2.27, and while they were doing it I kept my eyes on Lady Palmer all the time, because Flatbush Maid never needed any watching. She was an ideal pole mare, and would go along at her best rate for any distance that you asked her to.

AN INHERITED TASTE.

“How did I get my love for trotters?” said Mr. Bonner in reply to a question. “Well, I suppose it was inherited. My grandfather used to keep a pack of hounds, and was a famous rider across the country, and it is probably the influence of the blood in my veins that comes from him that makes me like a fast horse, and that has always made it a pleasure for me to ride behind one and to own the best that money can procure. I was born in the north of Ireland, although my parents were from Scotland, being Covenanters of the old school, and of course it seems strange that a man who was bred a Presbyterian of the strictest sort for generations back should have such a fancy for fast horseflesh. But you know I never allow my love for horses to interfere with what I consider to be my duties as a Christian and a good citizen. I do not believe in trotting horses for money. That is gambling, and I do not countenance gambling in any form, but I do believe that the man who breeds a fast horse and one that is a high type of the family is a public benefactor. We want the best horses we can get, just as we want the best cattle and the most improved forms of machinery, and there is, therefore, no reason why any man who has a taste in that direction should not own fast trotters as well as fine cattle or improved breeds of sheep. Everybody knows that I buy trotting horses for my own personal pleasure and that they are never permitted to take part in public races or become the instruments of gambling in the hands of anybody.”

HOW HE BOUGHT PEERLESS.

“Peerless was one of the first famous trotters that you owned, Mr. Bonner,” said the *Tribune* man. “How did you come to buy her?”

“It was in this way: In the fall of 1861 the country was very much excited over the prospect of an approaching civil war. Peerless, who was a gray mare and one of the handsomest animals I ever saw, was owned by a firm of bankers in Baltimore, Johnson Bros. They wrote to me one day that they had in Peerless the fastest mare in the country. Hiram Woodruff,

who was then the foremost trainer and driver of trotters in the land, was developing Peerless at his place on Long Island. Johnson Bros. had said to me in their letter that Woodruff would tell me all about Peerless, and consequently I went to him and asked him how fast she was. He laughed and shook his head, thereby indicating that he was not at liberty even if so disposed to reveal the secrets of those who had intrusted horses to his care. Then I showed him the letter. 'Now I can tell you,' he said. 'They had told me that she had trotted a mile to wagon in 2.30.' Hiram said that it had been done in 2.28, but that a friend of his to whom he had delegated the work of informing the owners of the mare's progress had given it to them as 2.30, knowing that they would soon be on to see her go a trial, and he wanted to be sure that they would not be disappointed, as he was confident that she would trot a mile close to 2.25, pulling a wagon. In those days 2.30 to wagon was a great performance, and as Peerless was a young mare and perfectly sound her value was thereby greatly enhanced. But I wanted to see something myself, and so the 30th of November, and over a track that was the worst I ever saw on which to trot a horse, had Hiram drive Peerless a half mile for me in 1.13. The price set on her was \$5,500, and I took her at once, feeling confident that I had secured a first-class animal for a comparatively small sum."

"Did you go to many races in those days?"

"No, very few. The first trot I ever saw was the 19th of October, 1857. It took place on the Union Course, Long Island, and the contestants were Lady Woodward and Miller's Damsel. I remember that in those days I had no split-second watch, and undertook to time the horses with a common one I owned. A couple of friends stood on either side of me, and I told them not to say how fast the miles were until I had seen what my watch indicated. The time of the race was 2.29, 2.29½, and I made both miles 2.29, which showed that the old watch was a pretty good one."

A \$40,000 MARE.

"In 1866 I bought Pocahontas. She was out of the celebrated pacing mare Pocahontas that was far and away the best pacer of her time, and to show how good she really was it is only necessary to say that in one of her races she pulled a heavy wagon a mile in 2.17¼, and that for the last two years of her turf career it was simply out of the question to get any races for her, so convinced were the owners of other trotters and pacers that she had them completely at her mercy. This mare Pocahontas that I bought was the old pacer's first colt, and was a trotter of remarkable speed. I had begun wearing out a good many horses by this time, and among the ones I had disposed of was Lady Woodward, one of the horses that took part in the race alluded to, and which was the first one I ever saw. I had paid \$3,000 for her, and during the war presented her to the Sanitary Fair, where she was sold at auction, realizing \$2,000. For Pocahontas I paid \$40,000 and

gave another horse as 'boot,' and this is as much money as has ever been paid for a trotter. Then came The Auburn Horse. He was very fast and could outbrush Lady Thorne, a mare that had beaten Dexter in a good many races and from whom Goldsmith Maid was never able to win even a single heat in the eight or ten races that they trotted together. For The Auburn Horse I paid \$13,000, but, unfortunately, I was never able to see him show his best speed. Hiram Woodruff handled him for me, and one day late in the fall of 1866 I went over to Long Island for the purpose of giving him a trial, but on my arrival Hiram said to me: 'Mr. Bonner, I am a cripple,' by which he meant that the horse was lame. I saw that the difficulty lay in the defective shoeing to which he had been subjected; by leveling his foot, however, I had him all right in a couple of days; but before we could give him a trial winter came on, and before the snow went away Hiram Woodruff was dead.

THE PURCHASE OF DEXTER.

"It was in 1867 that I purchased Dexter. You will remember that he had previously been driven by Hiram Woodruff, but in the summer of 1866 was purchased by a couple of men who placed him in Budd Doble's hands. At that time Flora Temple's record of 2.19 $\frac{3}{4}$ was the best that had ever been made by a horse driven in harness, but a good many people were confident that Dexter could lower it considerably. He had trotted against Ethan Allen and running mate early in the summer of 1867 and had been beaten, the team doing one of their miles in 2.15, but Mr. George Alley had told me long before this that Dexter could trot in 2.18 any day. That somewhat surprised me, and I took Mr. Shepard Knapp aside one day and said to him: 'If Dexter beats Flora Temple's record at Buffalo I want to buy him.' 'How high will you go?' he said. 'Forty thousand dollars,' I replied. This was before Ethan Allen and his running mate had beaten Dexter, and after that performance Mr. Knapp said nothing, as he probably concluded that I did not care about owning a beaten horse. A few days after the race alluded to a man named Cavanaugh came to me to sell me a mare. I said to him: 'There is only one horse that I want, and he belongs to a friend of yours.' He knew that I meant Dexter, and said that there had been some talk among a party of sporting men about buying him for \$30,000, and that they had made a sort of an arrangement with August Belmont to advance half the purchase money. I said I would give \$35,000 for him, and then Cavanaugh said to me: 'If I can get him for \$33,000 will you give me the other \$2,000?' I replied that I would. Shortly after this he brought Fawcett, one of the owners of Dexter, to see me about the matter. Fawcett said that he could not sell Dexter until he had filled the engagements made for the horse to trot at Boston, Buffalo, and Chicago. 'When can you deliver him in my stable?' I said. 'The 10th of September,' he replied. 'All I want,' I said, 'is for him to wipe out Flora Temple's

time.' 'He will do that to-morrow,' replied Fawcett, and the next day Dexter trotted in 2.19 at Boston over a half-mile track, being the first time that 2.19 $\frac{3}{4}$ had been beaten in harness. This was the 29th of July, and after the Boston performance I wrote a contract for the sale of the horse to me, and paid \$1,000 to bind the bargain."

"And by the way," continued Mr. Bonner, "that fact has often been discussed by friends of mine and people who know that I claim never to have trotted a horse for money. Their argument is that inasmuch as I had made the contract for the purchase of Dexter, and paid \$1,000 of the agreed price, I was legally his owner, and that therefore when he trotted at Buffalo and other places for money before being delivered to me he was in reality my horse, and that it was not true that I had never trotted any of my horses for a purse or wager. Of course the argument is a fallacious one, and if it would hold good a great many men would be mixed up with transactions of which they do not at all approve. For instance, when I bought the lot on which the *Ledger* Building now stands there were upon it some small buildings which could not be removed until a certain time, as the occupants had ground-leases which had not expired. One of these establishments was a lottery shop, and although I was entitled to the rent from that building I told my bookkeeper that I did not want that kind of money, and had him take it and give a good supper to some newsboys.

"When Dexter trotted at Buffalo in 2.17 $\frac{1}{4}$ I desired to have it announced that I had purchased him, and told Fawcett of my wish. He seemed averse to doing it, and when I pressed him for his reason he said that perhaps I had some enemies, and that if they knew I owned the horse they would injure him in some way, in which case the loss would fall on Fawcett. 'Is that your only objection?' I said. He replied that it was. 'Then,' said I, 'you deliver Dexter to me, dead or alive, at my barn the 10th of September—walk him in or drag in his carcass—and you will get your \$35,000.' The horse came to the barn alive as everybody knows, and he is out there alive and frisky to-day, as you will see when you go to look at him.

A TWENTY-THOUSAND-DOLLAR COLT.

"Startle is one of the fastest horses I ever owned. He was bred by Mr. Charles Backman of this state, and has two of the crosses of blood that are esteemed most valuable in trotters—those of Rysdyk's Hambletonian and American Star. When he was only a week old my brother offered a thousand dollars for him. Mr. Backman wanted about four times that sum, consequently the trade was not made. When he was just three years old, Startle was sent to Carl Burr's training-track at Comac, L. I., and a month later a party of New York gentlemen went down to see him, among them being my brother David. The colt was for sale then at \$4,000, and David said to one of his friends: 'Let's put in a thousand apiece and buy him.' Mr. George Alley, the man who originally owned Dexter, and who was in

the company, said nothing, but slipped quietly off and bought Startle at the price named. The others didn't like that very much, but as the transaction was a perfectly legitimate one they swallowed their disappointment with the best grace possible. Mr. Alley returned to New York and offered to back Startle in a match against any 3-year-old in the country for \$2,500 a side in a race of mile heats. Rowe, one of the owners of Ethan Allen, accepted this challenge on behalf of a colt called Lothair, and the race was trotted on the 1st day of September, 1870, over the Fleetwood Park track, which was at that time a very slow one. Startle distanced Lothair in the first heat, trotting the mile in 2.36. I sat in the stand with a party of friends, and when Startle passed under the wire I asked them to excuse me for a few minutes and went off in considerable of a hurry to see Mr. Alley. He was just entering the club-house with some companions for the purpose of celebrating the victory of his colt in the customary manner, and I thought that it would be easier to get a price on Startle then than after a few bottles of wine had been opened. So I called him one side, and taking one of his hands in mine and putting my other one on his shoulder, I said to him: 'What will you take for Startle?' 'Twenty thousand dollars,' replied Mr. Alley. 'He is mine,' I said, and gave his hand such a jerk that Alley often said afterwards that I bought Startle and dislocated his arm at the same time."

A FAMILY OF REINSMEN.

"Yes," continued Mr. Bonner, in answer to a question, "I have my own ideas about all matters in which I am interested, and endeavor to carry them out. I never ride Sunday and never allow my horses to be driven that day. I like to see horses trot as well as anybody, and on my farm near Tarrytown I have a three-quarter-mile track on which the animals owned by me are trained and developed. My brother David likes to drive a horse fast, and my boys are enthusiastic and capable reinsmen. My son Fred has driven Lucy Cuyler a mile to wagon in 2.15½, which is faster than a horse was ever driven to wagon by a professional driver, and he has also driven the same mare a half-mile over the Fleetwood Park track in the presence of hundreds of people in 1.05."

"Then Lucy Cuyler must be about as fast an animal as there is in the country?"

MILLIONAIRES BLUFFING.

"I think so. Of course she cannot go a mile as fast as Maud S. or some others that I own, but for actual speed I doubt if there is her superior anywhere. She is also a Hambletonian, being a daughter of Cuyler, a horse that is owned by Mr. J. C. McFerran of Louisville, Ky.; and speaking of him reminds me of how I came to pay \$4,000 for Haleyon, a 3-year-old that was formerly owned by McFerran and sold by him at auction three years ago. Mr. McFerran had spoken very kindly of me when I had my sale of

trotters in 1877, and had said that every breeder in Kentucky owed it to me to attend the sale; and so when he was to have a sale I went to Kentucky in order to repay him if possible for his kindness. Among the other men who were present was Mr. C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo, N. Y., and he took a great fancy to Haleyon. I had intended buying this filly, as her breeding and appearance suited me exactly, and Mr. Hamlin knew of this. We had a pretty spirited time between us, and when the bids ran up in the thousands for a filly that nobody supposed would bring over seven or eight hundred dollars, the people began to open their eyes a little. I finally got her at \$4,000, and that evening when Mr. Hamlin met me and laughingly asked how far I would have gone, I said that about \$20,000 would have been my limit.

THE "FRAUD" EDITOR'S TROTTER.

"That was the only auction sale I ever attended, except one at which a horse called Keene Jim that belonged to Mr. Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York *Sun*, was to be sold. A few days before my auction sale in 1877 Mr. Dana had asked my brother David if there was anything to be offered that would suit him. Mr. Dana's residence is on Long Island, and after reaching there by steamboat he has quite a drive to his house, and he wanted something that would go fast enough so that he would not have to take other peoples' dust on the way from the wharf to his residence. My brother told Mr. Dana that there would be nothing offered at my sale fast enough for him, unless it was Keene Jim, and that he was a horse that would likely not suit Mr. Dana to drive on the road. Anyway, Mr. Dana came to the sale and bought Keene Jim for \$4,000. Of course he did not drive him," said Mr. Bonner, with a merry twinkle in his eyes, "but as soon as his son Paul returned from Europe the horse was turned over to him and given to Johnny Murphy to train and drive. He won a good race for Mr. Dana, getting a record of 2.19½, and when he was put up at auction again I determined that Mr. Dana should not lose any money on him, and so went to the sale and made one bid of \$4,000, which was just what the horse had sold for at my sale. I got him again, and last summer he trotted a mile for me in 2.14½, so that I have had no reason to repent of my bargain."

"I suppose," said the *Tribune* man, "that you drive or have driven all your noted horses yourself?"

"O, yes," replied Mr. Bonner, "that is what I buy them for."

DRIVING DEXTER AND RARUS.

"Was Dexter a hard horse to drive? He used to be considered a handful for a professional reinsman when he was on the track."

"So he was. After I had bought him Budd Doble said that Dexter would be back in his stable in three weeks; that nobody could drive him on the road. But I did drive him. Of course he was not a pleasant horse to

drive at first because he always wanted to go along with a rush, and if you attempted to lessen his speed he would pull and lug on the bit in a very unpleasant manner. And then he was a horse of great courage and high speed. When I got him I put what is known as the Hoffman line on him, and was enabled thereby to control him, and in addition to this we gave him a few lessons at the hands of a professional breaker, who threw him down several times and made him understand fully that man was his master—made him learn to obey when he was told to stop or go ahead. And he learned it, too, because only a short time after we had completed his education in this respect I was driving him one day with a young lady in a buggy when I accidentally ran into the rear wheel of a milk wagon with one of the forward wheels of my buggy. I said 'whoa' to Dexter, and he stopped as if he had been shot. He has never been what I would call a really pleasant horse on the road, but I have never had any trouble in driving him since I owned him."

"Have you driven Rarus much?"

"Yes, and he is a great horse on the road when hitched with another animal. I have driven him a good deal with Pickard, whose record is 2.16 $\frac{1}{4}$, and one day, early last spring, I gave them a mile over the Fleetwood Park track in 2.23 on a day when the course was heavy with mud and I had another man in the wagon with me. We were both covered with mud at the finish of the performance, but that fact didn't lessen our enjoyment of the ride any when we learned how fast it was."

"Can you give me some idea, Mr. Bonner, of the amount of money that you have paid for some of the more notable horses that have been from time to time purchased by you?"

"In a general way I could, but of course there are a great number of horses on my farm, that I have owned at different times, of which I have no remembrance at present, and the aggregate amount paid for them would be a large sum. But taking the prominent ones as I remember them they are as follows, giving them about in the order in which they were purchased:"

Boston team.....	\$ 2,000	Elsie Venner.....	\$ 2,000
Lantern and mate.....	9,000	Edwin Forrest.....	16,000
Flatbush Maid.....	2,500	Joe Elliott.....	10,000
Peerless.....	5,500	Maud Macey.....	10,000
Lady Woodruff.....	3,000	Taylor.....	3,500
Pocahontas.....	40,000	Cornwall.....	3,000
Alabama Hero.....	13,000	Pickard.....	6,000
Dexter.....	35,000	Rarus.....	36,000
Startle.....	20,000	Maud S.....	40,000
Edward Everett.....	20,000	Daisy D.....	4,000
Wellesley Boy.....	12,000	Halcyon.....	4,000
Music.....	8,500	Day Break.....	3,000
Grafton.....	15,000	Nutbourne.....	7,000
May Bird.....	9,000	Escort.....	3,000
Molsey.....	6,000	Luce Cuyler.....	3,000
Dick Jameson.....	11,000	Walton.....	3,000
Convoy.....	4,000		
Russella.....	8,000	Total.....	\$377,000

TROTTING FASTER THAN THEIR RECORDS.

"There are a good many horses in this list that have not made many public performances, are there not?"

"Yes. Startle, for instance, trotted in 2.19 $\frac{1}{4}$ over the Fleetwood Park track when he was five years old, and that was wonderful for a track that was much slower than it is now. He afterwards trotted a mile in 2.15 and a fraction, and since being placed in the stud has sired Majolica, a horse that made 2.17 in the first race that he ever started in, and that has shown his ability to trot close to a two-minute gait. Majolica was one of the horses that were disposed of at my public sale, and he was purchased then for a few hundred dollars. Edwin Forrest was on the turf only a short time, and his record of 2.18 is no measure of his speed, as he was driven a public mile over the Hartford track in 2.14 $\frac{1}{4}$. Nutbourne, that I paid \$7,000 for, is a very highly-bred young horse, being by Belmont, a noted sire, and out of the dam of Maud S., so that you will see that he ought to trot fast, and indeed we drove him a mile last year in 2.27, although he is still a young horse. Pickard's record is 2.18 $\frac{1}{4}$, but he has trotted a public mile better than 2.17, and Russella is a full sister to Maud S."

HOW MAUD S. WAS PURCHASED.

"How did you come to buy Maud S., Mr. Bonner?"

"It was in this way: Last July Mr. Turnbull, who is an old friend of mine, and who is intimately acquainted with Mr. Vanderbilt, came to my office and told me in a few words that Mr. Vanderbilt had been importuned to sell Maud S. by various parties, and had been offered by one man \$100,000 for her, but that he was not disposed to transfer her to any one who would trot her in public races. The man who made the offer of \$100,000 was Mr. George N. Stone of Cincinnati, from whom the mare was purchased for \$21,000 by Mr. Vanderbilt when she was four years old, and who after that time had the management of her so long as she remained Mr. Vanderbilt's property and was not in his private stable. Of course I was very much surprised that Mr. Vanderbilt desired to part with Maud S. at any price, but after the reason which induced him to do so had been given me, which was that he was tired of being importuned to match her against other horses, I felt that he had paid me a great compliment in offering the mare to me, especially as Mr. Turnbull told me that Mr. Vanderbilt had instructed him to say that I could have the mare at my own price. I asked him what he meant by my own price, and he said that it meant the same price that I had paid for another horse, or thereabouts, meaning Rarus. It was then agreed that in case I wanted the mare, which of course I did, she was to become my property on payment of \$40,000, and I sent my brother David to Saratoga to conclude the negotiations with Mr. Vanderbilt. They were very soon over, as you know, and the mare was transferred to my stable. Of

course I am proud of owning her, believing, as I do, that she is the fastest trotter the world has ever seen, and the result of her efforts last season prove this in a most convincing manner, as she trotted a mile late in the fall in 2.09¼, and this was done after the elasticity of the track had been taken away by a severe frost, and after her coat had become long and she was in a measure unfit to display her greatest speed.

VANDERBILT'S OPINION OF MAUD S.

“When Maud S. came to my stable Mr. Vanderbilt sent with her the colored groom, Grant, that has taken care of her for so many years, and Mr. Phelps, the superintendent of his stable, saying that I could have one or both of them as I desired. I have kept the groom, as he is a faithful fellow and entirely devoted to the mare. That Mr. Vanderbilt believed Maud S. to be the greatest trotter in the world, and that he was pleased with the progress which was made by her under my hands, is shown by the following note :

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

My Dear Mr. Bonner : Your note, inclosing those of Mr. Bair, which I return herewith, came duly to hand this morning.

I am much obliged to you, and am delighted that Maud is doing so nicely with you.

I have no reason to alter my mind concerning her, which is that if the time ever comes for her to appear with any other horse, Jay-Eye-See or anything else, independent of the watch, she will make the other horses, for any distance, 100 yards or five miles, appear ridiculous.

You have in your stables the means of testing this. Your son Fred thinks Lucy Cuyler can beat the world, her distance. Put them together, Bair driving Maud, and you will see at once that when Maud meets another horse near her match, 'tis then you will see her superiority.

I am delighted that you are pleased with her, long may you enjoy her.

Very truly yours,

WM. H. VANDERBILT.

SHE WILL TROT THIS YEAR.

“Will Maud S. be allowed to trot in public next summer ?”

“You may say that she will, although the exact number of times has not been decided upon. She is now in Cincinnati under the care of Bair, who has driven her in all her races and exhibitions, and will shortly be taken to Philadelphia and given preparatory jogging for the season of 1885. Thus far I have determined upon nothing regarding her except that, should everything go well, she will appear at the meeting in Cleveland, O., which takes place some time in August, and will there be driven a mile at top speed. Of course we hope to lower her present record of 2.09¼. It has been a secret, and a well-guarded one, that for the last five years Maud S. has been lame, and was lame when she came into my possession. Improper shoeing caused this difficulty. Of course I was aware that she had been troubled some with lameness, and I want to say here that Mr. Vanderbilt was particular that every known fact in regard to the mare and her condition should be fully communicated to me before I had taken her. But I knew that the lameness and weakness was one that could be remedied by a proper leveling of her feet, and that much good was done during the short

time that I owned her before she trotted at Lexington is shown by the fact that she went faster there than ever before, and finished the mile with greater resolution than had been her custom. She is now as sound as a new-milled dollar, and while I do not want to make any rash predictions, I am still, I think, justified in saying that should no accident befall Maud S. she will trot next season faster than she has ever gone before."

DEXTER IN HIS STALL.

Mr. Bonner's down-town stable, the one in which he keeps the horses that are used in his daily driving, is situated on a lot directly in the rear of his residence, and, by being placed in the center of the ground inclosed, a good walk around the building for the horses is thereby secured. The building is a plain, substantial one of brick, and while there is not the slightest attempt at ornamentation or fancy work of any kind, there is every facility for taking care of the horses in a comfortable and expeditious manner. Six or seven large box-stalls have been built on each side of the stable, and between them is a wide passageway. The first stall on the left is occupied by Dexter, and although the brown son of Rysdyk's Hanbletonian is now twenty-seven years old he retains to a remarkable degree the appearance and vigor of youth. Of course there are certain marks of age which are inevitable, but in the motions of the horse that was once undisputed monarch of the trotting turf there is nothing to remind one of the fact that he has long since passed the age at which horses ordinarily bred and that have had only ordinary care bestowed upon them generally die. His big, wicked eyes are as bright as ever, and as Mr. Bonner opened the door of the stable Dexter moved about with a quick, gliding motion like that of a panther, and when his owner held out to him a carrot he grabbed it and at once retired to the corner of the stall in which his feed-box is situated. It is now more than twenty years since Hiram Woodruff brought out Dexter for his first race. He was then a horse of riotous disposition—that by many would be called vicious—and time has made no improvement in his temper. The presence in his stall of a stranger is not at all relished by him, and if the man dares to wear a hat he is certain to be attacked, as Dexter has a particular antipathy to headgear of every description. Unlike most trotters Dexter never seems to have made friends with man or beast. Peter Conover, who took care of him in the days when he was owned by Mr. Alley, and after he had passed from that gentleman's hands and was driven by Budd Doble, got along better with him than any one else, but even Peter was always on his guard when working about the horse. Of late years Dexter has not been driven much, being walked a sufficient distance daily to keep him in vigorous health, and as he has always been a bundle of nerves and muscles it is entirely within the probabilities that he will live to an extraordinary age among horses, and that the visitor at Mr. Bonner's stable ten years from now may see him strong and lusty.

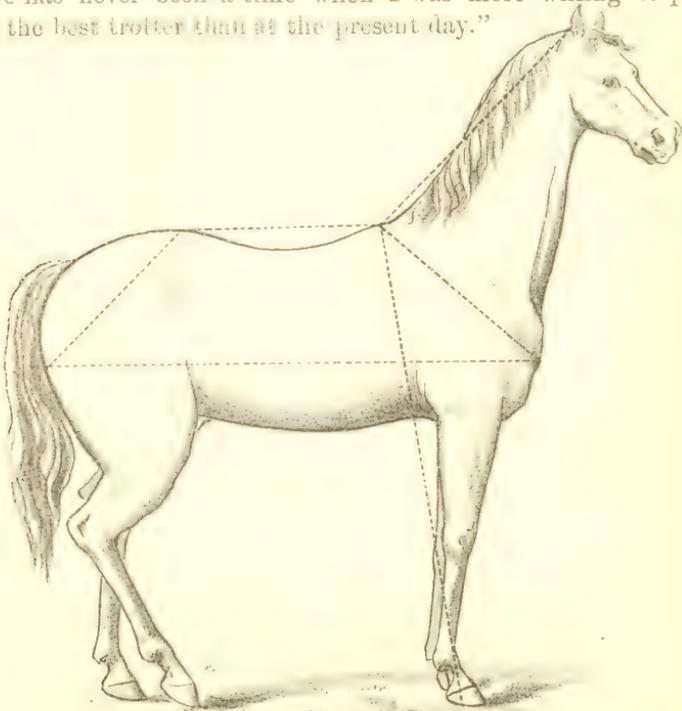
R A R U S A N D H I S C A N I N E F R I E N D .

After Dexter had been inspected and some conversation regarding him indulged in, Rarus was brought out, and as the famous gelding that was the first to beat Goldsmith Maid's record of 2.14 came from his stall to the barn-floor a loud barking announced the fact that "Jimmy," his faithful canine friend and companion for so many years, was still with him. Standing on the horse's back "Jimmy" barked vigorously all the time that the pair were on dress-parade, and the scene reminded one of the days when Rarus was trotting in public before tens of thousands of people and the dog was nearly as much of an attraction as the horse."

The other horses in the stable were Pickard, that has trotted a mile in 2.16 $\frac{1}{4}$, and that is used as a mate to Rarus, and Leesburg, a young stallion of whom great things are expected. "I generally have a good many of my horses jogged during the winter," said Mr. Bonner, "but this year I have adopted the plan of taking off their shoes and letting them run out at the farm, which is why you see so few of the horses."

"You have a good many horses altogether, Mr. Bonner?"

"Yes, but not so many as I used to have before I had made any sales. I have always tried to have the fastest trotters in the country, and although I have spent a good deal of money in my efforts to do this, I want to say that there has never been a time when I was more willing to pay a long price for the best trotter than at the present day."



A Perfect Horse.

Mr. Hamlin's Ideas on Breeding.

My great aim in breeding is to combine speed with size, soundness, style and elegance of form. In the pursuit of this object, I have weeded from the list the mares which have not produced foals up to the standard, and stallions have been selected with the greatest care.

Hamlin's Almont, Jr., and Mambrino King, according to the critical judgment of the country, are horses of the very highest type. Their lines are symmetrical, their balance perfect, and their movement bold and frictionless. They also represent families which have won renown in the battles of the turf. The trotting propensity is strong in them; the welding of strains which have been tested in harness, has confirmed this propensity; they trot themselves, and we know by actual results that they have the power to transmit speed at the trotting gait.

The other stallions in use are not so well known to the country at large, but they possess high forms, and the blood of winners flows in their veins. Their fame is certain to grow. In the selection of male progenitors, it will be observed that no really great family has been overlooked.

The Brood Mares cover every branch of the explored field. Every line of demonstrated worth has been given a place in the collection. As I wish to stamp out instead of to perpetuate infirmities, no mare has been purchased or retained, regardless of fashionable breeding, which has a blemish of a constitutional character. I believe that the Brood Mare is an important factor in the problem of reproduction, and so I have given as much thought to her selection as to that of the Stallion.

I do not see how I can fail, by grafting the best qualities of one family upon the best qualities of another family, to produce a superior breed of horses. I believe in giving to the foal the capacity to trot young, but I am opposed to the abuse of this capacity. I shall not, as a rule, impose a strain upon the colts which the joints and ligaments are in no condition to sustain, therefore few reports of fast trials of yearlings and two-year-olds will go out from Village Farm. The man who waits upon a colt until it matures, will have the satisfaction of owning an animal able to stand the wear and tear of the road and track.

Truly yours,

C. J. HAMLIN.

Buffalo, N. Y.



MAMERINO KING.

The Handsomest Horse in the World.

Mambrino King

(SIRE OF AMY KING, 2.28½.)

Dark or burnt chestnut stallion. Foaled 1872. Brod by Dr. L. Herr, Lexington, Ky. Sired by Mambrino Patchen, brother of Lady Thorne, 2.18¼ —1st dam by Alexander's Edwin Forrest—2d dam by Birmingham—3d dam by Bertrand, by Stockholder, by Sir Archy—4th dam by Sumpter, by Sir Archy, by imp. Diomed—5th dam by imp. Buzzard.

Mambrino Patchen by Mambrino Chief—1st dam Lady Thorne's dam by Gano—2d dam by a son of Sir William, he by Sir Archy, out of Bellona by Bellair, by imp. Medley.

Gano by American Eclipse—dam Betsey Richards by Sir Archy, by imp. Diomed.

American Eclipse by Duroc, by imp. Diomed—1st dam Miller's Damsel by imp. Messenger—2d dam Constable's imp. mare by Pot-8-os, son of the famous English Eclipse.

Alexander's Edwin Forrest (sire of Billy Hoskins, 2.26¼, and Champagne, 2.30) by Bay Kentucky Hunter—1st dam by Watkin's Young Highlander—2d dam by Duroc—3d dam by imp. Messenger.

Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of imp. Messenger—dam a large brown mare brought from the West to Dutchess County N. Y., and of unknown blood.

MAMBRINO CHIEF, sire of

Bay Henry	2.28½	Lady Thorne	2.18¼	North Star Mambrino.	2.26½
Brignoli	2.29¾	Mambrino Star.....	2.28½	Woodford Mambrino	2.21½
Sire of the Dams of					
Administrator	2.29½	Ella Clay.....	2.27½	Indianapolis	2.21
Allie West	2.25	Hambrino	2.21¼	Mattie Graham.....	2.21½
Director	2.17	Hambrino Belle.....	2.25½	Piedmont	2.17¼
Onward	2.25¼	McCurdy's Hamble-		Rose Medium	2.26½
Thorndale	2.22¼	tonian.....	2.26½	Voltaire	2.21

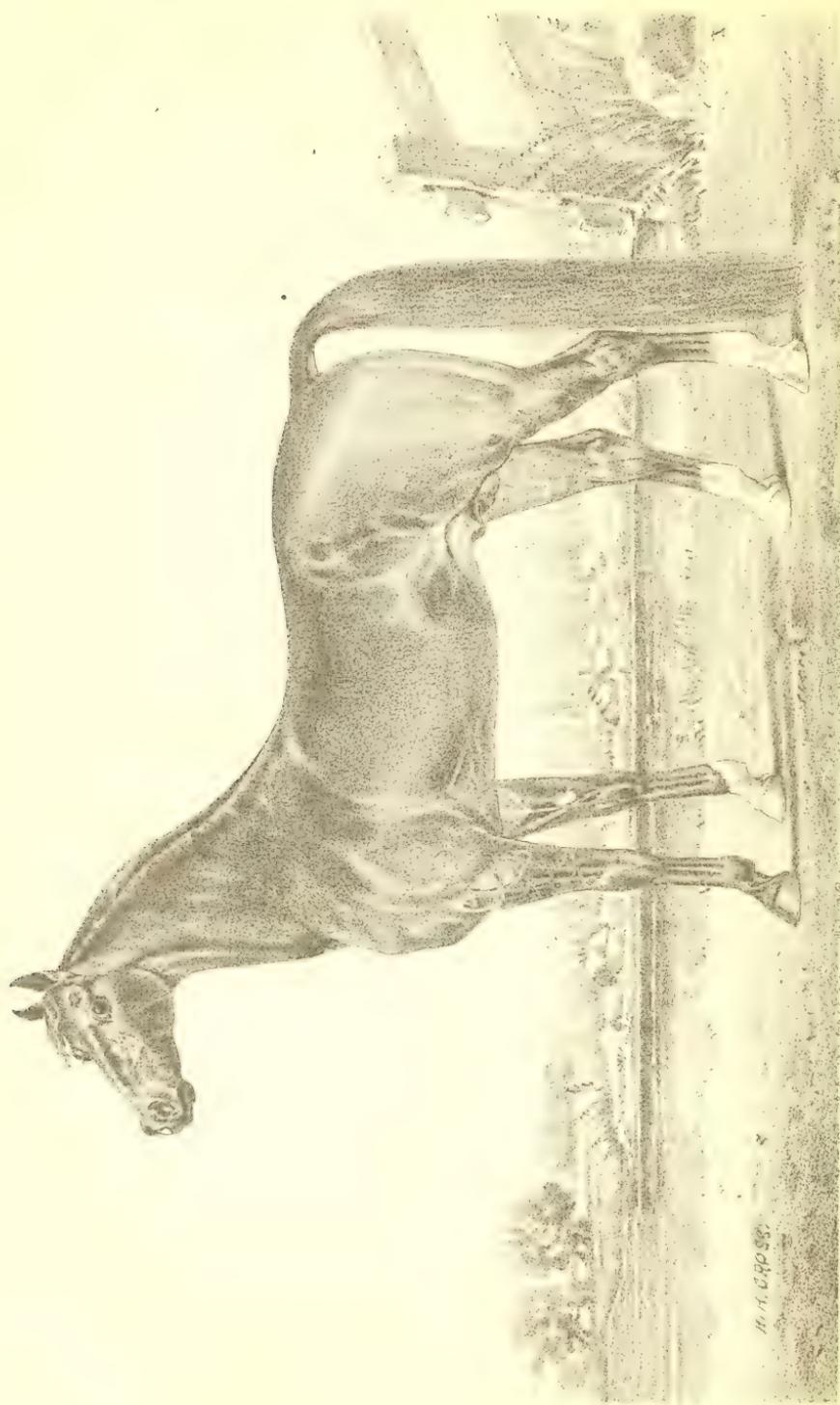
MAMBRINO PATCHEN, Sire of

Jessie Dixon.....	2.27	London	2.20½	Mambrino Kate	2.24
Jewess	2.26	Mambrino Boy.....	2.26½	Kitty Silver	2.27¾
Katie Middleton	2.23	Mambrino Diamond	2.30	Mistletoe	2.30
Lady Stout (3 yrs.)...	2.29	George.....	2.24½	Banker	2.29½

Also of the Dams of

Alcantara	2.23	Cleora	2.18¾	Rosa Wilkes	2.18¼
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Mambrino King stands 15.3 hands, and he is universally conceded to be what the French Commissioners pronounced him: "The handsomest horse in the world." He combines strength, intelligence, courage, faultless action and good breeding with symmetry and style. His second dam was the dam of Fisk's Mambrino Chief, a horse that sold for \$12,000. His legs are stoutly corded and free from blemish, and his feet are entirely sound. He has no imperfections to transmit, and, judging him by his stud fruits, he has the power to stamp out defects in the dam.



HAMLIN ALMONT JR. RECORD 226.

Hamlin's Almont, Jr.

Bay stallion. Foaled 1872 Record, 2.26; four-year-old record, 2.33¼. Sire of Belle Hamlin, five-year-old record, 2.23¼; Maud T, five-year-old record, 2.26; Aileene Almont, 2.27½; Justina, five-year-old record, 2.28½; Wade Hampton, 2.31¼; Hutton, four-year-old record, 2.42½; public trial, 2.31¼; Gem, 2.47½; Blaine, three-year-old record, 2.55; public trial, 2.39¼. Sired by Almont—1st dam by Blood's Black Hawk—2d dam by Boner's Saxe-Weimer, by Saxe-Weimer, by Sir Archy, by imp. Diomed.

Blood's Black Hawk was the sire of the dams of Blackwood, Jr., 2.22½ and Van Arnim, 2.19¼.

Almont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2.14. Rosalind, 2.21¼. Thorndale, 2.22¼. Mercer, 2.23½. Major Edsall, 2.29. and St. Elmo, 2.30)—1st dam Sally Anderson by Mambrino Chief—2d dam Kate by Pilot, Jr. (sire of John Morgan, 2.24. Pilot Temple, 2.24½. Tattler, 2.26. Tackey, 2.26. Queen of the West, 2.26¼. Gen. Sherman, 2.28¼. Pilot, 2.28¼. Dixie, 2.30. and sire of the dams of Maud S., 2.09¼. Nutwood, 2.18¼. Jay-Eye-See, 2.10. Cora Belmont, 2.24½. Noontide, 2.20¼. Mambrino Gift, 2.20; Scotland, 2.22½. Hylas, 2.24½. Blanche Amory, 2.26. Naiad Queen, 2.27¼. Billy Hoskins, 2.26¼. Mambrino Pilot, 2.27½. Dacia, 2.29½. and George A. Ayer, 2.30)—3d dam the Pope mare, believed to be thoroughbred.

Alexander's Abdallah by Rysdyk's Hambletonian—dam Katy Darling, a fast trotting mare of unknown blood, but thought to be by a son of Andrew Jackson.

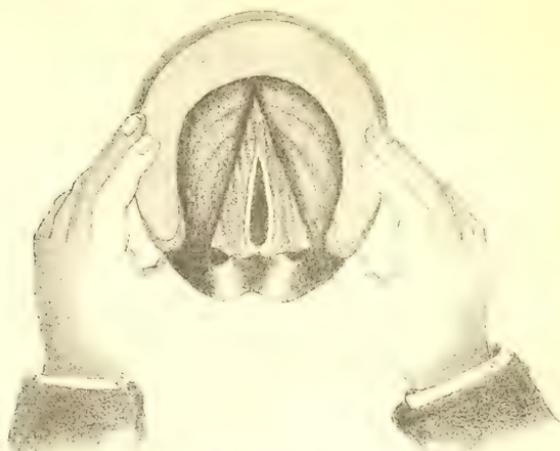
Rysdyk's Hambletonian by Abdallah, son of thoroughbred Mambrino, by imp. Messenger—1st dam Charles Kent Mare by imp. Bellfounder—2d dam One Eye by Bishop's Hambletonian, by imp. Messenger—3d dam Silvertail by imp. Messenger.

ALMONT, Sire of

Aldine	2.19¼	Clermont	2.30	King Almont.....	2.21¼
Alice West	2.26	Dolly Davis	2.29	Lillian	2.23
Allie West	2.25	Eary Rose	2.20¼	Musette	2.29¼
Almont, Jr. (Hamlin's),	2.26	Ella Earl	2.25	Piedmont	2.17¼
Almont, Jr. (Bostick's),	2.29	Fanny Witherspoon,	2.16¼	Sannie G.....	2.27
Alta	2.23¼	Flora B.	2.28	Tilton Almont.....	2.26
Almonarch	2.24¼	Jack Splan	2.35	Una	2.27¼
Annie S	2.26¼	Katie Jackson.....	2.25¼	Westmont (pacer)...	2.15½

HAMBLETONIAN (Rysdyk's), sire of

Administrator.....	2.29½	Enfield	2.29	Lottery	2.27
Astoria	2.29¼	Factory Girl	2.29¼	Lottie	2.28
Alma	2.28¾	Gazelle	2.21	Marguerite	2.29
Bella	2.22	George Wilkes.....	2.22	Mattie	2.22½
Breeze	2.24	Hamperion	2.29½	Maud	2.29¾
Bruno	2.29½	Honest John	2.29½	Madeline	2.23¼
Chester	2.27	James Howell, Jr.,	2.24	Nettie	2.18
Deucalion	2.22	Jay Gould.....	2.21½	Orange Girl.....	2.20
Dexter	2.17¼	Jerome	2.27	Scotland Maid.....	2.28¼
Drift	2.29¼	Kisbar	2.27¼	Sentinel	2.29¼
Effie Deans	2.25½	Lady Augusta.....	2.30	Small Hopes	2.26½
Ella Madden.....	2.25¼	Lady Banker.....	2.23	Young Bruno.....	2.23¾

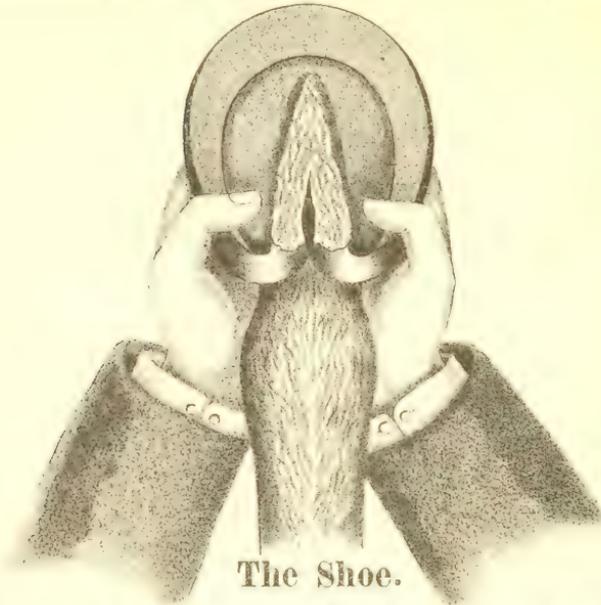


Shoeing.

If we examine the horse's foot while in the natural state it will be found to be almost round and very elastic at the heel, the frog broad, plump, and of a soft, yielding character; the commissures open and well defined, the sole concave; the outside crust from the heel to the toe increased from a slight bevel to an angle of forty-five degrees; consequently, as the foot grows it becomes wider and longer in proportion to the amount of horn secreted, and narrower and shorter in proportion to the ground surface. If a shoe were fitted nicely and accurately to the foot after being dressed down well, it would be found too narrow and short for the same foot after a lapse of a few weeks. Now, if an unyielding shoe of iron is nailed firmly to this naturally enlarging and elastic hoof, it prevents its natural freedom of expansion almost wholly, and does not allow the foot to grow wider at the quarters as it grows down, in proportion to the amount of horn grown, as before shod; consequently, the foot is changed by the continued restraint of the shoe from a nearly round, healthy foot to a contracted and unhealthy condition, as generally seen in horses shod for a few years.

The principles which should govern in shoeing are few and simple, and it is surprising, considering the serious consequences involved, that it should be done with so little consideration. The object of the shoer should be, in trimming and preparing the hoof for the shoe, to keep the foot natural, and this involves, first, the cutting away of any undue accumulation of horn, affecting in the least its health and freedom; second, to carry out in the shape of the shoe that of the foot as nearly as possible; third, to fit and fasten the shoe to the foot so as least to interfere with its health, growth and elasticity. The preparation of the foot requires the cutting away of about the proportion of horn which, coming in contact with the ground, would have worn off, or which has accumulated since being shod last. If the shoes have been on a month, the proportion of horn that was secreted in

that time is to be removed. If two months, then the proportion of two month's growth. No definite rule can be given; the judgment must be governed by the circumstances of the case. The stronger and more rapid the growth of the foot, the more must be cut away; and the weaker and less horn produced the less to the extremity of simply leveling the crust a little, the better to conform to the shoe. There is generally a far more rapid growth of horn at the toe than at the heels or the quarters; more will be required to be taken off there than off the other parts. Therefore, shorten the toe and lower the heels until you succeed in bringing down the bearing surface of the hoof upon the shoe to almost a level with the live horn of the sole. Be careful to make the heels level. Having lowered the crust to the necessary extent with the buttress or knife, smooth it down level with the rasp. The sole and frog detach by exfoliation as it becomes superabundant. The sole, therefore, would not need paring were it not for the restraining effect of the shoe upon the general functions of the foot, which is liable to prevent such detachment of the horn. We would be particular, also, in impressing the necessity of not confounding the bars with the substance of the sole, and setting them down to the common level with the sole. Any man of common sense can see that the bearing of the bars should be equal to the outside of the crust upon the shoe, and that they offer a decided resistance to the contraction of the heels. The cutting away of the bars to give the heels an open appearance is inexcusable, and should never be done. In a natural, healthy condition, the frog has a line of bearing with the hoof, and, by its elastic nature, acts as a safeguard to the delicate machinery of the foot immediately over it, and helps to preserve the foot in its natural state by keeping the heels spread. It seems to be wisely intended to give life and health to the foot. Permitting the heels to grow down, with the addition of high-heeled shoes, raises the frog from its natural position and causes it to shrink and harden, and bears, in consequence, an important influence in setting up a diseased action that usually results in contraction of the foot. If the heels are square and high, and the hoof presents rather a long, narrow appearance, and is hollow on the bottom, there is a state of contraction going on, and you must not hesitate to dress down thoroughly. Do not hesitate because the foot will appear small. Cut away until you are well down to a level with the live horn of the sole, and, if the foot is weak, use the same prudence in not cutting it away too much. The shoer must always bear in mind that the sole must not rest on the shoe. Let the foot be so dressed down, and the shoe so approximate, that the bearing will come evenly upon the crust all the way around without the sole touching the shoe. This requires the crust to be dressed level, and, although well down to the live horn of the sole, it should always be left a little higher. The corners between the bars and crust should be well pared out, so that there is no danger of the sole resting upon the shoe.



The Shoe.

The main object should be to have the shoe so formed as to size, weight, fitting and fastening as to combine the most advantages of protection and preserve the natural tread of the foot the best. In weight it should be proportioned to the work or employment of the horse. The foot should not be loaded with more iron than is necessary to preserve it. If the hoof is light, the shoe should be light also; but if the horse work principally on the road, his shoes should be rather heavy. In its natural state, the foot has a concave sole surface, which seems to offer the greatest fulcrum of resistance to the horse when traveling. Most of the shoes now in use by intelligent shoers are fashioned on this principle; and, aside from the advantage of lightness and strength, they are considered to be an improvement on the common flat shoe. Geo. H. Dadd, veterinary surgeon, said once on the subject of shoeing: "The action of concave feet may be compared to that of the claws of a cat, or the nails on the fingers and toes of a man. The nails and toes are the fulcrum; they grasp, as it were, the bodies with which they come in contact, and thus they secure a fulcrum of resistance when traveling or grasping." Now, in order to preserve the natural mechanical action of the horn and sole, the ground surface of the shoe must correspond exactly with the ground surface of the foot; that is to say, the ground surface of the shoe must be leveled cup-fashion: its outer edge being prominent, corresponds to the lower and outer rim of the hoof, while the shoe, being hollow, it resembles the natural concave form of the sole of the foot.

No matter what may be the form of the foot, whether it be high or low heeled, contracted at the heels, lengthened or shortened at the toe, or having a concave or convex sole, it matters not; the ground surface of the

shoe must be concave. In every other part of the shoe alterations and deviations from any given rule or form are needed, in consequence of the ever varying form of the foot and the condition of the same, both as regards health and disease, but the sole of the foot, being concave, presents a pattern for the ground surface of the shoe, which the smith, with all his skill, cannot improve on ; and, if all such craftsmen were to follow this pattern more closely than they do, there would be fewer accidents in falling, and a less number of lame horses. The shoe should be of equal thickness all the way round, perfectly level on the top side, and concave on the ground surface.

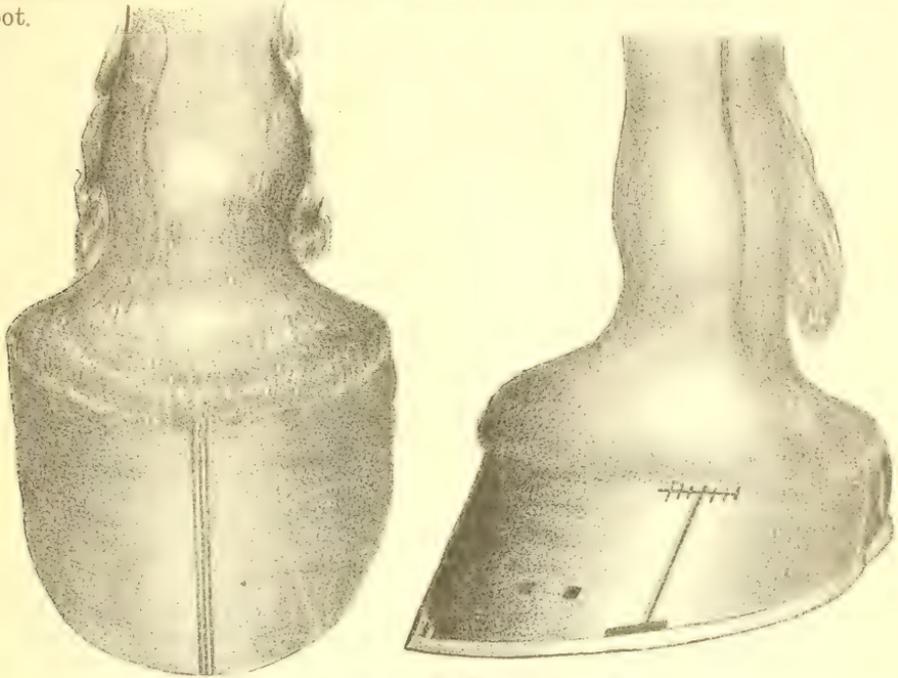
We cannot see the propriety, as given by a standard author, of seating all shoes alike, and of carrying them well back at the heel. Seating appears to be necessary only for the flat-footed horses, or the inside edge of the shoe must be lowered from the possible bearing of the sole, and enough to run the picker around between the shoe and hoof, to remove any gravel or foreign matter that may find a lodgment between them. If there is much space between the shoe and sole, it invites accumulation of gravel and other substances injurious to the foot.

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

The manner of fastening the shoe is what really affects the foot, and what requires the most special attention in shoeing ; for the foot, being elastic, expands in the same proportion on the rough as on the nicely-fitted shoe. It is the number and position of the nails that really affect the foot. If they are placed well back in the quarters, four on a side, as is common, the crust is held as firmly to this unyielding shoe as if in a vice, which utterly prevents the free action necessary to its health. Inflammation of the sensitive laminae is produced, which causes contraction and the consequent derangement of the whole foot.

If the free, natural expansion of the foot and the spreading of the quarters in proportion to the growth of the hoof is prevented by the nailing of the shoe, irritation of the fleshy substance between the crust and coffin bone will result, and ultimately create so much diseased action of the parts as to cause contraction and navicular disease. Shoes may be securely fastened without causing such mischief, if the following method of nailing is observed: "Drive four nails on the outside of the foot the same as common, while you drive two or three well forward in the toe of the opposite side, which leaves the inside quarter virtually free and independent of the shoe, for the outside of the foot, being the only part fastened, carries the shoe with it at every expansion, while the inside, being unattached, expands independently of it, and the foot is left as nearly as possible in a state of nature so far as its powers of expansion are concerned. It may be asked, will this style of nailing hold shoes on the feet of horses of all work? We answer, yes; experience has fully demonstrated that seven nails will hold the shoe on ordinary feet for any purpose, if the shoes are properly fitted, for a period of from four to seven weeks, which is as long as shoes should be on without re-setting. If shoes are made with little clips, to keep them from being shoved back under the foot, they will require less nailing. If seven nails are found to be necessary, have the three on the inside drove in the space of an inch and a quarter, well forward in the toe, though in most cases two will be found sufficient for the purpose. Turn down the clinches snugly. Nothing should be done for what might be called "fancy." The hoof should never be filed or rasped above the clinches, as the hoof is covered by a peculiar enamel that prevents the too rapid evaporation of moisture from the horn, and ought not to be disturbed. The practice of rasping, filing or sand-papering the hoof to make it look nice, only produces mischief, and should never be allowed. Horses kept for light driving and irregular work—particularly those having rather square, upright heels—should be shod on the one-sided nailing principle, as the feet of such horses are much disposed to contraction. So far as observation and experience teaches us, we find proper attention to paring down the feet and fastening the shoes so as not to interfere with the free expansion of the hoof (as above) will remedy contraction; though attention to growing down the crust and the use of shoes that are slightly convex or leveled out, so as to have a tendency to spread the heels when the weight of the body is thrown upon the foot, and fastening on the principle of the inside quarter being left free, is regarded as much better; but the blacksmith must be a good workman to fashion and fit a shoe in this way properly. The nails should not be driven higher in the crust than seven-eighths of an inch, and not so deep as to possibly strike through to the quick. If the foot is light, and shows a thin, delicate crust, the nails should be small, and not driven high or deep into the horn. As a rule, the fewer and smaller the nails used—pro-

vided they secure the shoe to the foot—the better. Shoes should be re-set as often as once a month, though in some cases they need not require setting so often. It is positively necessary at six, and must not be neglected longer than seven or eight weeks, if you would preserve the natural shape of the foot.



Quarter and Toe Crack.

This disease, usually attributed to "heat," "dry weather," "weak feet," etc., is one of the common symptoms of contraction, and can be entirely cured with the greatest ease; nor will it ever recur if the hoof is kept in proper condition.

If the case is recent, shoe as advised in our paragraph upon "Incipient Unsoundness," being sure to cut the heel well down, putting the bearing fully upon the frog and three-quarters of the foot. If the hoof is weak from long contraction and defective circulation, lower the heels and whole wall, until the frog comes well upon the ground, and shoe with a "slipper," or "tip," made by cutting off a light shoe just before the middle calk, drawing it down and lowering the toe-calk partially. This will seem dangerous to those who have not tried it, but it is not so. The horse may flinch a little at first, from his unaccustomed condition, and from the active life that will begin to stir in his dry, hard, and numb foot, but he will enjoy the change. The healing of the crack will be from the coronet down, and it is good practice to cut with a sharp knife just above the split, and to clean all dirt and dead substance out from the point where you cut, downwards.

Soaking the feet in water will facilitate a cure by quickening the growth of the hoof; or a stimulating liniment may be applied to the coronet, to excite more active growth. Bear in mind that expansion is not from the sole upwards, but from the coronet downwards.

Toe Cracks.

The cause of this defect is the same as in quarter crack. It appears in both fore and hind feet. Clean the crack well, cutting with a sharp knife the dead horn from each side of it; shoe as advised for quarter crack, or for the purpose of getting expansion and natural action of the dead, shelly hoof. The dirt and sand may be kept out of the crack by filling it with balsam of fir, or pine pitch. Keep the horse at regular work.



Thrush.

This is a very disagreeable discharge of offensive matter, from the cleft of the frog, by which pus is secreted together, with, or instead of horn. If the frog is sound, the cleft sinks but a little way into it; but by contraction or other causes, the cleft will penetrate to the sensitive sole within. Through this fissure the discharge proceeds. It may be caused by bruises or filth. The sinking in at the quarters will cause the horn to press upon the frog, or cutting the frog will cause it to become hard and horny. It can readily be distinguished from any other disease by the offensive smell; run a stick or blade in the fissure, and the discharge will assure you.

CURE.—First poultice with linseed meal, put on hot, and let it remain twelve hours; then use a paste made of two ounces of blue vitrol, one ounce white vitrol, powdered as finely as possible, mix well with one pound of tar and two pounds of lard. Apply this in the cleft. It may be put on tow and pushed in. Let it remain twelve hours; and then cleanse out with soft water and soap. When dry, make the second application; also renew the poultices at night, until all inflammation disappears.

If you wish to dry it up quick (which I do not approve), you can use the spirits of salt, ten or fifteen drops at a time. (2) Cleanse the foot out well, then crowd in fine salt and wash with beef brine. But in all cases of thrush, first use poultices, to relieve the inflammation. A carrot poultice is good, if linseed is not convenient. After this stuff the foot with clay, in dry weather; this will keep it cool and moist, and it will also make it less liable to be bruised. The horse should take physic during the time, to cleanse the blood. Use barbadoes aloes, pulverized, and mixed with linseed oil sufficient to make into balls. Dose one ounce.



PERFECT HORSES HEAD.



GIVING MEDICINE.

Nailing.

With respect to nailing, the number of nails must be determined by the size and weight of the shoes. In driving the nails they must be driven sufficiently high to be secure, but in such direction as to not injure laminae, remembering that an improperly *punched* shoe cannot safely be applied to the foot; in such cases it is almost impossible to drive the nail properly. The clinches should not be too short, lest they pull through the hoof: nor so long as to be unsightly in the hoof or do injury with the hammer, removing the inequalities *only* with the rasp. Rasping the wall of the hoof is to be condemned.

Interfering Shoes.

First find what part of the foot hits the opposite ankle, which you can do by wrapping the ankle with a rag nicely, which color with some kind of coloring matter, over where the opposite foot hits, you can then discover by driving where the color adheres and what portion of the crust hits the ankle. Remove this portion and have the shoes well under the foot, but carefully fitted, so as to support the foot safely by the bearing of the bar and heel. The hoof should be pared lower on the outside, to turn the ankle, that the other hoof may pass clear. Yet if the inside sole is not dressed, the rim soon breaks, and the inside is found to be actually lower than the outside. Shoes to prevent interfering, should be light and of narrow web, on the inside, with three nail holes near the toe. They should be straight at the point where they come in contact with the opposite leg. By adhering strictly to this principle of paring the foot, and fitting and fastening of the shoe, you will prevent a recurrence of the difficulty.

Shoes, to prevent over-reaching, should be long, and for the forward feet, heavy, especially at the heels; and for the hind feet, light, with heavy toes. The hoof should be well pared at the toe.



ONLY SAFE METHOD OF CONTROLLING A HORSE BAD TO SHOE.

The Bevel of the Foot Surface

Is to keep the shoe a continuation of the crust or wall of the hoof, and to avoid percussion upon the sole.

The Bevel on the Ground Surface

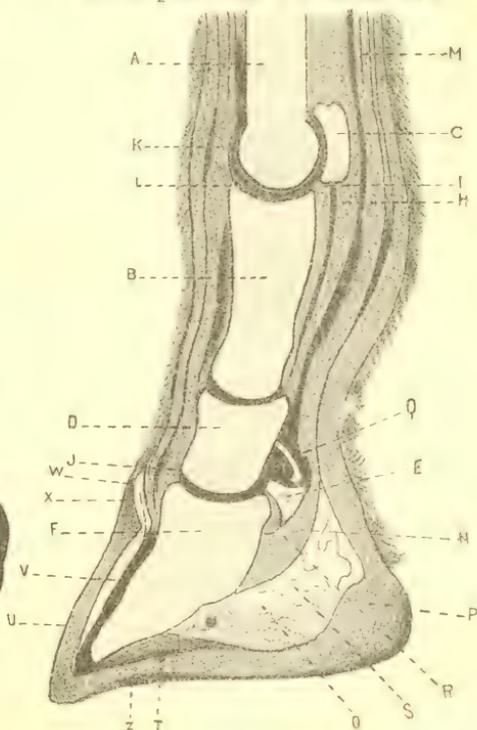
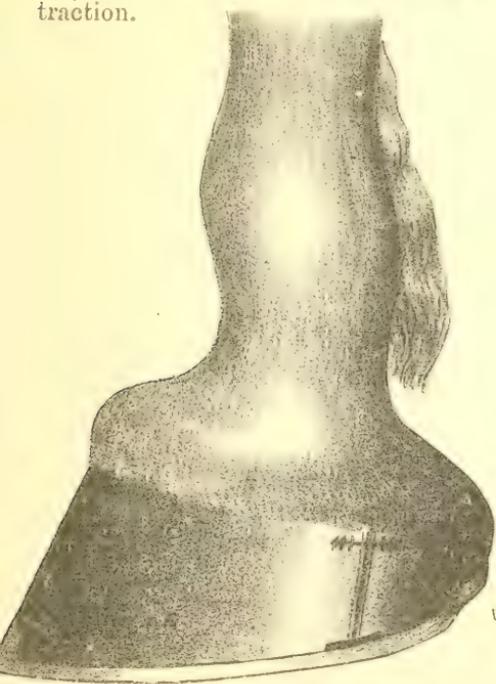
Is to follow the natural concavity of the foot and to give it the form which will have no suction on wet ground, will not pick up mud, or retain snow-balls.

Contracted Feet.

Sometimes only one foot becomes contracted; this may be caused in a cold climate by leaving a snow-ball in the bottom of the foot after the horse has been exercised until he is very warm. The coffin muscle is then relaxed by heat, and the snow-ball cools it so sudden that it contracts. In a few days the hoof shrinks to the muscle thus contracted, leaving a ridge in the hoof.

In a warm climate, it may be caused by letting a horse stand even a short time, in cool water, after exercising and heating the blood. If you wish to bathe your horse's legs, do it with warm water, always; then you avoid all danger, and leave the limbs soft and pliable.

Also, cutting away too much of the sole of the foot, deprives it of the very substance which holds the moisture and keeps the foot healthy. Cutting the frog makes it hard and horny, and when struck hard upon a stone it is pressed to the quick, causing fever. Both practices will cause contraction.



CURE.—When first discovered, bathe the legs from the knee down, in hot water; do this twice a day for two weeks, every night stuffing the feet with clay. His shoes should merely rest on the rim of the foot. Never use a shoe with a swelled heel. When caused by cutting, stuff the feet with clay and use the concave shoes. Never use ointments or grease of any description upon the outside of the hoof, as they close the pores and create fever, without removing the cause of the disease.



Keep Your Horse in Good Health.

WHAT ERRORS IN FEEDING WILL DO, AND HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

With very rare exceptions diseases of the digestive organs are results of errors in feeding, and all observations point to the conclusion that in the horse the intestines are more liable to suffer from disease than the stomach. The stomach of a horse is a simple organ, small in comparison to the size of the animal, and in contrast with the volume of the intestines. It is but slightly called into action during the digestive process, and, provided the food be properly masticated and incorporated with the salivary secretions, it is arrested for a short time only in the stomach, but is passed onward into the intestinal canal, where the process of digestion is completed. On this account the intestines are more liable to disease. It is also a remarkable fact that unduly digested food, if given over-abundantly, is apt to derange

the small intestines, whereas food containing much woody fibre, such as over-ripe hay, coarse straw, etc., accumulates in the large intestines and there causes derangement, inflammation and even paralysis of the intestinal muscular tissue. It is also a fact worthy of notice that if food be given, artificially prepared by boiling or steaming, it is retained in the stomach itself, and if given in too large quantities causes distention, inflammation, paralysis and even rupture. This is accounted for by the circumstance that food imperfectly prepared for intestinal digestion is retained or imprisoned by the action of the pyloric structures, and thus distends the stomach by its bulk or by gases evolved by the process of fermentation, which is apt to ensue.

The food of the horse contains an abundant quantity of starchy materials, and the process by which these are rendered soluble commences in the mouth, not only by their admixture with the salivary secretions, but by a chemical change, through which the non-soluble starch is converted into dextrine and grape sugar and made fit for the action of the intestinal, biliary and gastric secretions and for absorption by the vessels of the gastric and intestinal walls. For the purpose of performing this process the horse is provided with twenty-four mill-stones, in the form of molar teeth, which have the power of crushing and tritulating the hardest food, and of an extensive system of salivary organs which secrete very actively, during the process of mastication, a fluid which effectively blends with and chemically changes the food thus tritulated. On this account it is found that when horses are sufficiently, but not overly fed with dry food of a proper quantity, the stomach rarely suffers from disease. An error in the diet, however, or a sudden change from one kind of food to another, not only deranges the stomach, but the intestinal canal as well.

From various cause, such as improper food, the process of dentition, diseases of the teeth causing imperfect mastication, ravenous feeding, the presence of other diseases, debility of the stomach itself resulting from some constitutional predisposition, or from food given at uncertain and rare intervals, a condition of indigestion is induced in the horse. In young animals the same is induced by draughts of cold milk, removal from the dam at too early an age, or, what is commonly the case in some places, compelling the dam to work shortly after the birth of the offspring, and allowing it to suckle at rare intervals and when the dam is heated. In the horse the symptoms of indigestion are loss of appetite, or depravity and capriciousness of it, manifested by the horse eating at irregular intervals, or having a desire to eat filth, with sourness of the mouth, and usually increased thirst. The animal soon becomes hide-bound, has a dry, scurfy skin, there is irregularity of the bowels, and frequent escape of flatus by the anus. If caused by imperfectly masticated food, such as whole oats or coarse hay, these may be found in the faeces. In addition to the above diagnostic symptoms, there

may be a dry cough, or irregularity of the pulse, which may be slower or faster than natural; colicky pains may also be present in some cases, occurring more particularly in an hour or two after the animal has partaken of its food, whilst in others fits of giddiness, and even paralysis, occurs, the latter condition being not seldom seen in cattle, and very often in dogs.

In the young animal the above symptoms are more commonly associated with diarrhœa than in the older ones, in which constipation is generally present. The fœces often resemble the color of the food; for example, if the horse is fed on dark-colored hay or clover, the fœces will be dark-colored also; if, on the contrary, it is fed on oats, the fœces will be light in color, and in the young animal, when fed on milk, it will often resemble it both in color and consistence, mixed, however, with large masses of curdled milk, and often very fœtid. It has often been noticed that when indigestion is induced by clover the urine is very dark in color, and deposits a thick, almost brick-colored sediment. This condition of the urine, however, need cause no apprehension, as it is often seen in the clover-fed animal without any disease being present. Indigestion is a fertile source of deposits in the urine, which result from imperfect nutrition of the tissues, or a chemical change in the constituents of the blood-plasma, due to the products being imperfectly prepared or containing some material unfit for healthy nutrition.

In the treatment of indigestion, the cause ought to be carefully inquired into and removed. If due to the process of dentition, the presence of unshed crowns of the temporary teeth irritating and wounding the mouth, or to any irregularity of the dental apparatus, these must be attended to according to the directions laid down under their several heads. In all instances where such causes are not in operation, even when the cause cannot be traced to the food, it will be necessary to make some alteration in the diet and to examine the various alimentary matters in order to detect the offending one if possible. If the diarrhœa is not excessive and the animal thereby much debilitated, it would be advisable to give a mild aperient or a moderate cathartic. To the young animal a dose of castor or linseed oil, to the older a moderate dose of aloes, combined with a vegetable bitter, ginger or gentian. In foals pepsine can be administered, as in all probability the indigestion is due to imperfect secretion of the gastric glands; even in the older animal this is often presumably the case, and more especially when the disorder occurs without apparent cause, the same remedy will prove beneficial. The diet of the animal is also to be carefully conducted; and that pure air, moderate exercise and good grooming are essential to proper digestion. Occurring in the winter, if the horse is thickly covered with hair, clipping will have a beneficial result, restoring the digestion and appetite, which may have been long impaired, notwithstanding remedies, in the course of a few hours.

Distensions of the stomach may arise from repletion with solid food or from the evolution of gasses arising from solids or liquids contained within it undergoing the process of fermentation, or disengaged from the gastric walls when the stomach is empty, as occurring in conditions of great prostration. The cause of impaction of the stomach results from the indigestion of food too abundant in quantity, or greedily swallowed and imperfectly masticated. In those parts of the country where the cooking of food for horses is a common custom, it is found that deaths from diseases and lesions of the digestive apparatus are very common. From the reasons that it is necessary for the food to undergo not only the process of trituration by the teeth, but that it requires to be chemically altered by combination with the saliva, it will be understood that food prepared in any other way, as cooking by boiling and steaming, is unfitted to be acted upon by the stomach, and is consequently retained within it, the animal meanwhile continuing to eat until its walls become distended, paralyzed or even ruptured. Some kinds of food, nutritious in themselves, and theoretically calculated to be proper for the horse, are found practically to be highly dangerous. Wheat, for instance, which is highly nutritious, is considered to be improper food, deranging the stomach, causing purgation, laminitis and death. Barley has a similar effect. When it becomes compulsory to cook the food, it should be given with the greatest caution and in small quantities. Bran, in mash or otherwise, musty hay, or too ripe before being cut, barley and green foods not only induces engorgement, but also undergo fermentation in the stomach, and thus bring on tympanitis.

Kicking Cows.

It is natural for the cow to stand while being milked. Consequently, the heifer knows nothing about kicking until hurt, or frightened into it. The lesson in regard to heifers is therefore perfectly plain. Be careful and not hurt or frighten them. If, by accident, you should, and they kick, do not punish them for it. Kindness and gentle handling is the only remedy. If your cow kicks, let your reasoning for the cause be based upon the principle that she never kicked until she was injured, and the remedy will at once suggest itself. No cow was ever broken of kicking by striking with the stool or other weapon. This practice only puts the cow on her guard, and, as you come near her with the stool, she uses nature's defense and kicks. Handle her gently. If she walks off or kicks, pay no attention to it, using no loud words nor blows. If her teats are sore, she is quite liable to do either; and you must have patience until they are healed. In our experience we have never found a confirmed kicker in a yard where kindness was a characteristic of the family who handled the dairy; on the contrary, we have found plenty of them where quarreling, loud words and general

bad temper prevailed. Now, if you have a bad kicking cow, you must have a plan by which you can control and break her of the vice. Take your surcingle and buckle it around her waist, just back of the forelegs; then attach your pole-strap to the ten-inch strap, and buckle around the nigh hind foot; then carry the pole-strap through the fourth ring of the surcingle, and draw the foot from the floor; let her remain in that position for a few moments; then gradually lower the foot until she can partially rest it on the floor; while in that position it will be impossible for her to kick, and, in a short time, she will be effectually broken of the vice.

Training Dogs.

The dog is the most domesticated, and (next to the horse) the most intelligent of all animals. He is easily taught, and, if properly treated, is a faithful and willing servant of man; if misused and ill-treated, he is very apt to become disagreeable, and a nuisance. The dog being a favorite of mankind, it becomes a duty to educate him in such a manner that he will not only reflect credit, but become useful to his master, besides being an agreeable inmate to all members of the household. We have given particular attention to the subject, it being one which cannot fail to interest all readers. We have at present two of the best trained dogs in the country—Minnie, an Italian greyhound, and Tasso, a black and tan. They are made to understand any words of the English language, simply by teaching them the act, and then the word from the act. The rules whereby any person can educate a dog are simple and easily understood, but it is necessary to be patient, kind and persevering—(the same as in all things.) We give a few rules—sufficient to enable the operator to practice many more. There are different breeds of dogs, and, of course, as many different habits and dispositions as breeds; consequently it will require judgment to train them to that to which they are best adapted by nature. For instance, the St. Bernard is a faithful watch dog, while the setter will scent game without training; a terrier will catch rats, and the grey-hound takes to running from his birth. It is necessary, therefore, in attempting to teach the dog, to bear in mind these natural habits, being careful not to urge upon him the performance of any duties or tricks which are manifestly not in his nature to do. When selecting dogs for any particular lesson, study this subject closely, as undoubtedly it is the most useful lesson to be taught. We have not given so much attention to educating the shepherd or the watch dog to drive, not being so fond of this kind as of teaching the more intelligent class of dogs certain tricks, etc., but we will give you the knowledge of the above as we obtained it from a celebrated dog trainer.

Training The Shepherd Dog to Drive.

Take a well-bred shepherd dog about six months old, reared in some secluded place, hearing no words with a meaning intended to be attached, except his name. He should know nothing of the ordinary words in use towards dogs, and not have been handled by boys or careless persons. Take him alone with you into a large room. The first thing to be done is to teach him to lead; to do this, place a strap around his neck that cannot hurt him, to which attach a cord six or eight feet in length; stand still, and hold upon the cord for a few minutes, until he ceases struggling to get away. It is best to give one lesson each day during the whole training. The first two lessons should be devoted to teaching him that he cannot get away. Now commence teaching him to come to you by pulling upon the rope and saying, "Here," using only the one word. In the use of this as well as all other words used in training the dog, one word is all it is best to try and teach him for any one act, it being so difficult to make him understand if you attempt to teach him more. When he is once fixed in the habit of minding the word, you may then use other words in connection therewith as are pleasant to the ear, as, for instance, "come here, sir." Without the word *here* he will not know what you mean, and the others being meaningless to him, do not puzzle him. He will also be less liable to have too many masters, as the *one* word will not be likely to be used every time by a person unacquainted with your mode of training. Of course, if you prefer it, you may, in giving the lesson, substitute other words for those laid down; but we give those which are readiest to the tongue. As the dog comes up, whether voluntarily or not, say, "Do," and caress him. A lesson of an hour or two, each time working slowly and patiently, will be about right. Proceed with it until he will come to you from any portion of the room at the word "Here." He will have learned by this time, probably, that the word "Do" is for him to understand that you are through with him. When he perfectly realizes this you may then prefix words, and say, "that will do," emphasizing the word *do* each time. You may also now say, "Come here," remembering that the words *here* and *do* are the only ones he obeys. He cannot connect sentences, nor be made to understand them when once connected. You now wish him to learn the words "Go" and "Halt." To do this you will place yourself in a portion of the room opposite to where the dog would naturally desire to go (the door, for instance, or something that would attract him, such as food,) say "Go" and by coaxing and urging him start him along. As he gets part of the way, say "Halt," pulling upon the string, stopping him and saying "Halt" again. Proceed with this until he has learned to obey both the words, "Go" and

"Halt." To teach these four words named will generally take three or four weeks. Now let him learn to bark at the word "Speak" by holding up something which he wants very much, for instance, food when he is hungry. You may then let him loose, and let him run about with you (previously keeping him confined, but not in a narrow place), being watchful that he does not stray off, nor be hurt, nor handled by others. He will soon become handy about the house, you having control of him through the words you have taught him, and you can keep him in his place by the word of command. For instance, if you wish him to go out of doors, show him the door and say, "Go out." The word "go" will start him, and in a little while he will become familiar with the word "out." Give him a fixed place to sleep, and teach him its name. If you have a dog already trained to drive and go behind, take him out with him to drive in the cattle. He will learn that they will run from him. Say nothing to him while he is with the other dog, unless he attempts to go to the head of any of the cattle. This you must not allow. After two or three times, take him out without the other dog and allow him to run after the cattle, provided the cattle are used to being driven by dogs. It will not do to let him run where there is a chance of being turned upon. If he drives them too fast, say "Steady." He will not know what you mean, but, as you use words with him only when they mean something, he will be apt to pay attention and go slower. If he does not, say "Halt," then "Go," steadying him by the word "Steady," if possible. He will gradually learn its meaning by its repetition. If you have no other dog, you will let him go without, being more watchful of him that he does not go to the head of the cattle, otherwise say nothing to him except "Go," not letting him start until he gets the word. After a while you may proceed to practice upon the other words he knows. If he shows no disposition to bite at the heels, nor to pull at the tail, take a rope and tie a knot a short distance up, fringe out the end, and play with him with the rope, letting him catch hold of it, and causing him to bark at it by using the word "Speak." When he takes hold of the rope say "Up," and when you wish him to let go, "Do." You may then with a slow cow, call him up, and taking hold of the tail, say "Up," and "Speak," to teach him to take hold of the tail and bark when you say "Start 'em up," and "Speak to them," and to let go when you say "That will do." Now accustom him to the word "Fetch," for sheep, and "Get," for cattle, etc., so that when you say "Go and get the cattle," he knows that you mean cattle instead of sheep or horses. You may then teach him to know the right from the left, and to obey your orders in that respect by taking him into a large room and by the motion of your right hand try to have him go to the right from you, saying, "Go—right." If he does not do it, say "Halt," and repeat. When he does do it, say "That will do." Continue this until he will

go to the right at the motion of your hand and the word "Right"; then making motions with your left hand, and using the word "Left," you teach him the opposite. By these motions, and an appeal to the intelligence of the dog by your countenance and eyes, you can start him for the fields in any direction you may choose, and he soon learns to do what you want with very little telling. Following these rules will satisfy you that the dog can be taught indefinitely respecting all things which pertain to his peculiar nature.

The Watch Dog.

For a good watch dog, select one of a breed adapted to the business. There is but little that you can teach such an one, as it is somewhat of a natural trait, and any other than a natural watch dog, however much you may labor with him, will never be reliable. A barking dog, one that will be noisy on the approach of intruders, is the best. A dog that bites, but does not bark, is only fit to put in barns or other outbuildings, nights, chaining him up day-times; and then he is dangerous even to his keeper, as a sudden start will cause him to bite any one. To teach your dog, give him something to watch, saying, "Take care of it," as you place him near the object. He will soon learn the word, and upon being directed to any particular thing will faithfully guard it. While teaching him, allow no one but yourself to approach him, without setting him on. You may have a stranger approach him and tease him, you urging him to drive the stranger away, and as soon as he starts, let the person run, you calling the dog back. While young do not compel him to stay too long at one thing, and when you go up to him and say "That will do," feed him something. After the manner spoken of in the previous illustration, whenever you wish the dog to bite, or go at any person or thing, you will teach him the words the reverse of what you mean, such as "Be still," "Get out," "Lie down." You will see that a person not understanding the dog will not be very apt to get near him, as he would naturally make use of those words, and they would be setting him on instead of quieting him. To call him yourself, use such a convenient word as you choose, but not one naturally used by others. As this ingenious use of words is about the only new idea we can suggest to teach watch dogs, the masters can use their own ingenuity to render it practical.

The Trick Dog.

Many amusing tricks may be taught which will exhibit in a wonderful degree the intelligence of the dog. As we have before said, much depends upon the breed. A dog of one peculiar breed may be taught a certain class of tricks, while that of another breed will be entirely different in its charac-

teristics. A well-bred dog is hard to learn any tricks, except those pertaining to his nature; while a mongrel cur is quite easy to learn any. Perhaps a Spaniel poodle dog is the most tractable of any; a black-and-tan is quite apt. We give a few examples, sufficient to form a groundwork for the intelligent operator to extend his list of tricks at his pleasure.

The First Step to be Taken.

When you are preparing the dog to receive his first lesson, it is necessary to place him where you can control him. Procure a piece of cord ten feet long, and one-fourth of an inch in diameter, tie a knot at each end—one that will not slip. Take one end, place it around the dog's neck, to get the size, then tie another knot, and again place it around his neck, slipping the end with knot through, and make fast. The proper way of training him is with a whip—a small riding whip. In giving him his first lesson, should he attempt to run from you (as he undoubtedly will), give him a sudden jerk, and say, "Come here;" as he comes back, talk gently, pat and caress him; that is to show him he has done right in coming back. A few pulls with the cord and he will not attempt to leave you.

To Teach Him to Sit Down.

Press your hand upon his back toward the hind legs and say, "Sit down," at the same time tapping with your foot upon the floor. If he attempts to lie down or draw his feet under him, coax him up, and teach him that "sit down" is what you are after, tapping him under the chin to keep his head well up. He will, after a few lessons, sit down at the word and a tapping of your foot on the floor, or with your whip, holding him by the cord; tap him lightly on the top of the quarters, saying "Sit down," each time a little harder, until he sits down, then pat him to show him that he has done right.

To Make a Bow.

When he gets handy, and will sit down at the word, then say to him, "Make a bow." This trick he will learn in a very short time. As he sits down, place your right hand on the top of his head and with a quick move press down, saying "Make a bow." By accompanying the word with the act, quite often, each day, for a few days, he will understand the word without the act, and obey readily.

To Teach Him to Sit Up.

Set him up in the corner, and with a switch hit him lightly under the mouth, snapping your finger and saying "Sit up." As he comes down, put him back and repeat, until he remains, which he will do in a few minutes, then say "That will do," and coax him down, and caress him. When he has learned this sufficiently, set him up against a wall and try the same thing. This will require more patience, as he can so easily get over to either side. When, however, he will do it, then take him out in the center of the floor; this will take still longer, but if followed up, kindly and perseveringly, he will learn to perform the trick at the word and the snapping of the finger.

To Stand Up.

Take some food in your hands and offer it to him, holding it well up, and say "Stand up." Repeat this until he will stand up quite readily, holding out your unoccupied hand for him to support his fore-feet on. Gradually take away your hand, each time that he comes up, saying "Stand up." Then take him by the forward feet and lift him up quite hard, and say, "Stand up." You will soon get him so that when you lift him he will straighten up and show signs of standing; then make the effort to teach him to stand up at the word, and the holding out of your hand. You may now combine this with the last trick, saying "Sit up," "Stand up," "That will do." These are the first tricks he should be taught, as they are the foundation for others.

To Get Into a Chair.

This is easily done, taking your own way to coax him into the chair, using the word "chair" whenever you cause him to get into it. When he becomes familiar with the word, accompanied with a motion of the hand towards a chair, you may use other words in connection therewith, "Go and get into the chair." After he will do this handily you may then teach him to put his paws upon the back of the chair, by asking him to "put them up," or saying "Up," assisting him at first. When he will do it readily you may teach him to put his head down upon his paws, by placing it there and repeating the word "Down," of course caressing him each time that he complies. To have him hold up his head, tap him under the mouth, and say "Up," remembering to say "That will do," when you are through the trick. You may teach him to jump over the chair by playfully coaxing him to do so, saying "Jump."

To Make Him Go Lame.

Tap him with a little rod upon the hind foot, saying "Lame," teaching him to stand and hold it up whenever you say "Lame." Now coax him along, and if he puts it down hit him quite smartly on the foot, making him keep it up until he will go lame at the word and a motion of the rod. Now whenever you send him to the chair, as before, as he goes to jump down, stop him, teaching him to wait for the word "Do." As he comes down with his fore-feet on the floor, say "Steady," and teach him to stop with his hind legs in the chair. He is now ready

To Run on His Forward Legs.

To teach him to do this, take hold of his hind legs, lift them up and walk him around in a circle, and place them in a chair, saying "Round." Do this every time you perform the trick of having him get into a chair. After a while take him by the tail and lift him up, and, switching his hind legs lightly, walk him around in the same manner, saying "Round," as before. With patience and perseverance he will learn to lift up his hind legs at the motion of the whip, and on the words "Go round" perform a circle, walking on his forward feet, and place his hind feet in the chair; of course the height of the chair must be adapted to the length of the dog's legs.

To Sit on a Stool.

It is now very easy to teach him to "sit down" on a low stool. You may then teach him to "take a seat" on the stool by leading him around by his forward feet, and setting him on the stool with his forward feet held up, saying "Seat;" you then have him learned to go on all fours, to sit down on the stool, and go on his hind feet and take a seat with his forward feet up.

To Teach Him to Find Things.

Take something with which he is accustomed to play, and, after getting him enlivened with play, call him up to you and blindfold him, and throw the article a short distance from you. If the dog has good scent, tell him you have "lost," then remove the blindfold and he will search and find it. Repeat this, throwing it further each time, until you can throw your knife or anything which you have held in your hand, at a distance, you looking in the direction and saying, "I have lost my knife." He will search until he finds and brings it to you. If the dog has not good scent, teach him to look down at the word "find," and up at the word "up," doing as before. We

have now given a sufficient number of examples to set forth the important rules which govern the teaching of dogs. By an observance of these you may teach your dog to climb ladders, fetch things to you, carry baskets, roll over, lie down, shut doors, and an almost innumerable number of tricks. To teach the dog, however, you must have perfect control over your temper, never whip severely, never get out of patience.

To Teach Him to Creep.

First make him lie down on all fours; then get upon your knees, take your dog's fore paws in your hands, and rest the back of your hands on the floor; draw your hands, first one and then the other, toward you, saying "Creep, creep, sir." If he attempts to get up hold his fore legs fast to the floor, saying "Careful, sir." As soon as he stops struggling, begin again. This is one of the easiest tricks for a dog to learn, and can be taught him in a very short time.

To be a Dead Dog.

Take your dog by the fore shoulders; say to him "Be dead;" and at the same time lay him down on his side. He will at first struggle to get up, but hold him fast, and when he is quiet take your hands from him. Work slowly and carefully. If he attempts to get up hold his head to the floor again. In a short time he will lie down upon his side at the word "dead." When you wish him to get up change your voice, and speak quickly, but not harshly, "That will do, sir," or "Dinner is ready," or "Beefsteak," or any word you wish, and after he has thoroughly learned the word he will not get up until you speak it.

To Balance on the Back of a Chair.

Take a common bar-room chair—one with wide arms is best; coax your dog up into it; take his fore paws and place them on the arm of the chair; pat and caress him as you proceed. Now get another chair, and place it about a foot from the first; stand on the outside of the chair, and coax him to come to you. They sometimes will jump over the arm; if they do, put them back again and speak out sharply, "careful." Try him again. He will then probably put all his feet on the arm of a chair. If he does, take the second chair away, and step in front of him as quickly as possible; put your hand under his chin and steady him; gradually take your hand away, and pat and caress him. If you have a small piece of meat to give him, so much the better; but never caress nor feed him unless he does right.

To Teach Him to Waltz.

First teach him to stand up. Then take a piece of meat and hold it up above his head. If he jumps for it, take it out of his way, and give him a slight cuff on the ear. Now say to him "stand up." If he obeys you, give him a small piece. Then hold another piece near his nose, and carry it around over his head, saying "waltz." If he turns after it give it to him. Try him so for several times; then make him turn two or three times before you reward him. Work this way for a short time, and he will waltz for you at the word without any reward.

Diseases of the Dog.

ADMINISTERING MEDICINE.—We will commence this work by giving directions how to administer medicine. If your dog is not large, you can manage him by yourself. Invert a bucket and sit on it; set the dog down on his haunches, between your legs, holding him with your knees; tie a cloth around his neck: this, falling over his fore paws is pressed against his ribs by your knees; his fore legs, by this dodge, are "hors du combat." With the finger and thumb of one hand force open the jaws, elevating his head at the same time with the same hand. If a bolus, with the other hand pass it over the roots of his tongue, and give it a sharp poke downward; close the mouth, still holding up the head till you see it swallowed. If a draught, give a mouthful, close the mouth, hold up the head and stop the nostrils. Repeat this if the draught is too large to be taken at once. If the dog is very large you must have an assistant, else in his struggles he will upset you and the medicine too.

PHYSIC.—In giving a dog physic, be sure to keep him warm and dry, especially if you use calomel or mercurial preparations. Always remove him from the kennel and put him into a hospital apart from the rest, to prevent infection, as well as to insure the poor brute quietness. Study the appearance of the eyes, feet, nose, extremities, pulse, etc.

TO MAKE A BITCH INCLINED TO COPULATE.—Seven drops tincture of cantharides twice a day till effect is produced; about six days probably.

MANGE.—Caused by dirty kennels, neglect, want of nourishing or improper food. Cure—one oz. salts, if dog of moderate size; rub every third day, well into the skin, of the following mixture: train oil (tanner's oil will do), one quart; spirits turpentine, one large wine glass full; sulphur sufficient to make a thin paste; mix well; let it stay on the animal two weeks, then wash well with castile soap and warm water.

WORMS.—Cowhage, one-half drachm; tin filings (very fine), four drachms: make it into four or six balls, according to size of dog; one daily, and a few hours afterwards, a purge of salts or aloes. Another remedy—powdered glass, as much as will lie on a quarter of a dollar, mixed with lard. Repeat once or twice, alternate days; finish off with one or two drachms of socotrine aloes rolled up in tissue paper.

TO MAKE A DOG FINE IN HIS COAT.—A tablespoonful of tar and oat-meal; make bolus.

TO DESTROY LICE.—Sometimes the recipe for fleas will prove efficacious, but not always; but a small quantity of mercurial ointment, reduced by adding hog's lard to it, say an equal quantity, rubbed along the back never fails; but the greatest care must be taken too keep the animal warm and dry.

DISTEMPER.—Distemper is caused by low keep, neglect and change of atmosphere. Symptoms of this disease are as follows: Loss of spirit, activity and appetite; drowsiness, dullness of the eyes, lying at length with nose to the ground, coldness of extremities, legs, ears and lips; heat in head and body, running at the nose and eyes, accompanied by sneezing, emaciation, and weakness; dragging of hind quarters, flanks drawn in, diarrhœa, and sometimes vomiting. There are several receipts for this the worst of all diseases. One is better than another, according to the various stages. The first, if taken at an early stage, seldom fails; half an ounce of salts in warm water, when first taken ill; thirty-six hours afterwards, ten grains compound powder of ipecacuanha in warm water. If in two days he is not better, take sixteen grains antimonial powder, made into four boluses, one, night and morning, for two days. If no improvement is visible, continue these pills, unless diarrhœa comes on, in which case you must use the ipecacuanha day about with the pills. If the animal is much weakened by this, give him one teaspoonful Haxam's tincture of bark three times a day. James' powder is almost a certain remedy—dose, four grains. In case of fits coming on, destroy the animal. The same may be said of paralysis. If this disease is taken in its early stages and attended to, and the dog kept warm, there is not much danger, otherwise it is very fatal.

BILIOUS FEVER is caused by want of exercise and too high feeding. Calomel, six or eight grains, or, in an obstinate case, turpeth mineral or yellow mercury, six to twelve grains in a bolus.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.—Symptoms Dullness of appearance and eyes; loss of appetite; lying on the belly with outstretched legs; pulse much quickened; scratching up the bed into a heap, and pressing the belly

on it; desire to swallow stones, coal or any cold substance not voidable; inclination to hide away. It is very dangerous, and requires active treatment. Bleed most freely until the dog faints away; clap a blister on the pit of the stomach. Give aloes fifteen grains, opium half a grain; repeat dose three times a day. Bleed after twelve hours if the pulse rises again, and continue dosing and bleeding till either the dog or the inflammation gives in. No half measures do in this case. If you get the upper hand there is no trouble; if not it is fatal. Feed low, and attend carefully to prevent relapse.

STAGGLES AND FITS.—This generally happens in warm weather. Throw water on them if convenient; if not, bleed in the neck, if you have lancets; if not, slit the ears with your knife (you can cause them to adhere together again), or run your knife across two or three bars next the teeth. Bitches coming off heat are more subject to this than dogs in good health.

BLEEDING.—You may readily bleed a dog in the jugular vein, by holding up his head, stopping the circulation at the base of the neck. Part the hair, and with the lancet make an incision, taking care not to stick him too deeply. If the animal rejoices in a heavy coat, it may be necessary to shave away the hair. From one to eight ounces are the quantities; use your own judgment.

CANKER IN THE EAR.—Wash well with soap and warm water; fill the ear with finely powdered charcoal or powdered borax. Clean out daily with sponge on stick and warm water, and repeat the dusting till it heals. Another remedy. Oak bark, one pound, chopped fine and well boiled in soft water. When cold, take of the decoction of bark, four ounces; sugar of lead, half a drachm, put a teaspoonful into the ear, night and morning, rubbing the root of the ear well to cause it to get well into the cavities. This is one of the best receipts in this book.

EXTERNAL CANKER OF THE EAR.—Butter of antimony, diluted in milk to the thickness of cream, will cure it; or red precipitate, half an ounce with two ounces of hog's lard, mixed well.

FOR A STRAIN.—Use Bertine's liniment, or one ounce of turpentine, half pint old beer, half pint brine, bathe the part and repeat, or sal ammonia, one ounce, vinegar, one pint.

BRUISES OR STRAINS OF LONG STANDING.—Gall and opodeldock are excellent; shaved camphor, two ounces; spirits of wine, three-quarters of a pint; shake well, and cork close, placing it near the fire until the camphor dissolves; then add a bullock's gall, shake well together; apply, rubbing it well into the part affected until it lathers.

DOG POISONED.—Give a teacupful of castor oil: after he has vomited well, continue to pour olive oil down his throat and rub his belly.

FLEAS.—Scotch snuff steeped in gin is infallible: but must be used with great care, and not above a teaspoonful of snuff to a pint of gin—as the cure, if overdone, is a deadly poison.

TORN EARS.—Laudanum and brandy, equal parts; mix well; apply alternately with sweet oil.

SWELLED TEATS.—Make pomade of camphorated spirit of brandy, and goose grease; apply two to three times daily.

TO EXTRACT THORNS.—Cobbler's wax bound on to the place, or black pitch plaster, or a poultice, are equally good.

FILMS OVER THE EYES.—Blue-stone or lunar caustic, eight grains; spring water, one ounce. Wash the eyes with it, letting a little pass in. Repeat this daily, and you will soon cure it.

FILMS CAUSED BY THORN WOUNDS.—Rest the dog till perfectly headed over, washing with rose water. If much inflammation, bleed and foment with hot water, with a few drops of laudanum in it—about forty drops of laudanum to one ounce of water; or two grains of opium to one ounce of water—one as good as the other. Then apply four or five times a day the following wash: Super-acetate of lead, half a drachm, rose water, six ounces.

STRIPPING FEET.—Wash in bran and warm water with a little vinegar; afterward, apply tincture of myrrh. Apply sweet oil before he goes out. If his feet are sore, wash in buttermilk until better; then apply brine and vinegar, equal parts.

WOUNDS.—Poultice for a day or two, then apply Friar's Balsam, covering up the place.

FOR A GREEN WOUND.—Hog's lard, turpentine and beeswax, equal parts; verdigris, one-fourth part. Simmer over a slow fire till they are well mixed, and apply.

PURGATIVE MEDICINES.—Salts, one ounce; calomel, five grains: or siccative aloes, two drachms; for a moderate sized dog.

TO REDUCE THE TIME A BITCH IS IN HEAT.—Give her a little nitre in water, and a dose of calomel, four grains or thereabouts, followed by salts or aloes.

DISEASES OF HORSES.

To Dry Up Old Sores.—Quarter pound dry white lead; dust on the places twice a day. Horses can be worked all the time. This is simple and good.

For Eye Wash.—Two drachms sugar-lead, one-half ounce laudanum, one pint rain water. Bathe the eye above and in the sockets, twice a day.

For Founder.—First blanket the horse, then give one ounce oil-sassafras, one-half ounce laudanum, one-half pint gin; mix and drench; move the horse till he is warm, then bleed in the plate veins of the leg, then give a good physic. Feed on bran mash. A good recipe.

To Stop Blood.—One drachm lunar caustic, four ounces rain water; dissolve and apply to the place affected.

For Poll-Evil.—Take young shelbark hickory about as thick as your wrist, prickly ash roots the same quantity, red oak bark, the same; burn all together; take the ashes and make in a lye; boil down till dry, then pulverize; put as much as will lay on a dime in a small piece of tissue paper and put down in the pipes. Keep the bowels open. A sure cure.

For Cleansing Powder.—Two ounces each of gentian, fœnu greek, rosin, copperas, flour of sulphur, black antimony, saltpetre, and one pound of Jamaica ginger; mix all together. Dose, one tablespoonful twice a day on soft food. This is good for distemper or colds.

For Colic.—One ounce each of laudanum, tincture asafœtida and sweet spirits nitre, and one-half pint of gin or whisky; mix and drench. If not better in thirty minutes repeat the dose, then give one pint linseed oil. A sure cure.

To Fatten Old Horses.—One-half gallon alcohol, one quart brewer's yeast, one quart buckwheat flour, two drachms tincture cantharides, four ounces soda; put in a jug and let it stand six days and it is fit for use. Dose, one teacupful two or three times a day on soft food.

To Enliven an Old Horse and Make Him Proud.—Two drachms each of oil cloves, oil sassafras, oil anise, oil wintergreen, and two ounces each alcohol and tincture asafetida; give ten to fifteen drops in a pail of water.

To Trade On when a Horse has the Heaves.—Two ounces each of gentian, Spanish brown, rosin, lobelia, and one-half pound Jamaica ginger; mix one tablespoonful three times a day. This is good to trade on, but is not a cure.

For Worms.—One ounce each calomel, copperas, gentian, fenu greek; mix one tablespoonful twice a day on soft food for three days, then physic. A sure cure.

To Enliven an Old Horse and Make his Hair Lay Nice.—One ounce each of oil of cloves, oil rosemary, oil sassafras, oil wintergreen, tincture cantharides, two ounces tincture asafetida, four ounces alcohol; mix and give ten drops in pail of water. This will give life to all that is not dead.

Dropsy of Muscles on the Chest—*Symptoms.*—The horse is dull, loses his appetite, swells along the belly and chest between the forelegs, roots of the mane, and tail dead. *Cure*—Rowels in the breast and all along the sides, as far back as the swelling goes; then give good physic. After the physic operates give the cleansing powders—one tablespoonful twice a day on bran mash till the swelling subsides; keep the horse dry.

For Scratches.—One ounce sugar led, one ounce burnt alum, half ounce sulphate zinc, one quart rain water; wash off clean with Castile soap and water; let dry and apply the liquid for three or four days. A sure cure, if not grease heel.

Bloodspavin, or Puffs.—Two ounces each oil crigianum, oil hemlock, tincture of camphor, spirits turpentine, tincture cantharides, tincture iodine, four ounces alcohol; mix and apply. This is an excellent article if properly used.

Grease Heel.—Bleed one gallon, physic; then give the cleansing powders; then use the ointment, one ounce each, blue vitriol, copperas, sugar lead, rosin, two ounces spirits turpentine, four ounces sheep tallow, one pound hog's lard; make in a salve; wash the sores and then use the ointment. Wash off all clean every third day till cured.

Button Farcy.—First physic; then give the following powders: One ounce each of gentian, fenu greek, rhubarb, calomel, saltpetre, flour sulphur; half pound Jamaica ginger; mix one tablespoonful twice a day; wash off the sores and dust arsenic in to eat out the rotten flesh. Keep on light food—bran mash.

Spasmodic Colic, Cramps, but no Swelling.—Two ounces each of laudanum, spirits turpentine, asafetida, chloroform, and one pint of whisky; mix and give one-half at a dose; if not better in thirty minutes, repeat the dose; bleed one gallon from the neck vein and give one pint linseed oil. A sure cure.

Physicing.—There is more injury done in the practice of this than in any other medical treatment of the horse. The old practice has been to physic and bleed every spring, and this is necessary where the horse is really sick. When you change him from the pasture to the warm stable and dry food, it is also good, the horse must be prepared for it. Give three or four mashes before the physic, and, in the majority of cases, they will be sufficient without it, especially if the bowels are slightly moved, for really, the less medicine given the better.

After the physic is given, the horse should have walking exercise for an hour or two; but, when it begins to operate, he should be kept still as possible, or the medicine would be likely to gripe, and perhaps irritate the intestinal canal, and cause inflammation. You can give him a small amount of hay and as much mash as he will eat, and as much water with the chill off as he chooses to drink; if he will not drink tepid water give him about a quart of cold water every hour. When the purging ceases, give a mash twice a day, until you give more physic, which should be only once a week.

Barbadoes aloes is the best purgative, being always sure and safe. The dose, with the horse prepared by bran mashes, would vary from five to seven drachms, the latter sufficient for any horse. You can dissolve in warm water, and give as a drench, or make into a ball with linseed oil, and lay upon the roots of the tongue, letting go the tongue at the same time.

The next best purgative is the croton nut; the fatina or meal of the nut is used. It should be made into a ball with linseed oil. Give from a scruple to half a drachm, according to the state of the subject. It acts more speedily than aloes, but causes more debility. Linseed oil is uncertain, but safe in doses from a pound to a pound and a half. It leaves the horse in very good condition.

Cough.—Use elecampane roots, horehound and smartweed with six red pepper pods to two ounces of ginger root; boil till all the strength is extracted, then strain through flannel; add two quarts of molasses to every gallon of extract, and boil all together for half a hour. Give one gill twice a day. Use an ox horn, or a crooked tin horn. Raise the head, and draw the tongue out on the left side; put the small end of the horn on the root of the tongue, and empty the contents; then let go the tongue. Swab the throat every night with this mixture, using a whalebone with linen wrapped on the end. This is a sure cure for coughs.

For Restoring Hair to Galled Spots on Horses.—Take one pound red clover blossoms and six quarts of water, simmer to a thick syrup—then add sufficient barbery tallow to make a paste. This form is the best ointment for this purpose extant.

For Spavin.—Five ounces euphorbium; two ounces Spanish flies (fine); one ounce iodine, dissolve with alcohol; one-half ounce red precipitate; one ounce corrosive sublimate; one-half ounce quicksilver; six ounces hog's lard; six ounces white turpentine, one-quarter pound verdigris. Melt the lard and the turpentine together, then while hot add all together. Mix well; when cold, fit for use. Rub it in thoroughly on the spavin every day for three days, then wash clean with soap-suds, omit for three days, and then repeat for three days again, and so on until a perfect cure is produced. Should it blister, use it more cautiously.

Warbles, Sitfasts and Saddle Galls.—These are caused in many cases by using a blanket under the saddle in hot weather, thus scalding the back, and causing these little lumps to appear; and when they ulcerate, they are called "sitfasts." The ulcer has a calloused spot in the center. When they first make their appearance, rest will remove them; but if the horse is to be used, you must remove the stuffing from the pad of the saddle, that the bearing may not come on the ulcer. Bathe in strong salt water, to remove the enlargement; but if it does not effect this, and it is really a sitfast, apply a blister, this will dissolve it, then apply the resin and honey ointment to heal it. A horse with high withers, long back, and broad loins, will make the best saddle nag, and carry his rider with ease. In hot weather, it is a good practice to bathe the back with salt water, when the saddle is removed at noon and night.

Stoppage of Water.—This disease in most cases is caused by allowing the horse to become foul, and what is called a beam thereby forms in the end of the penis. The horse will stand and weave or stretch out; then paw and kick his belly with his hind legs; he may drop down in harness, and sometimes break out in a profuse sweat. The only thing to be done in this case is to draw his yard carefully, and run the finger around the head, where you will find two or three hard substances; withdraw them and wash the sheath clean and grease it with lard.

In some cases it originates from contraction of the muscles of the loins or inaction of the kidneys. To cure this, bathe the loins with hot water for half an hour; then bathe with hot vinegar and pepper-sauce; then cover the loins with three or four thicknesses of blankets. Then mix of turpentine one ounce, sweet spirits of nitre two ounces, and give as a drink. Give a bran mash with one tablespoonful of resin in it every day for a week and the cure is complete.

To Restore the Appetite.—Use of pulverized caraway seeds and bruised raisin four ounces each, of ginger and palm oil, two ounces each. Always use twice as much of the first as of the last, in whatever quantity you wish to make it. Give a small ball once a day until the appetite is restored, use mashes at the same time.

Stoppage of the Bowels.—Take two quarts of soft fresh horse manure, add one quart of boiling hot water, then strain through a common cloth strainer, give one pint as a drench. This will not fail for man or beast; for a man, dose, one tablespoonful every hour until it acts.

Salve for Man or Beast.—For all kinds of old sores, use honey and resin, melted together; add lard enough to make a paste; when cool, it is fit for use. There is no salve better than this, its medicinal qualities are excellent.

Stifle.—This is a strain of the stifle muscles only; the stifle joint never gets out; if it should the horse would be worthless. The stifle shoe should never be used.

Cure.—Take the whites of six eggs, and two ounces of alum, pulverized; mix well together, and rub on the stifle muscles; dry with a hot iron. One application will probably be sufficient.

2.—One ounce of sugar lead, one pint of alcohol, mix and apply three or four times a day until a cure is effected.

Tonics.—Where it is necessary to use tonics, gentian is one of the best vegetables, especially in chronic debility. It is best united with camomile and ginger. Gentian, four drachms; camomile, two drachms; ginger, one drachm; give in balls.

Mercurial Ointment.—Of quicksilver, one ounce; lard, three ounces; stir until there are no globules to be seen. This is used sometimes in preparing sprains and spavins for the regular spavin ointment rubbed on once a day, for two or three days, before using the ointment.

Poultices.—Few horsemen are aware of the value of these simple preparations in abating inflammation and in allaying pain, cleansing wounds and causing them to heal. They are the best kinds of fomentations; they continue longer and keep the pores open. In all inflammations of the foot they are very beneficial, and in cases of contraction. A poultice that retains the heat and moisture longest is the best. They will relieve swellings, take out the soreness from the pores, and draw out the unnatural substances. Linseed meal makes the best poultice; it will hasten any tumor that is necessary to open, and cleanse any old one, causing a healthy discharge, where it

is offensive. But in this case—where the ulcer smells badly—add two ounces of pulverized charcoal or chloride of lime—half an ounce to one pound of meal. This is good to use in grease or cracked heel.

A poultice should never be put on tight. Carrots are very good, mashed fine, after boiling soft. The coal may be used in this also, where the parts smell offensively.

Farcy—Its Treatment.—When the farcy attacks only one part of the horse, and that where the blood vessels are small, it may be easily cured; but when the plate vein is affected and turns corded, and especially the crural veins inside the thigh are in that condition, the cure is very difficult, and the creature is rarely fit for anything but the lowest work after it.

Bathe the legs every night in hot water, into which put a shovel of hot wood ashes, making a weak ley. When he regains his appetite be very careful in feeding. Give him mashes at least twice a day until he gets his strength, then give green food, if possible.

In very severe cases of farcy, internal medicines will be necessary. Use of corrosive sublimate, ten grains—increased to a scruple with two drachms of gentian, and one of ginger; repeat morning and night until the ulcer disappears.

Pleurisy—How to be Treated.—This is an attack of the membrane covering the lungs, and the lining of the chest, called the “pleura.” The symptoms are nearly the same as in inflammation of the lungs. The horse has no disposition to lie down or to move about; the neck will be the same as in lung fever, nostrils distended, and the membrane of the nose very red; he breathes very hard, with a kind of grunt; the legs will be cold, and he will have a hard full pulse. The blood, however, is not obstructed in its passage through the lungs. By pressing on his side he will give symptoms of pain in a very decided grunt.

CURE.—Blister both sides of the chest, and bathe the legs in hot water. Or broil bran, and put an old pantaloon leg on over his, and fill it around with hot bran; this will get up a circulation in the extremities. Then give one and a half drachms emetic tartar, two drachms digitalis, three drachms nitre. Keep well covered with warm clothing. Use one ounce of cream tartar in two quarts of tepid water, for a drink. Be sure to keep the legs warm by hot applications and bandages. Use these medicines until a cure is effected.

To Clean and Oil Harness.—First take the harness apart, having each strap and piece by itself, then wash it in warm soap suds. When cleaned, black every part with the following dye: One ounce extract logwood, twelve grains bichromate of potash, both pounded fine; then put into two quarts

of boiling rain water, and stir until all is dissolved. When cool, it may be used. You can bottle and keep for future use, if you wish. It may be applied with a shoe-brush, or anything else convenient. When the dye has struck in, you may oil each part with neatsfoot oil, applied with a paint brush, or anything convenient. For second oiling use one-third castor oil, and two-thirds neatsfoot oil, mixed. A few hours after, wipe clean with a woolen cloth, which gives the harness a glossy appearance.

The preparation does not injure the leather or stitching, makes it soft and pliable, and obviates the necessity of oiling as often as is necessary by the ordinary method.

Blistering Lintment.—One part Spanish flies, finely powdered; three of lard, and one of yellow resin. Mix the lard and resin together, and add the flies when the other ingredients begin to cool. To render it more active, add one pint spirits turpentine.

Medicated Food for Horses and Cattle.—Take linseed cake and pulverize or grind it up in the shape of meal, and, to every fifty pounds of this ingredient, add ten pounds Indian meal; two pounds sulphuret of antimony; two pounds ground ginger; one and three-quarter pounds saltpetre, and two pounds powdered sulphur. Mix the whole thoroughly together, put in neat boxes or packages for sale or otherwise as desired, and you will have an article equal in value to Thorley's food, or almost any other preparation that can be got up for the purpose of fattening stock or curing disease in every case when food or medicine can be of any use whatever. This article can be fed in any desired quantity, beginning with a few tablespoonsful at a time, for a horse, mixing it with his grain, and in the same proportion to smaller animals, repeating the dose and increasing the quantity as the case may seem to require.

Lotion for Mange.—Boil two ounces tobacco in one quart water; strain; add sulphur and soft soap, each two ounces.

For Strains and Swellings.—Strong vinegar saturated with common salt, used warm, is good for strains and reducing swellings. One ounce of white vitriol, one ounce of green copperas, two teaspoonsful of gunpowder, all pulverized together, and dissolved in one quart of soft water, and used cold, rubbing in thoroughly, is one of the best applications known for reducing swellings.

Weakness across the Loins.—This originates many times from a stoppage of water. It is not always what would be called gravel, it may be from contraction of the muscles across the loins. The more the horse strains, the

more contraction it would cause. He becomes stiff, and it is difficult for him to move his hind parts.

CURE.—Give one ounce of pulverized aloes; one ounce sweet spirits of nitre, one ounce oil sassafras. Give this as one dose after making into small balls. Then bathe the loins with hot pepper-sauce. Blanket the horse well, putting several thicknesses over the loins. As soon as he can stand, give two quarts bran mash, with one tablespoonful of powdered resin. Give this for two or three days, and keep the loins as warm as possible. Also use a liniment; organum, two ounces; oil of sassafras, two ounces; spirits of turpentine, two ounces; well mixed together, and bathe the loins twice a day.

Stocked or Swollen Legs.—This is caused by sudden heats and colds.

CURE.—Bathe the legs, from the hoof to the knee, in as hot water as he will bear, and then bandage them; the hot water opens the pores and thins the blood, that has become thick, and will not circulate well. Make a strong tea of sassafras roots, and give it to drink. If not easily procured, give as purge one pint of linseed or castor oil, half an ounce of oil of sassafras. Feed light, give bran mash with one tablespoonful of cream tartar for a few nights.

Secours.—This is a disease which requires no description—you will know it when it comes. It is the same as cholera in a man, but is very easy to manage. In a warm climate it is very dangerous, as two-thirds of the horses taken with it die in three or four days.

CURE.—Boil red or white oak bark to a strong ooze; put two table-spoonful of cream of tartar to one quart of this decoction; give to drink or as a drench—then use the bark water for injection. Keep this up until the purging is stopped, then give a mash of scalded wheat bran twice a day. Give no hay or grain, or you will cause a relapse. He will have a good appetite, but be very careful, for several days, and when you commence feeding, feed very light. A positive cure.

Ring-bone and Spavin Cure.—Venice turpentine and Spanish flies, of each two ounces; euphorbium and aqua-ammonia, of each one ounce; red precipitate, one-half ounce; corrosive sublimate, one-quarter ounce; lard, one and one-half pounds. Pulverize all, and put into the lard; simmer slowly over coals, not scorching or burning; and pour off, free of sediment. For ring-bones, cut off the hair, and rub the ointment well into the lumps once in forty-eight hours. For spavins, once in twenty-four hours for three mornings. Wash well previous to each application with suds, rubbing over the place with a smooth stick, to squeeze out a thick, yellow matter. This has removed very large ring-bones.

For Lung Fever.—*Symptoms:* Cold, clammy sweat, distended nostrils, hard breathing, soreness of chest opposite lungs, legs cold below the knees, thirsty, but cannot drink. The disease is occasioned by changing the horse from warm to cold stabling. *Cure:* Give one ounce sweet spirits of nitre, one ounce compound tinc. lavender, one ounce laudanum. Feed no hay, but feed soft food. Blister all around the chest opposite the lungs with two ounces spirits of ammonia, two ounces spirits turpentine, two ounces tincture cantharides, one ounce sweet oil; mix and use with sponge or woolen rag. Don't bleed, or death may likely ensue. If the pulse is too quick, take two drachms digitalis, two drachms tartar emetic; mix in six powders, and give one every four hours till the heart is quiet, when stop. Give the water off slippery elm bark to drink, with the chill broke. Rub the legs with cayenne pepper and alcohol. Blauket well and let him breathe the fresh air. This is a very valuable recipe.

Recipe for Swellings.—Double handful each mullin leaves, May apple roots, poke roots, one gallon water; boil and add double handful salt; apply as warm as the hand can bear it. Good and cheap.

For Fits—This is caused by overflow of blood from the heart to the brain, which causes concussion. Bleed through the nose, then give tablespoonful cleansing powders twice a day on bran mash, then the restorative liquid; keeps the bowels open.

To Stop Heaves Quickly.—Three eggs, two drachms lobelia, one pint vinegar, two drachms alum; mix altogether; divide in three doses and give one every morning. This is not permanent, but good to trade on.

Jaundice or Yellow Water—*Symptoms:* Hair of mane and tail loose, eyes yellow, bars of mouth swollen, right fore leg lame. Give physic, then cleansing powers; don't bleed, and you will save your horse.

Flatulent Colic.—One ounce each tincture asafetida, laudanum, tincture campher, two drachms spirits turpentine, one pint whisky, mix and drench; bleed one gallon, then give one and a half ounce soc aloes, two drachms asafetida, two drachms calomel; make in ball, pull out tongue and give.

For Lice on Cattle, Horses and Hogs.—Two drachms cuckle berries, one quart of water; boil together and apply with a sponge or woolen rag. Be careful, as this is poison.

Recipe for Liniment.—Two ounces each of oil organum, laudanum, oil sassafras, tincture camphor, oil cedar, spirits ammonia, spirits turpentine, sweet oil, one gallon alcohol. Good for swellings, burns, etc.

Fistula or Poll Evil before Breaking.—One ounce each sal-ammoniac, turpentine, oil organum, oil cedar, tincture cantharides, four ounces alcohol; mix and bathe parts twice a day.

Fistula after Breaking.—Half ounce each corrosive sublimate, calomel, blue vitriol; mix and put as much as will lay on the point of a knife blade in a soft piece of tissue paper and put down as far as possible in the pipes; bleed one gallon in neck vein; give a good physic and feed the cleansing powders. A sure cure.

Grease.—In many cases, swelled leg, although distinct from grease, degenerate into it. This disease is inflammation of the skin of the heel, and very seldom comes on the fore legs. The skin of the heel has a peculiar greasy feeling, and when inflamed, the secretion of this greasy matter is stopped. The heels become red, dry and scurvy, and being so much in motion, they very soon crack, and sometimes ulceration and fungus will extend over the whole heel. The first appearance of grease is usually a dry, scurvy state of the skin of the heel. They should be washed with soap and water, and relieved of all the hard substance that they can by soaking; then wipe dry, and sprinkle pulverized verdigris; this will dry up. But when the heels are badly cracked and ulceration has commenced it will be necessary to poultice them with linseed oil, or, if not at hand, carrots boiled soft and mashed fine; this is a good poultice for any inflamed part.

When inflammation and pain have gone, and there is a healthy discharge of matter, dress with an ointment of one ounce of rosin, two ounces of honey in the comb, two ounces of lard, and one ounce of caliman powder; this cools and heals very fast. If the fungus is not entirely gone, wash with two drachms of blue vitriol in a pint of water. It is well to give a mild diuretic every third day—one tablespoonful of pulverized rosin in a ball of bran mash. Mash the horse while treating for this. Sassafras tea is good for him. If the legs swell after they are healed, bandage every night, and give moderate walking exercise. Give a slight purge of linseed oil or Barbadoes aloes.

For all slints, bruises, and swelling of the limbs, use thoroughwort and mullen, steeped and applied as hot as possible, with bandages.

The horse pulse beats from thirty-six to forty-four per minute in health; ninety feet of distentions, thirty feet of large and sixty feet of small; stomach said to hold about twenty-four quarts. It varies with the size of the horse.

A gelding has forty teeth, a mare thirty-six, or the four incisors or bridle teeth less than a gelding; twelve nippers, four incisors, twenty-four grinders, or molar teeth; there are two hundred and forty-two separate pieces of bones in the structure of the horse.

A prominent writer says in course of conversation, "The man who will not be counseled cannot be helped."

The greatest secret in life is to learn to let well enough alone.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Best Trotting Times Different Ways of Going.

SINGLY.

- 1 mile, 2.09 $\frac{1}{4}$, Maud S., against time, in harness, accompanied last half mile by a running horse, Lexington, Ky., Nov. 11, 1884. 2.11, 2.10 $\frac{1}{4}$, Jay-Eye-See, against time, accompanied by running horse; fastest two consecutive trials, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 15, 1884. 2.13 $\frac{1}{2}$, best time in a race between horses, Maud S., Chicago, Ill., July 24, 1880. 2.13 $\frac{1}{4}$, Maxey Cobb, against time, accompanied by running horse—fastest stallion time, Providence, R. I., Sept. 30, 1884. 2.15, 2.14 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2.15 $\frac{1}{4}$, Phallas, against time, accompanied by running horse—fastest two and three consecutive trials by a stallion, Philadelphia, August 15, 1884. 2.15 $\frac{3}{4}$, Great Eastern, under saddle, third heat, Morrisania, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1877. 2.16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.17, 2.17, Hopeful, fastest time and best two and three consecutive heats to wagon, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1878. 2.10 $\frac{3}{4}$, Jay-Eye-See, against time, best five-year-old record, Providence, R. I., Sept. 15, 1883. 2.17 $\frac{3}{4}$, Sallie Benton, 4 years, against time, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 13, 1884. 2.19 $\frac{1}{2}$, Linnie Rose, 3 years, third heat, Lexington, Ky., October 10, 1883. 2.19 $\frac{1}{2}$, Charley Ford, harness, best sixth heat, Hartford, Conn., Aug. 26, 1880. 2.21, Wildflower, 2 years, against time, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 22, 1881. 2.36 $\frac{1}{2}$, Hinda Rose, yearling, against time, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 24, 1881. 2 miles—4.46, against time, Monroe Chief, with running mate, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 21, 1882. 4.48 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4.51, fastest two consecutive heats, in harness, Steve Maxwell, Rochester, N. Y., August 10, 1880. 4.56 $\frac{1}{4}$, to wagon, Gen. Butler, first heat, June 18, 1863, and Dexter, second heat, Fashion Course, L. I., Oct. 27, 1885. 3 miles—7.21 $\frac{1}{4}$, Huntress, harness, Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 21, 1872. 7.32 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dutchman, under saddle, Beacon Course, Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 1, 1839. 7.53, Longfellow, wagon, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 21, 1868. 4 miles—10.34 $\frac{1}{2}$, Longfellow, wagon, California, Dec. 31, 1869. 10.51, Dutchman, saddle, May, 1836. 11.06, Trustee, harness, Union Course, L. I., June 13, 1849. 5 miles—13.00, Lady Mac, harness, San Francisco, Cal., April 2, 1874. 13.43 $\frac{3}{4}$, Little Mac, wagon, Oct. 29, 1863. 10 miles—27.23 $\frac{1}{4}$, Controllor, harness, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 23, 1878. 23.02 $\frac{1}{2}$, John Stewart, wagon, Boston, Mass., June 30, 1863. 20 miles—58.25, Captain McGowan, harness, half-mile track, Boston, Oct. 31, 1865. 58.57, Controllor, wagon, San Francisco, Cal., April 20, 1878. 50 miles—3 55:40 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ariel, harness, driver weighing 60 pounds, Albany, N. Y., 1846. 3 59:01, Spangle, wagon and driver weighing 400 pounds, Union Course, L. I., Oct. 15, 1855. 100 miles—8 55:53, Conqueror, in harness, Union Course, L. I., Nov. 12, 1853. 101 miles—9 42:57, Fanny Jenks, Albany, N. Y., 1845.

WITH RUNNING MATE.

- 1 mile—2.06, H. B. Winship, against time, Providence, R. I., Aug. 1, 1884.
- 2.08½, Frank, against another horse, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1883.
- 2.09¼, H. B. Winship, in a race—fastest fourth heat, Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1884.
- 2.10¼, H. B. Winship, fastest second heat, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1883.
- 2.12¾, 2.10¾, 2.09¾, H. B. Winship, fastest third heat and three consecutive heats, Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1884.

DOUBLE TEAMS.

- 1 mile—2.15¾, Maxey Cobb and Neta Medium, against time, to skeleton wagon, New York, Nov. 14, 1884.
- 2.16¼, Edward and Dick Swiveller, against time, second best, skeleton wagon, Providence, R. I., Aug. 18, 1884.
- 2.16½, Cleora and Independence, against time, to sulky, Hartford, Conn., Aug. 25, 1883.

Best Pacing Times Different Ways of Going.

- 1 mile—2.06¼, Johnston, harness, against time, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 3, 1884.
- 2.14¼, Billy Boyce, under saddle, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1868.
- 2.16½, half-mile track, Little Brown Jug, Red Wing, Minn., June 8, 1882.
- 2.17½, Pocahontas, wagon and driver weighing 265 pounds, Union Course, L. I., June 21, 1855.
- 2 miles—4.56½, Hero, harness, Union Course, L. I., May 17, 1853.
- 4.57½, James K. Polk, saddle, also Roanoke, Philadelphia, June 30, 1850.
- 4.58½, Young America, to wagon.
- 3 miles—7.44, Oneida Chief, saddle, Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 15, 1843.
- 7.44, James K. Polk, harness, Centreville Course, L. I., Sept. 13, 1847.

Long-Distance Riding.

- 10 miles—20.02, Miss Belle Cook, 5 horses, changing five times, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 10, 1882.
- 20 miles—40.59, Little Cricket, changing horses at will, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 7, 1882.
- 50 miles—1.50:08½, Carl Pugh, ten horses, changing at will, match race, San Bernardino, Cal., July 7, 1883.
- Woman: 2.27:00, Miss Nellie Burke, Galveston, Texas, Feb. 24, 1884.
- 60 miles—2.33:00, George Osbaldiston, 11 horses, Newmarket, Eng., Nov. 5, 1831.
- 100 miles—4.19:40, George Osbaldiston, 16 horses, as above.
- 155 miles—6.45:07, John Murphy, match against time, 20 horses, New York City, July 3, 1876

- 200 miles—8 hours, Nell H. Mowry, 30 horses, Bay View Park, San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1868; in 8.42, George Osbaldiston, 29 horses, as above.
- 201 miles—52 hours, Helsing, Jr., in match with G. Guyon, pedestrian, Exposition Building, Chicago, Ill., January 9, 10, 11, 1880.
- 300 miles—14.09:00, Nell H. Mowry, 30 horses, as above.
- 559 miles 754 yards—Pinafore, in six-day race against other horses and men, Mechanics' Pavillion, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 15-20, 1879.
- 1,304 miles—90 hours, 15 hours per day, changing mustangs at will, C. M. Anderson, Bay District track, San Francisco, Cal., May 15, 1880.

Railroading.

- 1 mile—50¼s., 3 miles in 2 m. 36¼s., 5 miles in 4m. 50s., West Philadelphia to Jersey City, Sept. 4, 1879.
- 10 miles—8m., Hamburg to Buffalo, N. Y.; in 9m., Peekskill to Sing Sing, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1874.
- 14 miles—11m., locomotive Hamilton Davis and six cars, New York Central R. R., 1855.
- 18 miles—15m., special train conveying the Duke of Wellington, Paddington to Slough, Eng.
- 44 miles—43m. 30s., special train conveying newspaper correspondents, last 16¼ miles in 14m., Washington Junction to Washington, D. C., June 10, 1884.
- 53¼ miles—47m., broad-gauge engine Great Britain, 4 carriages and vans, Paddington to Didcot, Eng., May 11, 1848.
- 111 miles—98m., Fontaine engine and two coaches, Amherstburg to St. Thomas, Canada, May 5, 1881. 109m., locomotive, baggage car, one coach and one Pullman palace car, St. Thomas to Amherstburg, Sept. 13, 1877.
- 118 miles—120m., Engine No. 10, special palace car; 17m. (Welland to Victoria), in 14½m., St. Thomas to Victoria, Canada, 153m., Fontaine engine and two coaches, in 251m., St. Thomas to Victoria, May 5, 1881.
- 157.74-100 miles—165m., special train, Niagara Falls to Syracuse, N. Y., March 1, 1876.
- 813 miles—23h. (actual running time, 19h. 30m.), special train conveying Washington newspaper correspondents from Convention, Chicago, Ill., to Washington, D. C., June 7-8, 1884.
- Jersey City to San Francisco, Cal., 83h. 39m. 16s., Jarett & Palmer's train, combination passenger, mail and baggage car and a Pullman hotel car, June 1 to 4, 1876. No stop between Jersey City and Pittsburg, Pa.

NOTICE.

Dear Sir:—If you have a copy of this book, and desire any other information in regard to training and shoeing the horse, I will be happy to hear from you through the mail. Please state in your letter when and of whom you obtained a copy of this book.

Yours truly,

O. R. GLEASON,

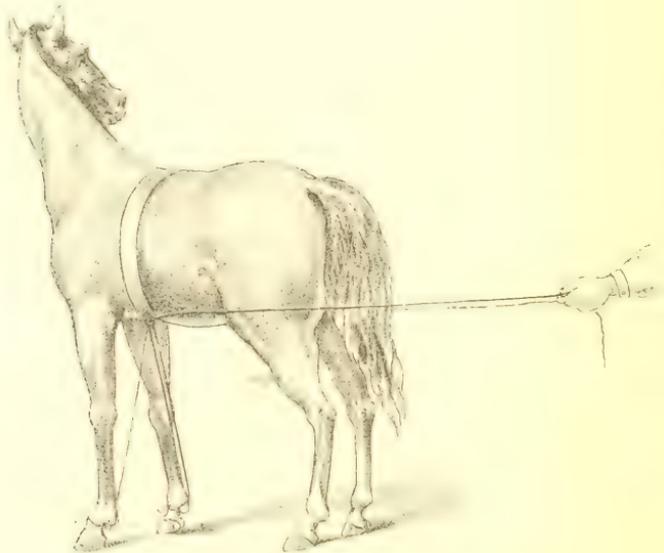
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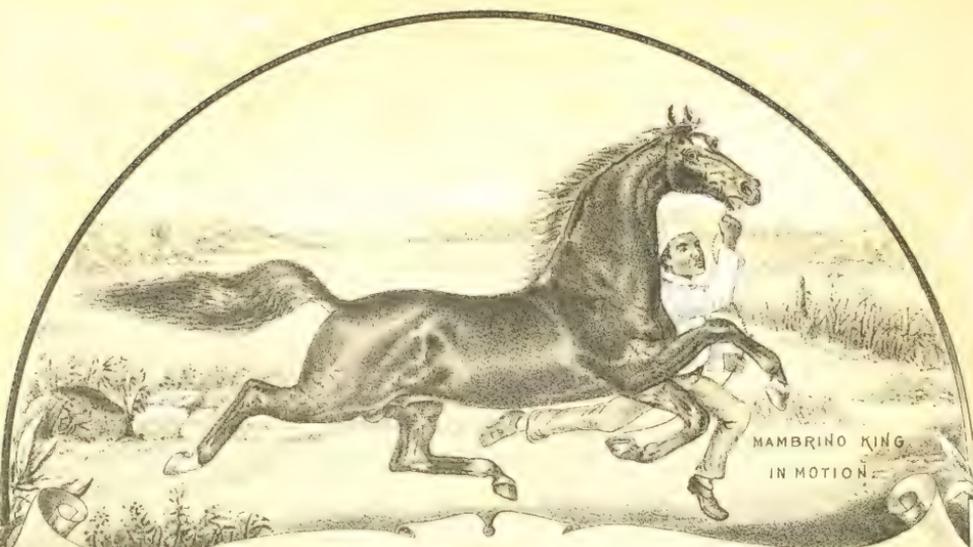
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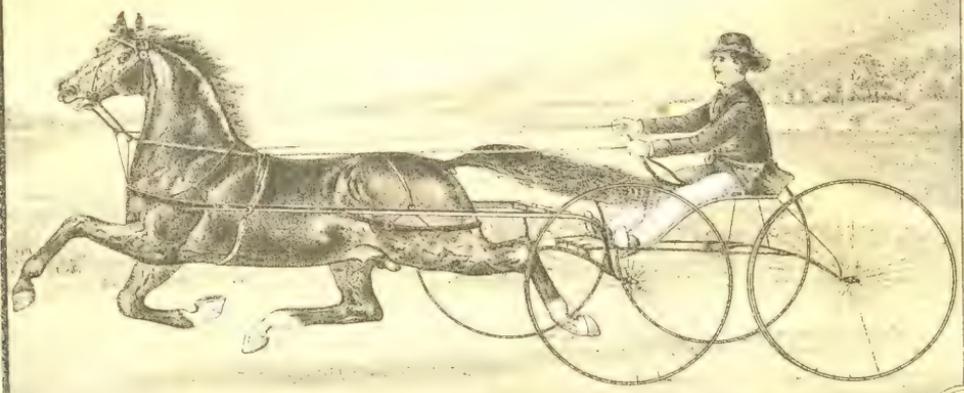


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IN MOTION.



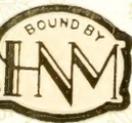
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